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**SURVEY  
OF  
PRODUCTION  
IN CANADA  
1938 TO 1946**

- AGRICULTURE**
- FORESTRY**
- FISHERIES**
- TRAPPING**
- MINING**
- ELECTRIC POWER**
- CONSTRUCTION**
- CUSTOM AND REPAIR**
- MANUFACTURES**



**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION  
IN CANADA 1938 TO 1946**

3-1040

**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

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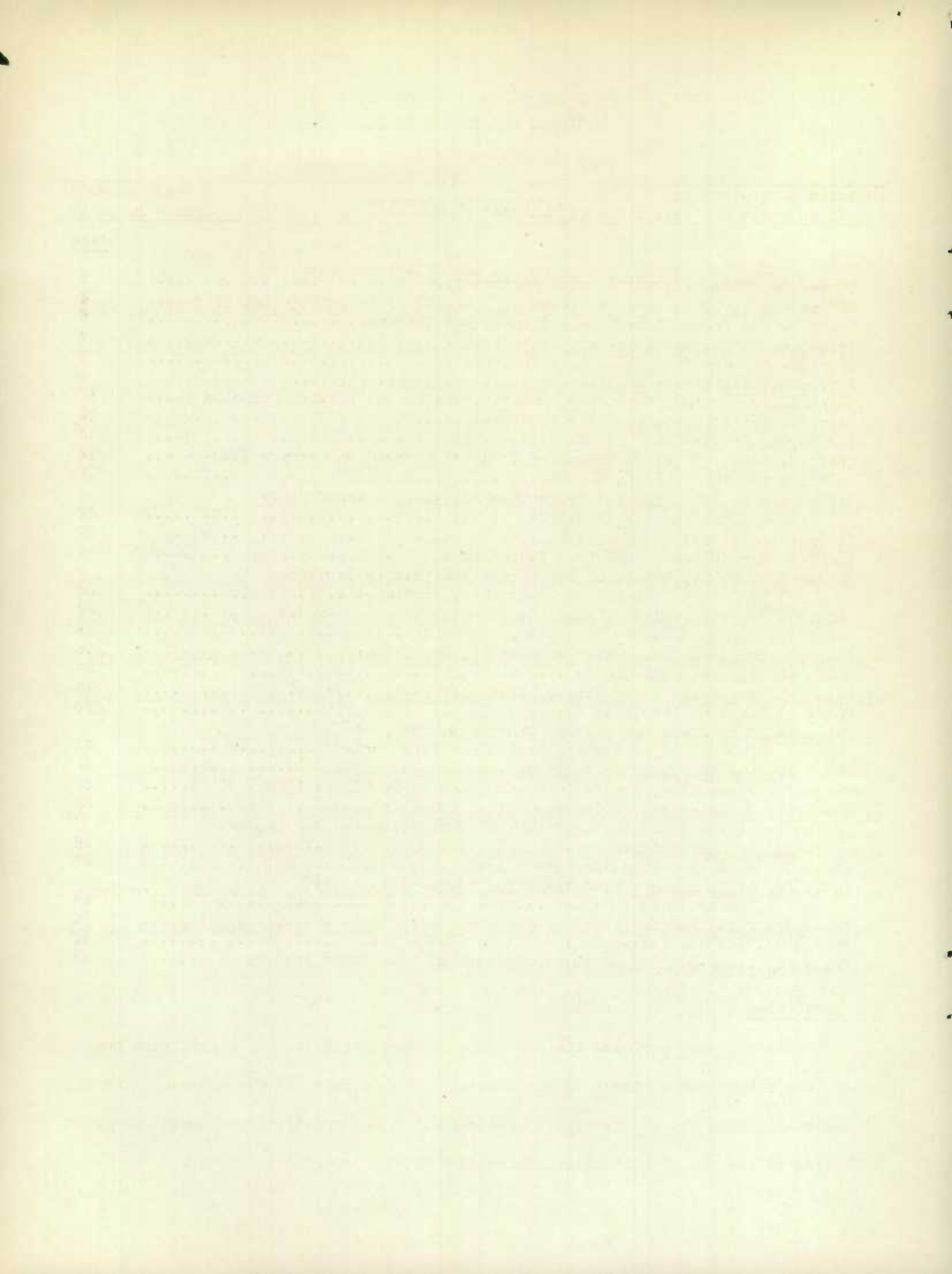
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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

The value of production in Canada was greater during 1946 than in any other similar period, except in the last full year of the second world war. The gross commodity production at \$12.2 billion was 4.8 per cent greater than in the preceding year, but about 7.3 per cent less than in 1944. The increase in the value of production was practically continuous from 1938 to the year under review, the recession in 1945 having been the only important interruption. The standing in 1946 was about two and one-third times that of the pre-war year.

It is estimated that a further expansion in production, except in fisheries and trapping, was achieved in 1947. The index of industrial production on an interim footing rose from 159.2 in 1946 to 175.5 last year and averaged higher again in the elapsed months of 1948. The rise in the general index of wholesale prices was even more striking, amounting to nearly 19 per cent in the same comparison.

The gross income of farm production was placed at \$2,152 million, against \$1,950 million. The gain in net farm production was probably about 7.2 per cent. An index of manufacturing production in terms of volume rose from 169.0 to 186.8 and the gains in the power and mining indexes were about 8 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. Evidence points to a marked expansion in the value of Canadian production during 1947 and the first eight months of 1948.

Net Production

As for most purposes the net value of production is more significant than the gross, the subsequent analysis is based mainly on that phase of the subject. The cost of materials, fuel and electricity is deducted from the gross value of goods produced, resulting in the net production or value added by the productive process.





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

The last production cycle culminated in 1944. Owing to conditions occasioned by the war, each of the nine industrial groups participated in the advance. The net production was \$6,737 million during that year, more than double the level of 1936. The reaction of 1945 was reversed by the further advance of the following year. The level of 1945 was second only to that of 1944 when a maximum for the period under review was achieved.

The variation in output of farm products was the dominant factor in the fluctuation of primary production during the five-year period ended in 1946. A new high point was reached during the latter year in the aggregate for the six industries dependent directly upon natural resources. The net receipts from farm products rose 16.1 per cent over 1945, setbacks in the upward trend since pre-war years having been shown only in 1943 and 1945.

The high points in net value of farm production of the nine years were achieved in 1942, 1944 and 1946. Forestry showed an unbroken record of advances with the marked gain of 29 per cent in 1946. The maximum position of the recent period is due to the unprecedented building activity as well as the high price of the products.

The trend of the fisheries was somewhat similar, the industry having been characterized by an upward trend with a specially steep advance in 1946. After having remained relatively stable during the war period, the production of the trapping industry in 1946 rose 44.5 per cent over the preceding year. The income produced by the mining industry, after rising sharply from 1938 to 1942, showed a recession for four years. The demand for base metals slackened upon the relaxation in war demand and gold mining was adversely affected by inflationary developments. The expansion of the power industry has continued since 1938 but the growth during the war period was somewhat retarded. The increase in the value of the output in 1946 over the preceding year was more than five per cent.

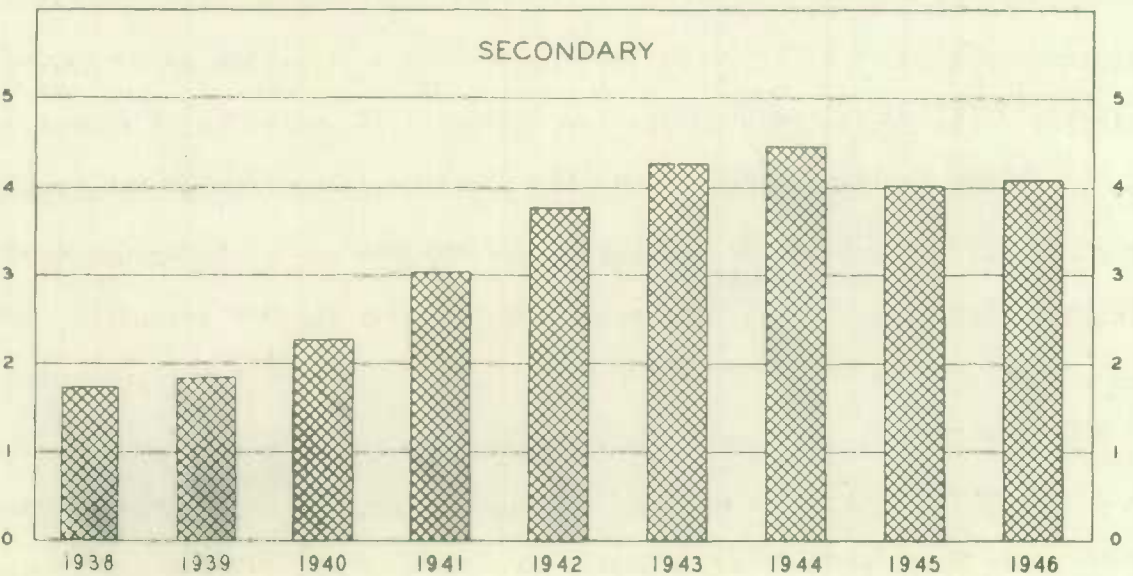
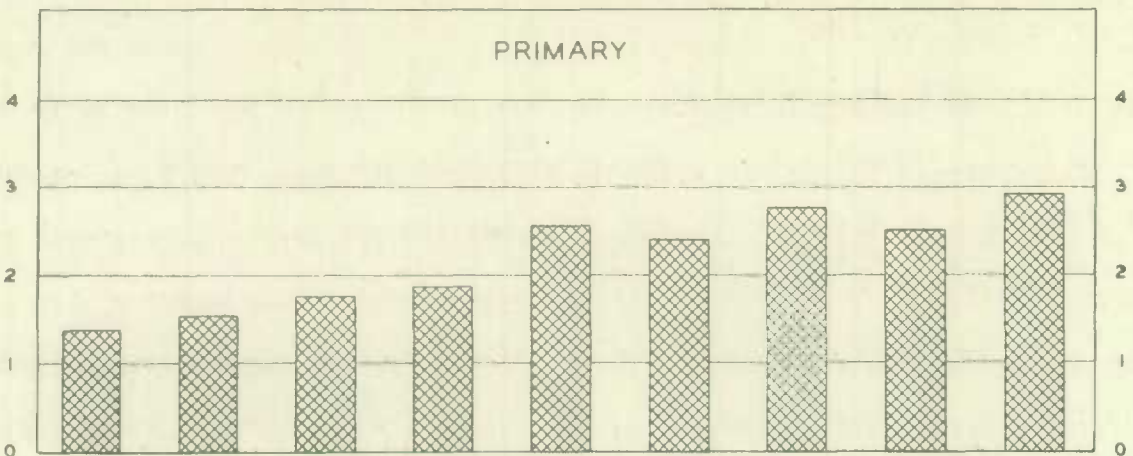
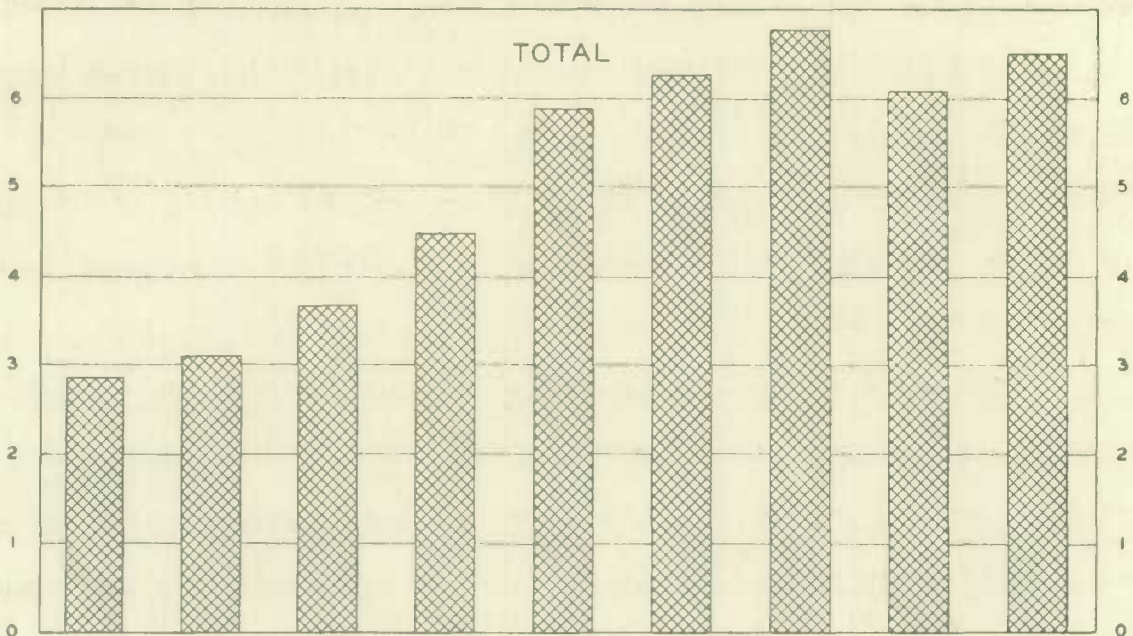
An upward trend was shown in the value of production of the secondary industries during the nine years under review. Construction and "custom and repair" had

CHART I

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

BILLION DOLLARS

BILLION DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

marked expansion in 1946, but manufactures showed further reaction. The net production of the construction industry was officially reported at \$409 million, a gain of nearly 52.5 per cent over the preceding year.

The advance of construction in conjunction with an increase of nearly 20 per cent in repair activities, counterbalanced the recession of 2.7 per cent in manufactures. The increase in the operating receipts of the secondary group was reversed in the preceding year when reconversion to peacetime production led to a setback in factory activities.

Relative Importance

The increase in total net production in 1946 over 1938 was 126.6 per cent and six of the nine industrial groups showed gains relatively greater than in the aggregate. It follows that only three groups - mining, power and custom and repair - failed to show a betterment in relative importance.

The increase in the net value of farm production was 140.9 per cent, the percentage of the industry to the total of all commodity production having been 21.5 in 1938 and 22.9 in 1946. The share of forestry rose from 8.6 per cent to 11.0 per cent and considerable improvement occurred in fisheries and trapping. The relative importance of mining was considerably impaired during the nine-year period. The position of electric power dropped from 5.0 p.c. to 3.4 p.c. The share of construction recorded a slight betterment. Manufactures, including the duplication with three primary groups, improved the rating from 50 per cent to 53.5 per cent. Owing to the retarded expansion in mining and power, the primary industries produced a lesser share of Canada's commodity production in 1946 than in 1938. The secondary group, inclusive of duplication, bettered the position from 60.0 per cent to 63.1 per cent.

Long Term Comparison

A study was recently completed relating to the gross and net production of eight of the nine industrial groups by years from 1919 to the recent period. The



CHART 2

# NET PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIES

MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

computation of the value of farm production is in process.

Owing mainly to war expansion, the long-term growth of manufactures determined from the records of the period from 1919 to 1945 was greater than in any other group. The average annual increase in the index based on 1935-39=100 was 5.6 points. The standard deviation, a measure of amplitude from the trend line, for manufactures was second among the eight groups under consideration. The widest fluctuation from the trend line occurred in trapping which also showed the least long-term growth.

The annual increase for the power industry was second, the yearly increment having been 4.42 in terms of the index, and mining followed with a reading of 4.40. The fluctuation from the trend line was lower for electric power than for any other group of the list.

The yearly increments for fisheries and forestry were appreciable, the two industries holding fifth and sixth places in this respect. Fluctuations were somewhat greater in fisheries than in forestry, both industries having shown marked advances from the pre-war period to the present.

Construction was particularly active in the major economic cycle from 1926 to 1930, affecting the nature of the long-term trend based on the period from the end of the first world war to 1945. The yearly increment was 1.27 points in the index and the amplitude of the fluctuations occupied a middle position. Custom and repair has recently risen to a high position, the average increment for the period having been nearly 4.0 points and the index of fluctuations was in seventh place.

Provincial Distribution

Production in the western provinces gained in relative importance during 1946 over the preceding year. The increases in the net value of output in each of the four provinces west of the Great Lakes were greater than the gain in the Canadian total. Consequently, a betterment was shown in the relative importance of the provinces of the West as commodity producers.

CHART 3

# NET PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIES AND PROVINCES

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

The increases in net production in Quebec and Ontario over 1945 were four per cent and two per cent, respectively. As the gain in the Canadian total was 6.4 per cent, the relative importance of the two central provinces was less in 1946 than in the preceding year. In the Maritimes, two of the provinces bettered the relative position, Nova Scotia producing a lesser share of the Canadian production than in 1945.

In comparison with the last full year of the pre-war period, three of the western provinces during 1946, also acquired greater relative importance. The net value of output in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia increased relatively more than the Canadian total, while in Alberta the reverse was the case. Ontario held first place as a producer but the relative standing was not so high in 1946 as in 1938. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec showed betterment in relative importance, while the output of Nova Scotia increased proportionally less than the country-wide total.

During the period from 1938 to 1946 the course of expansion in Prince Edward Island was somewhat similar to that of Nova Scotia. The sharpest advance in each of the two provinces was from 1941 to 1943. While a new maximum was reached in 1946 for the two provinces, the relative advance was greater in Prince Edward Island. A smooth upward sweep was shown by New Brunswick, the increases having been continuous for eight years.

The maximum production of Quebec and Ontario in the period was achieved in 1944 when war demand was intense. Productive activity was expedited from 1938 to the last full year of the war, recession having been shown in 1945. The recovery in 1946 was insufficient to counterbalance the drop of the preceding year.

The heavy grain crop in Saskatchewan and Alberta during 1942 and 1944 contributed to a high level of net production. The bountiful harvest of the two years formulated the pattern for agriculture in Canada as a whole. The results were not so favourable in the alternate years 1943 and 1945. Net production rose during 1946 to a

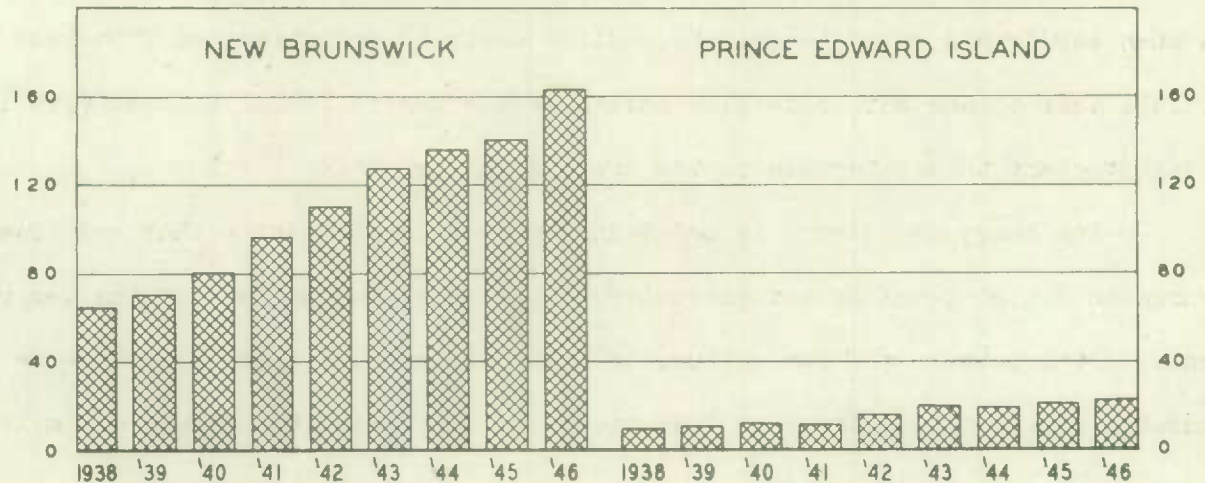
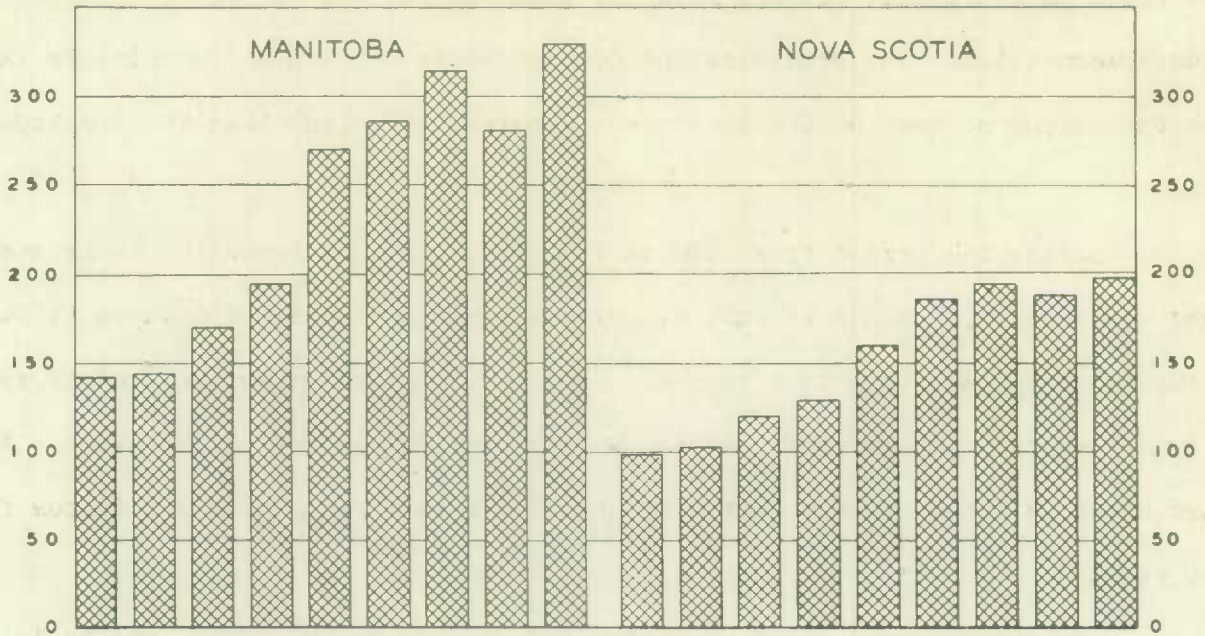
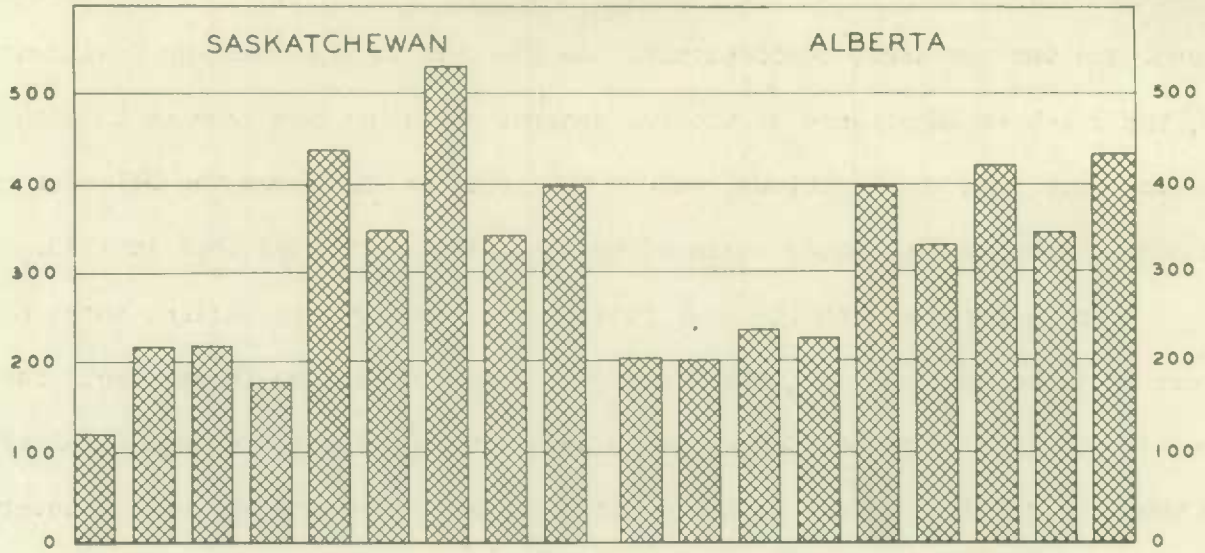


CHART 4.

# NET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

new high point in Alberta but the level in Saskatchewan was below that of 1942 and 1944. The curve of production in Manitoba recorded a relatively steady advance except in 1945 when the crop was much below the average of other recent years. A marked advance was shown in British Columbia from 1938 to 1943. The position was not greatly altered in following years, a maximum having been reached in 1946.

Per Capita Production

The net production per person at \$624 was larger in Ontario during 1946 than in any other province. The same pre-eminent position was characteristic of 1938 and 1944. The per capita return of British Columbia at \$590 was in second place in the latest available year. The same order existed in the pre-war year but Saskatchewan displaced the Pacific province in 1944. With a per capita production of \$534, Alberta held third place in 1946, the same order as in 1938. During the year of maximum war production, Alberta had dropped to fifth place in this respect. The pre-war order of precedence was reestablished in the latest year under consideration.

Quebec maintained the fourth position in each of the three years. The per capita production of Saskatchewan varied greatly from time to time, depending on the farm output. The standing was fifth in 1946, compared with second in 1944 and eighth in 1938.

The production per person in Manitoba at \$452 was sixth in 1946. The province moved up one place over 1938 but held the same order as in 1944.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island occupied seventh, eighth and ninth places, respectively. The standing of Nova Scotia receded from sixth place in 1938 to seventh in 1944. A betterment was shown in New Brunswick which advanced from eighth place in 1944 to seventh in 1946, while Prince Edward Island remained in ninth place in the three representative years.

Volume

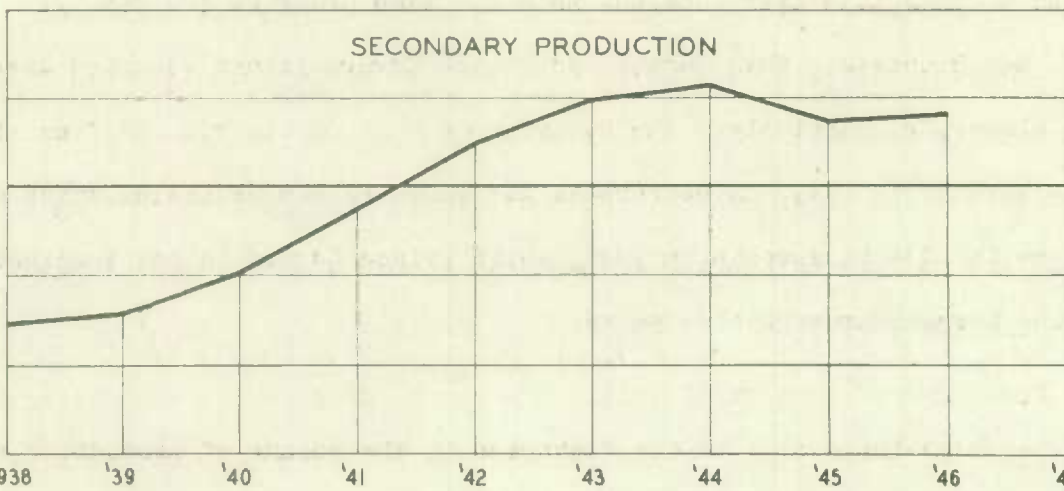
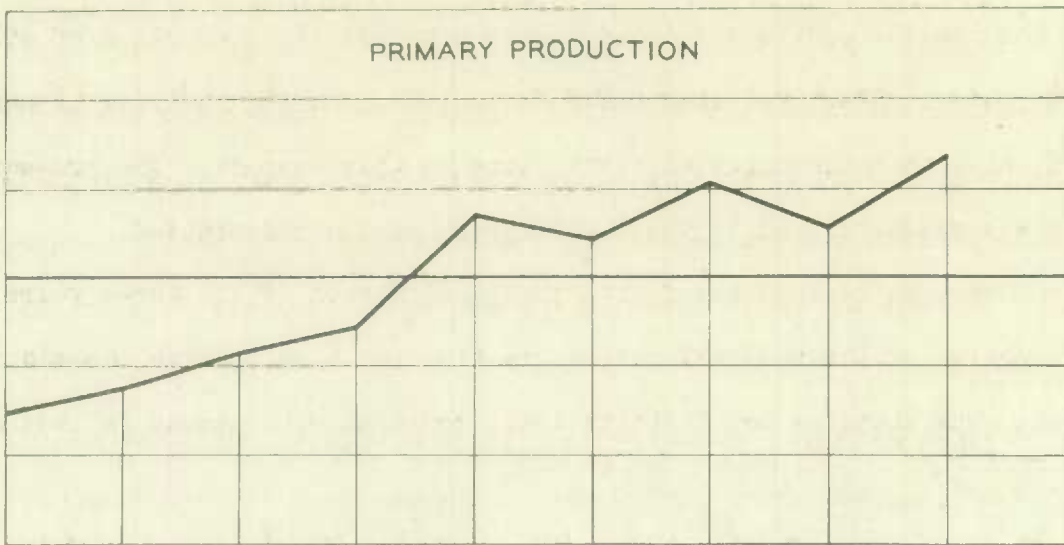
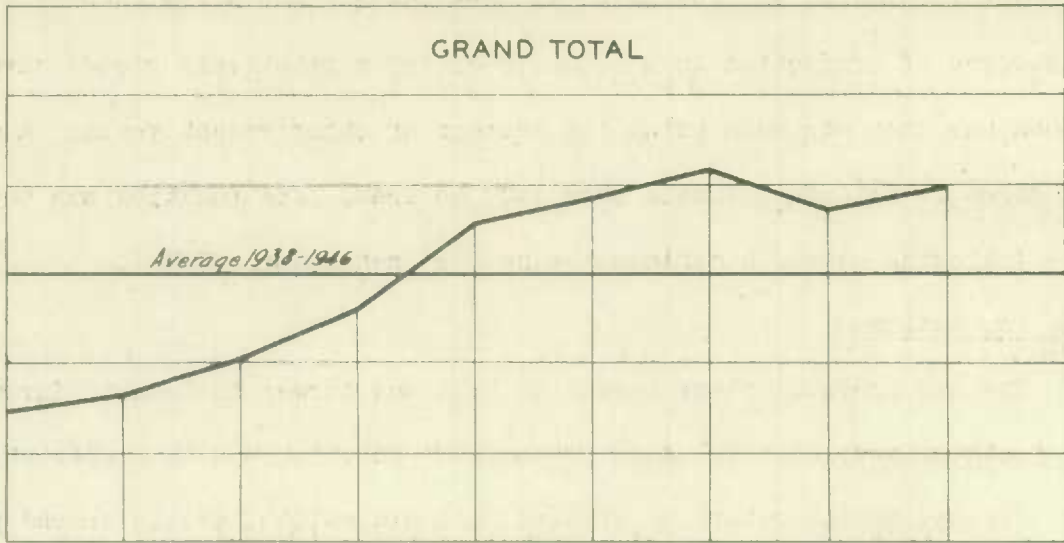
A rough impression of the expansion in the volume of production may be obtained by dividing the net value by the most appropriate price indexes or by the use

CHART 5

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

of industrial production indexes. The method used for the nine series is outlined on page 27.

The outstanding feature was the marked expansion in the volume of manufacturing production. According to the method employed, the output in physical terms was more than twice as great in the maximum for the war period as in 1938, a post-war reaction occurring in 1945 and 1946. While construction and custom and repair extended the advance in 1945 and 1946, the pattern for the sum of the secondary industries conformed rather closely to that of manufactures.

The primary industries also expanded during the last nine years but the growth was more moderate than in the field of manufactures. The bountiful harvest of 1942 was an important feature in determining the maximum of the period for the primary section. The fluctuation in the volume of agricultural production was a predominant influence for the primary group as a whole. While gains were shown in 1944 and 1946, the high level of 1942 was not equalled. The output of power rose considerably between 1938 and 1943 but the change in subsequent years was relatively unimportant.

Comparison With Other Factors

It is interesting to compare the movement of the net value of production with that of other well-known series during the nine years from 1938 to 1946. The fluctuations in the index of industrial production of output based on manufactures, mining and electric power, conformed rather closely to net value movements. The index of industrial production levelled off after 1943 with considerable decline in 1945 and 1946. The net value of commodity production based on nine groups rather than three and expressed in terms of dollars rather than volume, shows a stronger upward trend during the nine years, the main difference between the two series from a short term viewpoint being the gain in value during 1946.

The index of employment followed a course more nearly resembling the index of industrial production than that of net value. The standing in 1943 was slightly greater



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 4. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups, 1941-1946

Industrial Group	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable Products .....	349,912,287	396,956,313	410,340,185	485,551,491	529,112,219	575,963,454
Animal Products .....	165,416,939	203,152,956	211,149,715	246,064,720	261,069,677	271,279,430
Textiles and Textile Products ..	290,105,448	341,475,081	334,242,717	351,186,488	367,980,705	418,263,665
Wood and Paper Products .....	463,967,834	488,433,355	508,835,982	550,826,986	586,057,023	749,055,011
Iron and Its Products .....	735,511,841	1,084,424,534	1,396,768,112	1,390,703,087	1,046,097,484	735,459,371
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	288,823,325	355,005,408	369,005,912	399,498,519	316,572,975	278,461,262
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	117,425,887	141,216,996	146,460,170	152,525,053	145,197,043	173,638,196
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	157,304,350	252,390,766	379,455,873	355,260,598	249,701,603	203,639,442
Miscellaneous Industries .....	36,651,877	46,918,549	60,156,877	84,159,068	62,527,170	61,245,149
Total .....	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899	3,467,004,980

Table 5. - Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Manufactures, Totals for 1938 equalling 100

Industrial Group	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Vegetable Products .....	130.8	148.4	153.4	181.5	197.8	215.3
Animal Products .....	159.1	170.8	177.5	206.9	219.5	228.1
Textiles and Textile Products ..	181.3	213.5	208.9	219.5	230.0	261.4
Wood and Paper Products .....	167.5	176.3	183.7	198.9	211.6	270.4
Iron and Its Products .....	281.1	414.5	533.9	531.5	399.8	281.1
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	175.4	215.6	224.1	242.6	192.2	169.1
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	156.6	188.4	195.4	205.5	193.7	231.6
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	195.4	313.5	471.3	441.3	310.2	252.9
Miscellaneous Industries .....	158.8	203.3	260.7	364.7	270.9	265.4
Total .....	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7

Table 6. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish curing and Packing .....	17,423,054	20,969,913	20,588,039	22,066,801	30,529,102	31,084,775
Sawmilling .....	76,660,254	91,206,949	91,714,000	96,528,955	103,133,766	129,408,392
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting .....	119,736,294	125,881,047	111,857,020	174,492,103	89,898,878	69,565,922
Pulp and Paper .....	174,555,041	165,193,627	165,485,944	123,303,038	180,401,885	258,164,578
Cement .....	9,279,164	10,213,916	7,152,763	6,882,354	9,416,426	12,930,058
Clay Products .....	5,806,763	5,630,434	5,346,386	5,478,923	6,938,409	9,563,690
Lime .....	4,161,412	3,932,279	4,908,510	5,005,235	4,663,859	4,910,127
Salt .....	2,676,533	3,173,755	3,648,854	3,287,660	3,241,456	2,890,423
Total .....	410,298,515	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781	518,517,965



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

than in the next year and the level of 1946 was somewhat below that of 1945. The sharper drop during the last two years of the period in the index of industrial production than in that of employment suggests a decline in productivity.

The curve of wholesale prices showed a strong upward movement, the only reaction for the period having been in 1939. Advances were in evidence in 1945 and 1946, particularly the latter. The further advance in the last two years of the period presents a contrast with the movement in general indexes of volume.

The gross national product, consisting of the sum of national income, depreciation charges and indirect taxes rose, similar to the net value of production, from 1938 to 1944. The slight reaction of 1945 was followed by a moderate increase in the last year of the period. In other words, the direction of the movements year by year in gross national product and the net value of commodity production was the same.

The upward movement in the amount of cheques cashed in clearing centres was maintained consistently from 1938 to 1946. Financial transactions of this type constituted the only factor cited for comparison with the net value of production which showed a continuous series of increases for the nine years.

The uncertainties of wartime had an adverse influence on common stock prices. The pattern was quite different from that of any of the other series considered in this connection.

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.

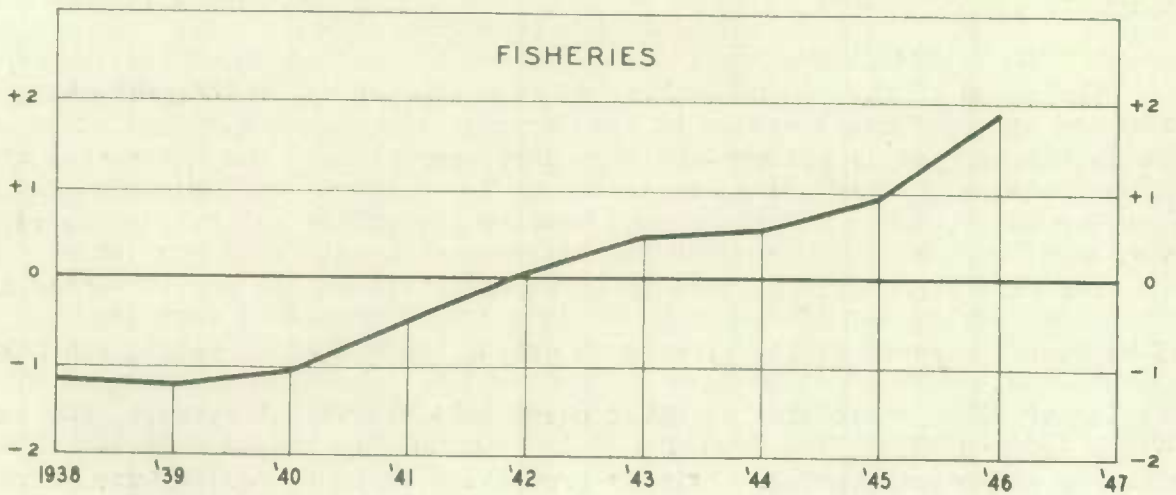
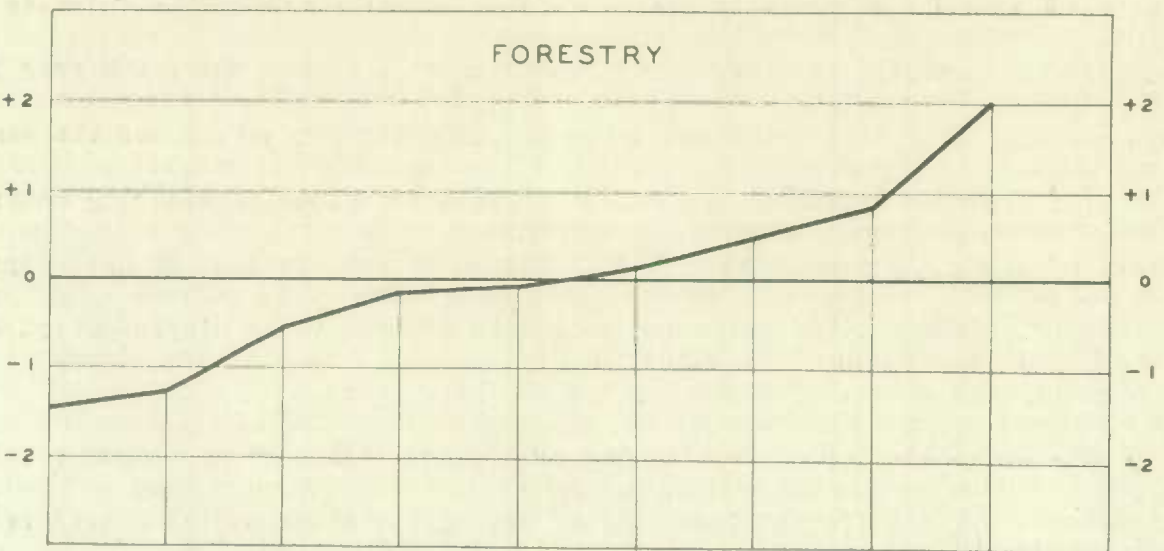
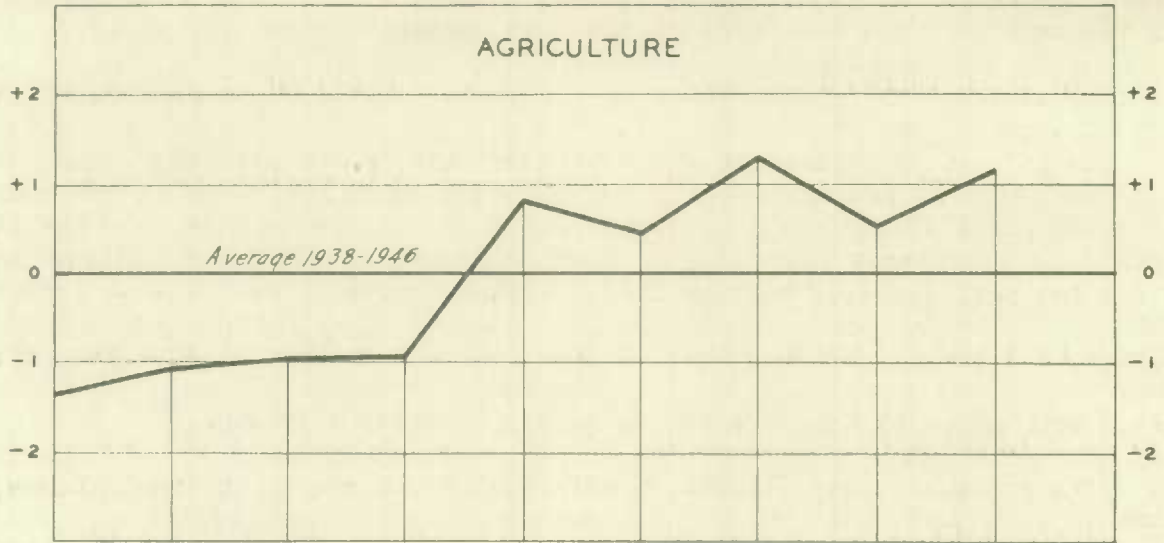
The term production is used in this connection in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and minerals, the catching of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, the building of structures and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry,

CHART 6

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

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 production is shown under two headings, namely gross and net. 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, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals. Following are notes further explaining the procedure that has been used in drawing up the tables:-

1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production was adopted for agriculture for the years 1938 to 1946. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Division 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 estimates 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 changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 7. - Net Value of Production by Provinces in Dollars

Province	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	10,649,062	15,522,897	19,380,160	18,844,736	20,658,906	22,244,191
Nova Scotia .....	128,534,302	158,577,888	184,512,443	193,557,552	186,931,838	197,767,578
New Brunswick .....	96,283,417	110,857,300	127,253,533	135,117,593	139,435,407	161,947,268
Quebec .....	1,251,896,590	1,580,441,607	1,809,093,691	1,899,824,337	1,716,038,573	1,785,407,464
Ontario .....	2,012,968,724	2,425,316,146	2,579,898,516	2,682,969,260	2,510,200,208	2,560,422,986
Manitoba.....	195,468,323	268,727,971	284,908,089	313,077,555	280,458,584	328,453,444
Saskatchewan .....	177,038,101	436,767,715	345,132,184	528,817,265	339,755,726	393,878,839
Alberta .....	223,210,177	394,097,661	328,217,886	416,117,352	340,703,182	428,908,507
British Columbia .....	374,295,912	483,017,424	562,520,164	543,947,198	547,416,908	591,478,855
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538	4,656,619	6,598,538
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,478,590,890</b>	<b>5,882,956,904</b>	<b>6,248,734,759</b>	<b>6,737,407,366</b>	<b>6,086,255,751</b>	<b>6,477,107,670</b>

Table 8. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Prince Edward Island .....	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.34
Nova Scotia .....	2.87	2.70	2.95	2.87	3.07	3.05
New Brunswick .....	2.15	1.88	2.04	2.01	2.29	2.50
Quebec .....	27.95	26.86	28.95	28.20	28.20	27.57
Ontario .....	44.96	41.24	41.29	39.81	41.24	39.54
Manitoba .....	4.36	4.57	4.56	4.65	4.61	5.07
Saskatchewan .....	3.95	7.42	5.52	7.85	5.58	6.08
Alberta .....	4.98	6.70	5.25	6.18	5.60	6.62
British Columbia .....	8.36	8.21	9.00	8.07	8.99	9.13
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.10
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 9. - Net Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars  
(See page 25 for Description)

Province	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Prince Edward Island .....	338,557	341,849	527,387	726,476	759,072	853,111
Nova Scotia .....	3,068,486	3,026,753	4,030,038	4,342,399	4,511,241	5,128,060
New Brunswick .....	4,624,340	5,777,953	7,242,136	6,371,359	6,416,520	7,097,260
Quebec .....	18,870,102	22,522,617	30,561,650	27,005,001	29,942,162	33,893,563
Ontario .....	8,597,886	9,258,912	12,669,823	13,997,398	13,733,690	15,178,337
Manitoba .....	1,551,352	1,316,314	2,178,726	1,942,755	2,083,649	1,444,810
Saskatchewan .....	2,296,944	2,269,398	3,528,287	2,908,255	2,980,298	2,209,480
Alberta .....	1,538,009	1,594,048	2,131,639	2,542,274	2,572,367	1,732,833
British Columbia .....	914,267	866,596	1,130,928	1,521,916	1,502,947	1,671,785
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>41,600,143</b>	<b>46,974,440</b>	<b>64,000,614</b>	<b>61,357,833</b>	<b>64,501,946</b>	<b>69,209,239</b>

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

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.

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 numbers of the Survey of Production applicable to years prior to 1938, were 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. The firms so covered produced about 36.4 p.c. of the total cut in 1946. 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 net total in 1946 was about \$69.2 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.

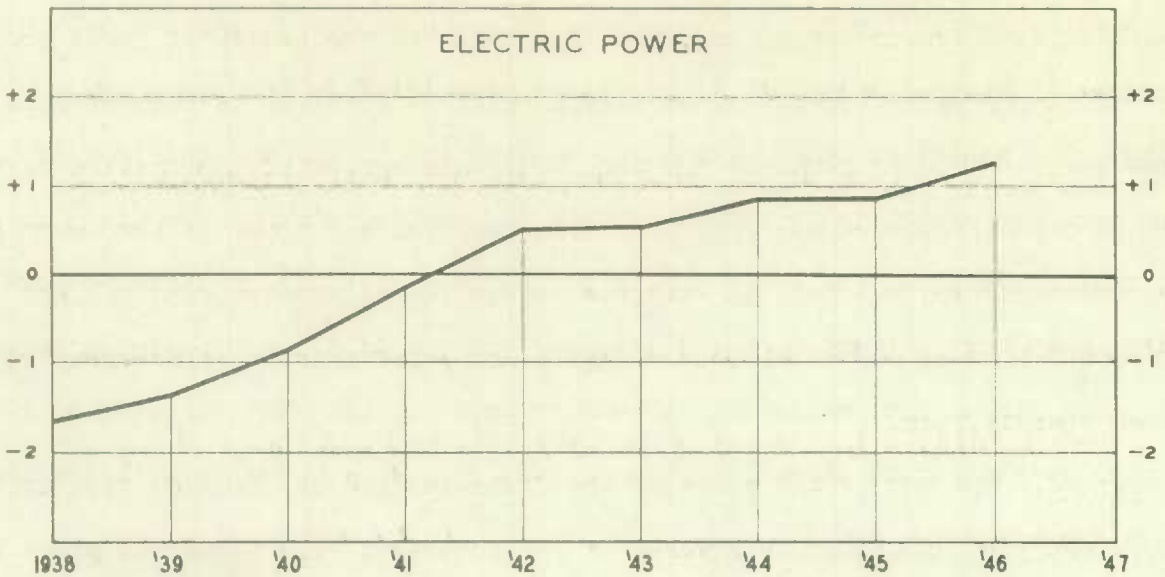
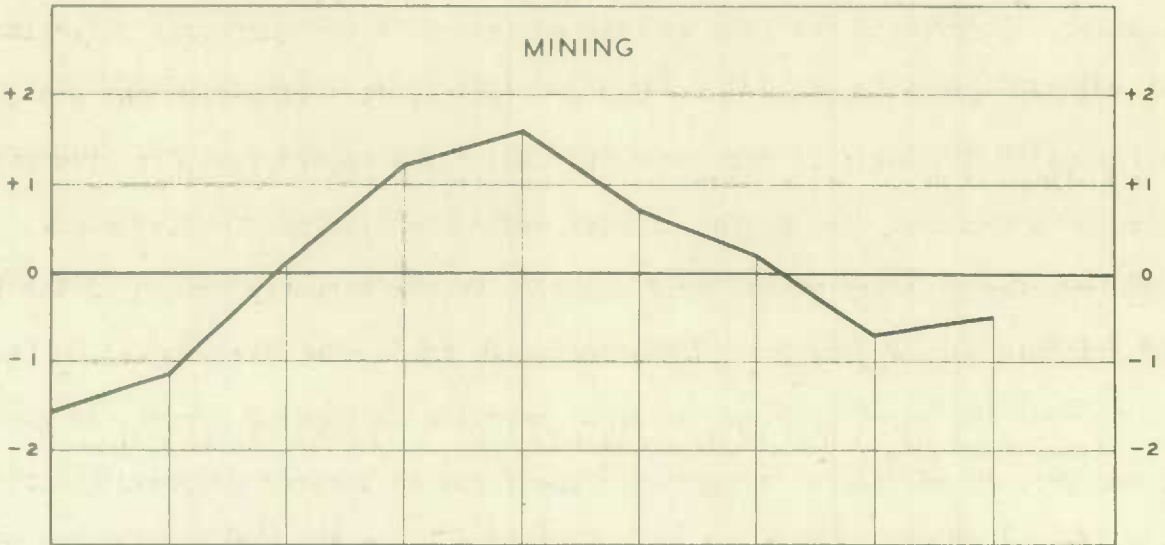
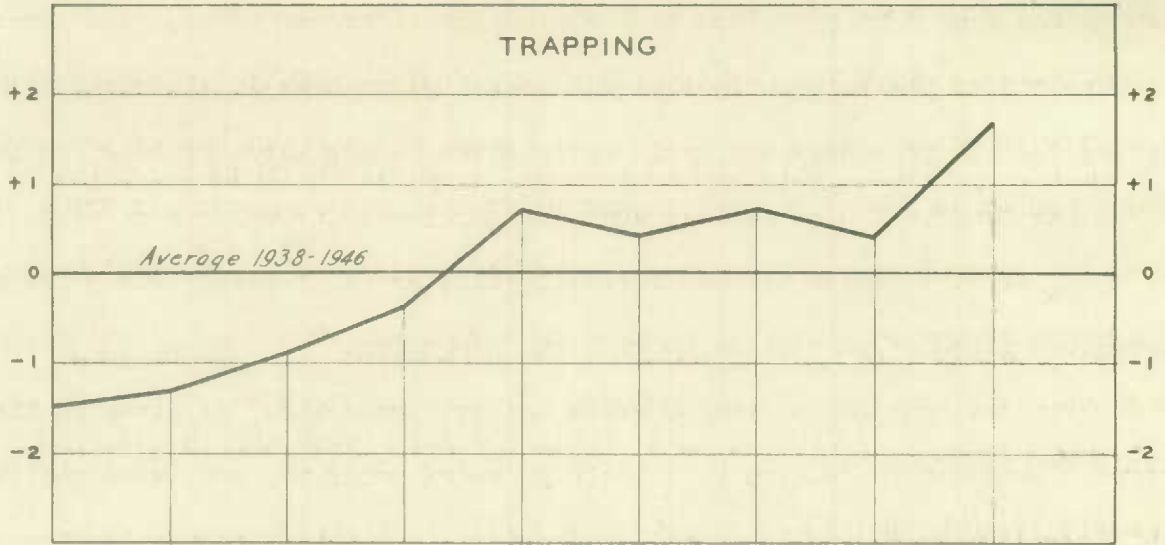
3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regarded as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 16, on page 48 of the Bureau report for 1945. The totals include the value

CHART 7

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
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DEVIATION



1938 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44 '45 '46 '47



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

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 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 16 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 in 1944 and preceding years 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 totals in 1945 and 1946 were computed from data given in Tables 1 and 2, Pages 3-13 of the report on Fur Production for the respective seasons published by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of the ranch-raised pelts by species multiplied by the average price was deducted from the total value of pelts produced. 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, respectively, 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".

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 10. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	19,067,000	19,876,000	35,513,000	44,650,000	43,279,000	47,514,000
Forestry .....	1,352,132	1,708,820	29,712,146	41,646,040	78,631,063	97,341,630
Fisheries .....	5,603,951	7,489,519	47,894,269	55,060,999	19,898,846	23,382,223
Trapping .....	13,818	18,537	231,444	753,054	382,079	239,543
Mining .....	-	-	30,950,106	34,337,638	4,116,360	4,839,047
Electric Power .....	555,934	561,804	8,362,069	8,480,811	5,577,507	5,675,420
Construction .....	1,876,857	2,381,620	29,324,769	40,858,319	14,373,424	27,761,110
Custom and Repair .....	1,154,000	1,381,000	9,600,000	11,490,000	5,804,000	6,946,000
Manufactures, Total .....	11,592,753	11,200,310	199,775,177	178,793,420	156,623,378	170,753,741
Total .....	41,216,445	44,617,610	391,362,980	416,030,281	328,685,657	384,453,114
Less: Duplication .....	4,923,814	6,132,559	51,407,567	64,209,782	70,458,299	83,054,951
GRAND TOTAL .....	36,292,631	38,485,051	339,955,413	351,820,499	258,227,358	301,398,163

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	278,016,000	322,660,000	502,851,000	548,598,000	142,268,000	175,989,000
Forestry .....	395,014,638	500,909,018	217,923,712	294,390,605	13,106,696	15,594,956
Fisheries .....	11,588,398	11,743,156	7,261,661	6,296,658	4,263,670	4,871,037
Trapping .....	3,363,563	5,308,477	5,088,175	7,792,630	3,727,881	5,011,880
Mining .....	225,881,456	200,418,470	308,664,824	267,623,593	22,088,556	24,199,531
Electric Power .....	80,404,232	84,886,712	72,435,132	73,622,911	11,182,472	12,066,618
Construction .....	150,166,258	225,582,288	216,545,127	347,616,749	28,382,523	43,462,500
Custom and Repair .....	80,147,000	95,922,000	99,960,000	119,634,000	15,861,000	18,983,000
Manufactures, Total .....	2,531,903,830	2,497,971,521	3,965,069,021	3,754,523,701	339,821,285	351,887,099
Total .....	3,756,485,375	3,945,401,642	5,395,778,652	5,420,098,847	580,702,081	652,065,621
Less: Duplication .....	442,511,599	502,942,460	341,283,430	359,895,978	20,809,151	24,031,281
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,314,173,776	3,442,459,182	5,054,495,222	5,060,202,869	559,892,930	628,034,340

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	336,753,000	385,373,000	259,427,000	311,953,000	82,167,000	95,240,000
Forestry .....	10,311,982	9,797,617	13,579,829	17,655,132	204,584,828	249,927,056
Fisheries .....	1,286,361	1,148,886	1,450,502	1,339,083	66,781,454	65,129,839
Trapping .....	1,499,857	2,677,078	2,067,505	2,974,120	2,718,198	2,894,470
Mining .....	40,351,946	45,805,802	49,413,211	56,862,309	85,538,272	117,827,745
Electric Power .....	7,017,204	7,705,605	9,091,852	9,822,027	20,275,328	23,008,912
Construction .....	17,482,076	29,277,215	32,013,693	51,573,396	53,415,106	100,148,206
Custom and Repair .....	12,221,000	14,626,000	14,274,000	17,083,000	25,600,000	28,245,000
Manufactures, Total .....	167,688,133	168,356,619	248,287,504	257,031,867	628,903,124	644,527,898
Total .....	594,611,559	662,767,822	609,605,096	726,293,934	1,165,983,310	1,326,949,126
Less: Duplication .....	26,045,123	25,887,672	13,329,042	15,874,441	225,141,068	272,753,646
GRAND TOTAL .....	568,566,436	636,880,150	596,276,054	710,419,493	940,842,242	1,054,195,480

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1931 to 1944 on page 487 of the Year Book of 1947. The duplication consisting of power purchased by companies engaged in the industry 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.

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. The gross and net value of forest products obtained on farms were regarded as the same for the period from 1938 to 1943 but allowance was made for expenditure on raw materials from 1944 to 1946.

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,

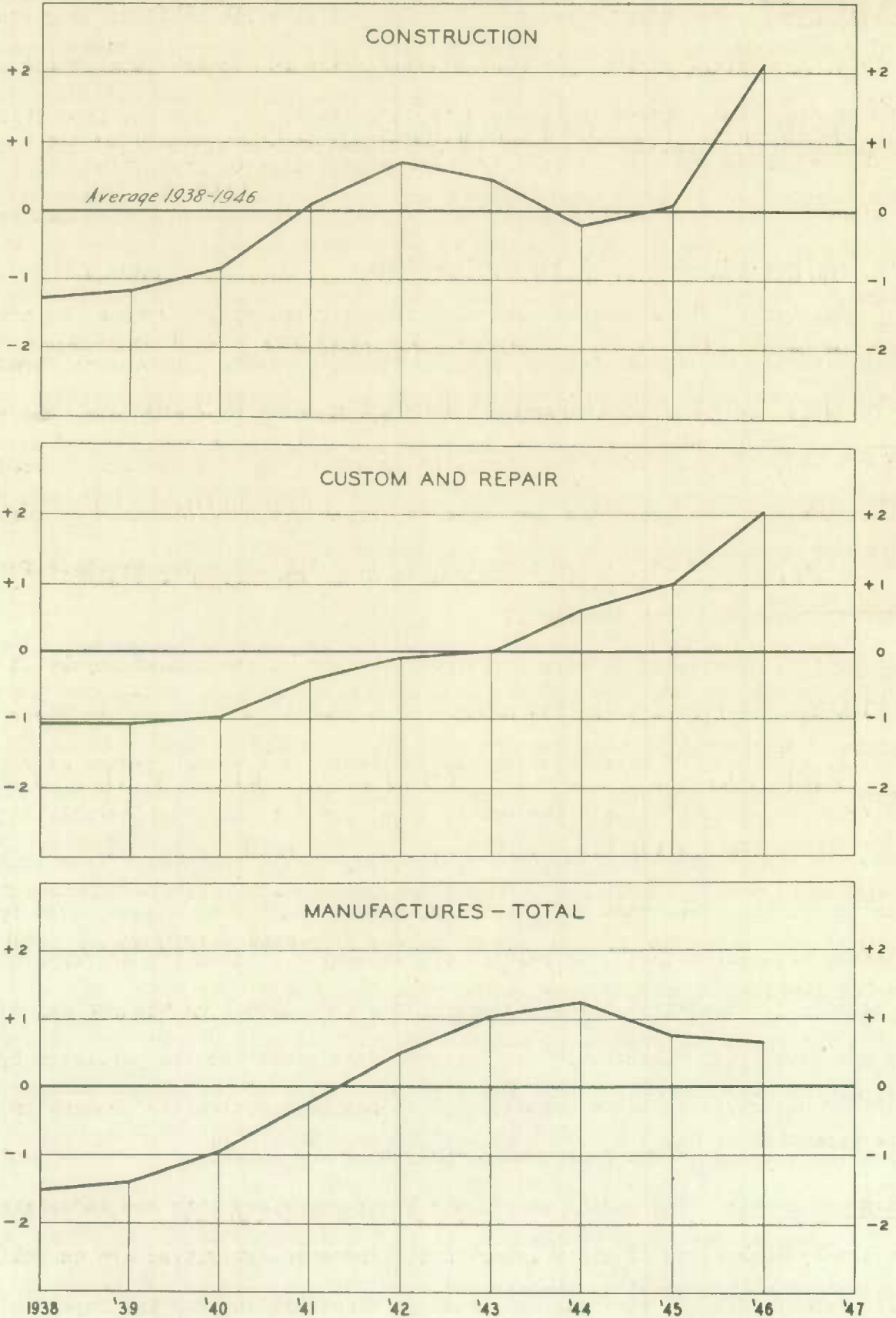


CHART 8.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
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DEVIATION



### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, upholstering and furniture, locks and guns 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 classes 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. The extension to 1946 was made according to the remuneration of employees and independent operators.

#### Estimate of Volume

The placing of the statistics of net production on a volume basis was attempted in Table 14. Totals for six of the nine industrial groups were divided by price indexes transferred to the base of 1938. The selected indexes were as follows:- agriculture, Canadian farm products; forestry, wood, wood products and paper; fisheries, fishery products; trapping, furs; construction, building materials; custom and repair, general wholesale prices. Division by the price indexes ostensibly eliminated the price element, thus production during the nine years was expressed in dollars of 1938. A final step was the dividing of each series by the total for the latter year.

The volume of production indexes prepared by this Branch were used for manufactures, mining and electric power. The interim version of the volume indexes for recent years are presented on pages 8 and 14 of the Canadian Statistical Review.

#### The Charts

The preparation of Charts 5 to 11 included a process of analysis. An index number was computed by regarding the average from 1935 to 1939 as equivalent to 100.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 11. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	13,527,000	13,454,000	24,171,000	31,790,000	31,021,000	33,970,000
Forestry .....	948,972	1,166,871	17,182,087	24,154,765	42,634,636	54,019,923
Fisheries .....	2,775,558	4,155,906	28,399,669	31,489,194	11,615,682	13,968,333
Trapping .....	13,818	18,537	231,444	733,054	382,079	239,943
Mining .....	-	-	23,684,321	26,425,106	3,636,205	4,236,861
Electric Power .....	384,454	344,048	6,962,970	7,077,258	4,870,437	4,866,590
Construction .....	938,983	966,602	15,954,021	21,754,231	8,035,437	14,409,598
Custom and Repair .....	783,000	938,000	6,515,000	7,797,000	3,939,000	4,714,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,178,434	3,469,435	84,358,189	71,738,873	63,380,075	67,783,377
Total .....	22,350,219	24,513,399	207,458,701	222,959,481	169,514,551	198,228,650
Less: Duplication .....	1,691,313	2,269,208	20,526,863	25,191,903	30,079,144	36,281,362
GRAND TOTAL .....	20,658,906	22,244,191	186,931,838	197,767,578	139,435,407	161,947,288

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	209,834,000	243,779,000	381,052,000	406,666,000	108,942,000	138,944,000
Forestry .....	223,280,370	287,046,710	120,828,120	167,772,531	8,480,146	10,296,791
Fisheries .....	7,213,210	7,219,982	7,261,661	6,296,658	4,263,670	4,871,037
Trapping .....	3,363,563	5,308,477	5,088,173	7,792,630	3,727,881	5,011,890
Mining .....	106,701,600	97,020,447	155,567,764	147,605,421	10,794,127	12,480,188
Electric Power .....	80,349,794	84,822,248	72,393,716	73,546,935	11,129,925	12,001,213
Construction .....	72,799,700	101,328,551	104,201,283	163,265,558	13,765,634	19,936,046
Custom and Repair .....	54,382,000	65,085,000	67,827,000	81,177,000	10,765,000	12,881,000
Manufactures, Total .....	1,149,390,919	1,125,991,848	1,720,938,199	1,659,284,622	117,775,126	122,780,805
Total .....	1,907,315,156	2,017,602,263	2,654,957,918	2,713,407,555	289,641,509	339,202,960
Less: Duplication .....	191,276,583	232,194,799	124,757,710	152,984,369	9,183,125	10,749,516
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,716,038,573	1,785,407,464	2,510,200,208	2,560,422,986	280,458,384	328,453,444

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	257,321,000	297,175,000	179,091,000	242,712,000	64,603,000	74,773,000
Forestry .....	7,047,521	6,757,033	8,986,953	11,211,114	121,573,306	148,590,669
Fisheries .....	1,286,361	1,148,886	1,450,302	1,339,083	38,724,627	36,835,800
Trapping .....	1,499,857	2,677,078	2,067,505	2,974,120	2,718,198	2,394,470
Mining .....	19,382,103	22,743,522	44,421,660	50,981,943	48,159,524	58,629,880
Electric Power .....	5,771,110	6,337,824	8,226,534	9,010,692	19,736,528	22,256,339
Construction .....	8,648,938	13,855,512	17,015,102	23,170,956	26,598,739	48,008,608
Custom and Repair .....	8,293,000	9,923,000	9,685,000	11,591,000	16,013,000	19,165,000
Manufactures, Total .....	38,275,127	38,459,630	78,547,626	83,735,011	307,954,519	293,352,652
Total .....	347,523,019	399,079,503	349,491,882	439,725,919	646,081,441	704,506,418
Less: Duplication .....	7,769,293	5,200,666	8,788,700	9,817,412	98,664,533	113,027,563
GRAND TOTAL .....	339,753,726	393,878,837	340,703,182	429,908,507	547,416,908	591,478,855



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

Where necessary for computation, the tentative net value of agriculture from 1935 to 1937 was used. An average of the index was computed for the period 1938 to 1946. The average was shown as the zero line in each of the charts under consideration. The difference between the index on the base of 1935 to 1939 and the average from 1938 to 1946 was obtained for each year of the period. The standard deviation for each series resulted from taking the square root of the annual average of the sum of the squares of the differences. The differences divided by the standard deviation were plotted on the seven charts. The purpose of the computation was to place the factors on a common footing in regard to the magnitude of the fluctuations from the averages of each.

A second type of analysis was utilized in Charts 12 and 13. The net values were plotted on a semi-logarithmic rather than on an arithmetic scale. The charts consequently present the rate of change in the series rather than the absolute amount. The original data were plotted in Charts 1 to 3, the changes in dollars for each series having been indicated by the height of the bars. Comparison from chart to chart is somewhat complicated by the variation in the scales.

The semi-logarithmic and the arithmetic scales are so dissimilar as to give quite different graphic descriptions of the same data. Equal vertical distances on the perpendicular axis of the semi-logarithmic chart represent equal percentage changes instead of the equal absolute magnitudes of the arithmetic scale.

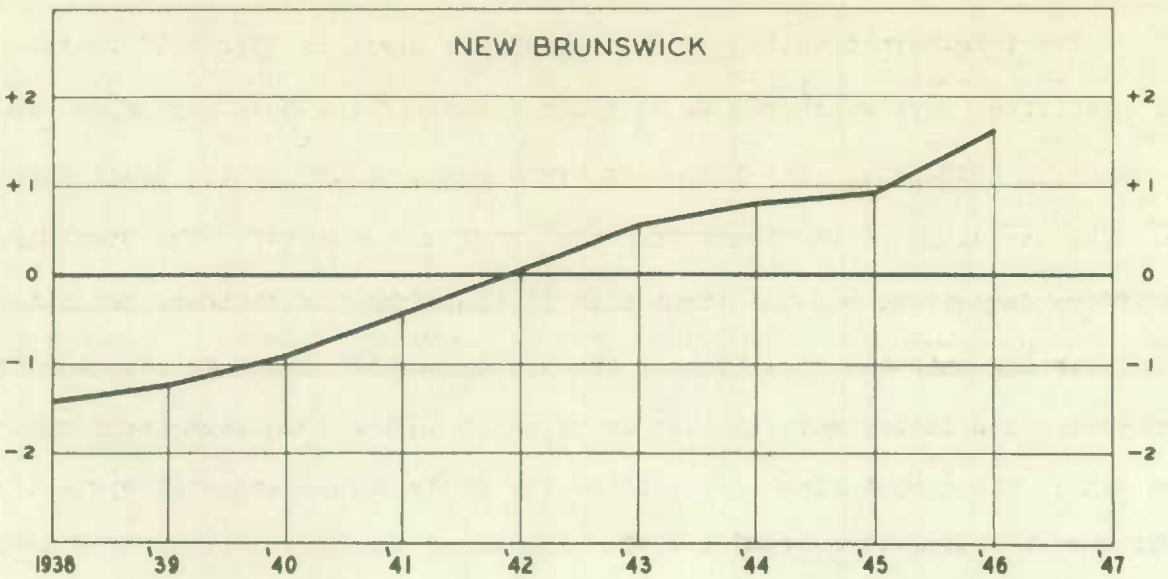
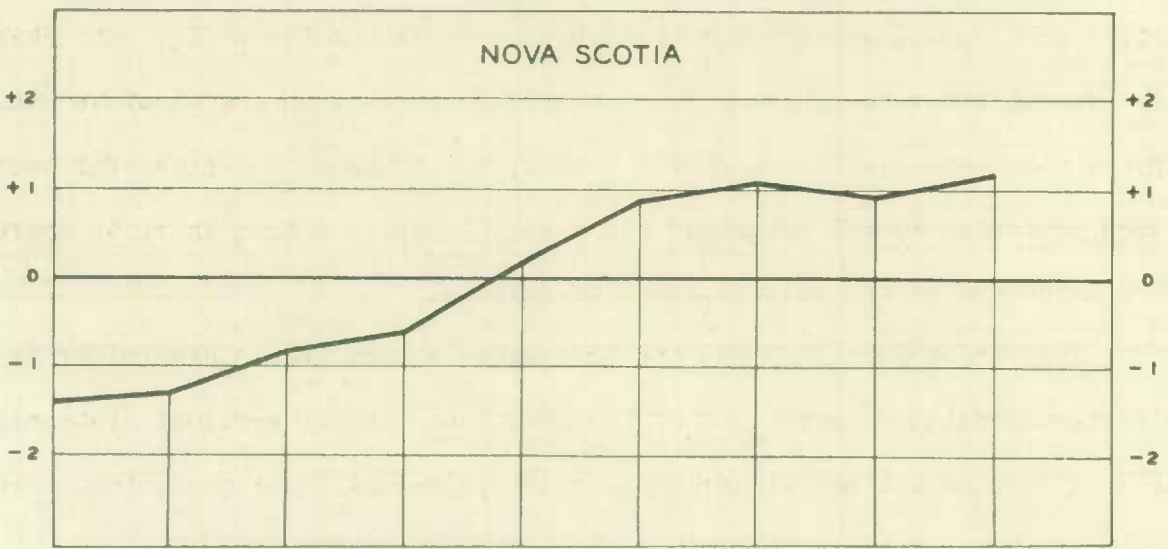
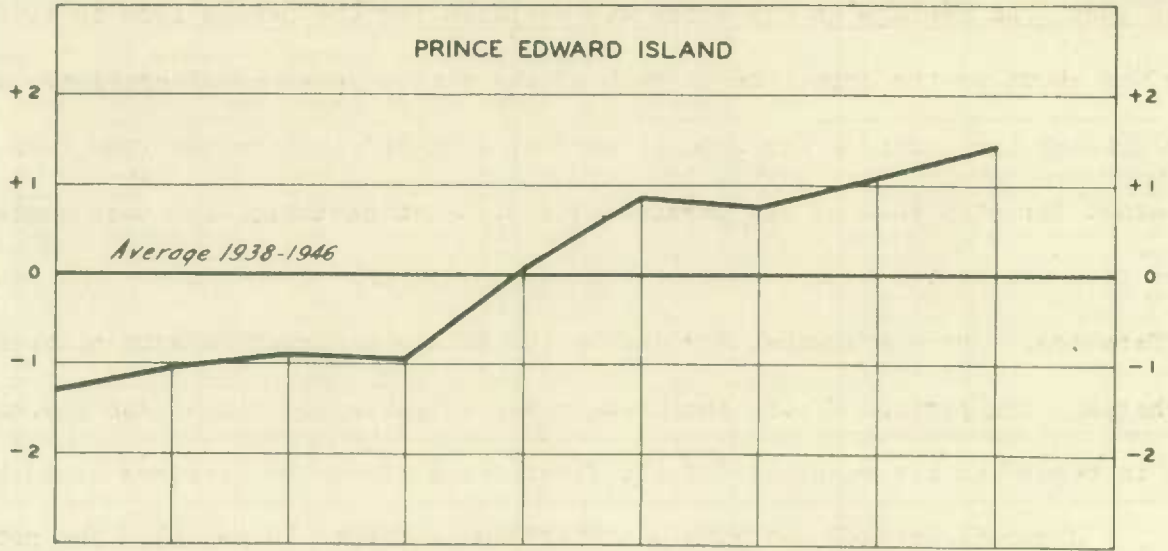
The long-term data from 1919 to 1946 are given in Charts 14 to 16. The original statistics were expressed as an index number of the base period adopted by the Bureau, covering 1935-1939. The long-term trend was computed by the usual mathematical process. The deviation of the trend from the index was computed. The obtaining of the squares of the deviations was the first step in computing the standard deviation. The latter was divided into the deviation of the trend from the index to give the "cycles" for each year. The latter were plotted in relation to the long-term trend regarded as the zero line. The computation facilitates the study of the economic cycle through the elimination of the long-term trend and the placing of the fluctuations on a comparable basis through the use of the standard deviation.

CHART 9.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 12. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	64.5	60.6	12.9	16.0	22.2	21.0	12.2	13.7	15.2	15.9
Forestry .....	4.6	5.2	9.2	12.2	30.6	33.4	13.0	16.1	4.8	6.5
Fisheries .....	13.4	18.7	15.2	15.9	8.3	8.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Trapping .....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mining .....	-	-	12.7	13.4	2.6	2.6	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.8
Electric Power .....	1.9	1.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.7	4.7	2.9	2.9
Construction .....	4.5	4.3	8.5	11.0	5.8	8.9	4.2	5.7	4.2	6.4
Custom and Repair .....	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	2.7	3.2
Manufactures, Total .....	15.4	15.6	45.1	36.3	45.5	41.9	67.0	63.1	68.6	64.8
Duplication .....	8.2	10.2	10.9	12.7	21.6	22.4	11.1	13.0	5.1	6.0
GRAND TOTALS .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industry	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		CANADA	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	38.8	42.5	75.7	75.4	52.6	56.6	11.8	12.6	20.9	22.9
Forestry .....	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.6	22.2	25.1	9.1	11.0
Fisheries .....	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	7.1	6.2	1.7	1.7
Trapping .....	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Mining .....	3.9	3.8	5.7	5.8	13.0	11.9	8.8	9.9	6.8	6.5
Electric Power .....	4.0	3.7	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.4
Construction .....	4.9	6.1	2.6	3.5	5.0	5.9	4.9	8.1	4.4	6.3
Custom and Repair .....	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.3
Manufactures, Total .....	42.0	37.4	11.3	9.8	23.1	19.5	56.3	49.6	58.5	53.5
Duplication .....	3.2	3.3	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.3	18.0	19.1	8.1	9.0
GRAND TOTALS .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS AND NET PRODUCTION

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Industry	Gross		Net		Percentage to Net Total	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	20,420	23,413	8,463	10,406	-	0.2
Fisheries .....	115,269	563,278	115,269	563,278	2.5	8.5
Trapping .....	2,412,927	3,427,678	2,412,927	3,427,678	51.8	51.9
Mining .....	1,716,395	2,472,287	1,429,494	1,950,935	30.7	29.6
Electric Power .....	203,743	265,433	181,244	247,920	3.9	3.8
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures, Total .....	704,663	646,295	517,685	408,727	11.1	6.2
Total .....	5,173,417	7,398,404	4,665,082	6,608,944	-	100.2
Less: Duplication .....	20,420	23,413	8,463	10,406	-	0.2
GRAND TOTALS .....	5,152,997	7,374,991	4,656,619	6,598,538	100.0	100.0



CHART 10

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

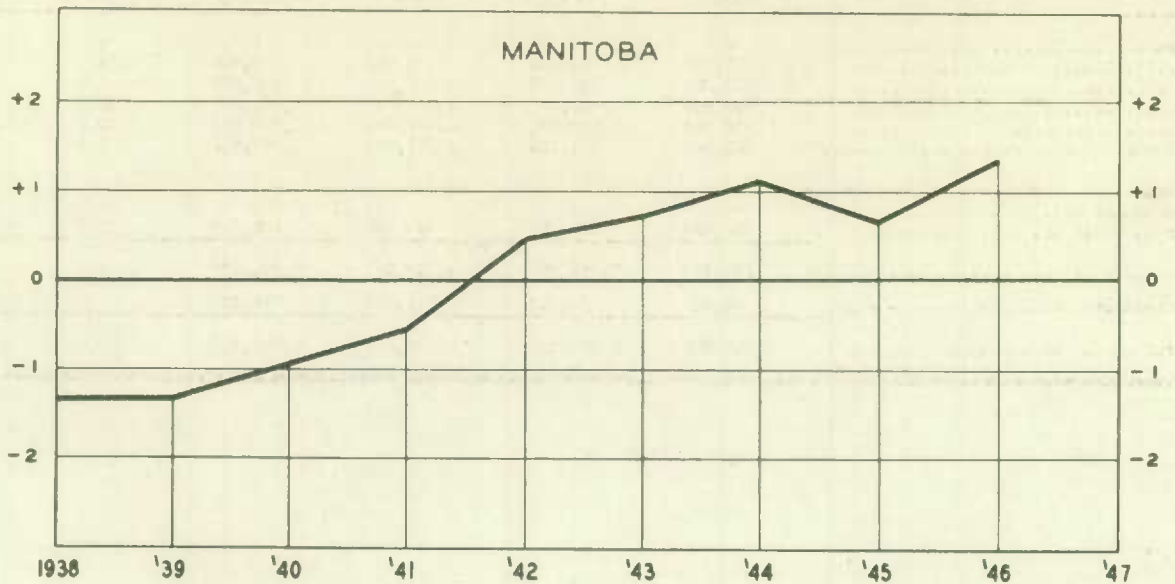
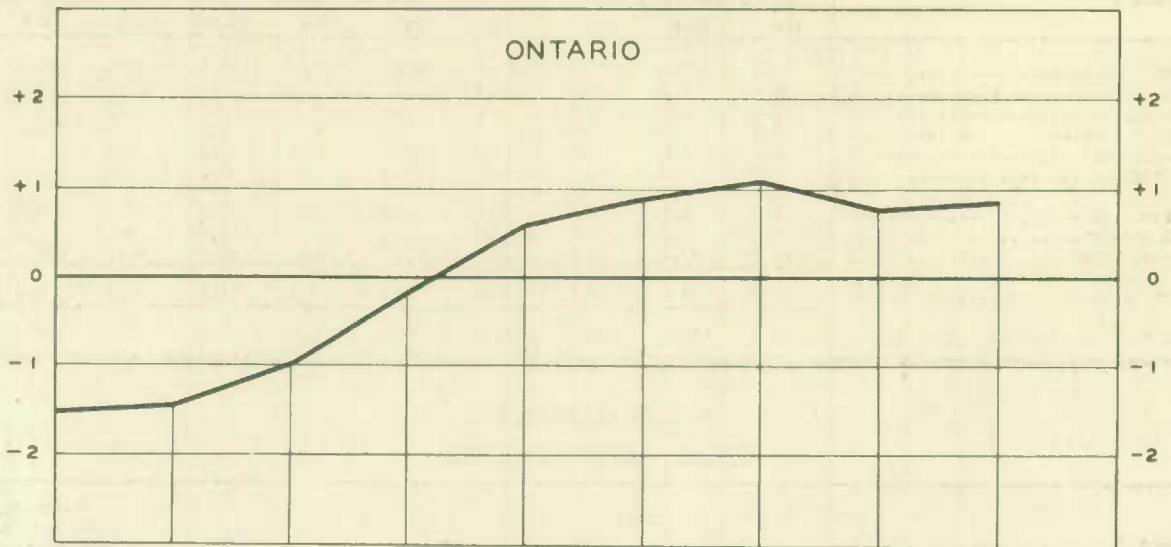
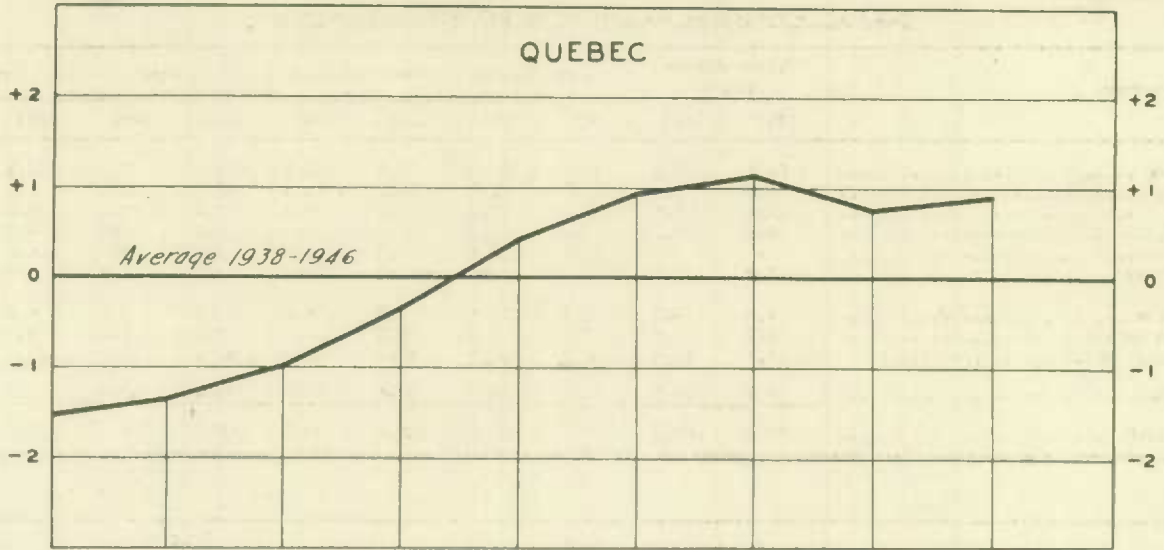


Table 13. - Gross and Net Value of Production Agriculture and Total  
By Provinces, 1938-1946.

Gross Value of Production		1938	1939	1940	1941
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture .....	819,278,000	894,407,000	953,886,000	973,880,000
	Total .....	5,304,851,417	5,587,296,766	6,890,033,558	8,744,661,586
P.E.I.	Agriculture .....	7,720,000	8,549,000	9,017,000	9,589,000
	Total .....	14,724,288	15,971,931	18,831,237	18,397,984
Nova Scotia	Agriculture .....	24,628,000	20,949,000	20,599,000	23,272,000
	Total .....	164,004,207	173,824,366	219,078,629	248,728,706
New Brunswick	Agriculture .....	18,693,000	20,276,000	22,292,000	24,188,000
	Total .....	115,566,981	125,211,163	148,645,299	182,603,028
Quebec	Agriculture .....	122,876,000	134,876,000	150,038,000	177,593,000
	Total .....	1,399,092,222	1,518,862,718	1,877,223,806	2,486,967,008
Ontario	Agriculture .....	247,227,000	247,294,000	259,549,000	305,024,000
	Total .....	2,396,777,076	2,447,133,725	3,096,567,959	4,060,181,041
Manitoba	Agriculture .....	74,240,000	74,562,000	85,007,000	94,323,000
	Total .....	258,073,343	262,230,332	316,179,444	381,801,573
Saskatchewan	Agriculture .....	128,191,000	206,169,000	201,202,000	155,570,000
	Total .....	221,997,364	301,943,041	322,404,850	301,933,770
Alberta	Agriculture .....	159,477,000	147,074,000	172,485,000	139,648,000
	Total .....	302,744,229	297,946,640	358,093,082	377,241,429
B.C.	Agriculture .....	36,226,000	34,658,000	35,697,000	44,673,000
	Total .....	425,589,312	434,925,518	523,161,516	677,289,117
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	6,262,395	9,247,332	7,847,556	9,497,928

Net Value of Production		1938	1939	1940	1941
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture .....	615,599,000	710,510,000	751,705,000	753,632,000
	Total .....	2,858,665,418	3,100,216,937	3,649,436,966	4,478,590,890
P.E.I.	Agriculture .....	5,425,000	6,268,000	6,318,000	6,715,000
	Total .....	8,876,139	10,150,116	10,827,790	10,649,062
Nova Scotia	Agriculture .....	19,244,000	15,421,000	14,601,000	16,298,000
	Total .....	97,810,450	101,700,047	119,922,203	128,534,302
New Brunswick	Agriculture .....	13,189,000	14,790,000	16,127,000	17,471,000
	Total .....	64,189,082	70,091,777	80,713,573	96,283,417
Quebec	Agriculture .....	94,057,000	105,286,000	116,131,000	138,703,000
	Total .....	723,770,195	804,897,624	963,493,049	1,231,896,590
Ontario	Agriculture .....	191,897,000	190,306,000	196,856,000	236,479,000
	Total .....	1,257,048,211	1,305,054,318	1,560,498,149	2,012,968,724
Manitoba	Agriculture .....	57,465,000	59,820,000	67,452,000	76,906,000
	Total .....	142,428,162	143,661,244	169,687,828	195,468,323
Saskatchewan	Agriculture .....	80,144,000	173,189,000	163,928,000	119,344,000
	Total .....	120,121,430	216,537,388	216,884,542	177,038,101
Alberta	Agriculture .....	126,420,000	119,430,000	141,879,000	109,601,000
	Total .....	201,228,189	199,627,734	234,586,134	223,210,177
B.C.	Agriculture .....	27,758,000	25,980,000	26,413,000	34,135,000
	Total .....	238,918,399	241,355,490	286,414,018	374,295,912
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282

Note: The purpose of the above table is to present a revision occasioned by the change in the estimates of agricultural production prepared by the Agricultural Division. Data for other industries may be found in the Survey of Production 1938-1943, 1944 and 1945.

Table 13. - Gross and Net Value of Production Agriculture and Total - Concl'd.

By Provinces, 1938-1946.

Gross Value of Production		1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture .....	1,655,529,000	1,545,652,000	1,918,647,000	1,679,321,000	1,949,833,000
	Total .....	10,955,904,733	11,981,224,887	12,594,654,627	11,673,875,059	12,231,270,218
P.E.I.	Agriculture .....	15,944,000	17,396,000	16,906,000	19,067,000	19,876,000
	Total .....	25,023,185	32,111,365	32,859,329	36,292,631	38,485,051
Nova Scotia	Agriculture .....	29,109,000	36,153,000	37,516,000	35,513,000	44,630,000
	Total .....	300,712,631	330,197,624	343,275,718	339,953,413	351,820,499
New Brunswick	Agriculture .....	35,689,000	41,865,000	42,733,000	43,279,000	47,514,000
	Total .....	204,745,109	233,224,326	249,274,857	258,227,358	301,398,163
Quebec	Agriculture .....	219,538,000	264,725,000	290,320,000	278,016,000	322,660,000
	Total .....	3,075,175,541	3,600,621,788	3,694,289,531	3,314,173,776	3,442,459,182
Ontario	Agriculture .....	422,145,000	418,714,000	477,553,000	502,831,000	548,598,000
	Total .....	4,842,190,937	5,229,180,418	5,347,505,765	5,054,495,222	5,060,202,869
Manitoba	Agriculture .....	152,127,000	162,165,000	171,149,000	142,268,000	175,989,000
	Total .....	476,513,319	530,348,699	587,749,693	559,892,930	628,034,340
Saskatchewan	Agriculture .....	417,136,000	313,711,000	504,953,000	336,753,000	383,373,000
	Total .....	593,953,680	525,188,239	740,051,295	568,566,436	636,880,150
Alberta	Agriculture .....	296,750,000	224,179,000	300,892,000	239,427,000	311,953,000
	Total .....	577,737,349	531,653,131	635,351,857	596,276,054	710,419,493
B.C.	Agriculture .....	51,091,000	66,744,000	76,625,000	82,167,000	95,240,000
	Total .....	848,686,084	959,637,648	938,643,866	940,842,242	1,054,195,480
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	11,166,898	9,061,649	5,652,716	5,152,997	7,374,991

Net Value of Production		1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture .....	1,361,690,000	1,233,120,000	1,553,807,000	1,269,362,000	1,483,263,000
	Total .....	5,882,956,904	6,248,734,759	6,737,407,366	6,086,255,751	6,477,107,670
P.E.I.	Agriculture .....	10,623,000	12,808,000	11,554,000	13,327,000	13,454,000
	Total .....	15,522,897	19,380,160	18,844,736	20,658,906	22,244,191
Nova Scotia	Agriculture .....	20,459,000	26,320,000	25,288,000	24,171,000	31,790,000
	Total .....	158,577,888	184,512,443	193,557,552	186,931,838	197,767,578
New Brunswick	Agriculture .....	25,126,000	31,900,000	30,927,000	31,021,000	33,970,000
	Total .....	110,897,300	127,253,333	135,117,593	159,433,407	161,947,268
Quebec	Agriculture .....	168,209,000	202,336,000	209,099,000	209,834,000	243,779,000
	Total .....	1,580,441,607	1,809,093,691	1,899,824,337	1,716,038,573	1,785,407,464
Ontario	Agriculture .....	338,461,000	316,633,000	352,523,000	381,052,000	406,666,000
	Total .....	2,425,316,146	2,579,898,516	2,682,969,260	2,510,200,208	2,560,422,986
Manitoba	Agriculture .....	131,504,000	140,837,000	146,838,000	108,942,000	138,944,000
	Total .....	268,727,971	284,908,099	313,077,535	280,458,384	323,453,444
Saskatchewan	Agriculture .....	369,452,000	264,788,000	445,123,000	257,321,000	297,175,000
	Total .....	436,767,715	345,132,184	528,817,265	339,875,726	393,878,859
Alberta	Agriculture .....	259,749,000	186,755,000	258,301,000	179,091,000	242,712,000
	Total .....	394,097,661	328,217,886	416,117,352	340,703,182	428,908,507
B.C.	Agriculture .....	38,107,000	50,743,000	54,154,000	64,603,000	74,773,000
	Total .....	483,017,424	562,520,164	543,947,198	547,416,908	591,478,855
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538	4,656,619	6,598,538

Note: The purpose of the above table is to present a revision occasioned by the change in the estimates of agricultural production prepared by the Agricultural Division. Data for other industries may be found in the Survey of Production, 1938-1943, 1944 and 1945.



CHART II.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

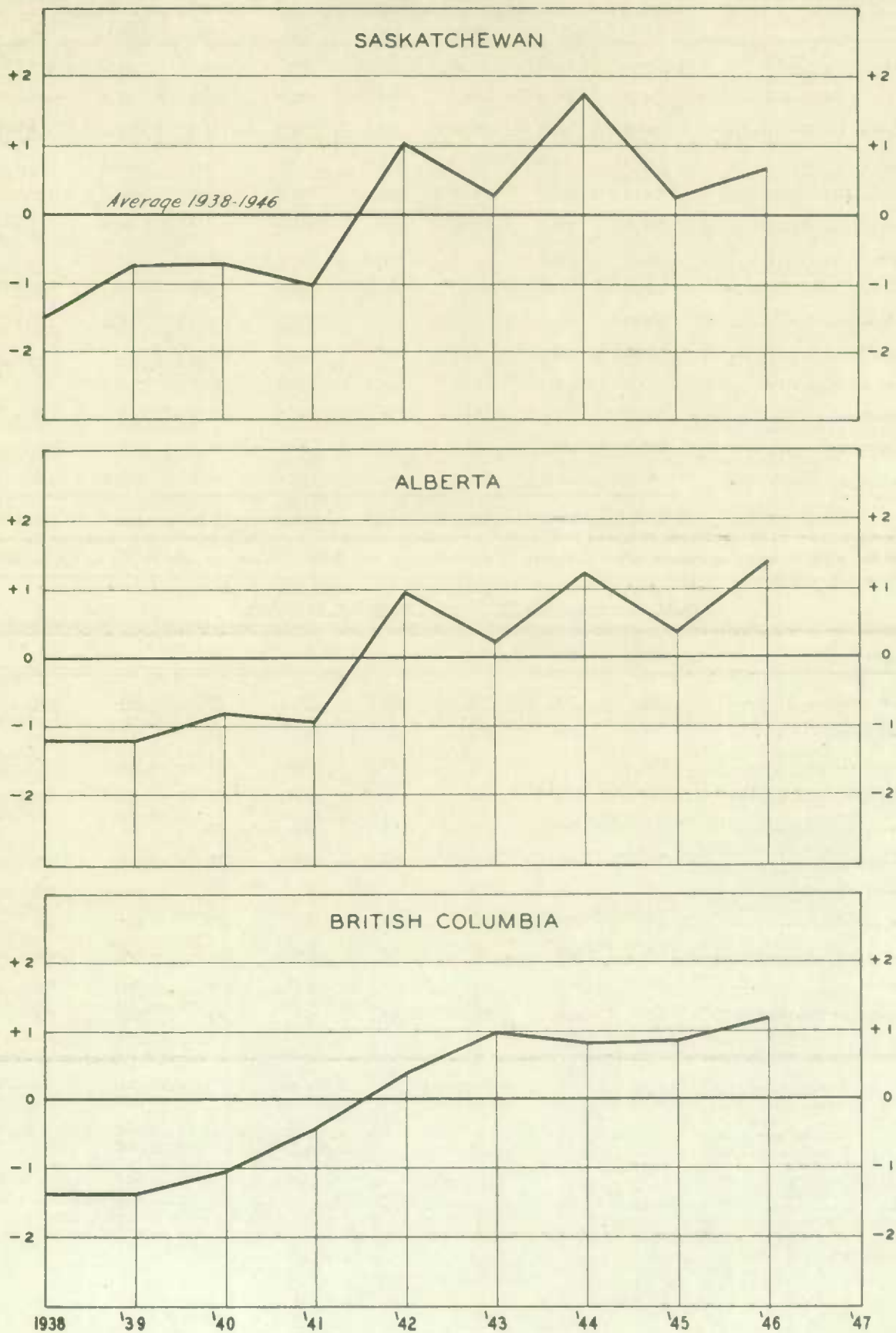


Table 14. - Volume of Production Expressed in Terms of 1938 equalling 100

See Table 5, page 8 of "Survey of Production 1938-1945" for method of computation

Industry	Percentage of 1938 Net Values								
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	100.0	132.1	133.0	124.1	191.5	150.6	171.2	155.1	150.1
Forestry .....	100.0	108.7	132.1	139.1	153.5	133.8	136.4	145.5	170.3
Forestry, n.e.s. (x) .....	100.0	109.4	155.8	146.1	138.6	134.5	159.8	149.8	179.2
Fisheries .....	100.0	94.8	92.9	112.6	118.0	117.8	119.3	160.2	151.0
Trapping .....	100.0	124.7	154.5	152.2	259.2	170.2	186.3	170.0	240.7
Mining .....	100.0	107.2	115.1	121.4	116.9	106.2	96.0	91.9	91.1
Electric Power .....	100.0	109.1	115.7	128.8	143.2	155.3	155.7	154.2	160.2
Construction .....	100.0	105.5	109.1	126.7	136.2	122.6	98.6	106.1	152.9
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	104.2	97.1	104.8	106.7	104.6	116.3	124.1	141.6
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	106.9	130.9	168.7	216.4	235.3	235.2	196.3	180.3
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	106.8	131.1	173.1	228.9	251.0	249.6	207.8	187.9
Primary Production .....	100.0	118.5	125.9	127.0	156.8	135.9	143.3	128.4	140.1
Secondary Production .....	100.0	106.4	126.5	160.3	201.2	215.3	211.9	182.4	175.0
Duplication .....	100.0	107.6	129.7	146.9	154.4	157.4	151.9	139.2	142.4
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	112.1	125.9	145.3	183.6	181.7	183.7	159.9	160.8

(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 15. - Per Capita Net Value of Production in Dollars

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
CANADA .....	<u>256</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>526</u>
Prince Edward Island .....	94	108	114	112	172	215	207	225	237
Nova Scotia .....	176	181	211	222	268	304	316	301	323
New Brunswick .....	145	157	179	211	239	275	292	298	337
Quebec .....	227	249	294	376	466	523	543	482	492
Ontario .....	342	352	416	531	624	659	677	627	624
Manitoba .....	198	198	233	268	371	392	428	381	452
Saskatchewan .....	151	239	241	198	515	410	623	402	473
Alberta .....	258	254	297	280	508	414	509	412	534
British Columbia .....	308	305	356	458	555	625	584	577	590
Yukon and Northwest Territories.	267	420	377	485	566	460	302	274	275

CHART 12

### NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS

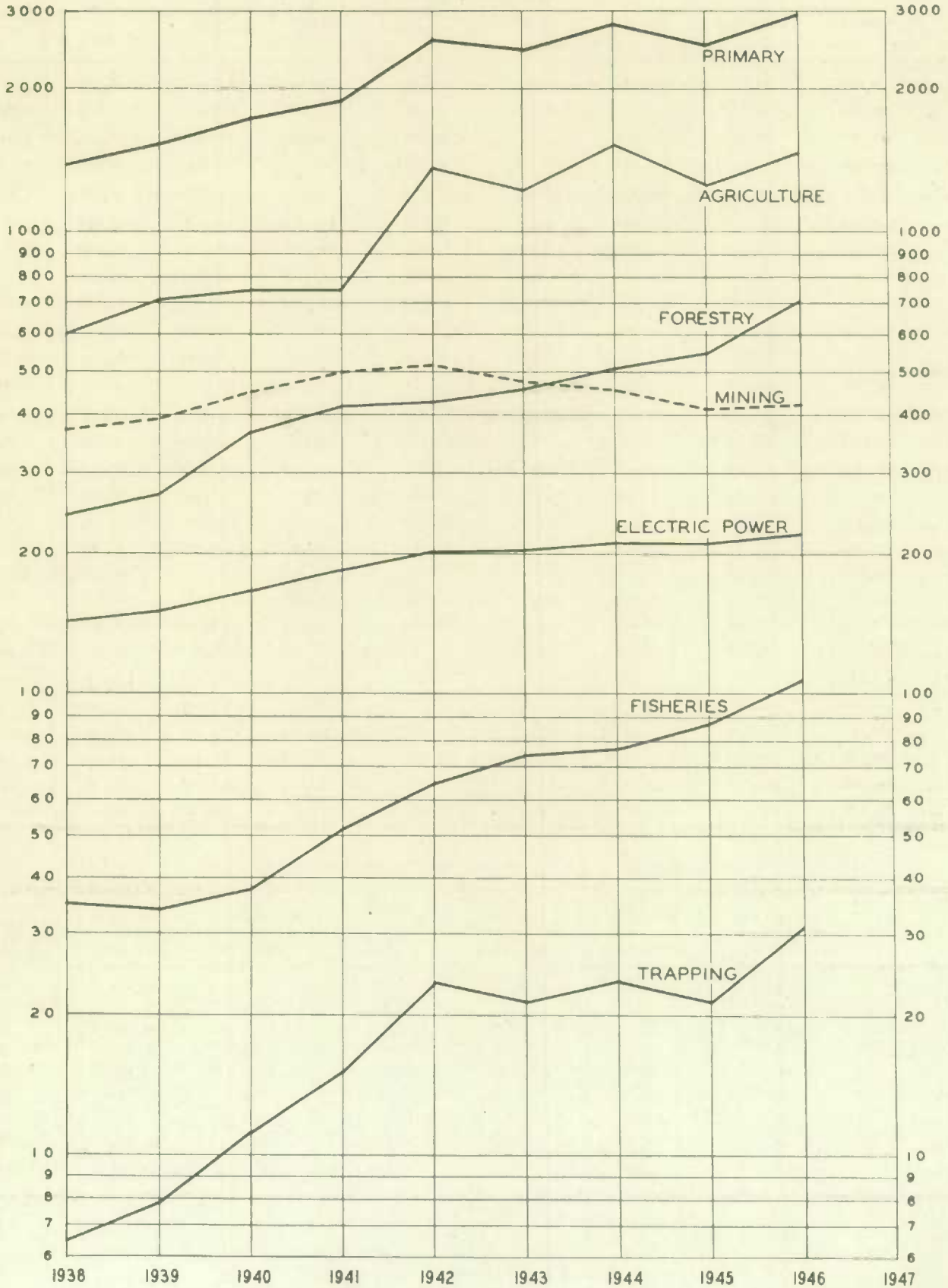




Table 16. - Net Production

\$'000

	Forestry	Fisheries	Trapping	Mining	Electric Power	Manu- factures Total	Con- struction	Custom and Repair	Secondary Production
1919 ...	557,688	51,040	14,468	150,588	45,505	1,442,401	128,079	48,485	1,623,965
1920 ...	419,576	43,644	20,596	172,443	50,241	1,621,273	167,828	58,465	1,847,566
1921 ...	272,798	31,335	9,816	126,170	55,242	1,123,694	166,945	57,874	1,348,513
1922 ...	277,948	37,426	16,812	139,470	59,497	1,103,266	211,993	58,505	1,373,764
1923 ...	328,660	38,322	16,163	145,471	64,858	1,206,332	190,794	61,584	1,458,710
1924 ...	329,633	39,525	14,783	143,514	72,229	1,075,458	181,078	63,446	1,319,982
1925 ...	333,186	42,803	14,777	160,867	77,075	1,167,937	178,428	65,722	1,412,087
1926 ...	339,587	50,542	14,291	187,857	86,796	1,305,169	223,476	73,734	1,602,379
1927 ...	340,787	44,673	17,639	200,218	101,730	1,427,649	251,742	80,739	1,760,130
1928 ...	359,867	49,595	16,604	225,033	110,046	1,597,888	311,807	90,355	2,000,050
1929 ...	371,690	48,612	16,350	253,155	119,868	1,755,387	372,755	85,104	2,213,246
1930 ...	331,568	42,213	9,853	215,665	123,443	1,522,737	382,471	90,914	1,996,122
1931 ...	233,162	27,421	8,708	190,163	120,418	1,252,017	314,457	89,732	1,656,206
1932 ...	160,240	23,127	7,120	158,076	119,379	955,961	172,245	80,295	1,208,501
1933 ...	153,241	24,451	7,259	182,324	115,664	919,671	100,697	78,067	1,098,435
1934 ...	184,128	29,770	8,637	218,942	122,462	1,087,302	137,796	79,496	1,304,594
1935 ...	197,805	30,269	8,877	238,581	123,123	1,153,485	149,279	83,471	1,386,235
1936 ...	231,938	36,234	9,214	291,972	133,561	1,289,593	153,695	87,482	1,530,770
1937 ...	284,493	34,439	10,477	372,796	140,964	1,508,925	193,444	98,485	1,800,854
1938 ...	244,565	35,593	6,573	374,416	142,321	1,428,287	176,661	108,836	1,713,884
1939 ...	271,723	34,379	7,919	393,232	149,864	1,531,052	183,706	108,821	1,823,579
1940 ...	370,121	38,107	11,208	448,081	163,781	1,942,471	206,894	111,608	2,260,973
1941 ...	421,419	51,770	15,138	497,905	183,146	2,605,120	269,562	130,778	3,005,460
1942 ...	429,079	64,822	23,801	514,110	200,345	3,309,974	310,917	141,395	3,762,286
1943 ...	462,815	74,636	21,580	475,529	200,833	3,816,414	293,538	144,952	4,254,904
1944 ...	507,358	76,889	23,989	454,022	209,758	4,015,776	249,037	165,174	4,429,987
1945 ...	550,971	103,106	21,505	413,577	210,007	3,564,316	267,958	178,200	4,010,474
1946 ...	711,027	107,908	31,078	422,074	220,511	3,467,005	408,696	213,273	4,088,973

Table 17. - Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net Production \$'000,000	Industrial Production 1935-39=100	Employ- ment 1926=100	Gross National Product \$'000,000	Wholesale Prices 1926=100	Cheques Cashed \$'000,000	Common Stock Prices 1935-39=100
1938 ...	2,859	102.1	111.8	5,165	78.6	30,924	94.9
1939 ...	3,100	109.3	113.9	5,598	75.4	31,617	91.6
1940 ...	3,649	130.2	124.2	6,772	82.9	34,437	77.4
1941 ...	4,479	157.2	132.3	8,434	90.0	39,243	67.5
1942 ...	5,883	185.3	173.7	10,507	95.6	45,526	64.2
1943 ...	6,249	198.6	184.1	11,297	100.0	53,797	83.5
1944 ...	6,737	198.8	183.0	11,887	102.5	60,677	83.8
1945 ...	6,069	176.3	175.1	11,732	103.6	68,385	99.6
1946 ...	6,477	159.2	173.2	11,863	108.7	69,248	115.7

CHART 13

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS

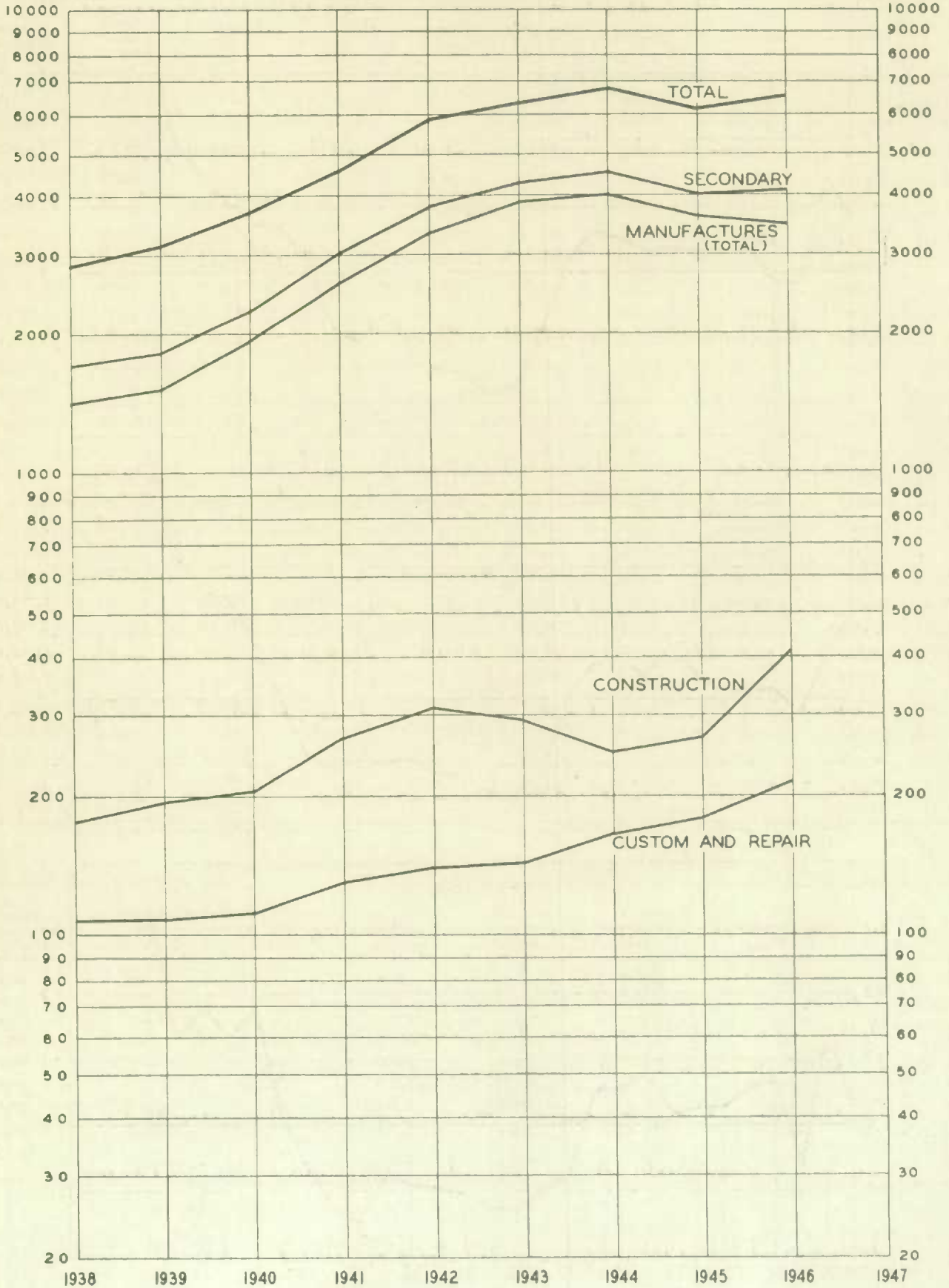


CHART 14

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

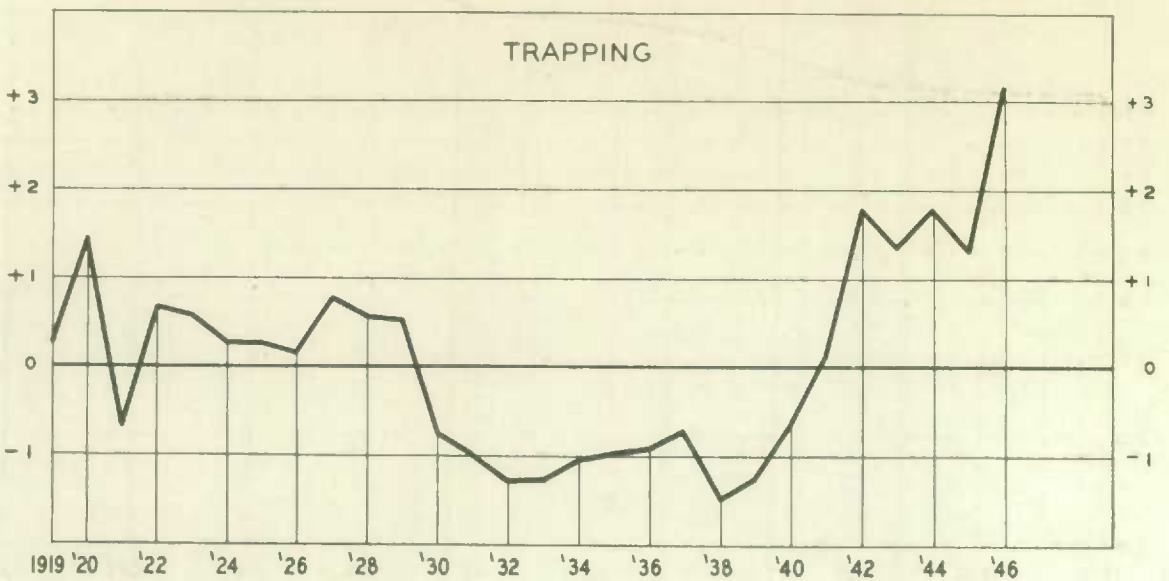
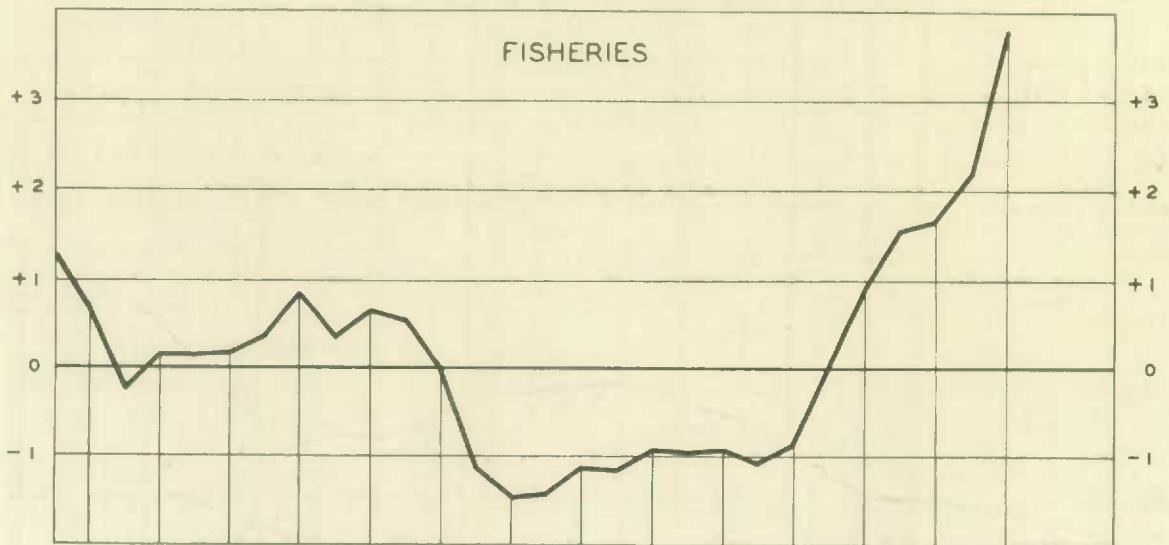
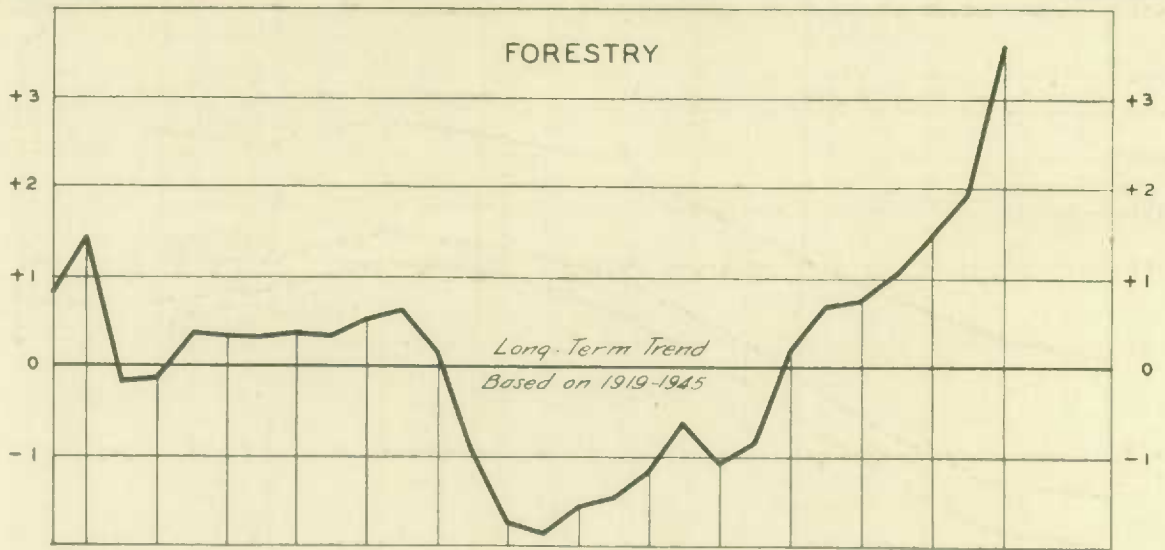




CHART 15

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

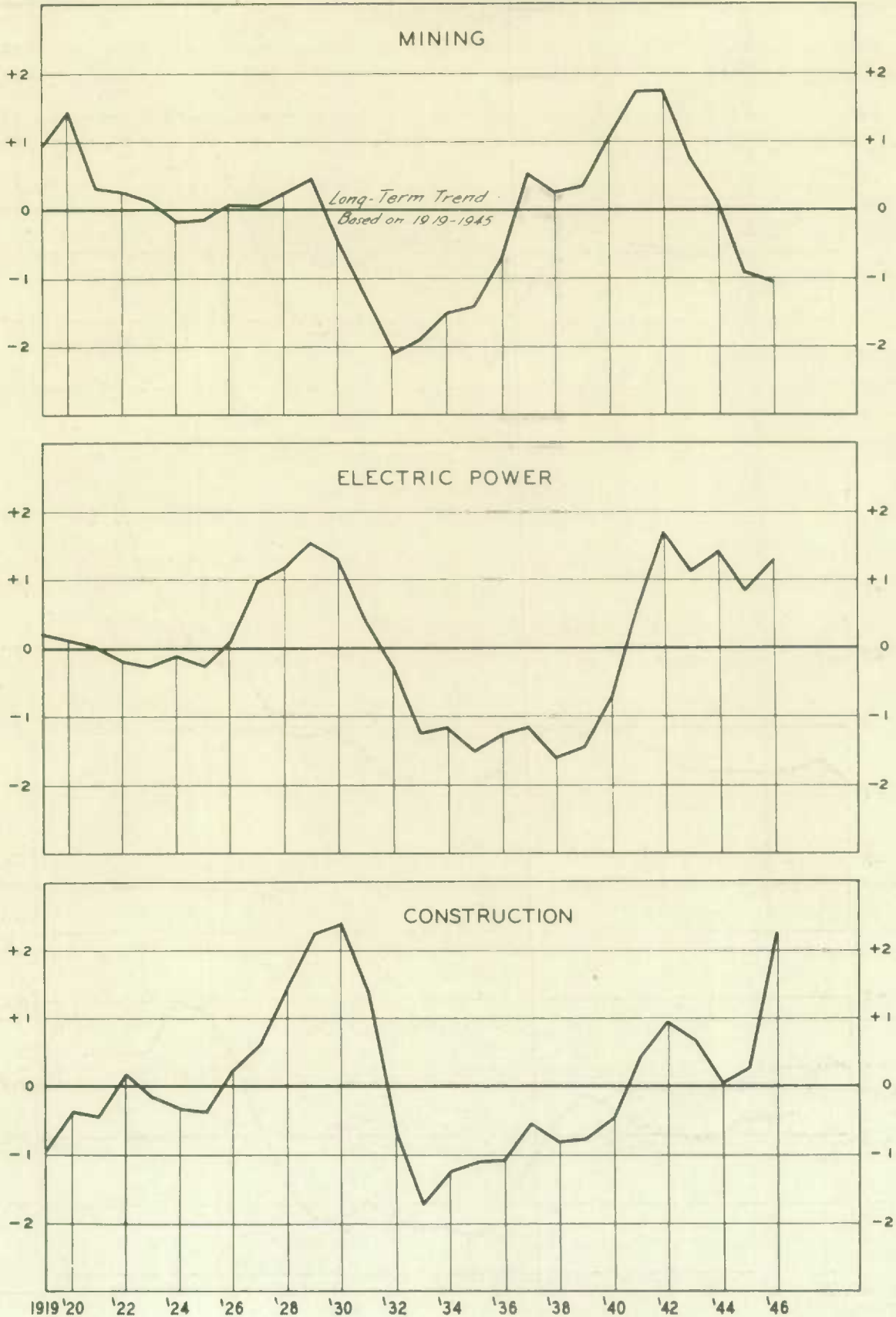


CHART 16.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

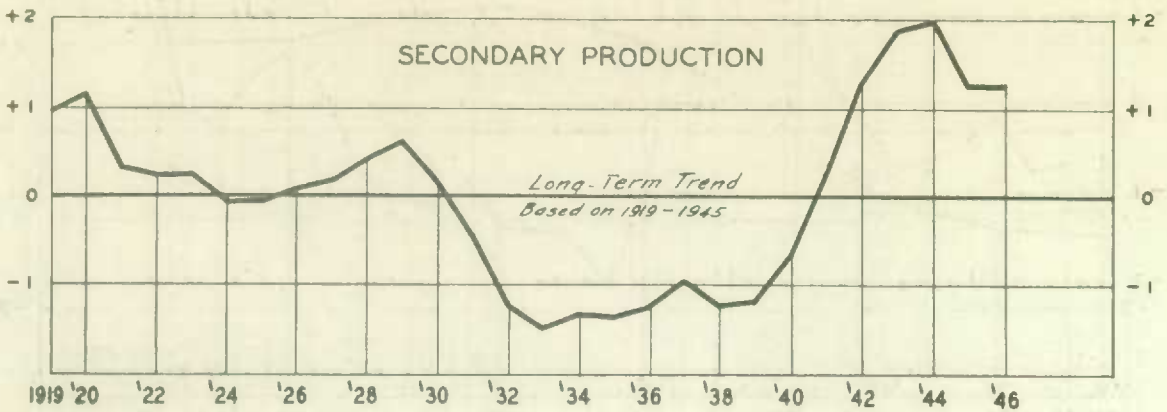
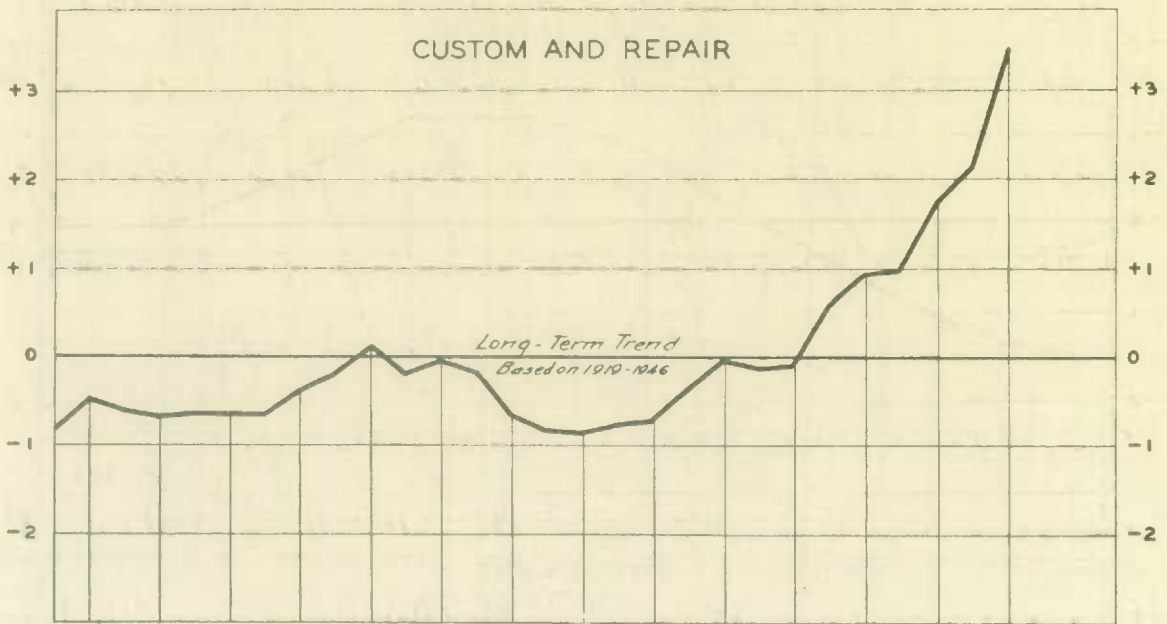
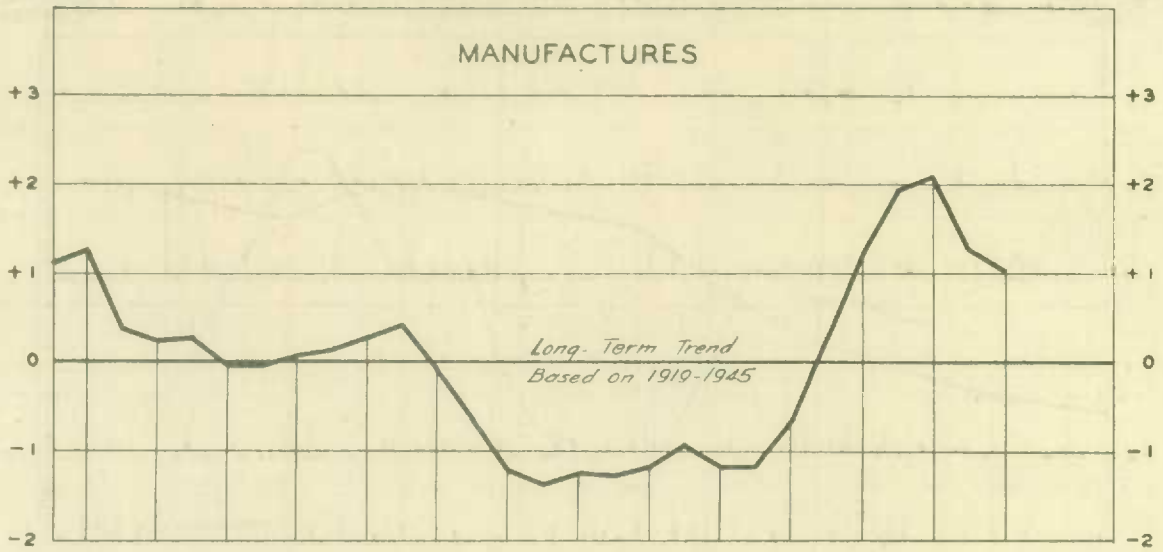
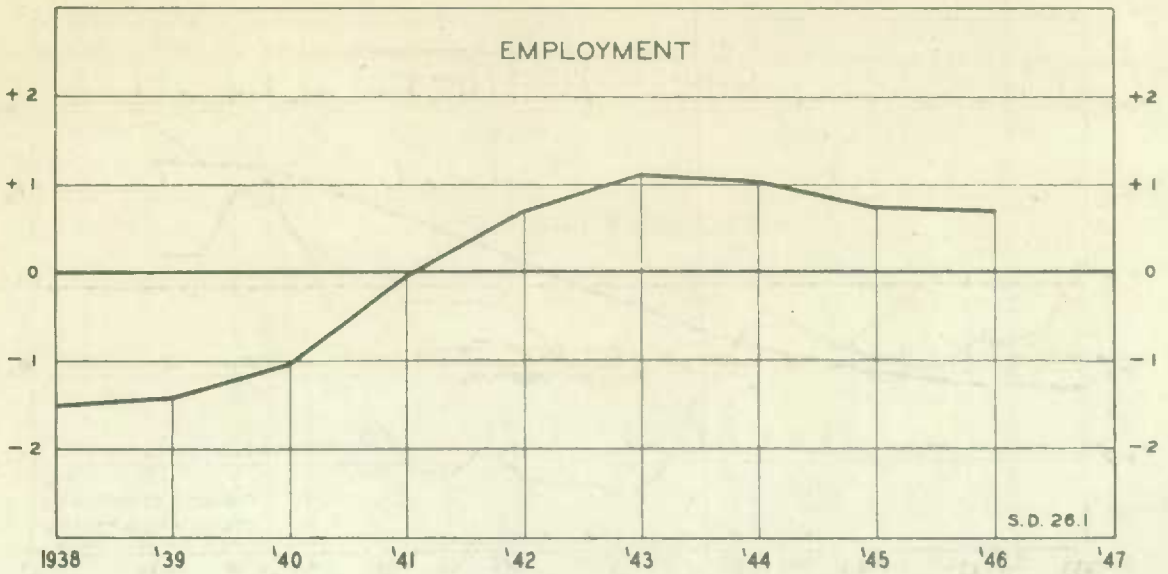
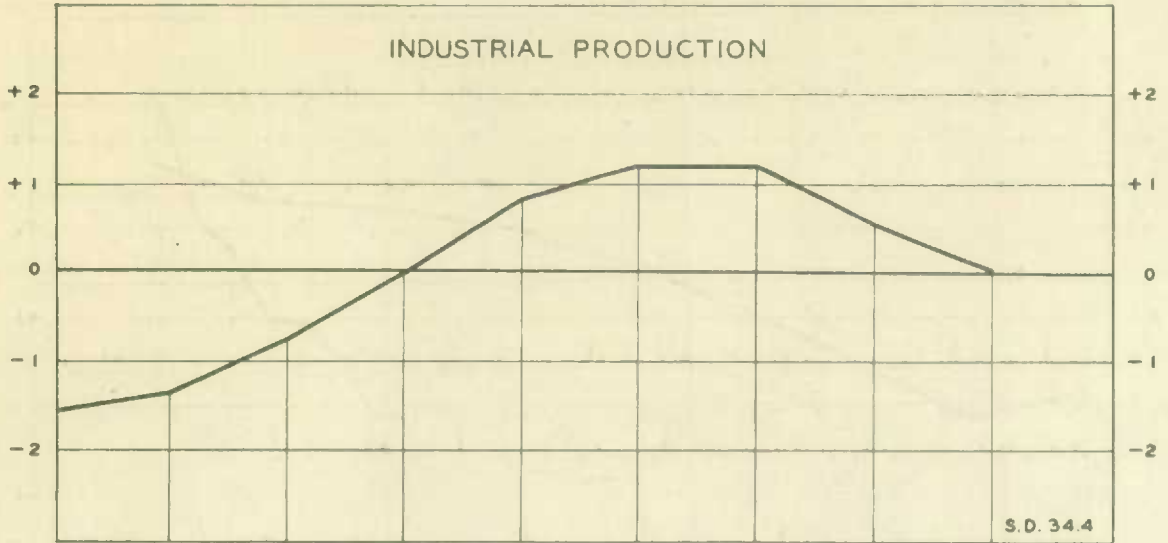
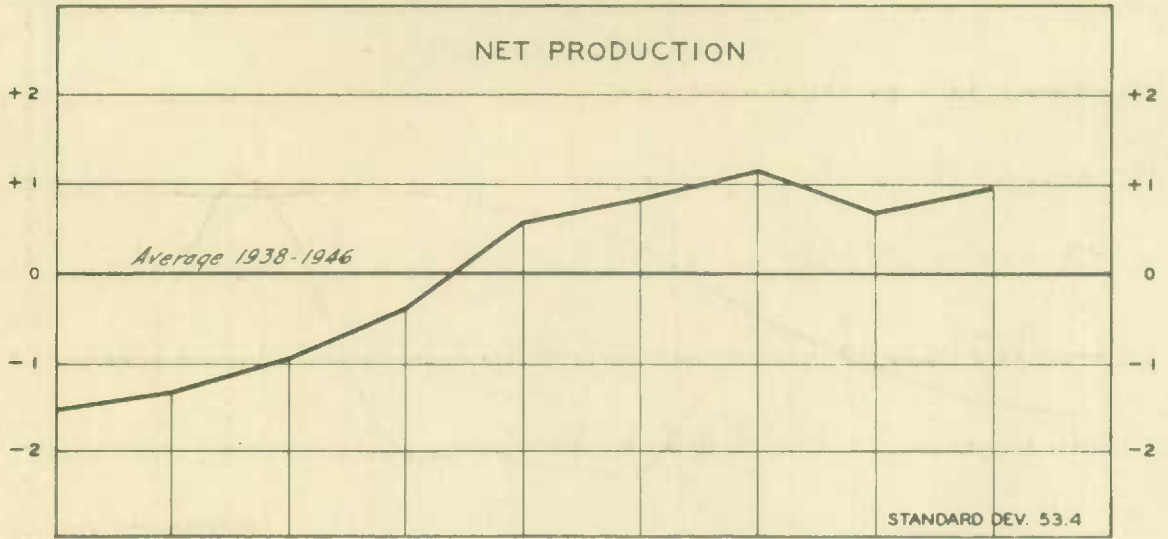


CHART 17

# NET PRODUCTION COMPARED WITH OTHER ECONOMIC FACTORS

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION







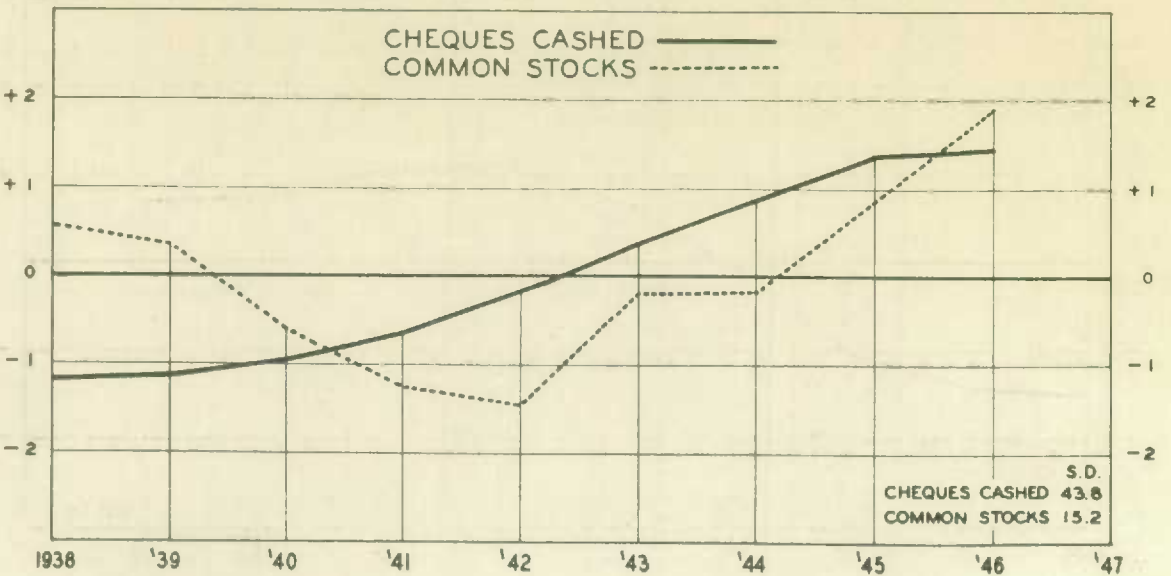
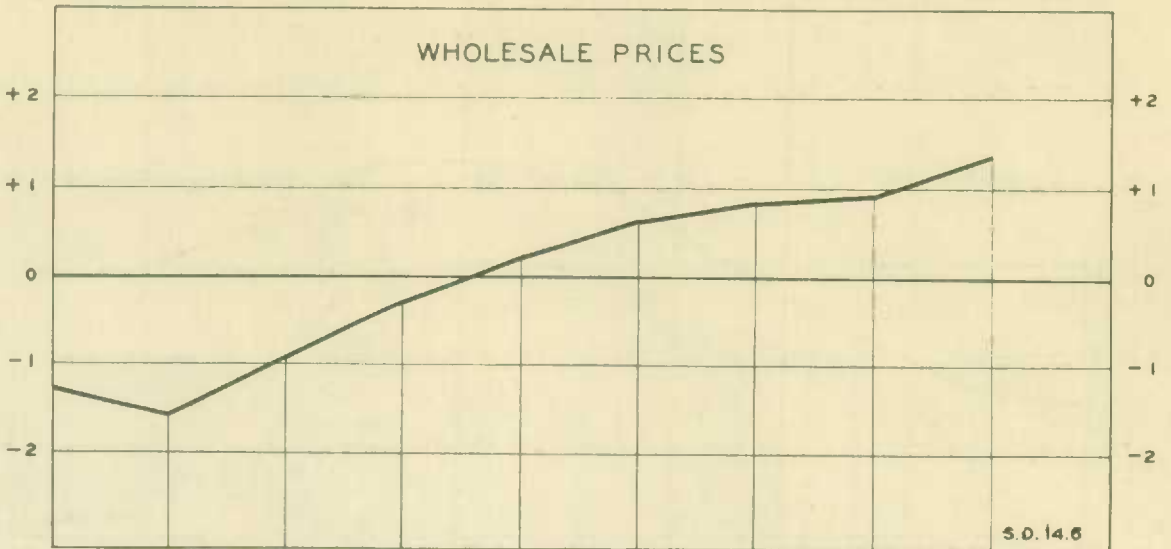
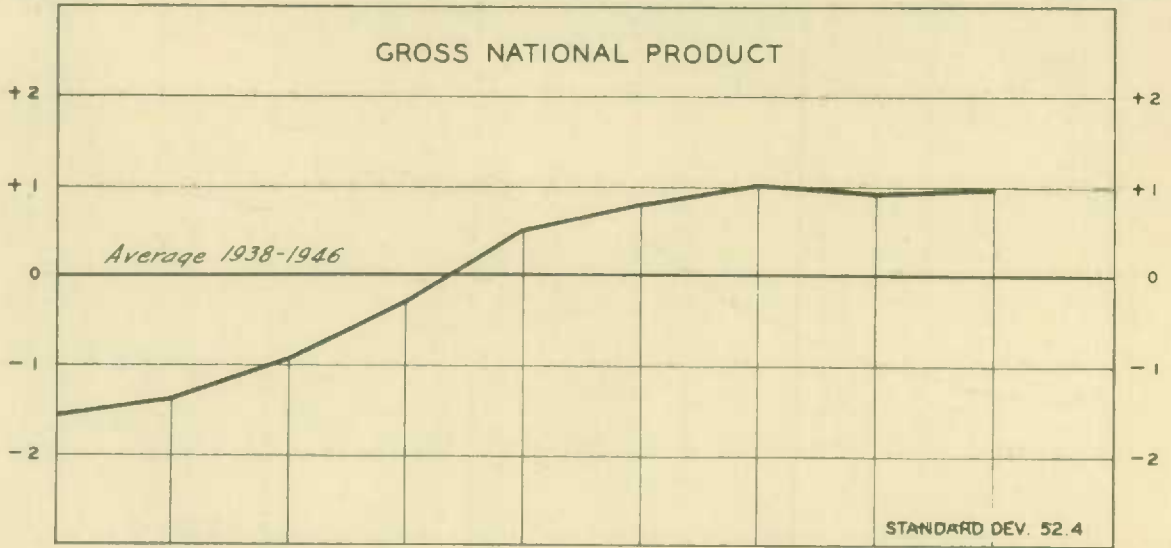
1010544556

CHART 18.

NET PRODUCTION  
COMPARED WITH  
OTHER ECONOMIC FACTORS

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION



1938 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44 '45 '46 '47