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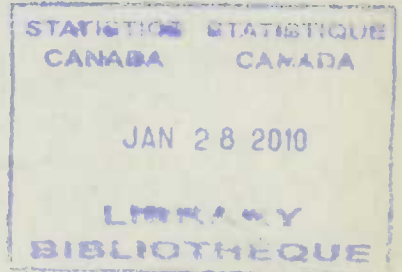
**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**

**IN**

**CANADA**

**1941**



**OTTAWA**  
**1943**

Price 25 cents

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P R E F A C E

The present "Survey" analyzes Canadian production for 1941 in the manner standardized during recent years. The dollar values of gross and net production for the year under review, as compared with the corresponding values for 1940, are shown for the nine main industrial groups, and also for the nine provinces.

The text and the percentage analyses are based entirely on the net totals, which are obtained by the method outlined in the text. Changes in the net output of each industry and of each province, both in actual value and in relation to the Canadian aggregate, are shown by percentage tables. Net production value in the forestry, fisheries and manufacturing industries is subjected to a detailed breakdown.

Finally, gross and net output values during 1940 and 1941 are given by industrial groups for the individual provinces and the Territories. Percentage tables show the relative productive importance of the nine industrial groups within each province for 1941 and for the preceding year.

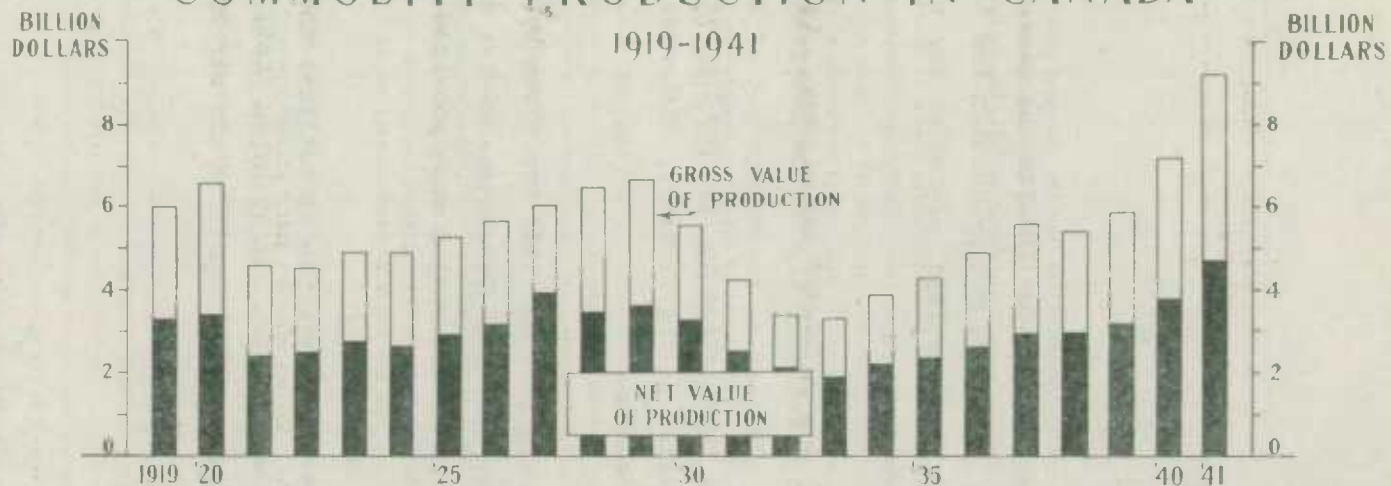
The present report is of particular interest insofar as it outlines the increase in Canadian production during the second complete war year. It is hoped that, although comparatively brief, it will aid the reader in gauging the impact of the war on the Canadian economy.

*S. A. Cadmore.*

Dominion Statistician.

# COMMODITY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

1919-1941

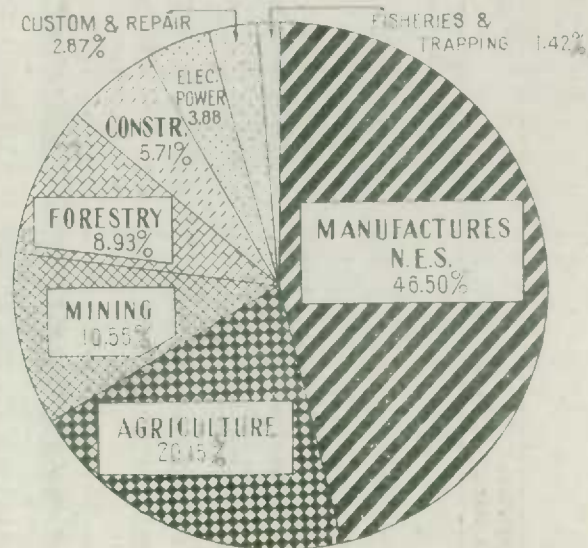
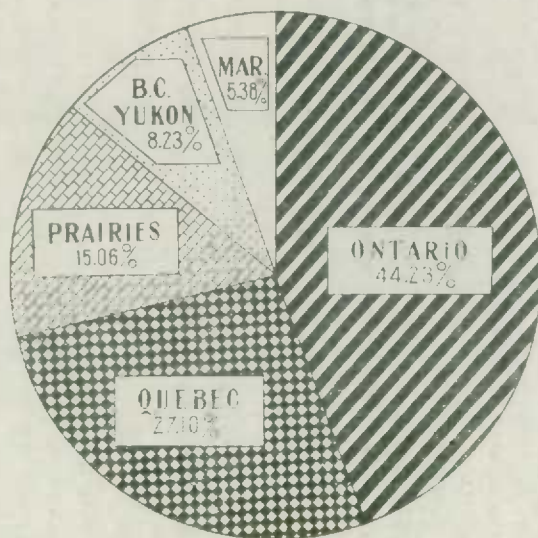


## NET PRODUCTION

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

1941

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:  
Chief, Business Statistics Branch:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
Sydney B. Smith, M. A.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941.

Stimulated by heavy war demands, commodity production recorded marked expansion in 1941 over the preceding year. The value of net production after deduction of the cost of materials, rose from \$3,824 million to \$4,720 million. The consequent gain was nearly \$900 million or 23.4 p.c. Production in 1941 was greater than in any previous year, the standing in 1929, the culmination of the last major prosperity period, having been \$3,658 million.

Economic factors, indicating the progress of commodity producing activities, recorded further expansion in 1942 and 1943. The index of industrial production, published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics, averaged 227.2 in 1942 against 179.4 in the preceding year, a gain of more than 28 p.c. The general index of employment rose from 152.3 to 173.7, a gain of 14 p.c. A composite obtained by weighting the employment indexes for six of the nine industrial groups, showed an advance of 16 p.c. An estimate of the number employed in the nine industries computed in connection with the National Income study was 9.6 p.c. greater in 1942 than in the preceding year.

The general indexes of production and employment showed conclusively that the volume of output was considerably greater in the later year. As the index of wholesale prices rose 6.3 p.c. from a position of 90 in 1941, it is also evident that the value of production recorded an even greater increase.

The commodity-producing division as contrasted with the commodity handling and facilitating industries, plays a most important role as an originator of income. The share in the inter-war period was somewhat less than half the total of income produced. Being greatly affected by external demand and price decline, a marked reaction was shown during the thirties. Owing to the extraordinarily high levels reached since the outbreak of hostilities, an upward trend was shown in the net value of commodity production during the 23 years from 1919 to 1941.

The three groups engaged in secondary production achieved an outstanding expansion in 1941 over the preceding year. The aggregate net production of manufactures, construction, and custom and repair rose about one-third in this comparison. The total was nearly \$3,010 million compared with \$2,280 million in 1940. The greatest gain, amounting to \$863 million, was recorded by manufacturing activities. After eliminating the production of the processing industries, the net output of manufacturing was 46.5 p.c. of total commodity production, the relative importance in 1940 having been 41.6 p.c.

The construction industry, favored by large contracts for war plants, showed marked acceleration in operations during 1941. The gross value was greater than in any other year since the last Great War. The net value was \$269.6 million against \$206.9 million in 1940, a gain of 30.3 p.c. It was estimated that custom and repair activities showed considerable expansion, the net value rising from \$110.7 million to \$135.3 million. The group produced less than 3 p.c. of the output of the nine main branches concerned with commodity production.

Gain in the net output of agriculture was the main influence in the expansion of primary production during 1941. The net value produced by agriculture was \$951 million against \$885 million in the preceding year. The agricultural output constituted nearly 45 p.c. of the aggregate for the six main branches engaged in primary production. The net value of farm products was greater during 1941 than at any time in the preceding eleven years, the total for 1929 having been \$1,020 million. The heavy output of animal products to meet expanded overseas demand was the main element in the acceleration during the year under review.

Mining was second in importance among the primary industries, producing more than 23 p.c. of the aggregate. The gain in 1941, despite minor change in prices, was 11.6 p.c. The total, which had been \$446 million in 1940, rose to \$498 million. Due in part to the marked development of the last quarter century and to the war demand of the year, the production of the mining industry reached an historical maximum in 1941.

The increase in the net output of the forestry industry was nearly 14 p.c., the total having been \$421 million. As measured by net production in 1941, the group followed mining in order of importance. The standing in the year in question was higher than in any other similar period since the end of the last War.

The output of the electric power industry reached a new high point in history. The net value was \$183 million in 1941, a gain of 11.8 p.c. over the preceding year. The industry has achieved marked expansion since the end of the last War. The net revenue was slightly more than \$46 million in 1919 and steady gains were recorded until an intermediate maximum of \$123 million was reached in 1930. The advance was resumed in 1934 and marked gains have been shown annually since that time.

Large percentage gains were shown in the operations of the fisheries and trapping industries during 1941. The net output of the fisheries rose nearly 36 p.c., while the returns from trapping were about 35 p.c. greater. The net value of fresh, cured and canned fish sold was \$51.8 million against \$38.1 million in the preceding year. The furs obtained by trapping were valued at \$16.1 million compared with \$11.2 million. Fisheries reached a higher standing than in any year since the last World War, while the revenue of trappers exceeded any other year since 1929.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 AND 1941

Division of Industry	1940		1941		Change in Net Value in 1941 from 1940	Percentage Change in Net Value in 1941 from 1940	Percentage of net value by industry to Total Net Production 1941
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Agriculture .....	1,265,112,000	885,115,000	1,431,770,000	951,025,000	65,910,000	+ 7.4	20.14
Forestry .....	627,365,811	370,121,275	711,004,556	421,419,139	51,297,864	+13.9	8.95
Fisheries .....	60,053,631	38,106,690	82,522,675	51,759,638	13,662,948	+35.9	1.10
Trapping .....	11,207,950	11,207,950	15,188,040	15,138,040	3,930,110	+35.1	0.32
Mining .....	748,344,045	446,080,729	866,293,332	497,904,632	51,823,903	+11.6	10.55
Electric Power .....	166,228,773	163,780,757	186,080,354	183,146,426	19,365,669	+11.8	3.88
<b>Total Primary Production .....</b>	<b>2,878,311,990</b>	<b>1,914,412,381</b>	<b>3,292,808,957</b>	<b>2,120,402,875</b>	<b>205,990,494</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>44.92</b>
Construction .....	474,122,778	206,893,992	639,750,624	269,561,885	62,667,893	+30.3	5.71
Custom and Repair ..	180,126,000	110,745,000	199,377,000	135,287,000	24,542,000	+22.2	2.87
Manufactures (a) ...	4,529,173,316	1,942,471,238	6,076,308,124	2,605,119,788	662,648,550	+34.1	55.19
<b>Total Secondary Production (b) ...</b>	<b>5,183,422,094</b>	<b>2,260,110,230</b>	<b>6,915,435,748</b>	<b>3,009,968,673</b>	<b>749,858,443</b>	<b>+33.2</b>	<b>63.77</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,260,597,365</b>	<b>3,623,676,973</b>	<b>9,250,795,729</b>	<b>4,720,073,033</b>	<b>896,396,060</b>	<b>+23.4</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) The item "Manufactures" includes: Sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish canning and curing and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1940 to a gross of \$801,136,719 and a net of \$350,845,638 and in 1941 to a gross of \$957,448,976, and a net of \$410,298,515 is eliminated from the grand total.

(b) Secondary production includes the above mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures, n.e.s. to the total net production in 1941 was 46.50.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 AND 1941.

	1940		Percentage of Total Net Value	1941		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1941 from 1940
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island ....	25,121,038	15,826,491	0.36	28,010,446	13,200,776	0.28	- 4.52
Nova Scotia .....	232,102,253	132,038,545	3.45	265,262,337	135,855,941	2.90	+ 3.65
New Brunswick .....	164,896,487	90,119,421	2.36	206,898,123	103,968,110	2.20	+15.37
Quebec .....	1,960,893,108	1,011,061,952	26.44	2,596,572,316	1,279,353,703	27.10	+26.54
Ontario .....	3,237,922,599	1,642,788,599	42.97	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	44.24	+27.10
Manitoba .....	358,704,816	176,734,411	4.62	414,912,902	205,348,561	4.35	+16.19
Saskatchewan .....	358,173,074	219,966,545	5.75	355,149,603	228,318,037	4.84	+ 3.80
Alberta .....	398,078,785	234,388,768	6.13	443,175,858	276,898,177	6.87	+16.14
British Columbia .....	537,099,969	296,398,765	7.75	686,866,789	379,925,005	8.05	+28.19
Yukon - Northwest Territories...	7,807,237	6,363,676	0.17	9,497,928	8,246,282	0.17	+29.87
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,260,597,365</b>	<b>3,623,676,973</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,250,795,729</b>	<b>4,720,073,033</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>+23.44</b>

### Relative Importance of the Branches of Production.

The last column in Table 1 indicates the relative contribution of each of the nine groups to the net commodity production in 1941. Manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and forestry, in that order, were the leaders, together accounting for 86 p.c. of the total.

### Provincial Distribution.

Prince Edward Island alone recorded a decrease in net production in 1941 from 1940, amounting to about 4.5 p.c. The Territories showed the greatest relative advance, commodity production being increased by nearly 30 p.c. in the one year. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec followed with increases of 28 p.c., 27 p.c. and 26 p.c., respectively. In the Prairie Provinces, Alberta was in first place with a net gain of 18 p.c. over 1940.

With regard to the relative importance of the Provinces as commodity producers, Ontario ranked first, with Quebec and British Columbia occupying second and third places, as in 1940. In addition, each of these Provinces recorded a slight increase in relative importance, the gain being made at the expense of the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces, which contributed a slightly smaller proportion than during the preceding year. The relative contribution of the territories remained the same.

### The Importance of Commodity Production in Canada's Economy

Production in the economic sense includes much more than the tangible production contributed by the industrial groups discussed in this report. Transportation, banking, and trade and numerous other services also contribute to the nation's economy and must be taken into consideration when attempting a complete survey of Canada's productive capacity. In order to assist in placing the commodity producing group in the proper perspective with regard to its importance to the whole economy, an historical table is presented, comparing production in the commodity group with the total production, which includes the various service groups. The basis used for the comparison is the income originating which represents the true net value of production for a nation, deductions being made for general expenses and depreciation in addition to cost of materials.

### Fixed Capital

Chart 2 shows the growth in value of the fixed capital (including land) used in the commodity producing industries.

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FOR 1940 AND 1941

INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1
	\$	\$
Total Agricultural Production	885,115,000	961,025,000
<b>Forestry -</b>		
Logs and bolts	71,817,471	86,514,625
Pulpwood	74,347,132	88,193,045
Sawn railway ties	1,788,001	1,547,780
Firewood	33,297,756	26,662,296
All other forest products	13,317,515	10,245,343
Less supplies	- 44,377,218	- 42,959,245
Total Woods Operations .....	160,190,657	170,203,844
Saw mill products	61,700,043	76,660,254
Pulp and paper mill products	158,230,575	174,555,041
Total Milling Operations .....	219,930,618	251,215,295
Total Forestry Production .....	370,121,275	421,419,139
<b>Fisheries -</b>		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	8,695,655	14,114,188
Sales to canning and curing establishments	14,934,744	20,263,678
Value added domestically	1,312,791	- 31,282
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	20,175,697	27,912,413
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 7,012,197	- 10,489,359
Total Fisheries Production .....	38,106,690	51,769,638
<b>Trapping -</b>		
Fur Production (Wild Life) .....	11,207,930	16,138,040
Total Mineral Production .....	446,080,729	497,904,832
Electric Light and Power .....	163,780,757	183,146,426
Total Primary Production .....	1,914,412,381	2,120,402,875
Total Construction .....	206,893,992	269,561,885
Custom and Repair .....	110,745,000	135,287,000
<b>Manufactures -</b>		
Vegetable products	296,582,069	349,912,287
Animal products	141,233,679	166,416,939
Textiles	240,338,903	290,105,448
Wood and paper	396,891,501	463,967,834
Iron and steel	429,461,950	736,511,841
Non-ferrous metals	210,352,784	288,823,326
Non-metallic minerals	97,683,069	117,425,887
Chemicals	104,121,900	157,304,350
Miscellaneous	26,795,383	36,651,877
Total Manufactures (a) .....	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788
Total Secondary Production .....	2,260,110,230	3,009,968,673
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,823,678,973	4,720,073,033
(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total -		
	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1
	\$	\$
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	219,930,618	251,215,295
Fish canning and curing	13,163,500	17,423,054
Mineral industries	117,751,620	141,660,165
Total .....	350,845,638	410,298,515
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,591,625,600	2,194,821,273



APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL METHOD

Definition of "Production".

The term "Production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptance, i.e., as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc., -- in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in the broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society, -- representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

"Gross" and "Net" Production.

The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. Following Resolution 23 of the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, deductions were made in all branches of industry with the exception of trapping, where it is felt they are unimportant. These eliminations include such items as seed and feed in agriculture, lumbering supplies, fishermen's supplies, salt and containers, process supplies for mines, and similar deductions for other industries. Depreciation, depletion and other miscellaneous expense such as taxes, advertising, etc., are considered more germane to a study of national income and are consequently not taken into account in an estimate of net production.

The cost of fuel and purchased electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935. This resolution has been complied with for the years 1935 to 1941, and, as far as possible, revisions have been effected for previous years. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practice of most other Commonwealth countries and the United States.

For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figure should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

Interpretation of Items.

The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up Table 3, the following notes are appended:

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1940 AND 1941, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	14,551,000	8,754,000	18,487,000	8,675,000	29,128,000	22,931,000	36,416,000	21,334,000
Forestry .....	676,478	468,919	688,543	513,132	22,681,154	14,239,017	21,903,514	13,162,207
Fisheries .....	1,015,765	645,888	1,330,512	872,679	14,111,813	8,918,492	17,804,868	11,523,628
Trapping .....	2,360	2,360	3,000	3,000	106,910	106,910	142,947	142,947
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	32,230,387	26,189,233	31,219,817	24,535,707
Electric Power .	345,850	283,174	427,499	344,527	6,167,997	5,446,451	7,082,788	6,263,585
Construction ...	4,147,583	1,878,393	1,938,721	843,633	28,637,404	13,047,663	33,152,991	13,884,887
Custom and Repair	1,134,794	697,694	1,255,905	852,157	6,810,624	4,064,342	7,316,145	4,964,153
Manufactures (a)	3,856,544	1,270,233	4,649,476	1,347,990	113,814,650	46,548,446	133,873,428	51,318,369
GRAND TOTAL (a)	25,121,038	13,826,491	28,010,446	13,200,775	232,102,253	132,038,546	265,262,337	136,855,941

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	33,204,000	20,804,000	41,900,000	20,017,000	217,323,000	151,712,000	274,066,000	161,184,000
Forestry .....	48,017,548	28,288,701	56,634,118	32,470,701	244,543,719	144,778,418	275,860,091	160,199,517
Fisheries .....	5,974,830	3,799,081	7,784,595	5,017,233	2,523,813	1,877,485	3,593,914	2,661,923
Trapping .....	651,074	651,074	627,236	627,236	1,338,113	1,338,113	1,390,570	1,390,570
Mining .....	3,400,509	3,024,317	3,653,443	3,231,658	191,168,991	98,134,979	255,268,789	127,649,905
Electric Power .	4,151,784	3,844,833	4,458,262	4,091,635	61,132,195	61,094,889	69,504,635	69,461,306
Construction ..	13,002,828	6,177,402	18,550,864	8,530,432	127,438,996	60,561,073	181,859,687	76,552,556
Custom and Repair	4,667,188	2,801,848	5,043,555	3,422,153	47,607,302	29,269,903	52,698,206	35,750,011
Manufactures (a)	89,281,008	38,253,475	111,433,726	47,296,960	1,357,375,776	595,552,909	1,841,088,523	815,086,832
GRAND TOTAL (a)	164,896,487	90,119,421	206,698,123	103,968,110	1,960,693,108	1,011,051,952	2,596,572,315	1,279,353,703

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	380,342,000	268,575,000	475,074,000	298,239,000	102,751,000	72,790,000	125,714,000	85,185,000
Forestry .....	152,174,507	86,441,535	169,108,924	99,209,131	7,598,804	4,886,418	8,782,093	5,852,461
Fisheries .....	3,035,100	3,035,100	3,518,402	3,518,402	1,988,545	1,988,546	3,233,115	3,233,115
Trapping .....	2,187,625	2,187,625	2,775,536	2,775,536	1,196,198	1,196,198	2,001,632	2,001,632
Mining .....	345,156,479	209,277,055	374,173,095	219,459,966	30,082,102	14,065,270	30,864,263	11,898,109
Electric Power .	58,294,896	58,271,225	65,339,994	65,315,655	8,790,666	8,714,430	9,404,906	9,326,481
Construction ...	192,304,380	78,658,818	261,238,765	108,171,488	25,232,785	10,912,979	29,609,648	10,742,642
Custom and Repair	73,851,660	45,405,450	81,760,501	55,461,831	10,537,371	6,478,583	11,661,975	7,912,885
Manufactures (a)	2,302,014,654	1,004,529,583	3,121,766,568	1,360,055,756	167,919,165	62,362,698	211,534,751	74,450,721
GRAND TOTAL (a)	3,237,922,599	1,642,788,599	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	338,704,815	176,734,411	414,912,902	206,348,561

(a) See page 10 for note in regard to duplication.

### 1. Agriculture.

The annual estimates prepared by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau have been accepted as a basis of gross and net. Provincial distribution of the net has been arranged on the basis of the relative farm cash income.

### 2. Forestry.

Under the head of "Forestry", an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber as distinguished from the product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles and cooperage stock.

### 3. Fur Production.

It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the trapper's output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

### 4. Mineral Production.

The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of industries duplicated in mining and manufacturing (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned. The industrial value of the products is used.

### 5. Total Manufactures.

The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", namely, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures, n.e.s.", and, therefore, from the grand total. It should be noted that "central electric stations" and "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" have been dropped from the Census of Manufactures, the latter having been transferred to "service".

### 6. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all duplicated items as displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under the heading of manufactures; hence it is obvious that the grand total is obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

### Change in Method of Compilation beginning 1935.

Attention is drawn to important changes in the method of compilation as used in the bulletins of the last seven years. The most important change in the method of compilation during recent years, was the application to all industries of the resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, of 1935, which provided for the additional deduction of the cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies from the amount of gross production. Comparability in the totals of net production was consequently broken with the results for the years prior to 1935 and for that period estimates were revised on the new basis.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1939 AND 1940, BY INDUSTRIES (Concluded).

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	233,948,000	166,879,000	206,781,000	167,861,000	209,784,000	159,901,000	203,803,000	161,587,000
Forestry .....	4,220,695	2,444,888	6,333,404	4,573,022	7,308,275	5,320,228	9,330,156	6,474,131
Fisheries .....	403,510	403,510	414,492	414,492	450,574	450,574	440,444	440,444
Trapping .....	1,258,243	1,258,243	1,947,747	1,947,747	1,892,664	1,892,664	1,952,287	1,952,287
Mining .....	15,685,066	8,852,006	22,025,878	9,336,756	33,425,561	29,593,293	39,779,583	36,167,469
Electric Power .	5,421,116	4,591,186	5,816,640	4,889,185	6,075,059	5,809,751	6,721,358	6,322,557
Construction ...	21,243,412	9,069,545	20,666,374	9,556,352	27,350,018	11,446,288	35,295,959	15,798,441
Custom and Repair	8,898,224	5,470,803	9,847,889	6,681,992	9,582,703	5,891,634	10,606,420	7,195,991
Manufactures (a)	76,284,332	25,857,683	96,020,975	28,172,441	107,313,964	37,747,215	142,651,493	45,958,219
GRAND TOTAL (a)	558,175,074	219,966,345	555,149,603	228,318,037	598,076,765	234,388,768	443,175,858	276,898,177

	British Columbia				Yukon - N. W. T.			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	44,081,000	34,769,000	50,529,000	36,945,000	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	140,129,153	83,239,698	162,339,581	98,957,560	15,378	13,453	24,132	17,277
Fisheries .....	30,546,687	16,985,021	44,395,681	24,081,070	4,994	4,994	6,652	6,652
Trapping .....	1,079,387	1,079,387	1,624,891	1,624,891	1,518,356	1,518,356	2,672,194	2,672,194
Mining .....	91,244,144	52,513,427	102,906,245	60,323,299	5,950,806	4,631,149	6,402,219	5,301,743
Electric Power .	15,793,075	15,666,374	17,248,786	17,065,667	68,336	58,444	75,486	65,830
Construction ...	34,765,372	15,141,831	57,435,815	25,481,456	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair	17,346,134	10,664,743	19,197,405	13,025,826	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	311,046,478	130,206,263	412,957,807	181,232,637	266,745	152,733	341,377	199,865
GRAND TOTAL (a)	537,099,969	296,398,765	686,866,789	379,925,005	7,807,237	6,363,676	9,497,928	9,246,262

(a) Duplication by Provinces. The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces -

	1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	605,356	172,170	770,210	249,342
Nova Scotia .....	21,375,686	9,452,009	23,650,181	10,263,540
New Brunswick .....	37,324,282	17,505,310	44,387,676	20,736,898
Quebec .....	289,758,797	133,267,817	358,748,099	160,582,917
Ontario .....	271,438,502	111,592,792	309,096,357	124,268,342
Manitoba .....	17,391,621	6,650,710	17,893,481	5,254,486
Saskatchewan .....	9,189,423	4,660,519	13,706,796	5,114,960
Alberta .....	5,106,033	3,683,879	7,403,842	4,998,362
British Columbia .....	148,931,461	63,866,979	181,768,222	78,812,401
Yukon - N.W.T. ....	15,378	13,453	24,132	17,277
CANADA .....	801,136,719	350,845,638	957,448,976	410,298,515

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of  
the totals for Gross and Net Production, 1940 - 1941.

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method
Agriculture	Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics	Gross is the total given in Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The value of seed and feed used is the deduction.
Forestry	Annual bulletins on operations in the woods, sawmilling and pulp and paper industries.	Gross is sum of products of woods operations, sawmilling and the pulp and paper industries. Cost of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electricity make up the deduction.
Fisheries	Annual report of Fisheries Statistics	Gross equals fish caught and landed, factory output and value added domestically. Net is the historical figures given in report, less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.
Trapping	Reports on Fur Farms, and Production of Raw Furs	From the fur production of the season 1941-42 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during the calendar year.
Mining	Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada	The industrial total, i.e., net value of sales was taken as net production. Value of ores used by smelters and cost of fuel, purchased electricity, process supplies, freight and treatment charges are added to make up the gross.
Electric Power	Annual report on Central Electric Stations in Canada	Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, is regarded as the gross, and cost of fuel used in generating plants is deducted to give the net.
Construction	Report on the Construction Industry	Total value of work performed regarded as the gross. Cost of materials deducted for net.
Custom and Repair	Special tabulation Repair and Service groups. Basis 1930 and 1941 Census of Merchandising and Service.	Net obtained by deducting cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts. Includes "dyeing, cleaning, etc." and automobile garages.
Manufacturing	General report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.	Census of Manufacturing does not include "Central Electric Stations" and "Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work". Gross and net given in bulletin "Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries in Canada".

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES  
TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1940 AND 1941.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Agriculture .....	63.3	65.7	17.3	15.6	23.1	19.3	15.0	11.8
Forestry .....	3.4	3.9	10.8	9.6	31.4	31.2	14.3	12.5
Fisheries .....	4.7	6.6	6.8	8.4	4.2	4.8	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Mining .....	-	-	19.8	17.9	3.4	3.1	9.7	10.0
Electric Power .....	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.9	6.1	5.4
Construction .....	13.6	6.4	9.9	10.2	6.8	8.2	6.0	6.0
Custom and Repair .....	5.0	6.5	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	8.0	8.3	28.1	30.0	23.0	25.6	45.7	51.2
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	9.2	10.2	35.3	37.5	42.4	45.5	58.9	63.7

	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Agriculture .....	18.2	14.3	41.2	41.5	75.9	73.5
Forestry .....	5.3	4.7	2.8	2.9	1.1	2.0
Fisheries .....	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9
Mining .....	12.7	10.5	7.9	5.8	3.9	4.1
Electric Power .....	3.5	3.1	4.9	4.5	2.1	2.1
Construction .....	4.8	5.2	6.2	5.2	4.1	4.2
Custom and Repair .....	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.9	2.5	2.9
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	54.4	59.2	31.5	33.6	9.6	10.1
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	61.1	65.1	35.3	35.3	11.8	12.3

	Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon-N.W.T.		CANADA	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Agriculture .....	59.7	58.3	11.7	9.7	-	-	23.15	20.14
Forestry .....	2.3	2.3	28.1	26.0	0.2	0.2	9.68	8.93
Fisheries .....	0.2	0.2	5.7	6.3	0.1	0.1	1.00	1.10
Trapping .....	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	23.8	32.4	0.29	0.32
Mining .....	12.6	13.1	17.7	15.9	72.8	64.3	11.67	10.55
Electric Power .....	2.5	2.3	6.3	4.5	0.9	0.8	4.28	3.86
Construction .....	4.9	5.7	5.1	6.8	-	-	5.41	5.71
Custom and Repair .....	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.4	-	-	2.90	2.87
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	14.5	14.8	22.4	26.9	2.2	2.2	41.62	46.50
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	16.1	16.6	45.9	47.7	2.4	2.4	50.80	55.19

TABLE 6. - NATIONAL INCOME ORIGINATING IN THE COMMODITY PRODUCING DIVISION AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES  
BEFORE DEDUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL BALANCE ON DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

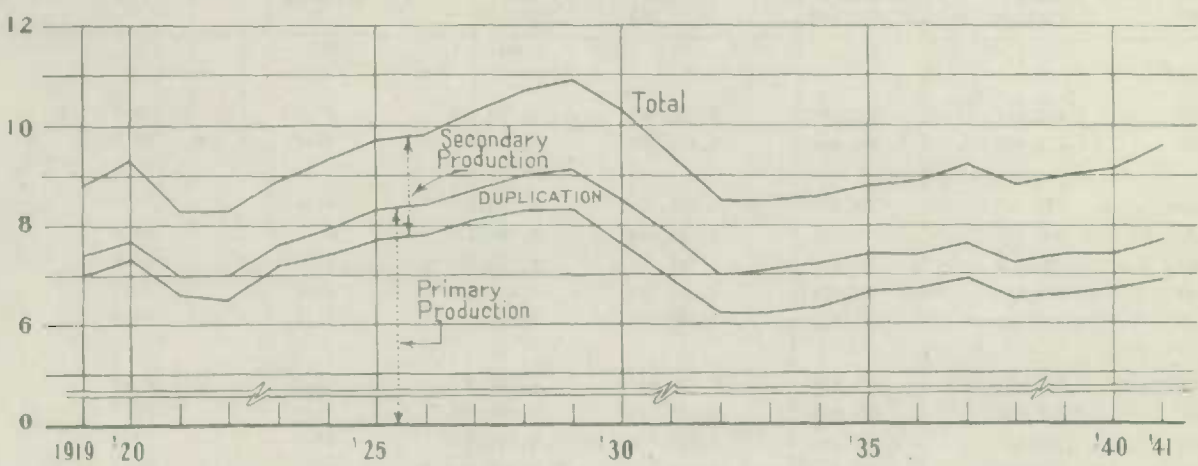
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Year	Primary Production	Secondary Production	Total (1) + (2)	All Industries	P e r c e n t a g e s		
					(3) to (4)	(1) to (4)	(2) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1919	1,260,862	902,697	2,163,559	3,990,413	54.2	31.6	22.6
1920	1,419,552	1,053,594	2,473,146	4,759,663	51.8	29.7	22.1
1921	877,661	725,877	1,603,538	3,698,220	43.4	23.7	19.7
1922	954,311	727,223	1,681,534	3,862,176	43.5	24.7	18.8
1923	1,020,989	776,977	1,797,966	4,059,059	44.3	25.2	19.1
1924	1,084,323	729,422	1,813,745	4,067,146	44.6	26.7	17.9
1925	1,304,262	771,327	2,075,579	4,448,580	46.7	29.4	17.3
1926	1,281,530	870,802	2,152,332	4,725,035	45.5	27.1	18.4
1927	1,336,185	968,562	2,304,747	4,964,860	46.4	26.9	19.5
1928	1,503,212	1,081,550	2,584,762	5,504,767	47.0	27.3	19.7
1929	1,404,724	1,192,546	2,597,270	5,544,519	46.8	25.3	21.5
1930	1,032,534	1,063,398	2,095,932	4,759,219	44.0	21.7	22.3
1931	729,992	855,542	1,585,534	3,872,855	40.4	18.8	21.6
1932	568,421	584,136	1,152,557	3,088,206	37.5	18.4	18.9
1933	599,464	532,440	1,131,904	2,953,004	38.2	20.2	18.0
1934	782,226	601,769	1,383,995	3,386,764	40.9	23.1	17.8
1935	863,014	682,767	1,545,781	3,610,954	42.8	23.9	18.9
1936	996,093	777,365	1,773,458	4,093,055	43.3	24.3	19.0
1937	1,180,851	931,127	2,111,978	4,627,704	45.6	25.5	20.1
1938	1,151,825	922,636	2,074,461	4,589,158	45.4	25.2	20.2
1939	1,275,808	983,331	2,259,139	4,853,287	46.5	26.2	20.3
1940	1,440,378	1,181,067	2,621,445	6,681,764	46.1	25.3	20.8
<b>Average</b> 1919-1940	1,094,000	858,916	1,952,916	4,324,563	45.2	25.3	19.9
<b>Average</b> 1919-1929	1,222,509	890,982	2,113,471	4,512,221	46.8	27.1	19.7
<b>Average</b> 1930-1940	965,491	826,871	1,792,362	4,136,904	43.3	23.3	20.0

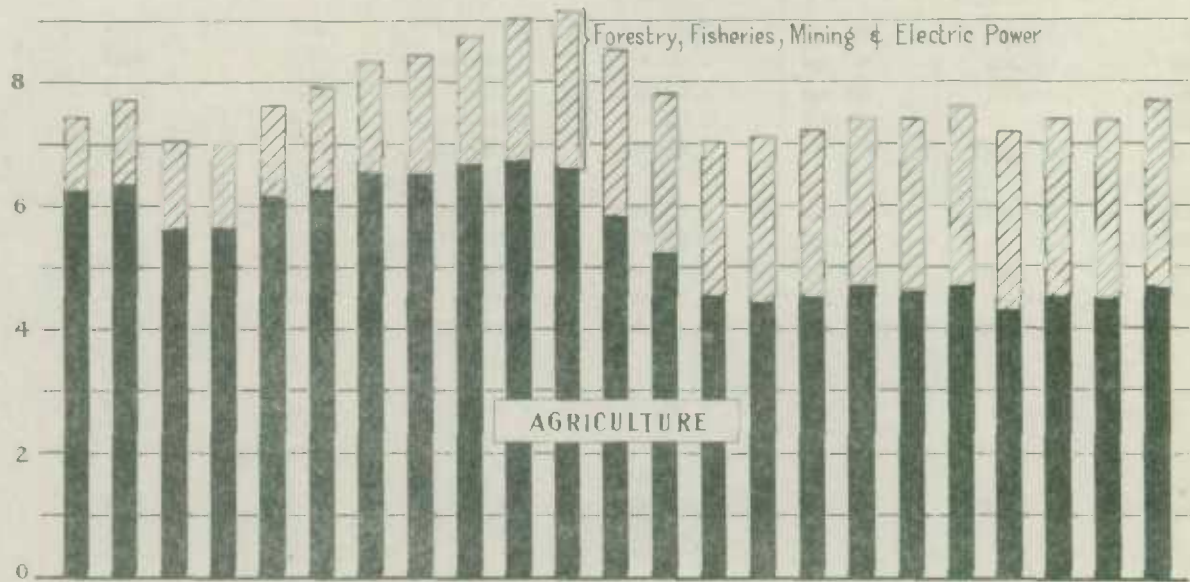
# VALUE OF FIXED CAPITAL (INCLUDING LAND) COMMODITY<sup>IN</sup> PRODUCTION

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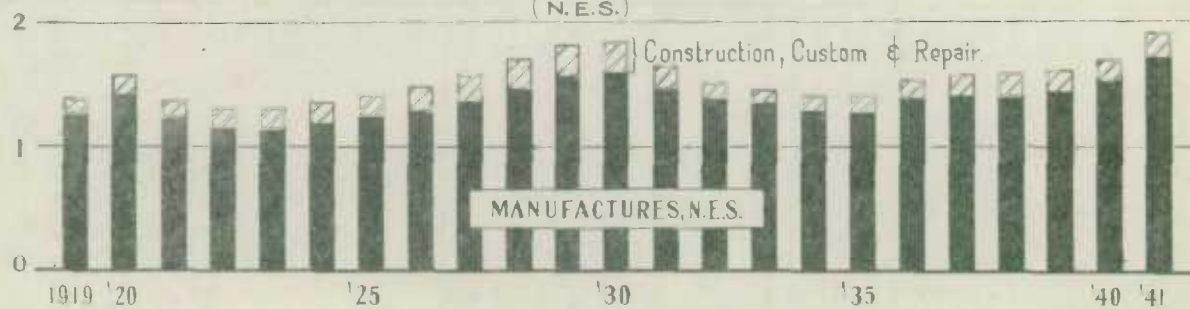
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## PRIMARY PRODUCTION



## SECONDARY PRODUCTION (N.E.S.)







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