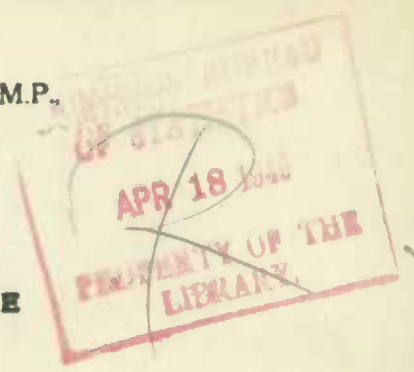


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Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce



**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**  
**1938 - 1943**



OTTAWA  
1946

Price 25 cents

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MONTHLY REPORT

IN

CANADA

1958 - 1959



## P R E F A C E

The present "Survey" analyses Canadian production from 1938 to 1943 in the manner standardized during recent years. The dollar values of gross and net production for the years under review, shown for the nine main industrial groups, and for the nine provinces, present a picture of expansion occasioned by war demand.

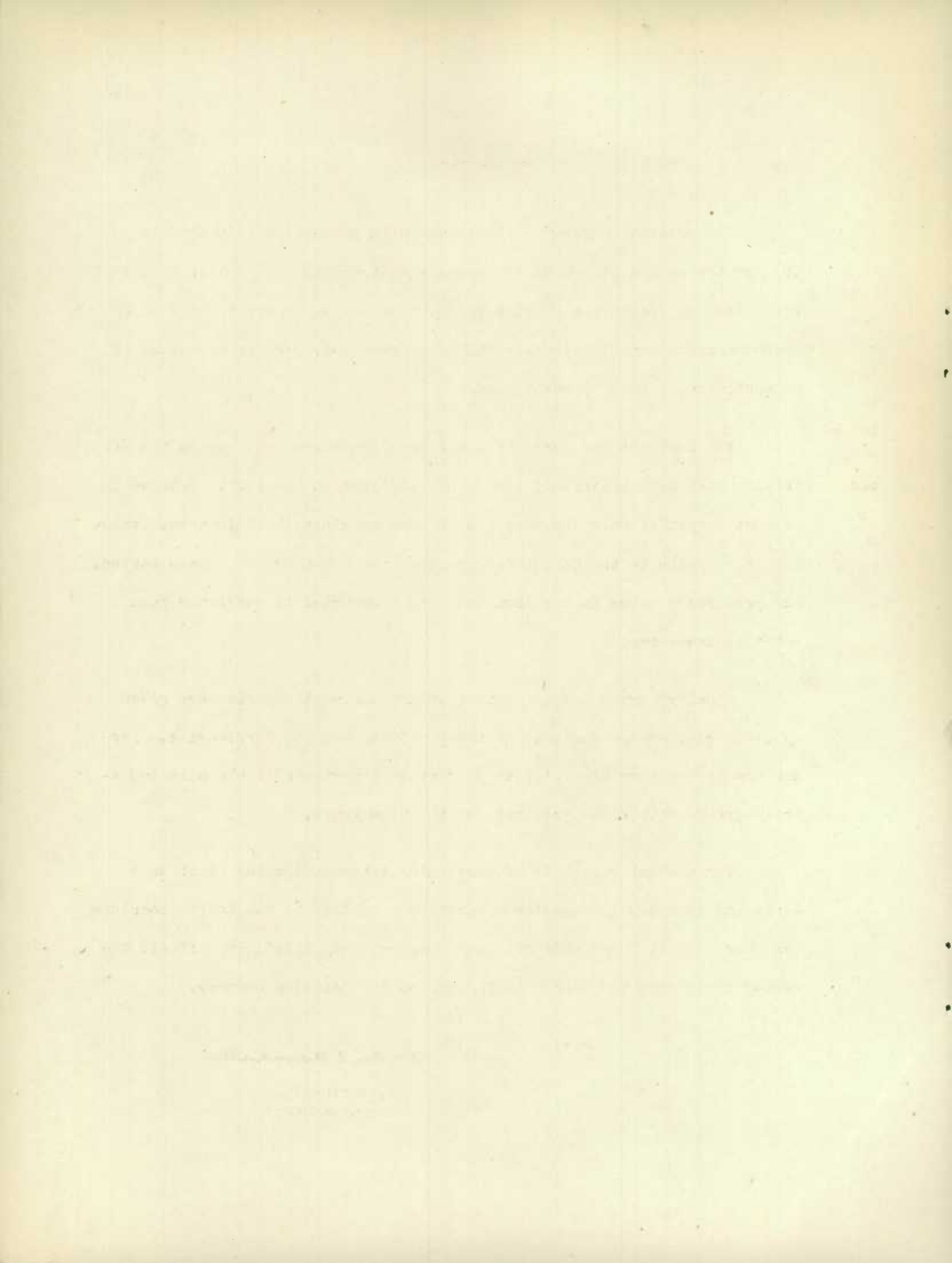
The text and the percentage analyses are based entirely on the net totals which are obtained by the method outlined in the text. Changes in the net output of each industry and of each province, both in actual value and in relation to the Canadian aggregate, are shown by percentage tables. Net production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

Finally, gross and net output values during the period are given by industrial groups for each of the provinces and the Territories. Percentage tables show the relative productive importance of the nine industrial groups within the province for the five years.

The present report is of particular interest insofar as it outlines the increase in Canadian production from 1938 to the fourth 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.

*Herbert Marshall*

H. Marshall,  
Dominion Statistician.



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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 15, 1903.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 11, 1902.

ALBANY:

ANDREW CLARK, STATE PRINTER.

1903.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

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Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
Chief, Business Statistics Branch:	Sydney B. Smith, M.A.

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

The industrial expansion of Canada occasioned by war demand was one of the remarkable achievements of the last six years. The gross revenues of nine industrial groups engaged in the production of commodities recorded an increase of 125 p.c. in 1943 over 1938, the last full year of peace-time conditions. The total was \$11,960 million, constituting up to that time a maximum in Canadian industrial history.

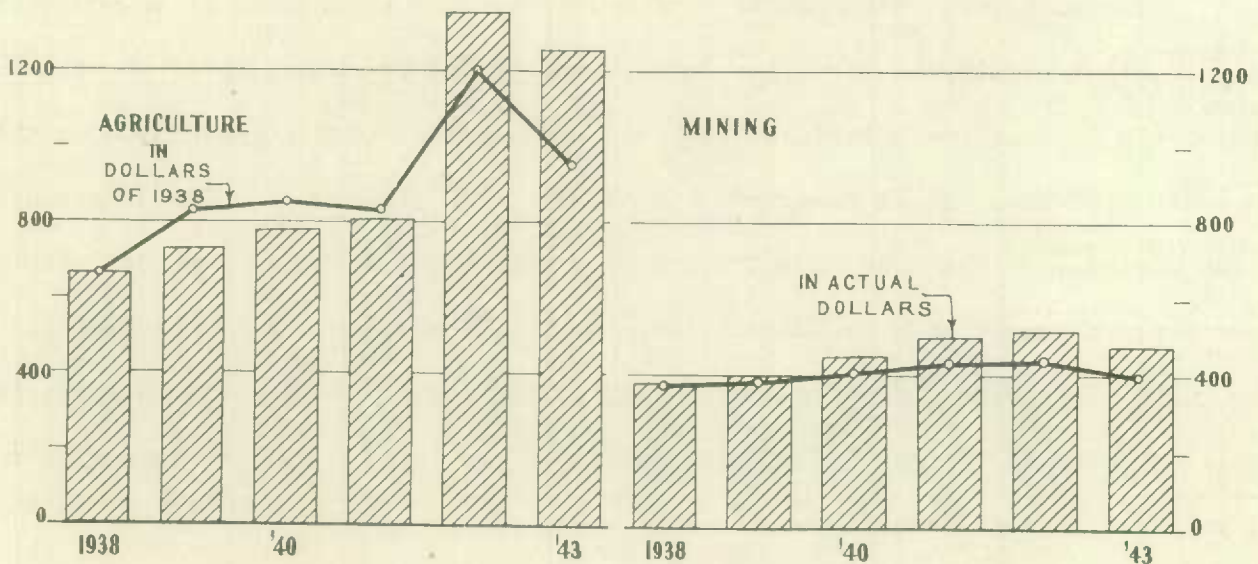
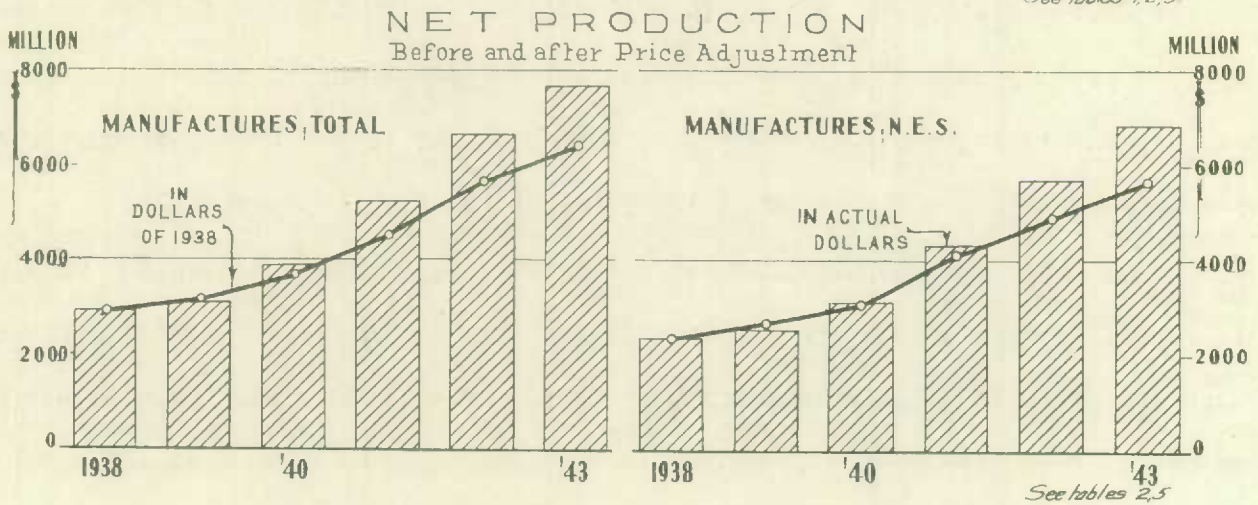
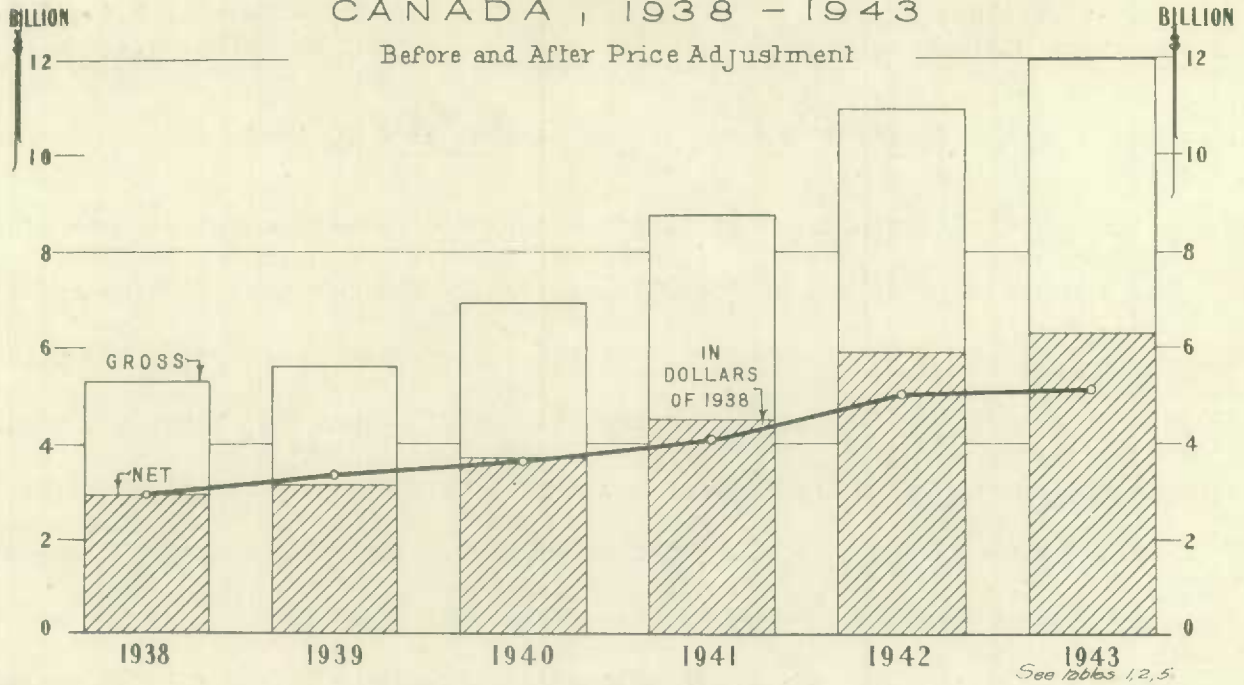
Aside from trapping, a small industry greatly affected by price changes, the outstanding advance was recorded by manufactures. The total revenue of the group rose from \$3,338 million in 1938 to \$8,733 million, representing a gain of no less than 161.6 p.c. Fisheries including the curing and packing plants and forestry embracing, sawmilling and pulp and paper, the secondary phases of these industries, showed increases in gross revenue of 123 p.c., and 91 p.c., respectively.

The gross revenue of agriculture from farming operations computed on a new basis rose from \$827 million to \$1,524 million. As the increase was 84.4 p.c., agriculture was fifth in relative expansion among the nine industries, the absolute advance having been second only to manufactures. (See Table 1 and Chart 1.)

The subsequent analysis is confined to the net production of commodities, net production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the cost of raw materials, fuel and purchased electricity consumed in the production process. It is observed that owing to the prosperous conditions occasioned by the war each of the nine industrial groups participated in the advance. The net production of commodities on this footing was \$6,261 million, an increase of 116.0 p.c. over 1938. The gain in manufactures and agriculture was 167 p.c. and 90 p.c., respectively. The two groups contributed nearly 83 p.c. of the entire advance in the net value of commodities.

Chart 1

# VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION CANADA, 1938 - 1943







SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

CANADA

Table 4. - Volume of Production Expressed in Terms of 1938 equalling 100. (See also Table 5.)

Industry	Percentages of 1938 Net Values					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	126.0	129.4	126.6	183.8	145.7
Forestry .....	100.0	108.7	132.1	139.1	133.5	133.8
Forestry, n.e.s. (x) .....	100.0	109.4	135.8	146.1	138.6	134.5
Fisheries .....	100.0	94.8	92.9	112.6	118.0	117.8
Trapping .....	100.0	87.4	154.3	152.2	259.2	170.2
Mining .....	100.0	104.0	109.7	117.3	118.1	107.0
Electric Power .....	100.0	108.3	115.1	127.4	142.8	154.7
Construction .....	100.0	103.3	109.1	126.7	136.2	122.2
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	104.2	97.1	104.8	106.7	104.6
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	111.3	130.5	160.6	197.2	224.4
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	111.5	128.5	162.5	206.4	240.5
Primary Production .....	100.0	115.0	122.9	126.9	154.5	134.2
Secondary Production .....	100.0	110.0	126.2	153.5	185.2	206.2
Duplication .....	100.0	110.0	140.6	150.8	151.5	144.0
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	112.5	123.4	140.7	172.9	176.0

(x) Based on the value of woods operations after deduction of the output on wood lots of farms for sale or use by the farmer.

Table 5. - Adjustment of Net Production for Price Changes 1938-43, the Totals being Expressed in Dollars of 1938.

Industry and Nature of Price Index	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	656,016,000	722,263,000	774,023,000	803,185,000	1,351,606,000	1,245,843,000
Price Index Canadian farm products.	73.6	64.3	67.1	71.2	82.5	95.9
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	87.4	91.2	96.7	112.1	130.3
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	656,016,000	826,387,800	848,709,400	830,594,600	1,205,714,500	956,134,300
Forestry - Total .....	244,564,571	271,723,416	370,121,275	421,419,139	429,079,360	462,815,227
P. Index, Wood, Wood Products & Paper	77.5	79.2	88.8	96.0	101.8	109.6
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	102.2	114.6	123.9	131.4	141.4
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	244,564,571	265,874,180	322,967,950	340,128,440	326,544,330	327,309,210
Forestry, n.e.s. ....	209,766,433	234,520,440	326,428,268	379,818,996	382,104,820	398,814,613
P. Index, Wood, Wood Products & Paper	77.5	79.2	88.8	96.0	101.8	109.6
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	102.2	114.6	123.9	131.4	141.4
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	209,766,433	229,472,054	284,841,420	306,552,861	290,795,140	282,047,100
Fisheries .....	35,593,009	34,378,681	38,106,690	51,769,638	64,821,702	74,655,678
P. Index, Fishery Products .....	71.9	73.3	82.8	92.9	111.0	128.0
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	101.9	115.2	129.2	154.4	178.0
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	35,593,009	33,737,665	33,078,723	40,069,379	41,982,967	41,941,392
Trapping .....	6,572,824	7,919,412	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615
P. Index, Furs .....	53.2	73.3	58.8	80.5	74.3	102.6
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	137.8	110.5	151.3	139.7	192.9
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	6,572,824	5,747,033	10,142,923	10,005,313	17,037,375	11,186,944
Mining .....	374,415,674	393,232,044	448,080,729	497,904,632	514,109,951	475,529,364
P. Index, Mineral Origin, Raw ...	81.5	82.3	88.9	92.5	94.8	96.7
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	101.0	109.1	113.4	116.3	118.7
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	374,415,674	389,338,650	410,706,440	439,069,330	442,054,980	400,614,450
Electric Power .....	142,320,725	149,863,892	163,780,757	183,146,426	200,345,240	200,833,297
Rate per M k.w.h. ....	54.4	52.9	54.4	55.0	53.6	49.6
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	97.2	100.0	101.0	98.6	91.2
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	142,320,725	154,180,900	163,780,757	181,333,090	203,189,800	220,211,900
Construction .....	176,661,077	183,706,338	206,893,992	269,561,885	310,917,190	293,538,167
P. Index, Building materials ....	89.1	89.7	95.6	107.3	115.2	121.2
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	100.7	107.3	120.4	129.2	136.0
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	176,661,077	182,429,330	192,818,250	223,888,600	240,647,970	215,836,880
Custom and Repair .....	108,936,000	108,821,000	111,608,000	130,778,000	141,395,000	144,952,000
P. Index, General .....	78.6	75.4	82.9	90.0	95.6	100.0
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	95.9	105.5	114.5	121.6	127.2
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	108,936,000	113,473,400	105,789,570	114,216,590	116,278,780	113,955,970
Manufactures - Total .....	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541
P. Index, Chiefly and Fully manu- factured goods .....	78.2	75.3	81.5	88.8	91.9	93.1
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	96.3	104.2	113.6	117.5	119.1
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	1,428,286,778	1,589,877,000	1,864,175,900	2,293,239,200	2,816,998,900	3,204,377,400

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

The percentage increase in trapping was greater than in any of the nine groups considered in this connection, the total having been more than three times the pre-war level. The fisheries, including the primary and secondary phases of the industry, produced double the net value recorded in 1938. The increase in the output of central electric stations and mining was 41 p.c. and 27 p.c., respectively. The advance in the electric power output was continuous, year by year, while the maximum in mineral production was reached in 1942. The construction industry was more active in 1942 than in 1943, net production during the latter year having been two-thirds greater than in 1938.

The predominant expansion in manufactures during the war period is indicated by the relative importance of the group in the total net production during 1943 in comparison with the pre-war period. Excluding the processing industries operating in close co-operation with the three of the primary industries, the manufactures group contributed about 54 p.c. of the grand total in 1943 against 41 p.c. in 1939. Providing the processing industries were included with the group, the share of manufactures would have been 61 p.c. in 1943 compared with 49.2 p.c. in the pre-war year. Agriculture, of course, followed in relative importance, contributing 19.9 p.c. in 1943 compared with 22.6 p.c. before the war. The revised method of computing net farm production, described below, has led to a considerable reduction in the position of agriculture in relation to the other groups under consideration.

Owing to the dominant advance in manufacturing production each of the eight other groups except fisheries and trapping showed a decline in relative importance between 1938 and 1943. (See Table 3. and Charts 3 a and 4.)

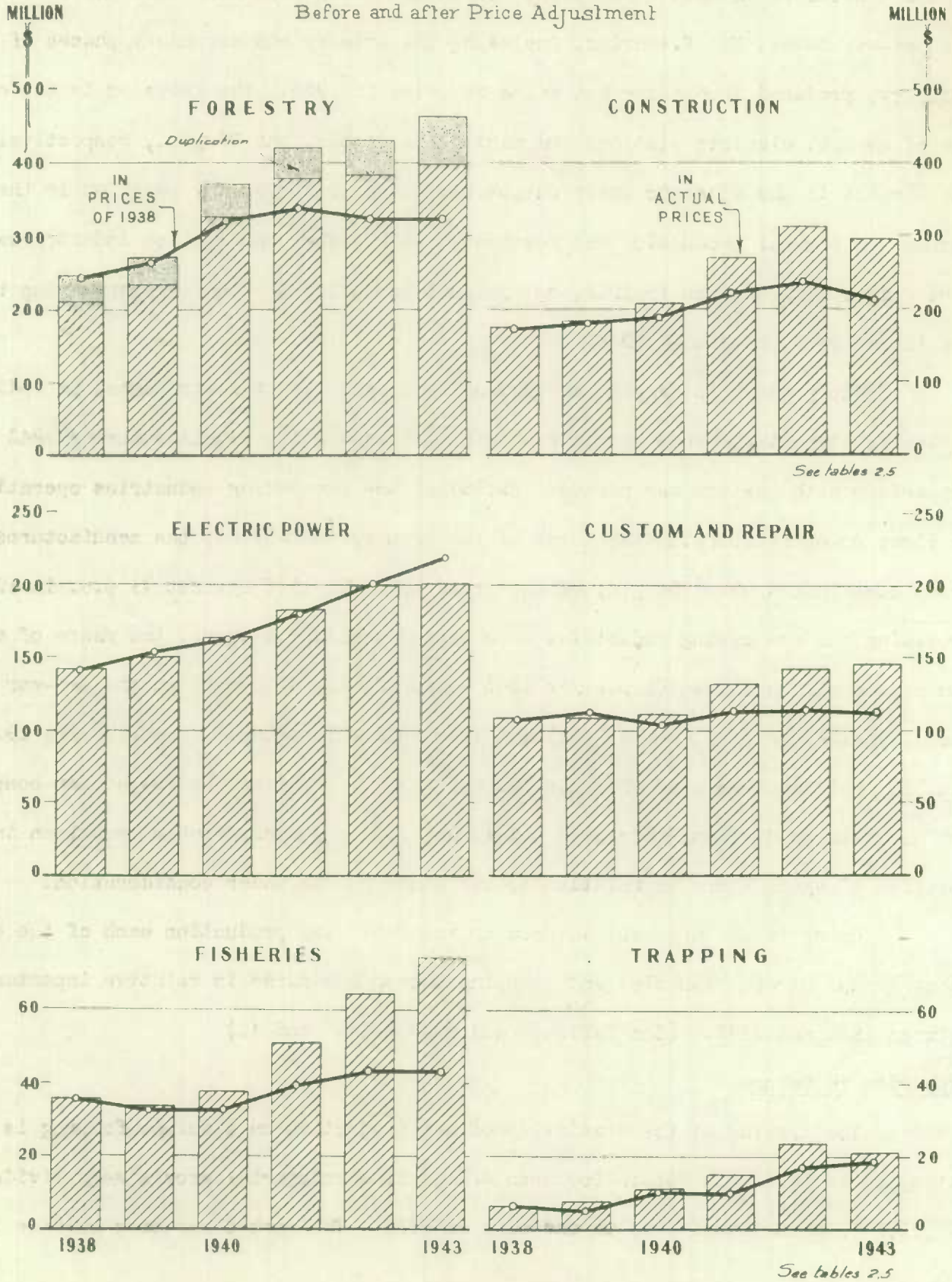
Expansion in Volume

The placing of the statistics of net production on a volume footing is attempted in Table 5. Totals for each of the nine industrial groups were divided by price indexes transferred to the base of 1938. The marked war-time advance in

Chart 2

# NET PRODUCTION CANADA, 1938 - 1943

Before and after Price Adjustment



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

CANADA

Table 5. - Adjustment of Net Production for Price Changes 1938-43, the Totals being Expressed in Dollars of 1938 - Conc.

Industry and Nature of Price Index	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,188,800,676	1,277,265,130	1,591,625,600	2,194,821,273	2,883,771,788	3,405,712,025
P. Index, Chiefly and Fully manufactured goods .....	78.2	75.3	81.5	88.8	91.9	93.1
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	96.3	104.2	113.6	117.5	119.1
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	1,188,800,676	1,326,339,000	1,527,472,100	1,932,061,000	2,454,273,800	2,859,539,900
Total Primary .....	1,424,684,665	1,638,864,102	1,751,259,663	1,807,624,573	2,300,774,762	1,912,136,086
Total Secondary .....	1,713,883,855	1,885,779,730	2,162,783,620	2,631,344,390	3,173,925,650	3,534,170,250
Duplication .....	239,486,102	263,538,000	336,703,700	361,178,200	362,725,100	344,837,600
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,899,082,418	3,261,105,832	3,577,339,583	4,077,790,763	5,011,978,312	5,101,468,736

Table 6. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups, 1938-43.

Industrial Group	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable Products .....	267,471,208	292,129,940	295,582,069	349,912,287	396,956,313	410,340,183
Animal Products .....	118,950,278	122,821,410	141,233,679	165,416,939	203,152,956	211,149,715
Textiles and Textile Products ..	159,978,801	181,927,898	240,338,903	290,105,448	341,475,081	334,242,717
Wood and Paper Products .....	277,002,267	303,662,441	396,991,501	463,967,834	488,433,355	508,835,982
Iron and Its Products .....	261,639,134	275,774,796	429,461,950	735,511,841	1,084,424,334	1,396,768,112
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	164,692,324	155,808,806	210,352,784	288,823,325	355,005,408	369,005,912
Non-metallic Mineral Products ...	74,967,075	85,511,631	97,693,069	117,425,887	141,216,996	146,460,170
Chemicals and Allied Products ...	80,506,965	89,046,832	104,121,900	157,304,350	252,390,766	379,453,873
Miscellaneous Industries .....	23,078,726	24,368,247	26,795,383	36,651,877	46,918,549	60,156,977
Total .....	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541

Table 7. - Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Manufactures, Totals for 1938 equalling 100.

Industrial Group	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Vegetable Products .....	100.0	109.2	110.5	130.9	148.4	153.4
Animal Products .....	100.0	103.3	118.7	139.1	170.9	177.5
Textiles and Textile Products ...	100.0	113.7	150.2	181.3	213.5	208.9
Wood and Paper Products .....	100.0	109.6	143.3	167.5	176.3	183.7
Iron and Its Products .....	100.0	105.4	164.1	281.1	414.5	533.9
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	100.0	94.6	127.7	175.4	215.6	224.1
Non-metallic Mineral Products ...	100.0	114.1	130.3	156.6	188.4	195.4
Chemicals and Allied Products ...	100.0	110.6	129.3	195.4	313.5	471.3
Miscellaneous Industries .....	100.0	105.6	116.1	158.8	203.3	260.7
Total .....	100.0	107.2	136.0	182.4	231.7	267.2

Table 8. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Fish curing and Packing .....	10,459,517	10,311,304	13,163,500	17,423,054	20,969,913	20,588,039
Sawmilling .....	39,264,528	44,852,358	61,700,043	76,660,254	91,206,949	91,714,000
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting .....	87,091,374	80,057,833	98,059,288	119,736,294	125,881,047	111,857,020
Pulp and Paper .....	89,034,186	103,123,660	158,230,575	174,555,041	165,193,627	165,485,944
Cement .....	5,947,766	6,273,172	8,715,422	9,279,164	10,213,916	7,152,763
Clay Products .....	3,482,235	4,043,738	4,922,319	5,806,763	5,630,484	5,346,386
Lime .....	2,602,663	2,951,502	3,593,009	4,161,412	3,932,279	4,908,510
Salt .....	1,603,833	2,173,204	2,461,482	2,676,533	3,173,755	3,648,854
Total .....	239,486,102	253,786,771	350,845,638	410,298,515	426,201,970	410,701,516

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

CANADA

Table 9. - Net Value of Production by Provinces in Dollars

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island .....	8,394,139	9,704,116	10,866,790	11,564,062	15,027,897	19,428,160
Nova Scotia .....	97,169,450	100,427,047	122,247,203	130,513,302	158,568,888	183,565,443
New Brunswick .....	63,072,082	68,806,777	80,732,573	97,424,417	111,014,300	126,557,333
Quebec .....	727,605,195	810,804,624	973,090,049	1,259,456,590	1,587,011,607	1,817,829,691
Ontario .....	1,270,756,211	1,315,434,318	1,577,777,149	2,040,580,724	2,431,255,146	2,609,506,516
Manitoba .....	144,590,162	143,800,244	169,162,828	193,977,323	266,948,971	283,674,089
Saskatchewan .....	139,319,430	216,303,388	213,002,542	180,936,101	424,285,715	329,917,184
Alberta .....	205,865,189	198,234,754	231,759,134	230,171,177	383,620,661	319,209,886
British Columbia .....	238,035,399	241,313,490	286,707,018	373,253,912	485,509,424	563,951,164
Yukon and Northwest Territories ..	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293
Total .....	2,899,082,418	3,111,969,937	3,671,754,966	4,526,123,890	5,872,872,904	6,261,457,759

Table 10. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island .....	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.31
Nova Scotia .....	3.35	3.23	3.33	2.88	2.70	2.93
New Brunswick .....	2.18	2.21	2.20	2.15	1.89	2.02
Quebec .....	25.10	26.06	26.50	27.82	27.02	29.04
Ontario .....	43.82	42.27	42.97	45.08	41.40	41.67
Manitoba .....	4.99	4.62	4.61	4.29	4.55	4.53
Saskatchewan .....	4.81	6.95	5.80	4.00	7.22	5.27
Alberta .....	7.10	6.27	6.31	5.09	6.53	5.10
British Columbia .....	8.21	7.75	7.81	8.25	8.27	9.01
Yukon and Northwest Territories ..	0.15	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.12
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 11. - Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars

(See page 37 for Description)

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island .....	400,000	390,992	380,007	338,557	341,849	527,387
Nova Scotia .....	3,053,602	3,152,964	3,603,000	3,068,486	3,026,753	4,030,038
New Brunswick .....	3,242,169	2,964,648	4,344,000	4,624,540	5,777,953	7,242,136
Quebec .....	11,516,340	15,548,141	18,759,000	18,870,102	22,522,617	30,561,650
Ontario .....	10,119,023	9,220,185	10,343,000	8,597,886	9,258,912	12,669,823
Manitoba .....	1,529,643	1,472,559	1,533,000	1,351,352	1,316,314	2,178,726
Saskatchewan .....	1,873,632	1,936,095	2,012,000	2,296,944	2,269,398	3,528,287
Alberta .....	1,750,750	1,466,364	1,773,000	1,538,009	1,594,048	2,131,639
British Columbia .....	1,312,979	1,051,028	946,000	914,267	866,596	1,130,928
Canada .....	34,798,138	37,202,976	43,693,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

the volume of production is indicated by Table 4 and Charts 1 and 2, the output of commodities rising 76 p.c. between 1938 and 1943. Manufactures n.e.s. showed the greatest percentage gain at 140.5 p.c. Important advances were shown by each of the nine main branches of production confirming the general nature of the war-time influences of expansion.

The advances in the net value of production by the nine divisions of manufactures from 1938 to 1943 are outlined in Tables 6 and 7. The Iron and Its Products and Chemical groups recorded the greatest expansion, showing increases of 434 p.c. and 371 p.c., respectively. The Miscellaneous and Non-ferrous Metal groups followed in the order named.

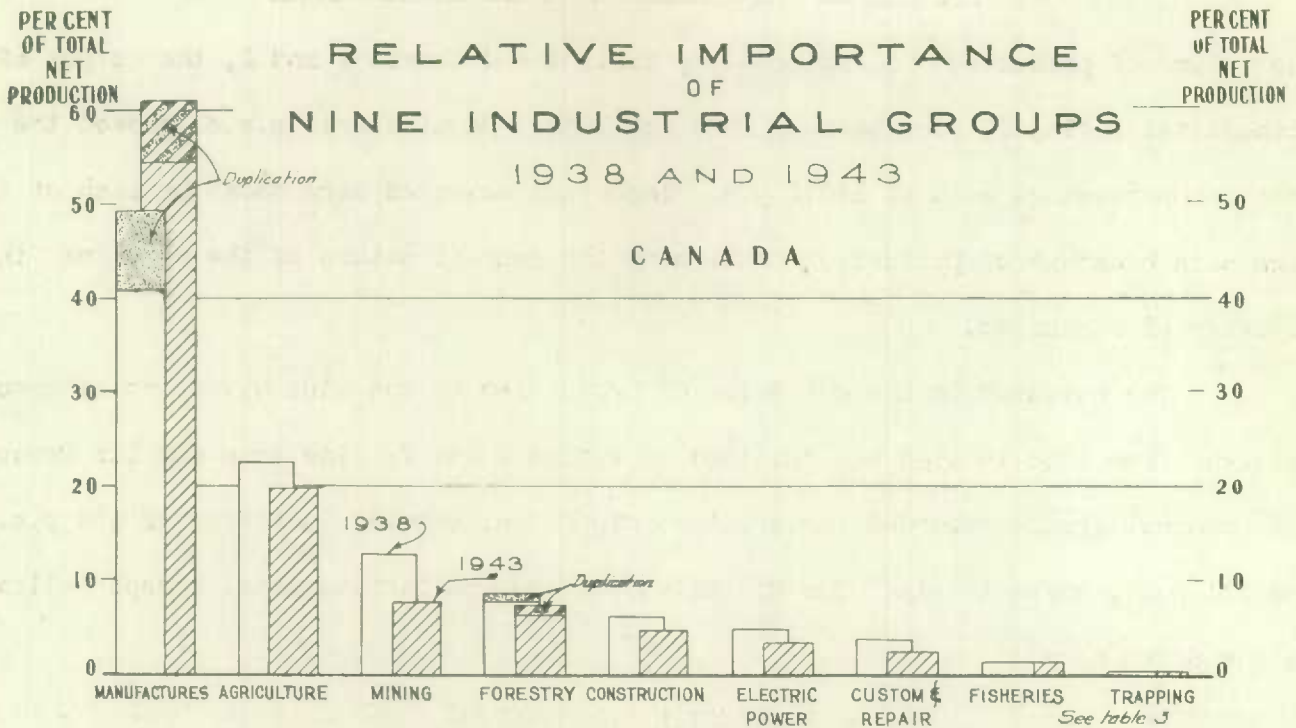
PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

Ontario produced about 41.7 p.c. of the Canadian output in 1943 leading the other provinces by a considerable margin. The nation-wide total rose 116.0 p.c. between 1938 and 1943. Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island recorded percentage increases greater than the Dominion total during the six-year period. The same provinces consequently bettered their relative position in 1943 over that of 1938. Quebec, for example, produced 29.0 p.c. of the nation-wide total in 1943 compared with 25.1 p.c. in the pre-war year. The relative increase in the Quebec production during the six years was 150 p.c., having been greater than in any other province. (See Tables 9 and 10, and Charts 3 b and 3 c.)

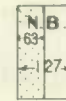
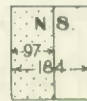
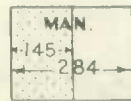
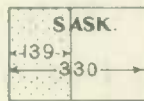
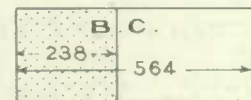
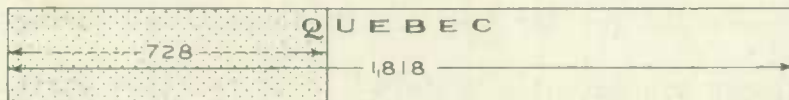
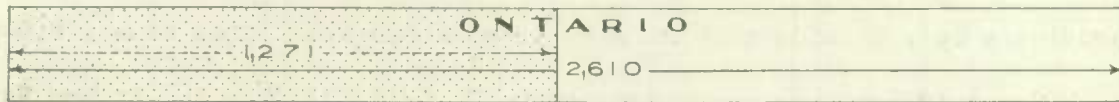
Prince Edward Island.

The net production of Prince Edward Island rose from \$8.4 million in 1938 to \$19.4 million in 1943. The percentage increase was fourth among the nine provinces. The predominance of agriculture as a source of income is apparent, the relative importance rising from 58.9 p.c. of the total in 1938 to 66.1 p.c. in the last year of the period under review. Manufactures and fisheries followed in the order named, but the gap from the productiveness of the principal activity was extreme. (See Tables 13 and 14, and Chart 6 a.)

Chart 3



VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION IN MILLION DOLLARS  
1938 AND 1943

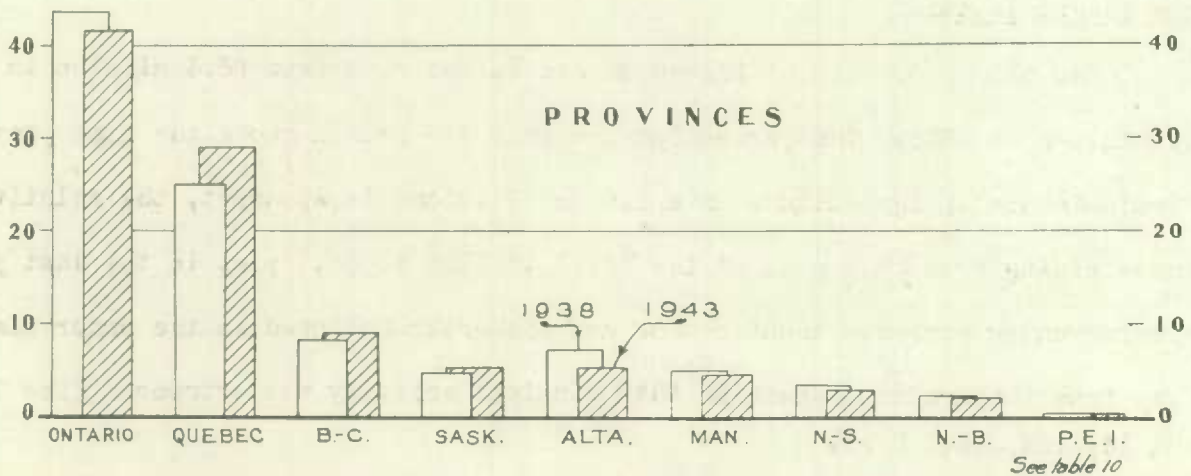


LEGEND  
1938



1938 = 8  
1943 = 19

See table 9



See table 10







SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

Nova Scotia.

Net production in Nova Scotia rose 89 p.c. from 1938 to 1943, the outstanding development having been the expansion in manufacturing operations. The total output of manufactures was 46 p.c. of the net production of the nine groups operating in the province compared with 32 p.c. in the pre-war year. The output was valued at nearly \$85 million in 1943 against \$31 million, showing how fully the province shared in war production. Each of the groups recorded expansion, but mining and agriculture, holding second and third places, respectively, were of lesser relative importance in 1943 than in 1938. Construction and fisheries, on the other hand, improved their relative rating. (See Tables 16 and 17, and Chart 6 b.)

New Brunswick.

The output of New Brunswick, more than doubled in 1943 over the pre-war year, the rise having been from \$63 million to \$126.6 million. Taking manufactures, as a whole, the gain in relative importance was from 37.8 p.c. to 46.6 p.c. Forestry, including sawmilling and pulp and paper, advanced in relative importance about 2 p.c. to 31.2 p.c. Agriculture, occupying third place as a source of income, recorded a higher relative position in 1943 than in 1938. Construction, mining and electric power were relatively of lesser importance in the latest year for which complete statistics are available. The industrial structure of New Brunswick is in better balance than in either of the other provinces of the economic area, none of the groups occupying a predominant position. (See Tables 19, 20, and Chart 6 c.)

Quebec.

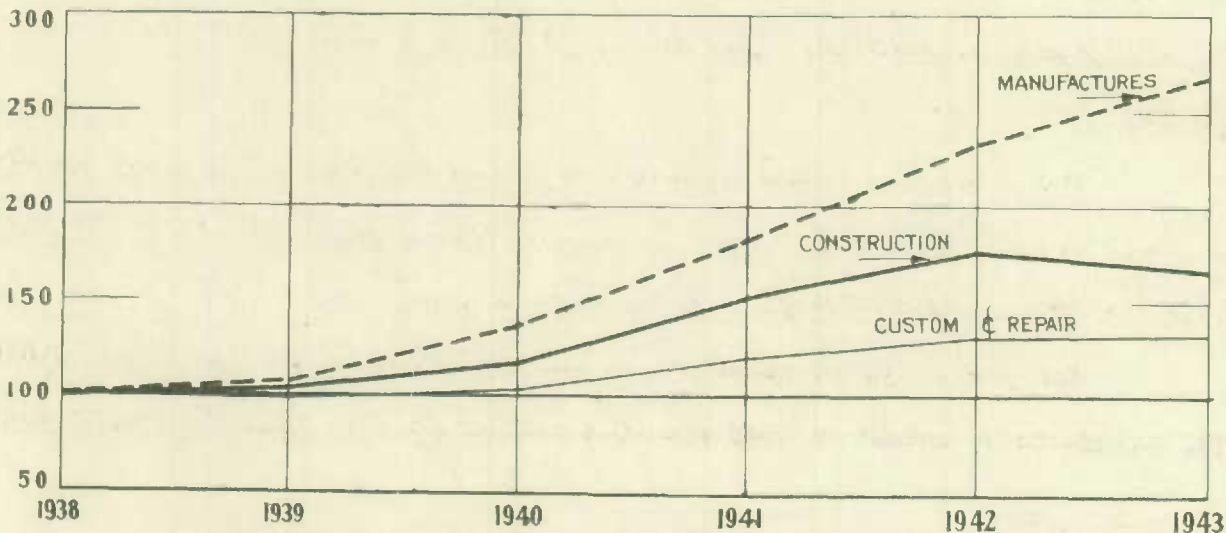
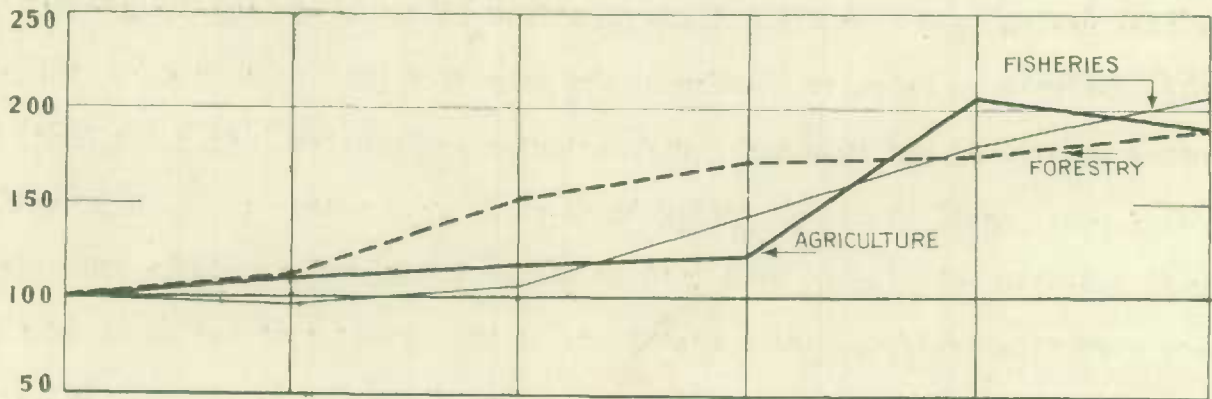
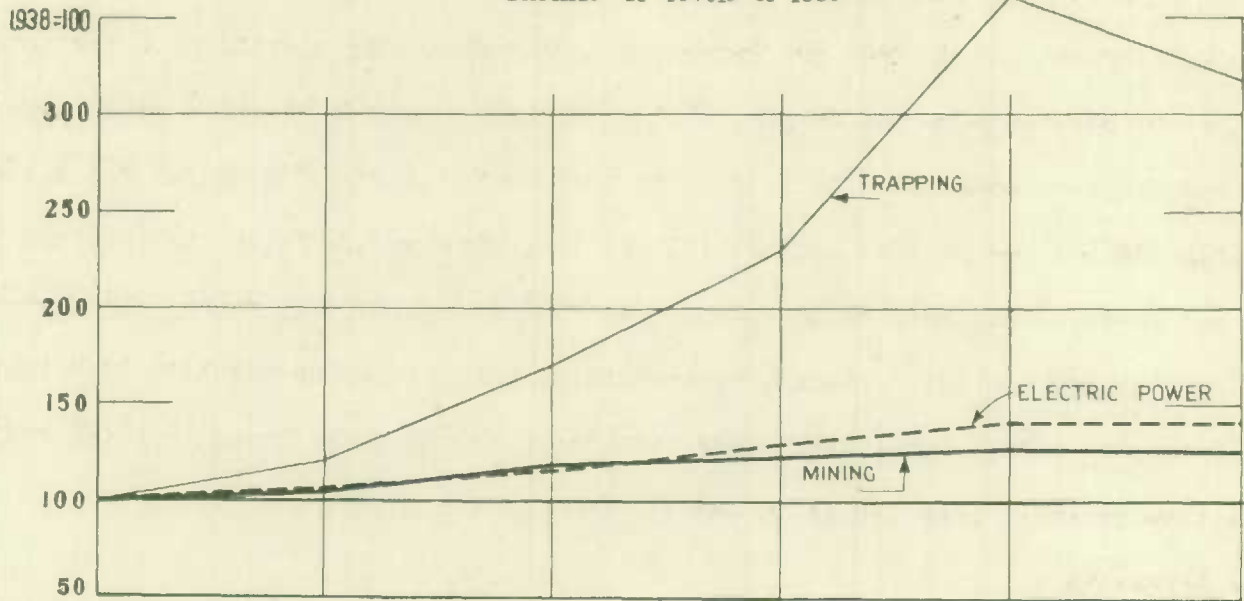
The percentage increase in Quebec during the five years ended in 1943 at 150 p.c. was greater than in any other province. Quebec produced 29 p.c. of the Canadian total in 1943 against 25.1 p.c. in the pre-war year.

The production of manufactures was greater than the sum of all other groups. The manufactures output in 1943 was 70.4 p.c. or 61 p.c. according as to whether the

Chart 4

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION CANADA, 1938 - 1943

Relative to levels of 1938



See table 3





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943.

duplication of processing industries is included. Agriculture the next industry in order produced over 11.6 p.c. of the provincial total compared with 13.5 p.c. in 1938, indicating the marked disparity between the two most productive groups of the province. Due to the marked increase in manufacturing during the five years, the other groups with the exception of fisheries and trapping recorded a lower level of relative importance in 1943 than in 1938. (See Tables 22 and 23, and Chart 7 a.)

Ontario.

The advance in net production in Ontario was \$1,339 million during the five years ended 1943, exceeding the absolute gain in any other province. The provincial total rose steadily year by year from 1938 to 1943, the resulting level in the latter year having been \$2,610 million. The outstanding position of manufactures in the field of production is evident from the records of the province.

After eliminating the processing industries, the share of manufacturing n.e.s., was no less than two-thirds of the total. The proportion of the net production of the manufacturing total to the net output of the province was 70.7 p.c. During the pre-war year the relative importance of manufacturing was 60 p.c., including processing industries and 52 p.c., after the elimination of duplication. (See Tables 25 and 26, and Chart 7 b.)

Agriculture, the second industry of the province, produced 16.2 p.c. in 1938 and 13.3 p.c. in 1943. Manufacturing was the leading group in the pre-war year and the predominance was greatly accentuated during the war period.

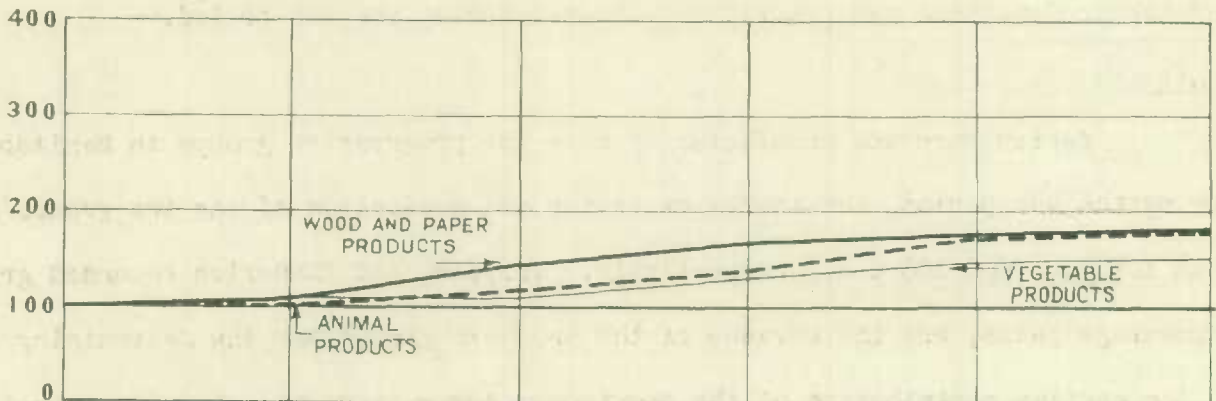
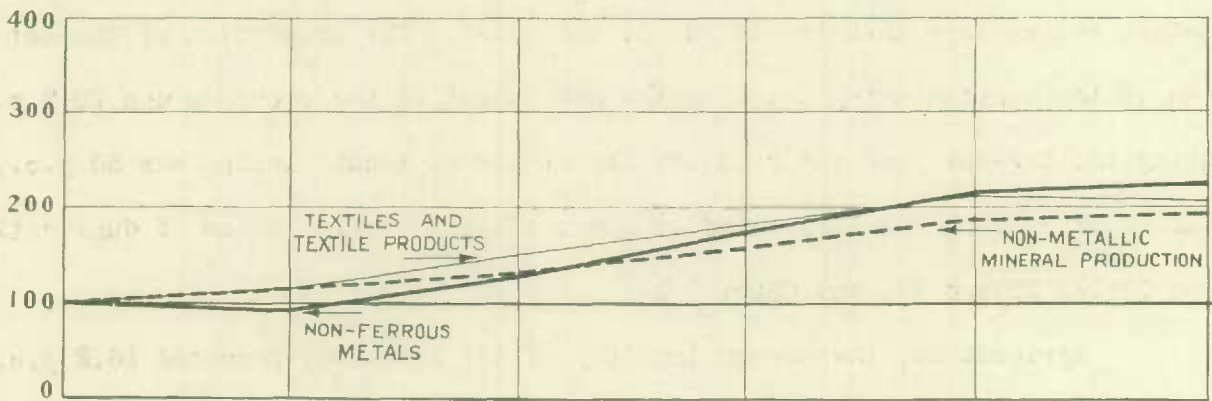
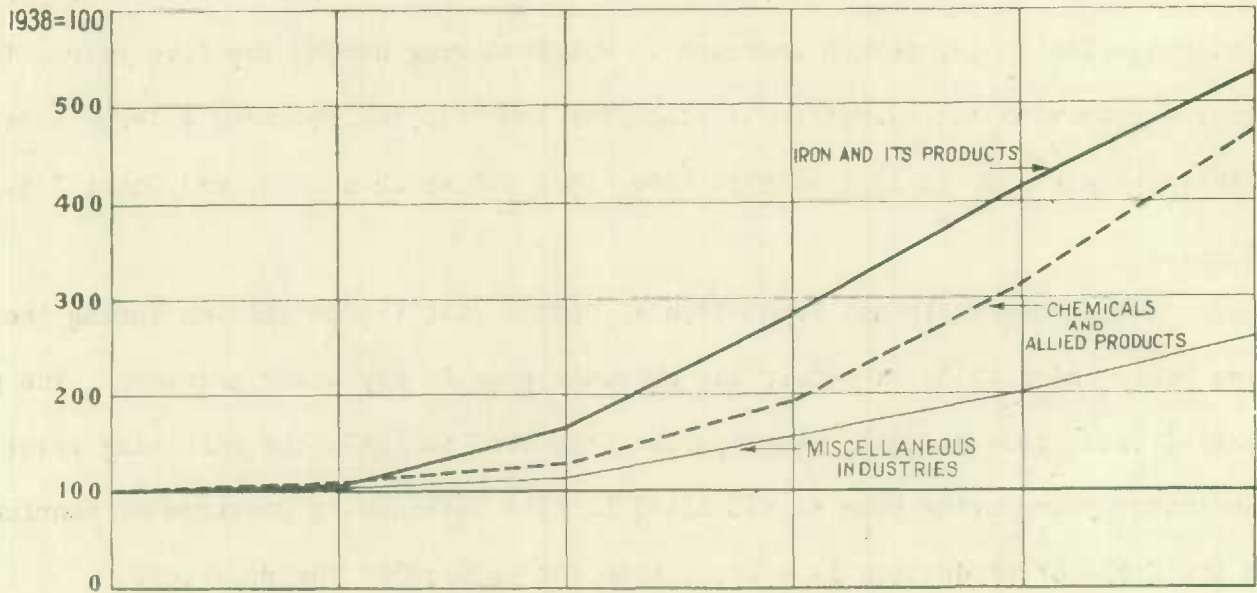
Manitoba.

Agriculture and manufacturing were the progressive groups in Manitoba during the war period, the increases in the net production of the two groups having been 134 p.c. and 105 p.c., respectively. Trapping and fisheries recorded greater percentage gains, but the advance of the two main groups was the determining factor in the wartime contribution of the province. Agriculture occupied first position

Chart 5

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION CANADA 1938-1943

Relative to levels of 1938. In the main manufacturing groups



1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

*See table 7*







SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943.

among the groups, producing 49.2 p.c. of the output in 1943. The relative importance of manufacturing n.e.s. was indicated by a percentage of 33 p.c. of the total. The relative position of the intermediate industries such as mining, power, construction and custom and repair was somewhat lower in 1943 than in the pre-war year. (See Tables 28 and 29, and Chart 7 c.)

Saskatchewan.

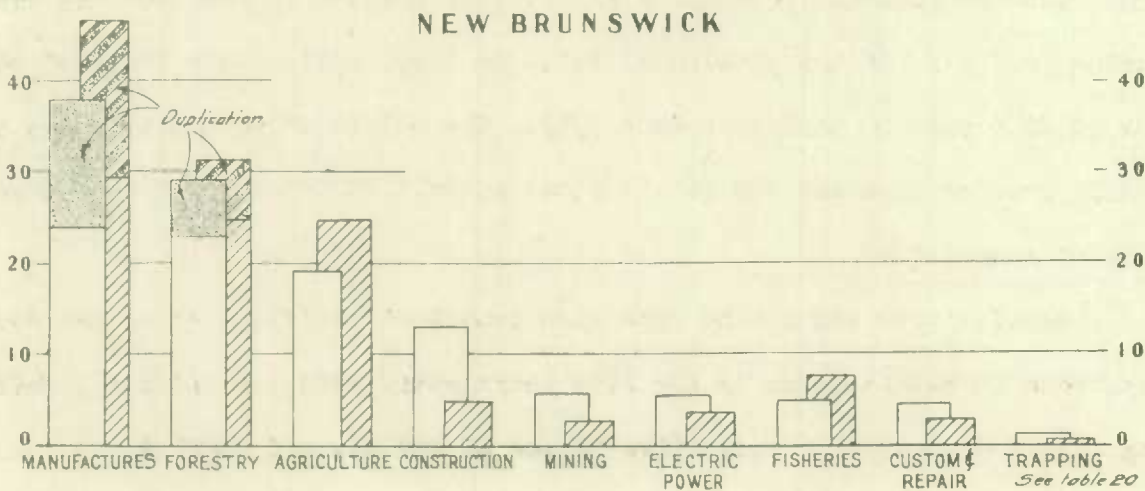
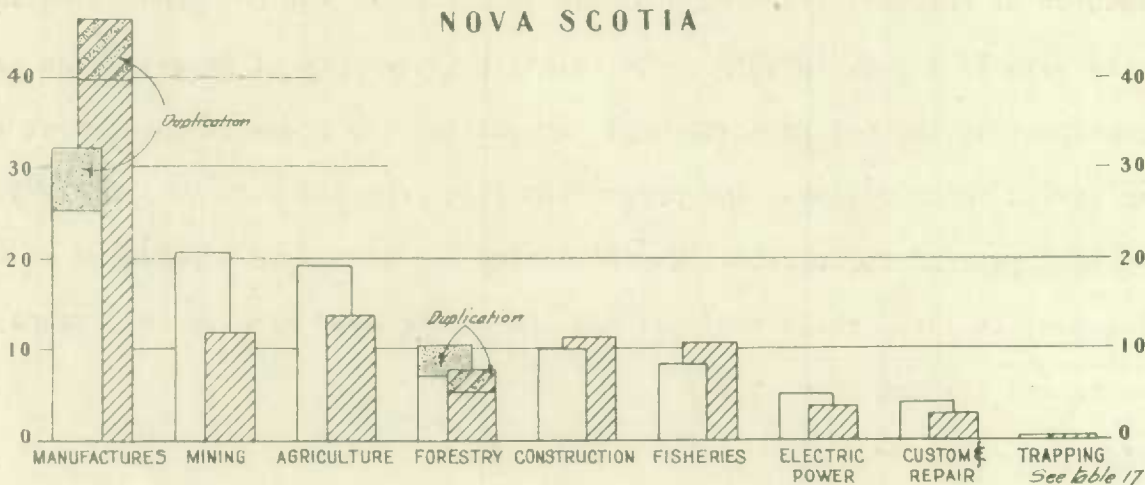
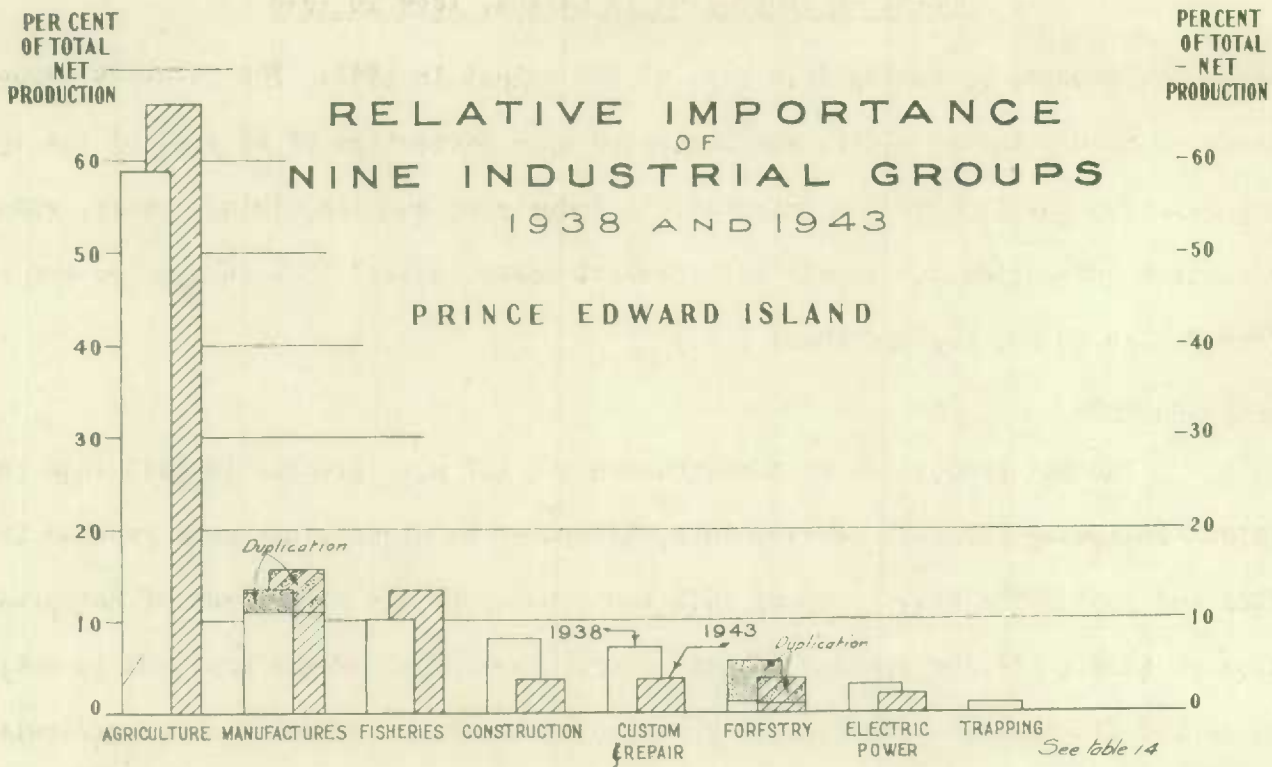
The net production of Saskatchewan was 137 p.c. greater in 1943 than in 1938. Following climatic developments, intermediate high points were reached in 1939 and 1942. The heavy crop of 1942 contributed to the high level of net production at \$424.3 million reached in that year. The output of the province is subject to marked fluctuation from year to year due to the dominant position of agriculture as a source of revenue. Farming produced 75.6 p.c. of the net production in 1943 compared with 71.3 p.c. in 1938. The relative importance of Saskatchewan among the provinces in the net production of commodities was somewhat greater at the end of the period under review. The proportion rose from 4.8 p.c. in 1938 to 5.3 p.c. in the last year of the period. Manufacturing was second as a producer of revenue at 11.5 p.c. in 1943, while construction and mining were also of importance. (See Tables 31 and 32, and Chart 8 a.)

Alberta.

The net value of production was 55 p.c. greater in 1943 than in 1938. Producing 55.7 p.c. of the provincial total in 1943, agriculture recorded an increase of 35.6 p.c. in that year over 1938. The output of agriculture was consequently greater than the sum of all other activities concerned with the production of commodities.

Manufactures and mining were also important contributors of net revenue. The increase in manufactures in the five years ended 1943 was 114 p.c., while mining advanced about 67.5 p.c. (See Tables 34 and 35, and Chart 8 b.)

Chart 6







SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943.

British Columbia.

The net production of British Columbia was third as a commodity producer among the provinces, being surpassed by Ontario and Quebec only. As the net output of the provinces rose 137 p.c. in the five-year period, the relative importance among the provinces showed a betterment.

Manufactures was the outstanding industrial group, accounting even after the elimination of the processing industries for 46 p.c. of the provincial total. Providing the output of the eight duplicated industries were included, the proportion would be raised to 60.6 p.c. The increase in manufactures n.e.s. from 1938 to 1943 was no less than 430 p.c. The advance in manufacturing production overshadowed the gains in other industrial groups. The forestry industry, holding second place as a producer of revenue, recorded an increase of 61.5 p.c. in net output, while the proportion to the provincial total declined from 25.5 p.c. in 1938 to 17.4 p.c. in 1943. The reaction in the relative position of mining was even more substantial. (See Tables 37 and 38, and Chart 8 c.)

DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

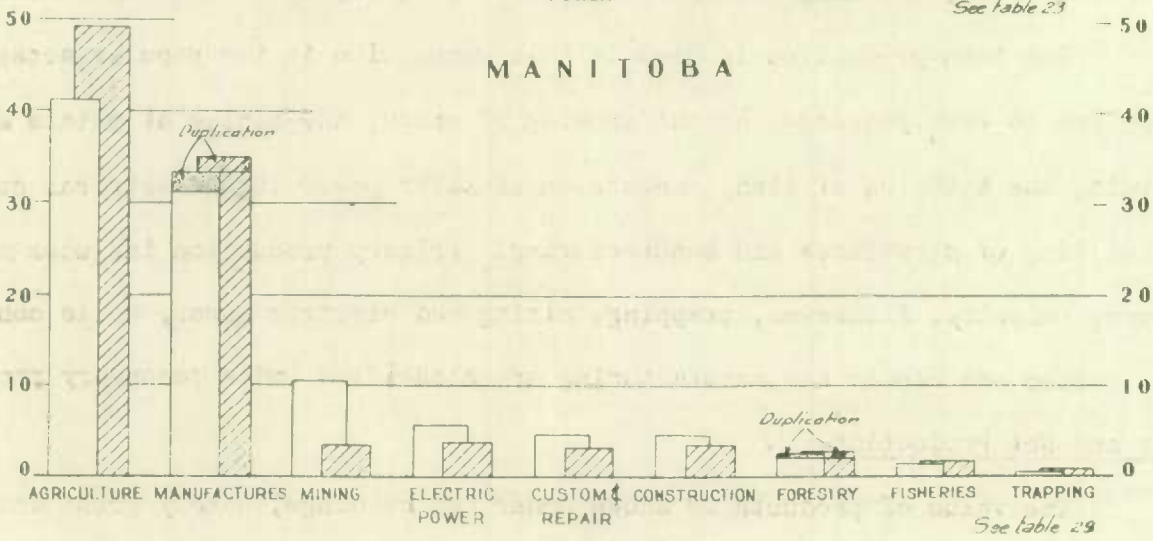
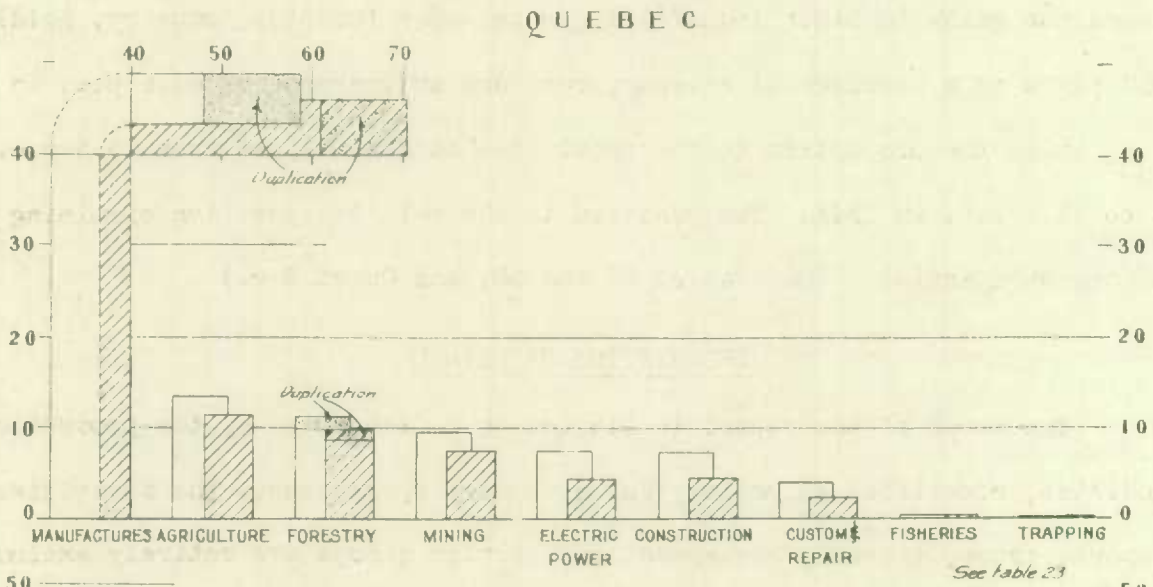
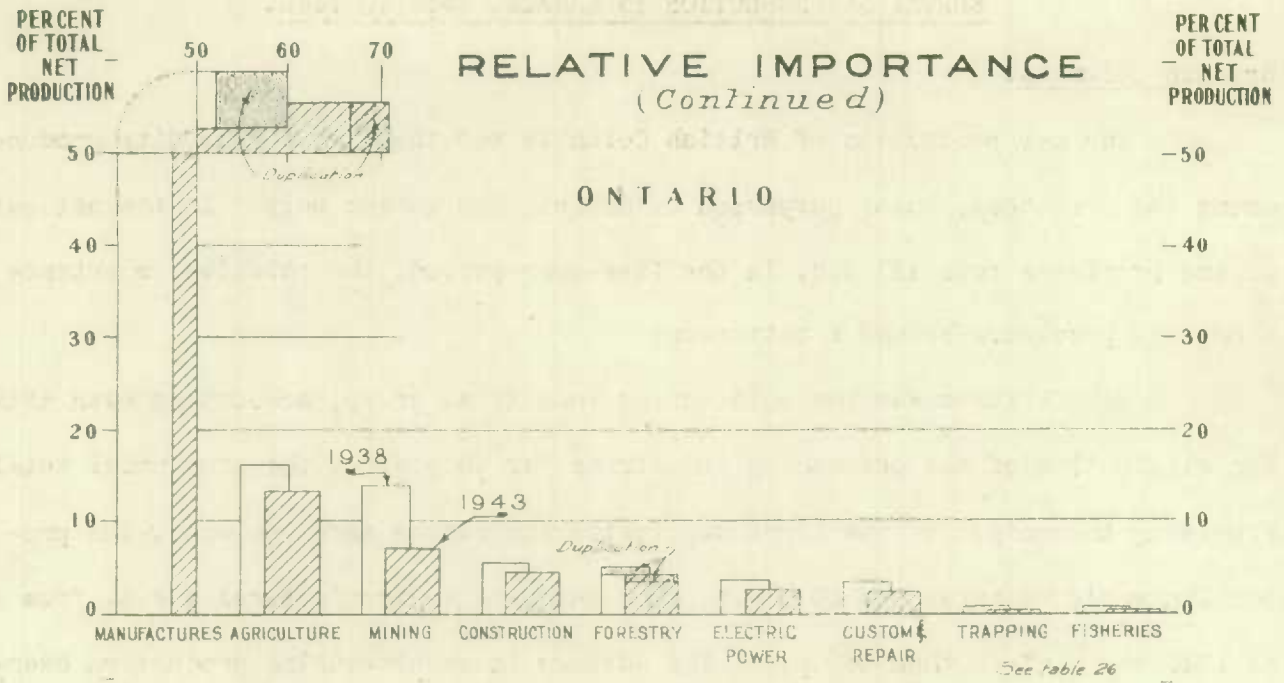
The scope of the report is limited to a discussion of the production of commodities, classified as primary and secondary operations. The activities of the transport, trade, finance, government and service groups are entirely excluded.

The term production is used in this connection in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and minerals, the catching of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, the building of structures and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction, custom and repair and manufacturing are classified under secondary production.

Gross and Net Production.

The value of products is shown under two headings, namely gross and net.

Chart 7







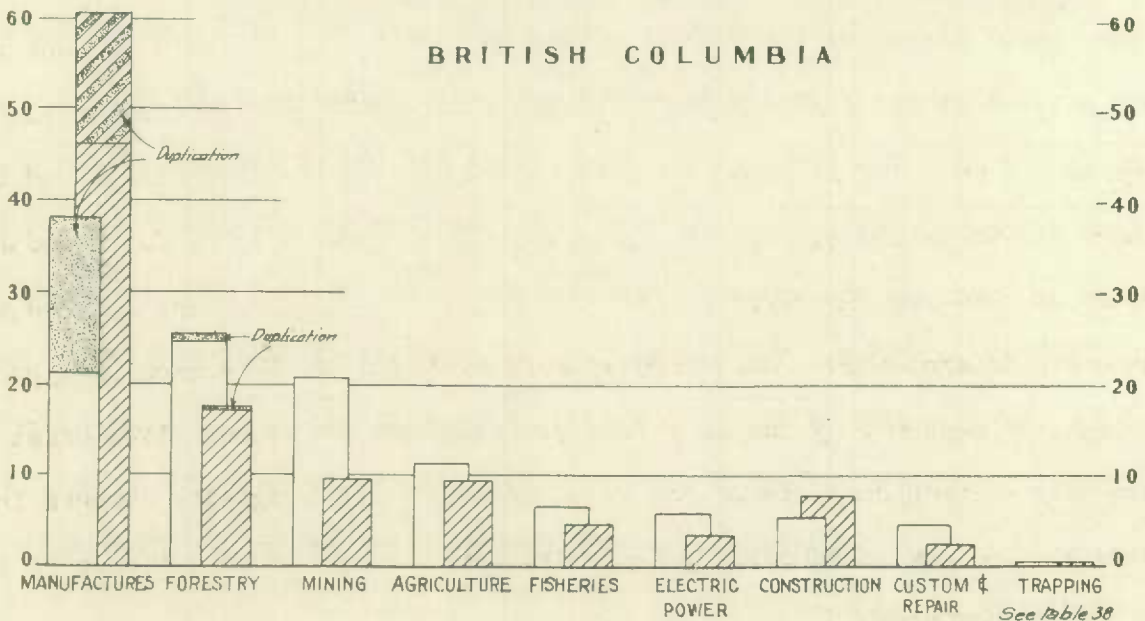
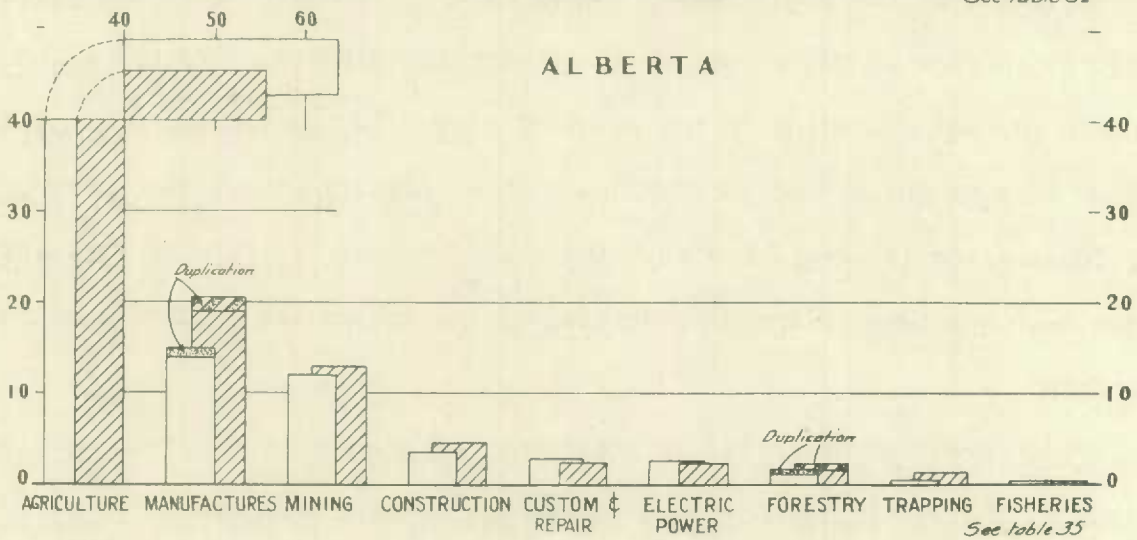
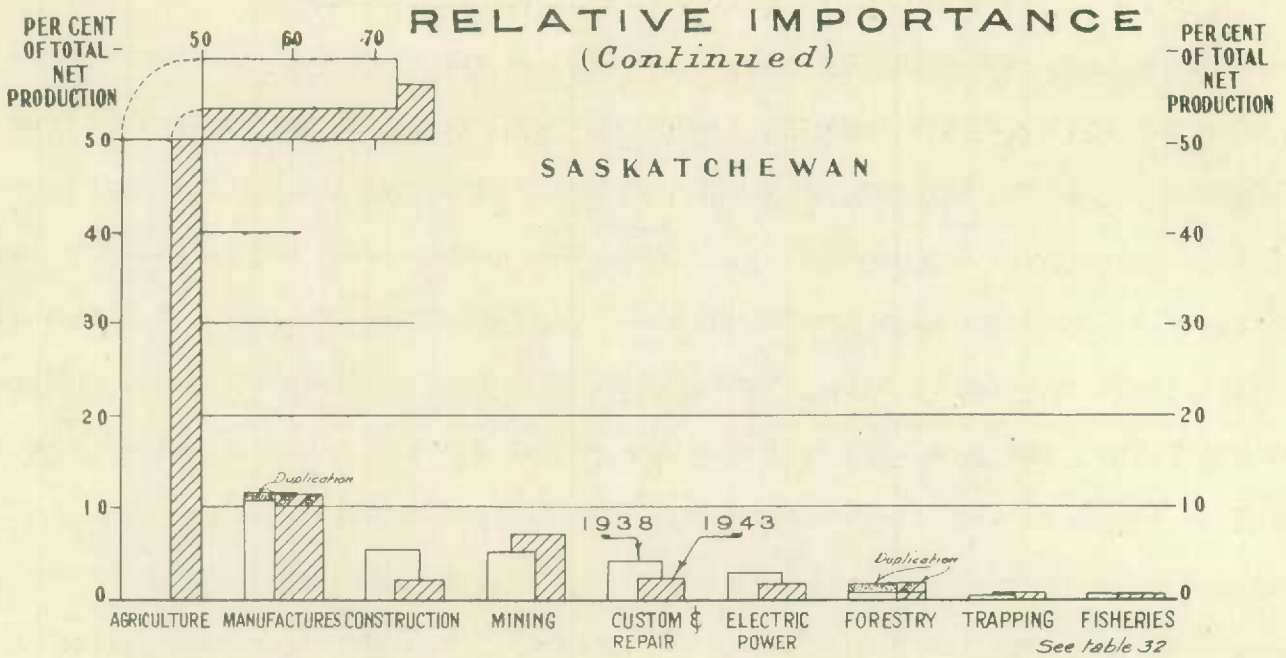


SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943.

Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under the specified headings. Net production is computed by deducting from the gross production the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, meeting in Ottawa during 1935. A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time present a grand total that will be free from overlapping. For example, brick, tile and cement are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process. They may, however, be classified under manufactures in view of the nature of the productive process -- either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. In the initial presentation production in such industries is regarded both as primary and as secondary production, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables the following notes have been appended: -

1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production has been adopted for agriculture. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau. The computation was effected in connection with the project on net farm income. The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April - June, 1944 presents the background for the estimate introduced here. Gross farm income is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind and the value of the changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at its alternative market price. The inventory section consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Chart 8



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

NOVA SCOTIA

Table 42. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Clay Products .....	273,184	273,688	399,629	409,531	485,189	367,768
Lime .....	87,903	105,788	145,981	158,680	183,896	82,841
Salt .....	163,368	172,388	176,346	256,855	271,384	209,172
Other Industries .....	6,591,356	6,574,829	8,730,053	9,438,474	10,223,825	11,891,275
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,115,811</b>	<b>7,126,693</b>	<b>9,452,009</b>	<b>10,263,540</b>	<b>11,164,284</b>	<b>12,551,056</b>

QUEBEC

Table 43. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Fish Curing and Packing .....	177,265	227,007	343,463	606,669	972,070	1,471,553
Sawmilling .....	8,254,153	7,417,249	9,747,060	12,608,895	17,043,405	19,296,875
Clay Products .....	754,016	937,480	1,118,127	1,431,393	1,287,431	1,185,111
Lime .....	561,204	590,936	786,650	963,738	891,596	2,005,604
Other Industries .....	66,697,447	81,810,067	121,272,517	144,972,222	147,880,564	143,480,982
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>76,444,085</b>	<b>90,982,739</b>	<b>133,267,817</b>	<b>160,582,917</b>	<b>168,075,066</b>	<b>167,440,125</b>

ONTARIO

Table 44. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Sawmilling .....	5,998,066	6,950,642	9,749,349	10,596,118	13,346,008	12,528,883
Clay Products .....	1,523,687	1,799,650	1,814,541	2,183,592	1,905,868	1,821,356
Lime .....	1,535,201	1,753,524	2,068,786	2,428,895	2,268,332	2,324,871
Salt .....	1,409,720	1,968,623	2,106,422	2,149,558	2,324,717	2,825,315
Other Industries .....	88,002,619	78,829,069	95,853,694	106,910,179	102,295,243	90,976,688
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>98,469,293</b>	<b>91,301,508</b>	<b>111,592,792</b>	<b>124,268,342</b>	<b>122,140,168</b>	<b>110,377,013</b>

**NOTE:** To avoid the disclosure of the accounts of particular firms, the distribution by industries of the net value of production of processing industries is not published for the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The combined totals are given at the foot of Tables 13, 19 and 31.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

MANITOBA

Table 45. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Sawmilling .....	673,493	710,763	1,062,611	1,395,239	1,476,333	1,492,113
Clay Products .....	81,596	65,165	82,865	67,774	67,251	124,351
Lime .....	121,593	124,039	142,348	174,950	155,867	167,911
Salt .....	11,565	16,741	21,386	57,111	295,583	385,065
Other Industries .....	2,209,509	2,134,924	5,341,500	3,559,412	3,257,192	2,650,261
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,097,756</b>	<b>3,051,632</b>	<b>6,650,710</b>	<b>5,254,486</b>	<b>5,252,226</b>	<b>4,919,701</b>

ALBERTA

Table 46. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Clay Products .....	349,179	427,277	789,499	914,295	988,128	948,262
Lime .....	80,884	88,073	111,638	108,890	109,826	105,486
Salt .....	19,180	15,452	157,328	213,009	282,071	229,302
Other Industries .....	1,496,097	1,559,506	2,605,414	3,762,168	4,142,762	3,877,541
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,945,340</b>	<b>2,090,308</b>	<b>3,663,879</b>	<b>4,998,362</b>	<b>5,522,787</b>	<b>5,160,591</b>

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Table 47. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Fish Curing and Packing .....	7,025,820	6,229,028	8,301,756	11,443,334	13,580,532	10,782,485
Sawmilling .....	19,575,124	24,529,172	32,011,077	39,571,627	44,659,846	42,529,541
Clay Products .....	297,419	306,512	441,648	460,824	465,115	416,803
Lime .....	129,217	176,949	205,117	193,545	182,015	205,961
Other Industries .....	14,381,605	15,377,004	22,920,834	27,143,071	27,407,165	27,611,485
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>41,409,185</b>	<b>46,618,665</b>	<b>63,880,432</b>	<b>78,812,401</b>	<b>86,294,673</b>	<b>81,546,275</b>

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

Raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc., are deducted from the gross value of production to give the net value.

The discontinued series of gross and net production, as given in the preceding numbers of the Survey of Production, has been published in the Monthly and Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics for at least a quarter of a century. A revision for 1926 to 1941 was given in the Quarterly Bulletin for January-March, 1942. The net value was obtained by deducting from the gross value, the estimates of the value of farm products used for seed and feed for live stock. These products included feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to live stock.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals were compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross production resulting from operations in the woods is estimated on the footing of returns from the more important concerns carrying on logging operations regularly in Canada and from other special enquiries in the field. The firms so covered produced over 38 p.c. of the total cut in 1943. The cost of materials is computed by the Forestry Branch for the Dominion and distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production. As the totals for agriculture include forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use, a certain amount of duplication exists between the totals for agriculture and forestry. The Dominion total in 1943 was about \$64 million and deduction was made in this connection in the accompanying tables. The gross and net production of the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries are prepared and published year by year by the Forestry Branch.

3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regarded as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 14, on page 41 of the Bureau report for 1943. The totals include the value of fish sold by fish curing and packing plants as well as the sales of fishermen other than to such processing establishments. The cost of fish used by

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

the secondary phase of the industry is presented in Table 40 of the same report. The sum of the value of the fisheries shown in Table 14 and the cost of fish used as recorded in Table 40 is regarded as the gross value of production. Deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross revenue, we have the net value. The cost of materials and fuel and electricity are taken from Table 40. No data being available as to the cost of materials and fuel used by the primary phase of the industry, the net value was taken as equivalent to the gross.

4. Trapping. The value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year from the total value of fur production during the fur year terminating at the end of June. The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value given for wild life was believed excessive. The Dominion total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

5. Mining. The amount of the net value of mineral production and the cost of process supplies, purchased electricity, fuel, freight and smelter charges are given in Columns 8 and 7 of the table giving principal statistics in recent reports of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. The sum of these amounts is taken as the gross value of production, while the net was reported as the "net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries".

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1931 to 1943 on page 339 of the Year Book of 1945. The duplication consisting of power purchased by the companies of one province from the firms of another is eliminated. The net production was obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the gross value of production. The cost of fuel is given in line 4 of Table 6 entitled "Expenses" included in the annual report regarding the Central Electric Stations of Canada.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

Primary Duplication. The gross and net value of agricultural production, as presented in the Canadian and Provincial tables, include forest products produced on farms whether for sale, or retained for purposes of fuel, fencing or other uses. As such products are also reported, under forestry the amount of the duplication is deducted in the various tables.

7. Construction. The value of work performed as given in the Annual report on the Construction Industry prepared by the Construction Branch is taken as the gross value of construction. The cost of materials used as published in the same series of reports is deducted from the gross to obtain the net value of production. Considerably higher levels for new construction and resource development during the period from 1926 to 1941 are given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published August, 1945 by the Department of Reconstruction. The results are presented as item 18, of Table 5 a, page 38, the method of computation being given on pages 102 - 106. As the net value of production, the provincial distribution and current data of the series published by the Department of Reconstruction are unavailable, it has been decided to present in this connection the version of the Construction Branch of the Bureau.

8. Custom and Repair. The custom and repair group comprises thirteen industries most of which are by themselves of minor importance. The main activities are as follows: Automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing and the repair of bicycles, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, upholstering and furniture, lock and gun smithing and miscellaneous repair work. The Census of Trading Establishments conducted in 1930 and 1941, is the best source of information in regard to the operations of the group. The gross receipts of custom and repair establishments during 1941 were added to the revenues from repairs and services of retail stores as given in Table 19, of Volume 10 of the Eighth Census. Fourteen kinds of stores, limited as accurately as possible to the stores rendering repair and custom service, were considered. The gross value of production was then adjusted according to the proportion of employee remuneration in the entire group as given by the decennial census to the salaries and wages paid by the appropriate establishments listed in Volume 10.

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