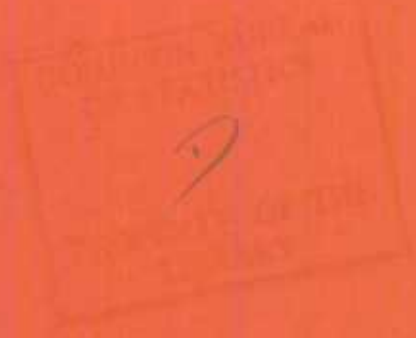


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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1938-1950



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Department of Trade and Commerce

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION
1938 - 1950

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1950

Scope of the Series

The scope of the series published in this report is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as they are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "Commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the widely-used "Gross National Product"⁽¹⁾ series which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing and processing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value statistics are no longer being shown in this report⁽²⁾. In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

(1) See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", D.B.S.

(2) As no data on materials and/or fuel are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values or gross values partly adjusted but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant. See Description of Method, page 32.

Note: Throughout the report, the 1949 and 1950 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing*. Statistics on agriculture, fishing and trapping for the tenth province are not yet available.

* Excluding fish processing.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Changes in Classification

The value series published in this report incorporate basic changes in classification and method of compilation for several of the commodity-producing industries. In order to maintain continuity of the series, the revisions were extended back to 1938.

Changes were made at the industry level to conform as closely as possible with the framework of the Standard Industrial Classification. In the process, adjustments for duplication between primary and secondary industries, necessary under the former system of compilation, were eliminated. The contribution of each industry to total "census" net value of commodity production is thus more clearly defined and the analysis of the figures made more significant.

The industries affected by the change in classification are forestry, fisheries and mining. A description of the revised methods used in arriving at the results is given on page 32 of the report. The "custom and repair" industry was dropped from the compilation. One of the main industries of this group viz., "Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundries" is classified to "Service" in the Standard Industrial Classification. Moreover, although the remaining custom and repair industries such as automobile repairs, boot and shoe repairs, upholstering, etc., are classified to manufacturing in the S.I.C., information on their output is collected only once every ten years at the time of the decennial Census of Distribution. No satisfactory information is available to estimate annual levels of production between census years. The annual census of manufactures, however, covers repairs carried on essentially under industrial conditions, such as ship repairs and locomotive repairs and these are included in the value of manufacturing production.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, net production, or "value added", is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost (net income originating⁽¹⁾ plus depreciation). There are problems of classification as well as conceptual differences.

One of the major problems of classification is that three factor shares of GNP at factor cost, viz., corporation profits, "other investment income" and depreciation are available only on a "company" basis while the other factor shares, viz., salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and net income of unincorporated business are available on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, all the value added data for the commodity-producing industries are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of a company is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of available data renders it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of National Income or GNP, to get an accurate breakdown of corporation profits, other investment income and depreciation on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment cannot be made to Net National Income at factor cost or to Gross National Product at factor cost, although, con-

(1) See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950." This table shows only net income originating by industry; depreciation charges are not available on an industry-by-industry basis.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

ceptually, it should be made. For instance, the profits, other investment income and depreciation of several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing sector have to be assigned in total to the mining division, while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

The conceptual differences arise from the fact that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications, etc. In national income accounting, the contribution of these services to GNP at factor cost is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to GNP at factor cost, but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but contains some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

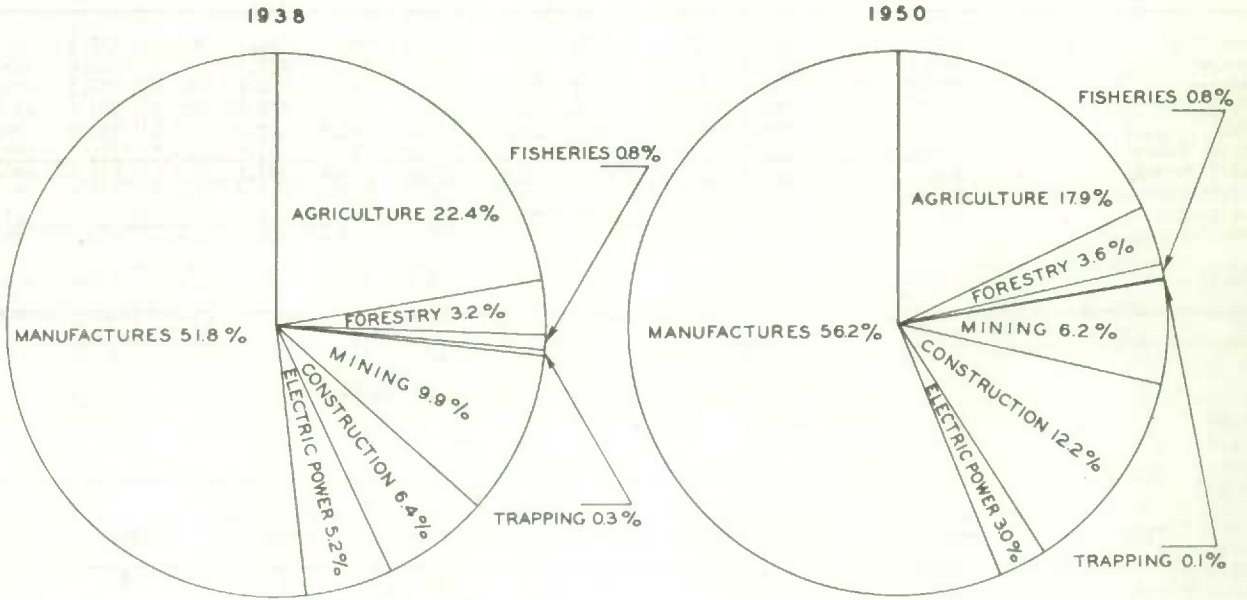
Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The series on volume of production by industries shown in previous reports is not shown for 1950. The direct volume measurement methods used in the construction of the Index of Industrial Production are now being extended to cover the other sectors of the economy in conjunction with the project of the deflation of Gross National Expenditure. These methods will yield more accurate results for commodity-producing industries than those obtained in previous years. It is planned to show the results of this work in next year's report for those industries herein covered.

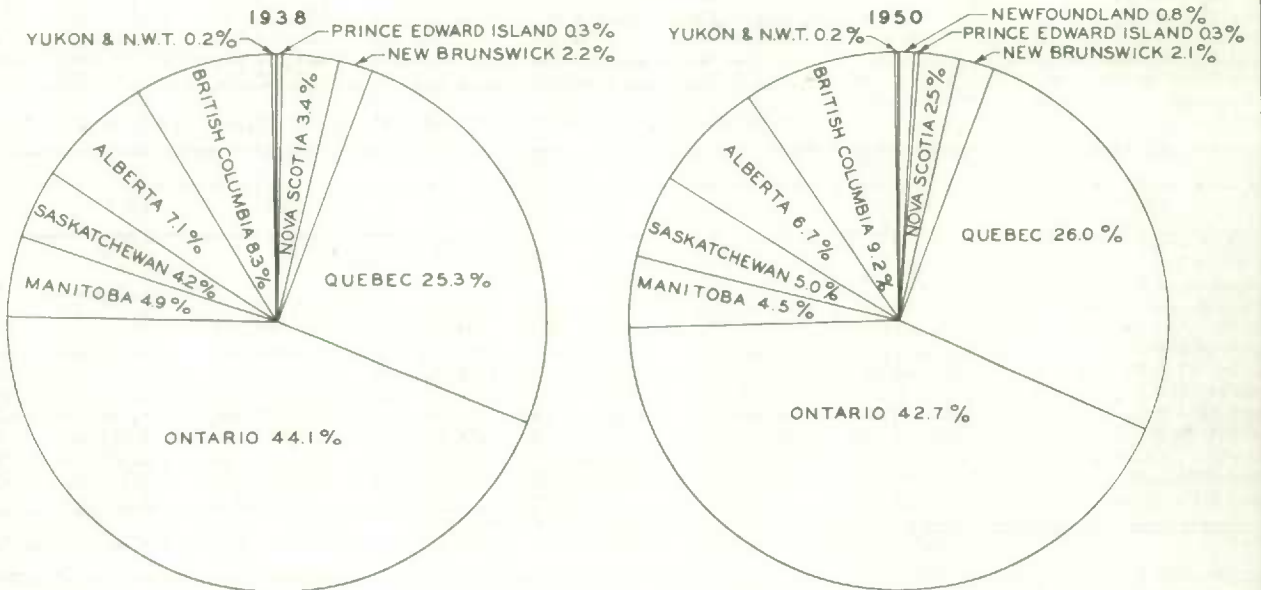
CHART - I.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 AND 1950

BY INDUSTRIES



BY PROVINCES



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 2(b) PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Net Value in 1938 equalling 100													
Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Agriculture	100.0	115.4	122.1	122.8	221.2	200.3	249.2	206.2	238.5	244.9	332.3	328.0	306.5
Forestry	100.0	106.3	130.9	154.0	155.8	176.0	196.7	228.0	280.9	357.7	405.6	389.4	428.6
Fisheries	100.0	96.1	103.5	150.6	182.8	213.4	228.1	284.0	294.2	251.9	330.2	295.5	360.0
Trapping	100.0	120.5	170.5	230.3	362.1	328.3	365.0	327.2	472.8	256.3	307.0	232.7	231.3
Mining	100.0	108.8	120.7	130.2	133.5	125.2	113.3	109.3	117.7	147.1	196.9	208.3	240.2
Electric Power	100.0	105.3	115.1	128.7	140.8	141.1	147.4	147.6	154.9	163.2	174.9	189.8	220.2
Total Primary	100.0	111.5	121.5	128.8	185.3	174.2	200.4	179.8	205.1	220.4	286.1	286.0	290.1
Manufactures	100.0	107.2	136.0	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	300.5	345.8	373.2	416.0
Construction	100.0	104.0	117.1	152.6	176.0	166.2	141.0	151.7	231.3	340.5	469.6	603.8	726.9
Total Secondary	100.0	106.8	133.9	179.1	225.6	256.1	265.7	238.8	241.5	304.9	359.4	398.6	450.2
Grand Total	100.0	108.8	128.7	158.1	208.8	221.9	238.5	214.2	226.3	269.6	328.8	351.6	383.4

Table 3 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	8,244,289	9,708,403	10,443,468	10,187,485	15,002,722	18,971,481
Nova Scotia	93,937,795	98,425,189	116,430,188	123,605,991	153,472,077	178,423,805
New Brunswick	61,708,397	67,999,043	77,598,813	93,515,544	108,546,555	123,492,308
Quebec	697,406,999	774,974,742	932,298,648	1,216,080,713	1,544,145,266	1,772,673,328
Ontario	1,214,978,692	1,264,488,296	1,521,580,854	1,963,364,328	2,371,931,524	2,525,611,435
Manitoba	135,843,171	137,315,215	163,373,777	187,292,785	259,922,002	275,773,142
Saskatchewan	114,638,374	211,448,989	212,412,645	171,131,942	430,562,120	338,839,332
Alberta	195,330,281	193,904,153	228,786,945	216,245,034	386,675,128	320,574,059
British Columbia	228,572,747	231,873,311	277,146,698	366,557,840	472,476,399	551,261,198
Yukon & Northwest Territories	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293
Total	2,754,935,906	2,997,278,520	3,546,481,716	4,356,227,944	5,752,364,088	6,113,438,381

Province	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland *						74,878,122	83,136,971
Prince Edward Island ..	18,280,591	20,151,836	21,282,196	18,514,401	26,147,059	27,506,835	29,063,330
Nova Scotia	186,494,193	179,545,952	187,304,589	188,394,052	238,787,233	257,847,743	261,640,223
New Brunswick	129,462,681	132,703,372	155,127,789	175,128,238	203,970,853	206,223,563	225,128,289
Quebec	1,850,364,419	1,661,788,016	1,709,985,392	1,975,219,843	2,344,594,144	2,520,821,801	2,752,444,949
Ontario	2,618,196,340	2,441,594,423	2,475,316,690	3,053,858,761	3,650,422,166	4,006,778,159	4,507,301,611
Manitoba	302,647,800	268,849,859	314,851,928	349,811,482	466,823,080	461,371,653	474,576,230
Saskatchewan	520,516,103	331,057,859	378,513,591	445,853,279	597,878,284	611,596,461	528,005,571
Alberta	406,771,263	330,309,548	422,572,540	479,804,407	654,212,516	666,202,750	712,069,997
British Columbia	531,621,191	529,360,342	563,346,792	735,411,095	865,882,886	840,180,749	971,878,669
Yukon & Northwest Terr. **	5,134,538	4,656,166	6,328,517	6,522,717	9,592,343	12,638,957	17,040,972
Total	6,569,489,119	5,900,017,373	6,234,630,024	7,428,518,275	9,058,310,564	9,686,046,793	10,562,286,812

* Newfoundland data excludes agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing.

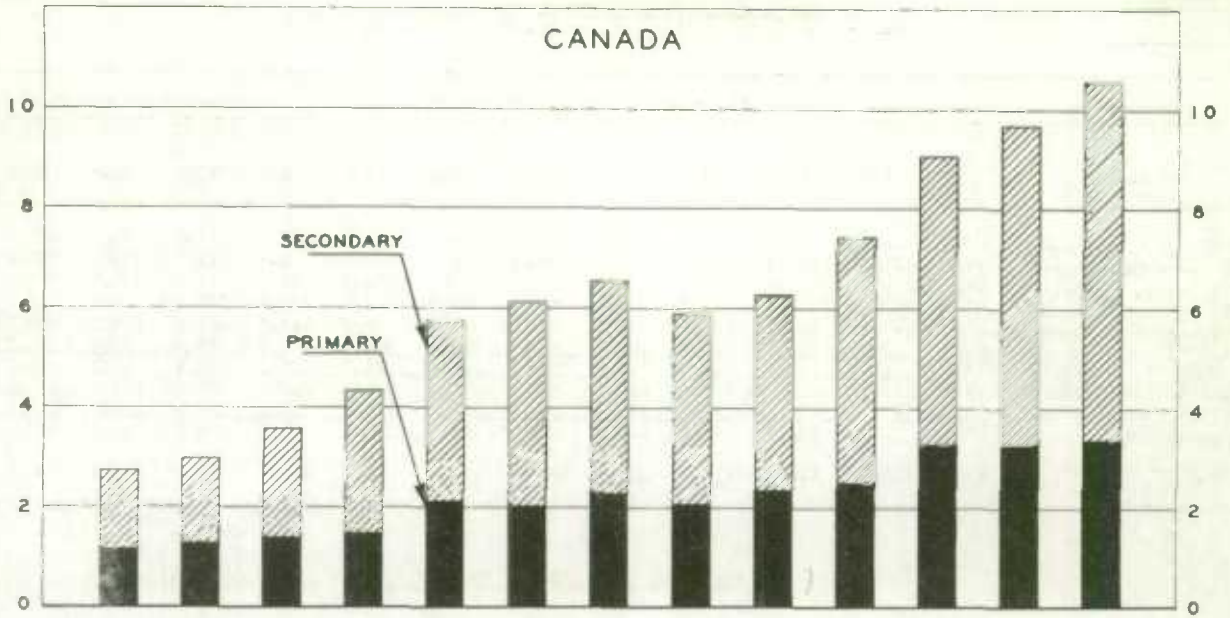
** Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia 1938-1950. Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.

CHART 2.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938-1950

BILLION DOLLARS

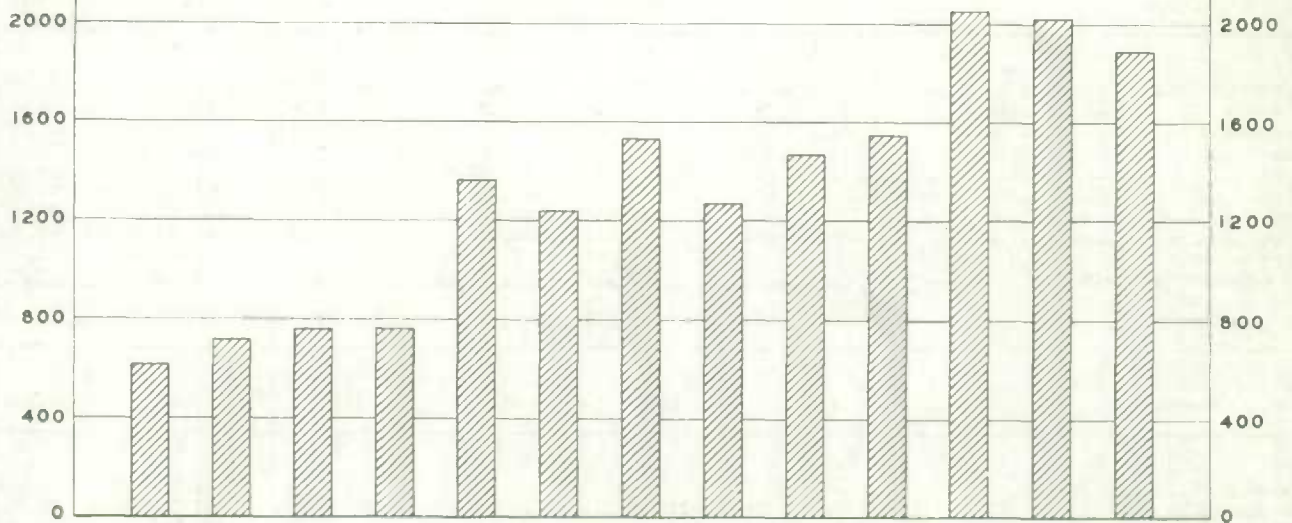
BILLION DOLLARS



MILLION DOLLARS

AGRICULTURE

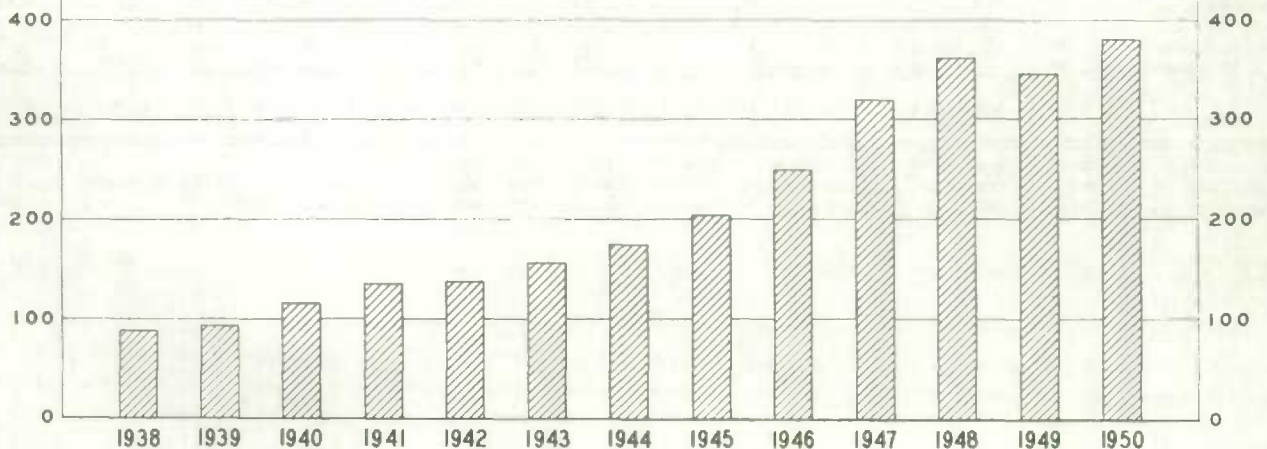
MILLION DOLLARS



MILLION DOLLARS

FORESTRY

MILLION DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1950

Net Value of Production, 1938-1950.

The net value of Canadian commodity production rose steadily during the second World War until 1944. A temporary recession, occasioned by the problems of conversion to peace-time production, was followed by a second period of steady advance from 1946 to 1950. Higher price levels, the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods both here and abroad and the record investment in housing, plant and equipment have all contributed towards the rapid expansion of the Canadian economy. Total net value of production for 1950 was \$10,562,000,000, more than 9 per cent greater than in the preceding year and 283 per cent above the 1938 level.

Secondary production (construction and manufactures) has contributed a distinctly larger proportion of the total value of Canadian commodity output during recent years than it did before the second World War. Taking 1938 production values as equal to 100, the value of secondary production had risen to 450 by 1950, as compared with 383 for the value of all production.

Manufacturing constitutes the bulk of secondary production and, during the first five post-war years, has contributed between 54 per cent and 58 per cent of the total value of production, compared with less than 52 per cent in 1938 and 1939. The construction industry, which is frequently subject to steep fluctuations, was supplying roughly 6 per cent of the total value of Canadian production before the second World War. After falling off during the war period it has been very active in recent years, its value accounting for over 12 per cent of total production in 1950.

The contribution of primary production to the Canadian aggregate has fallen off relatively to secondary production, and in 1950 stood at 31.6 per cent, the lowest proportion on record. However, the absolute value of primary production almost tripled between 1938 and 1950, with the index rising to 290.

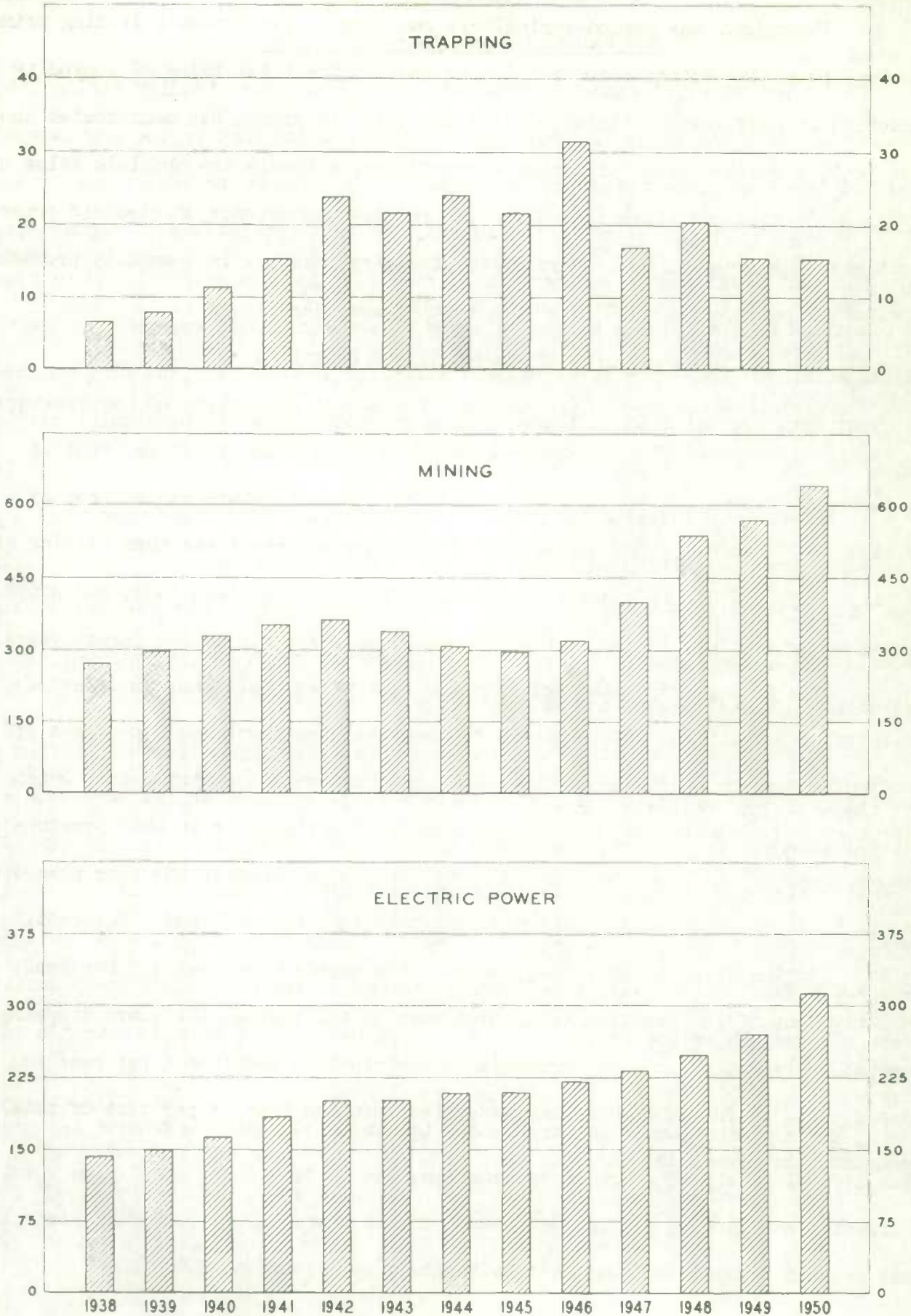
CHART 3

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1938-1950

MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Throughout the period agriculture remained by far Canada's leading primary industry, providing rather more than 20 per cent of the total value of commodity production in most years. Mining, during the last few years, has contributed about 6 per cent, a smaller proportion than a decade ago, although the absolute value of mineral production has risen markedly. The relative importance of electric power output has also receded. The share of the forestry industry in commodity production stood at 3.6 per cent in 1950 after fluctuating considerably.

Net Value of Production by Provinces

Table 4 shows that Ontario, with the largest population of any province and a well-diversified economy, contributed from 40 per cent to 45 per cent of all commodity production throughout the period. Quebec's share ranged from 25 per cent to 29 per cent, rising somewhat during the war years and then falling off slightly. British Columbia has remained in third position since 1938, and supplied between 9 per cent and 10 per cent of the Canadian aggregate during recent years.

The Prairie Provinces occupied the next three positions, in order of the value of production. Alberta provided between 6 per cent and 7 per cent of Canadian production in the post-war period. Saskatchewan's contribution, which fluctuates considerably due to the predominance of agriculture in that province's economy, fell off to 5 per cent in 1950 from over 6 per cent in the four preceding years. Manitoba's share has usually varied between 4 per cent and 5 per cent.

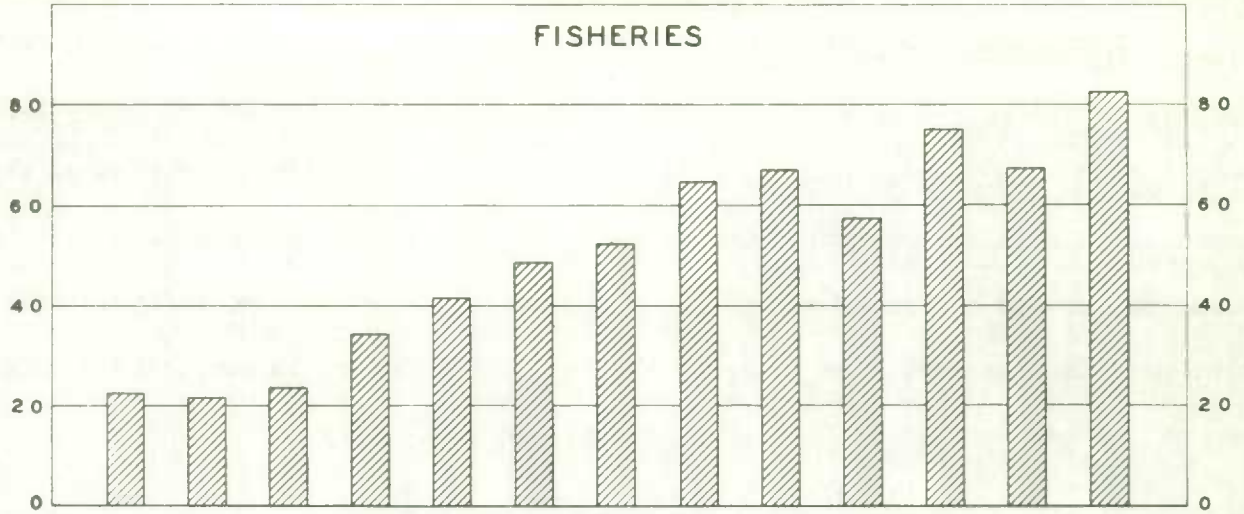
In the Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia supplied between 2.5 per cent and 3 per cent of the Canadian total over most of the period, its share dropping somewhat in recent years. New Brunswick's contribution was from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent. Prince Edward Island accounted for less than .5 per cent of total production throughout the period.

CHART 4.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938-1950

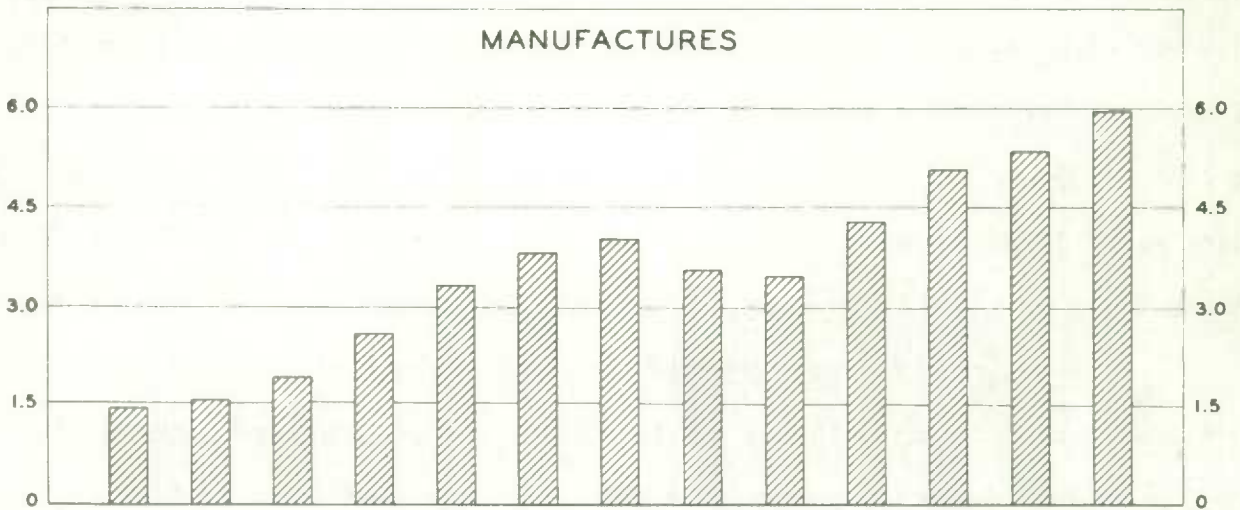
MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS



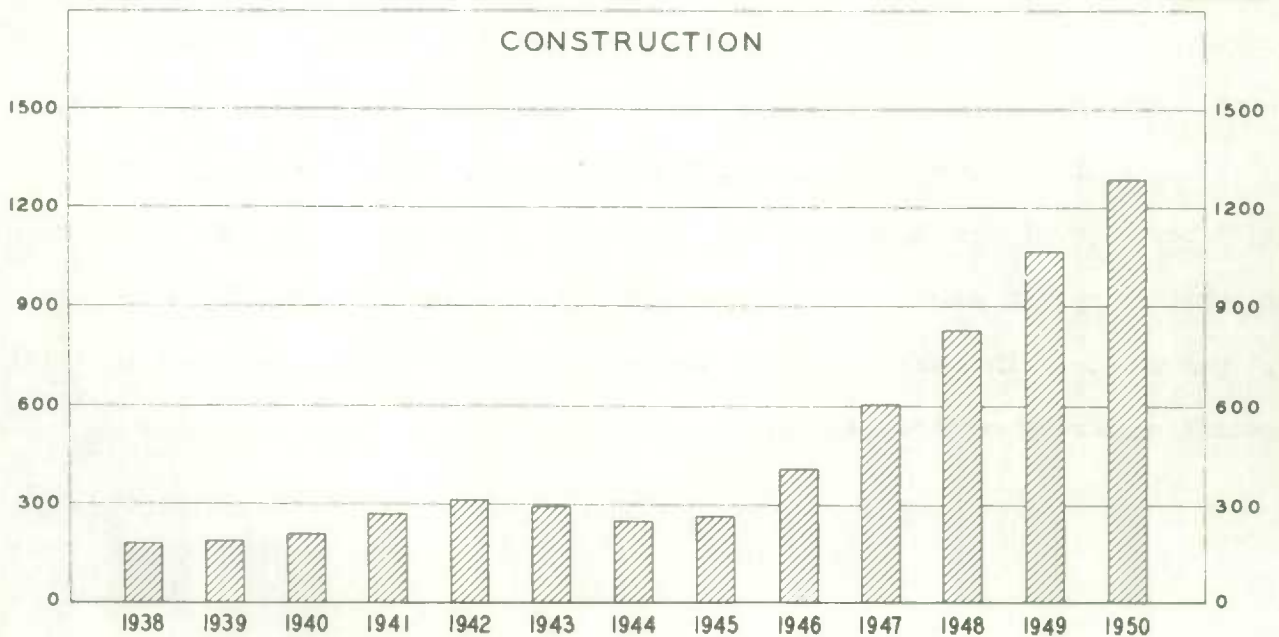
BILLION DOLLARS

BILLION DOLLARS



MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 4 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Newfoundland*												0.77	0.79
Prince Edward Island	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.23	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.28
Nova Scotia	3.41	3.28	3.28	2.84	2.67	2.92	2.84	3.04	3.00	2.53	2.64	2.66	2.48
New Brunswick	2.24	2.27	2.19	2.15	1.89	2.02	1.97	2.25	2.49	2.36	2.25	2.13	2.13
Quebec	25.31	25.86	26.29	27.92	26.84	29.00	28.17	28.17	27.43	26.59	25.88	26.03	26.06
Ontario	44.10	42.19	42.90	45.07	41.23	41.31	39.85	41.38	39.70	41.11	40.30	41.37	42.67
Manitoba	4.93	4.58	4.61	4.30	4.52	4.51	4.61	4.56	5.05	4.71	5.15	4.76	4.49
Saskatchewan	4.16	7.05	5.99	3.93	7.49	5.54	7.92	5.61	6.07	6.00	6.60	6.31	5.00
Alberta	7.09	6.47	6.45	4.96	6.72	5.24	6.19	5.60	6.78	6.46	7.22	6.88	6.74
British Columbia**	8.30	7.74	7.81	8.41	8.21	9.02	8.09	8.97	9.04	9.90	9.56	8.67	9.20
Yukon & Northwest Territories**	0.16	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Newfoundland data excludes agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing.

** Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia, 1938-1950. Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.

Table 5 - PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES*

INDICATING PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS FROM NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations
Canada	247		266		312		379		494		518	
Prince Edward Island	88	- 64.4	103	- 61.3	110	- 64.7	107	- 71.8	167	- 66.2	208	- 59.8
Nova Scotia	169	- 31.6	175	- 34.2	205	- 34.3	214	- 43.5	260	- 47.4	294	- 43.2
New Brunswick	140	- 43.3	152	- 42.9	172	- 44.9	205	- 45.9	234	- 52.6	267	- 48.5
Quebec	219	- 11.3	240	- 9.8	284	- 9.0	365	- 3.7	456	- 7.7	513	- 1.0
Ontario	331	+ 34.0	341	+ 28.2	406	+ 30.1	518	+ 36.7	611	+ 23.7	645	+ 24.5
Manitoba	189	- 23.5	189	- 28.9	224	- 28.2	256	- 32.5	359	- 27.3	381	- 26.4
Saskatchewan	125	- 49.4	233	- 12.4	236	- 24.4	191	- 49.6	508	+ 2.8	404	- 22.0
Alberta	250	+ 1.2	247	- 7.1	290	- 7.1	272	- 28.2	498	+ 0.8	408	- 21.2
British Columbia**	294	+ 19.0	295	+ 10.9	345	+ 10.6	449	+ 18.5	544	+ 10.1	610	+ 17.8

	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations
Canada	550		489		507		592		706		734		784	
Prince Edward Island	201	- 63.5	219	- 55.2	226	- 55.4	197	- 66.7	281	- 60.2	293	- 60.1	303	- 61.4
Nova Scotia	305	- 44.5	290	- 40.7	308	- 39.3	306	- 48.3	382	- 45.9	410	- 44.1	410	- 47.7
New Brunswick	281	- 48.9	284	- 41.9	325	- 35.9	359	- 39.4	410	- 41.9	406	- 44.7	440	- 43.9
Quebec	529	- 3.8	467	- 4.5	471	- 7.1	532	- 10.1	619	- 12.3	649	- 11.6	693	- 11.6
Ontario	661	+ 20.2	610	+ 24.7	605	+ 19.3	731	+ 23.5	854	+ 21.0	915	+ 24.7	1008	+ 28.6
Manitoba	416	- 24.4	370	- 24.3	433	- 14.6	473	- 20.1	626	- 11.3	609	- 17.0	618	- 21.2
Saskatchewan	623	+ 13.3	397	- 18.8	454	- 10.5	533	- 10.0	713	+ 1.0	735	+ 0.1	634	- 19.1
Alberta	503	- 8.5	409	- 16.4	526	+ 3.7	582	- 1.7	766	+ 8.5	753	+ 2.6	780	- 0.5
British Columbia**	566	+ 2.9	553	+ 13.1	555	+ 9.5	695	+ 17.4	792	+ 12.2	750	+ 2.2	852	+ 8.7

* Excluding Newfoundland in 1949 and 1950.

** British Columbia, including Yukon and Northwest Territories.

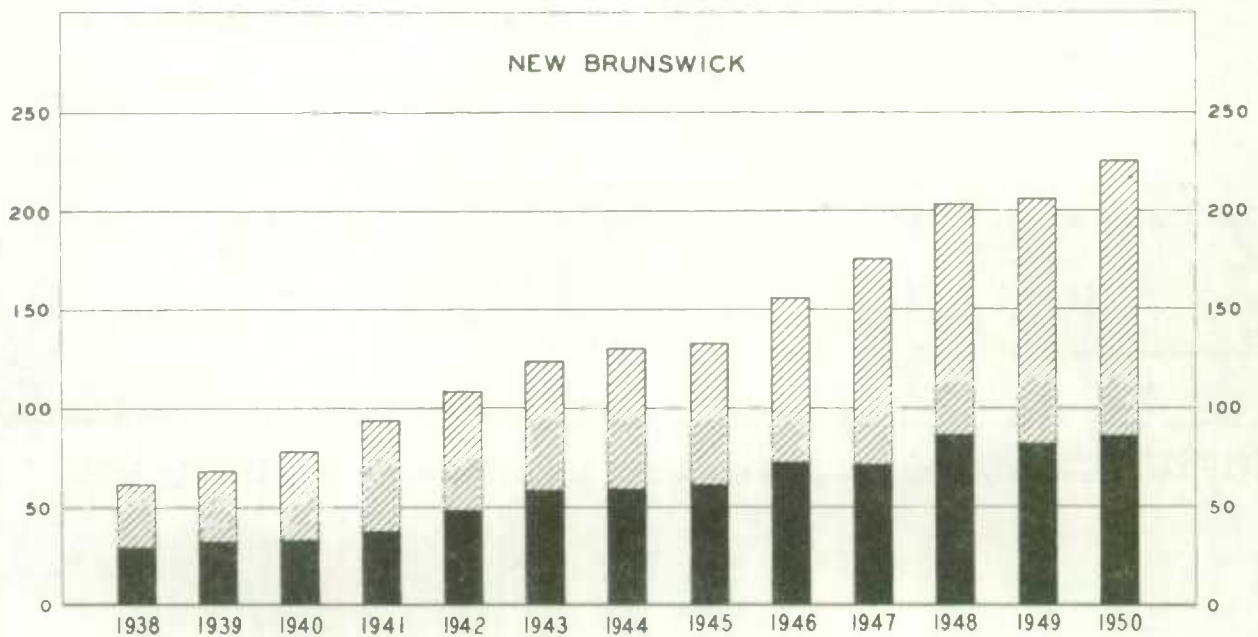
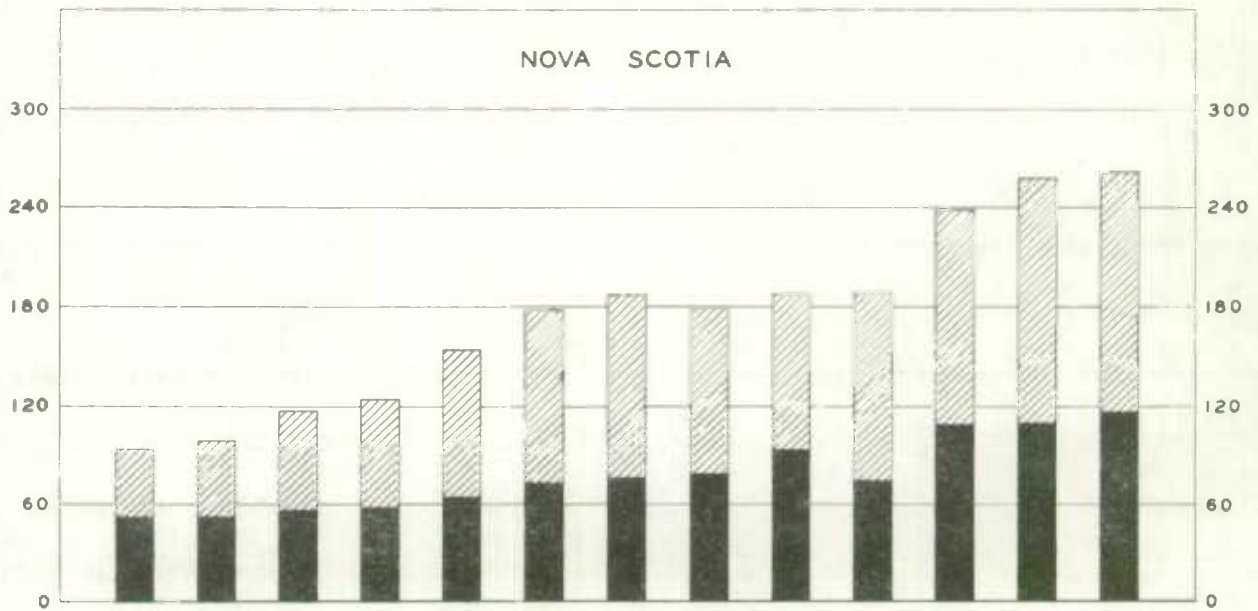
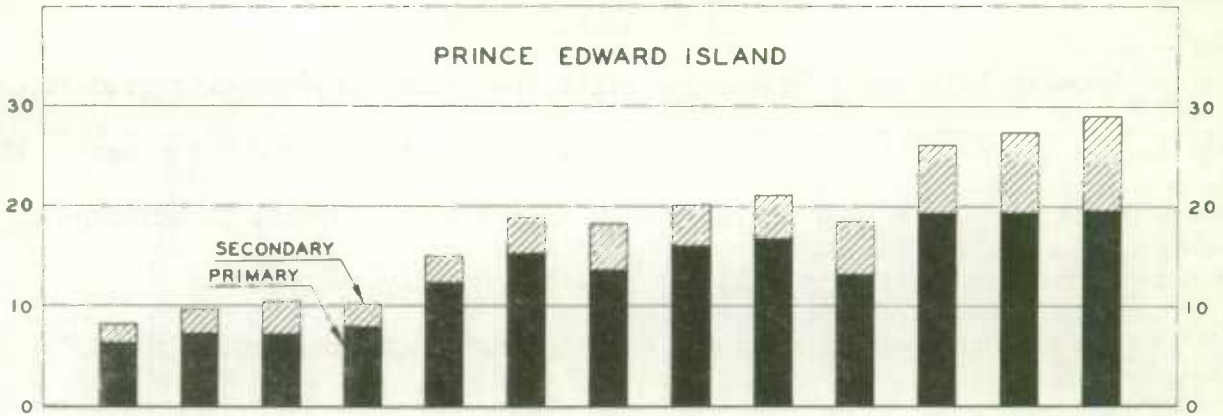
CHART 5

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938 - 1950

MILLION
DOLLARS

MILLION
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Per Capita Net Value of Production

Between 1938 and 1950 the per capita net value of commodity production for all Canada increased from \$247 to \$784, a gain of well over 200 per cent. While a considerable part of this advance was due to higher price levels, it nevertheless represented a major increase in real per capita commodity output.

Per capita production in the Maritime Provinces as a whole stood far below the Canadian average throughout the period. Although output in Prince Edward Island rose very rapidly between 1938 and 1950, per capita value of production remained much below that of any other province.

Per capita production in Quebec increased steadily during the period under review and in 1950 was \$693, somewhat below the Dominion average. Ontario's per capita output was the highest among the provinces for every year recorded, and reached \$1,008 in 1950, more than 28 per cent above the national average.

In Manitoba per capita production stood at \$618 in 1950, remaining well below the Canadian average. Per capita output in Saskatchewan fluctuated widely with farming conditions, often dropping far below the average but sometimes exceeding it.

The value of Alberta's per capita production in 1950 was \$780, the third highest in Canada. In recent years the Alberta figure has closely approximated the average for all Canada. British Columbia, with abundant natural resources and a well-diversified economy, has shown the second highest per capita output in Canada throughout most of the period. In 1950 it stood at \$852, well above the Canadian average.

Detailed Provincial Analysis

1. Prince Edward Island.

The total value of production in Prince Edward Island rose from \$8,245,000 in 1938 to \$29,063,000 in 1950, a very large increase, although slightly below

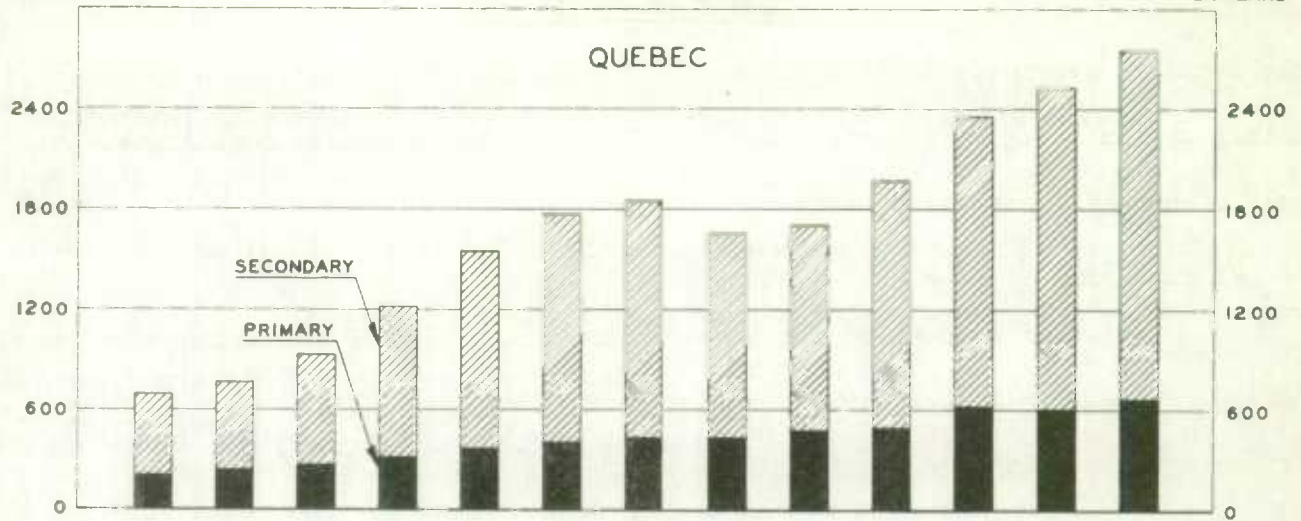
NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938-1950

CHART 6.

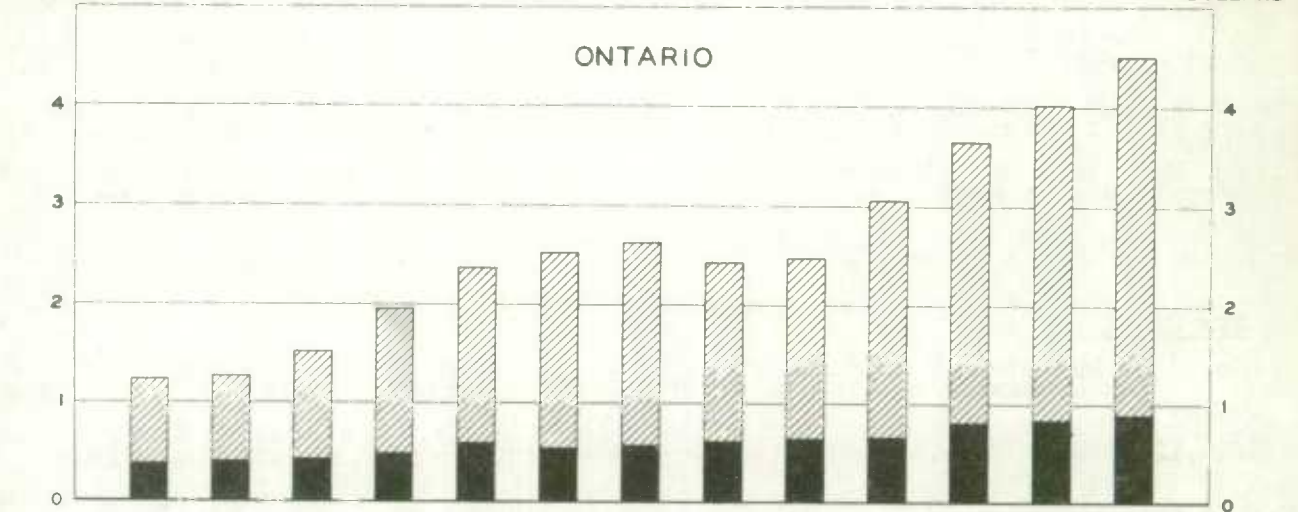
MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS



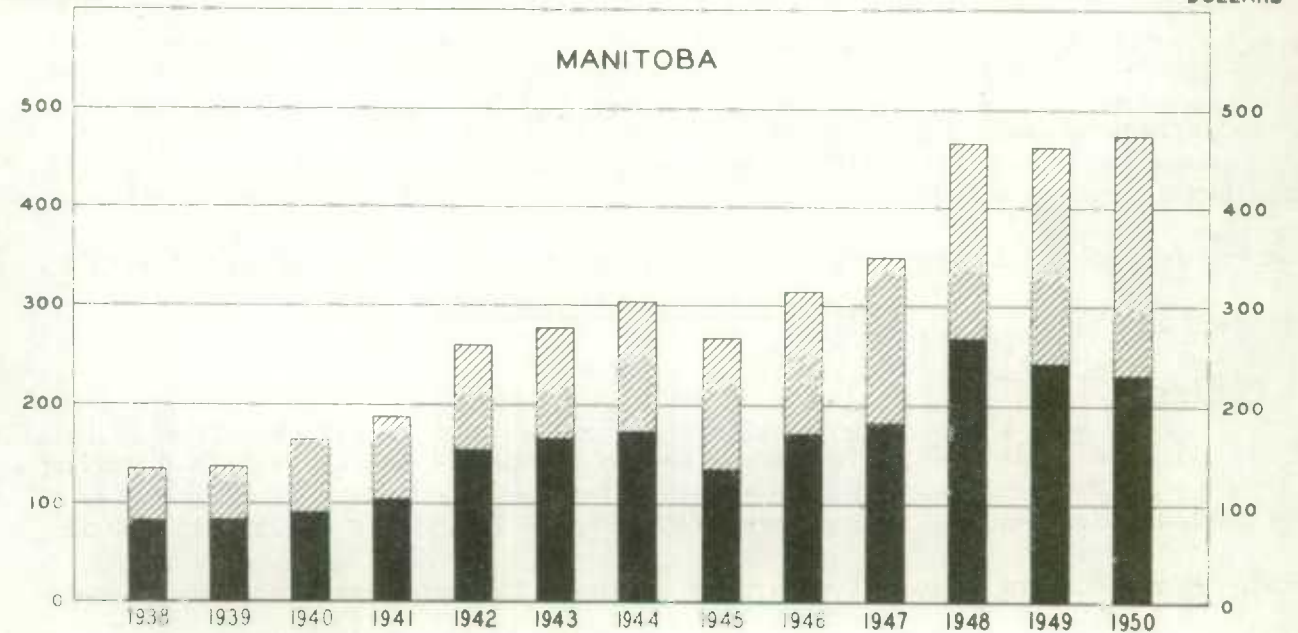
BILLION DOLLARS

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

the Canadian average. Table 6 shows that Prince Edward Island's economy is still mainly agricultural. Fisheries, manufacturing and construction constituted the bulk of non-agricultural output.

2. Nova Scotia

Value of production for Nova Scotia rather less than tripled over the period, increasing from \$93,938,000 in 1938 to \$261,639,000 in 1950. Manufacturing output expanded very rapidly during the war, and in recent years has contributed about 40 per cent of the province's commodity production. Mining and agriculture have been the province's most valuable primary industries throughout the period, with mining providing a rather larger share of the province's wealth in more recent years. Fisheries is Nova Scotia's third primary industry. As in most provinces, construction was at a high level in the post-war period, contributing more than 17 per cent of total production in 1949 and 1950.

3. New Brunswick.

New Brunswick's total value of production rose from \$61,708,000 in 1938 to \$225,128,000 in 1950. Manufacturing industries provided somewhat less than half of this total during most years. Agriculture and forestry are New Brunswick's main primary activities. Agriculture contributed more than 20 per cent of the provincial value of production during the war years and more recently, somewhat less. Forestry's share has fallen off since 1947. Activity in the construction industry increased considerably since the end of the last war. Construction accounted for nearly 15 per cent of the value of output in 1950, compared with 6 per cent in 1945.

4. Quebec.

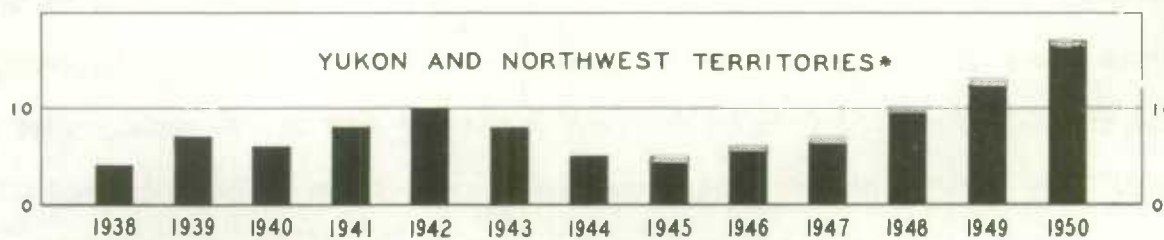
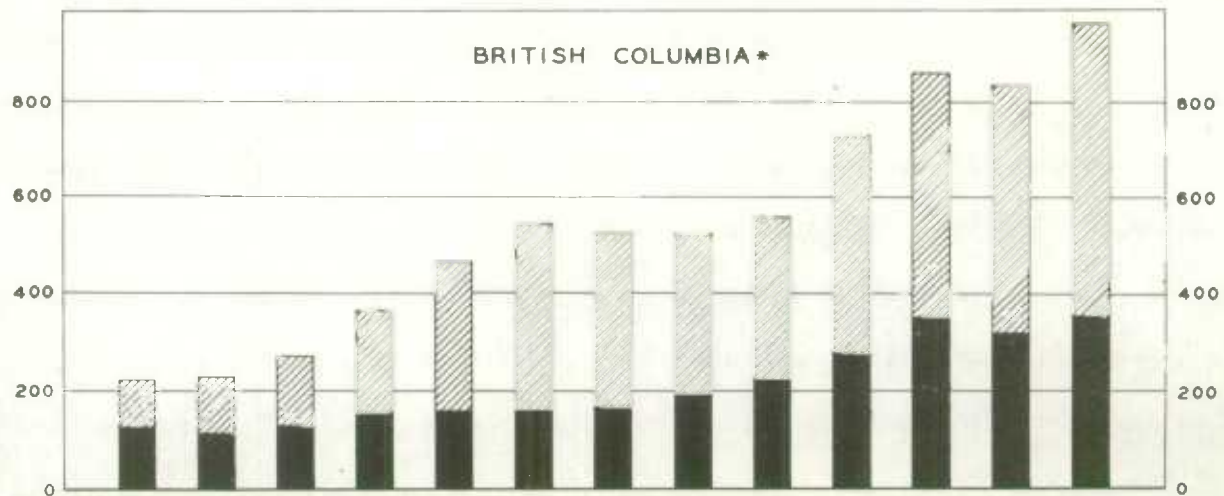
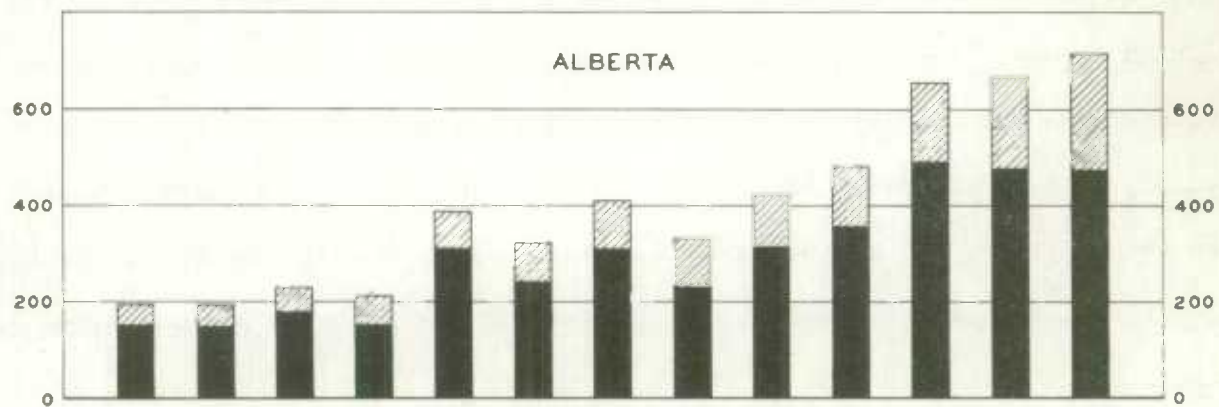
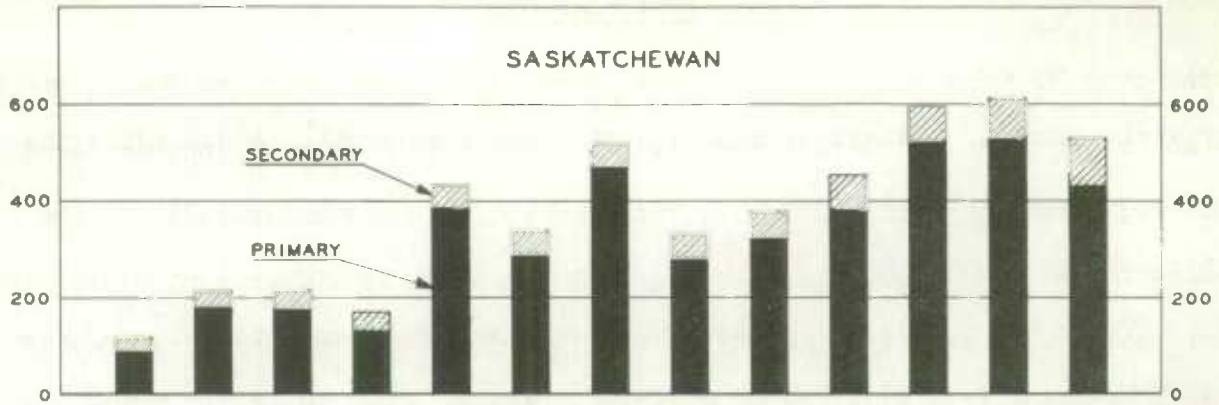
Total value of production in Quebec increased nearly four-fold during the period under review, rising from \$697,407,000 in 1938 to \$2,752,445,000 in 1950. Manufacturing industries largely dominate the province's economy, con-

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938 — 1950

CHART 7.
MILLION
DOLLARS

MILLION
DOLLARS



* PRODUCTION IN FORESTRY AND CONSTRUCTION IN YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES INCLUDED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

tributing over 70 per cent of all value of production during some war years, and more than 65 per cent in the post-war period. However the primary industries of agriculture, forestry, mining and electric power still add substantially to the province's output, with agriculture's share averaging 10 to 12 per cent during the post-war years. The relative importance of electric power and mining has declined since 1938, although the latter's position has shown improvement in recent years. The contribution of forestry is still greater than in 1938 and 1939, but has been declining since 1948. The construction industry contributed over 10 per cent of total value in 1949 and 1950, compared with 7.5 per cent in 1938.

5. Ontario.

In Ontario also, the total value of production for 1950 was nearly four times the 1938 value. The Ontario economy, as that of Quebec, is largely dominated by manufactures, which were responsible for over 70 per cent of total value of production during the war, and for about 68 per cent in later years. This compares with a contribution of 62 per cent in 1938. Agriculture is Ontario's principal primary industry, with mining next in importance. The relative importance of these two industries has dropped sharply since 1938, although their dollar values have increased. The value of the construction industry has risen sharply since 1945 and accounted for 12 per cent of total value in 1950, compared with 4 per cent in 1945 and 6 per cent in 1938.

6. Manitoba.

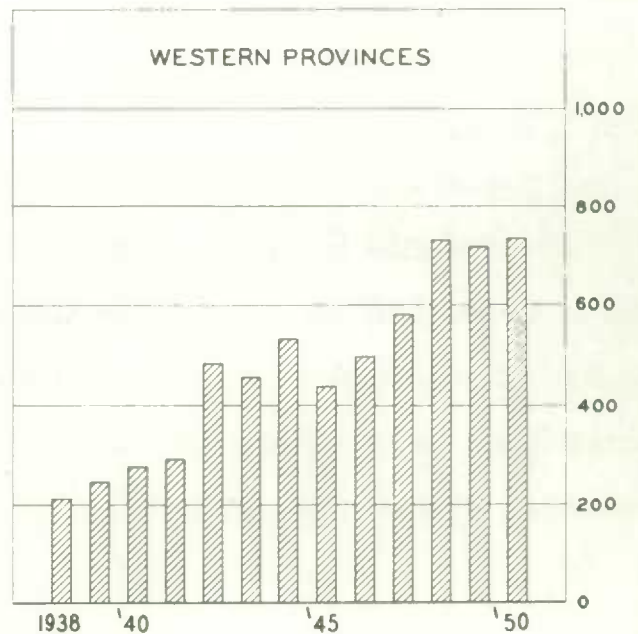
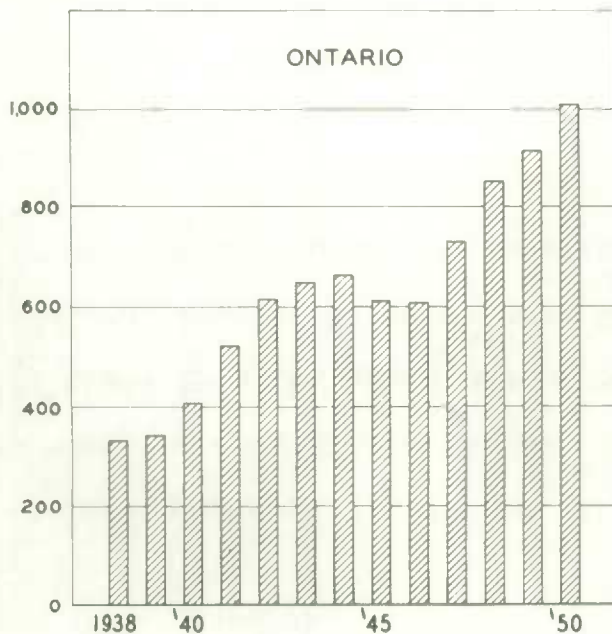
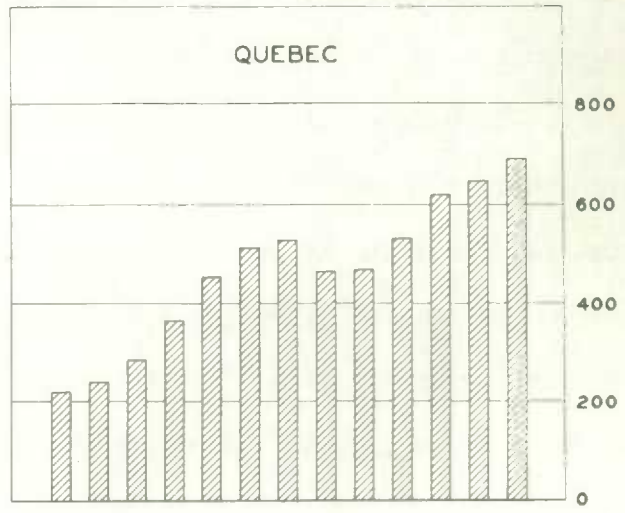
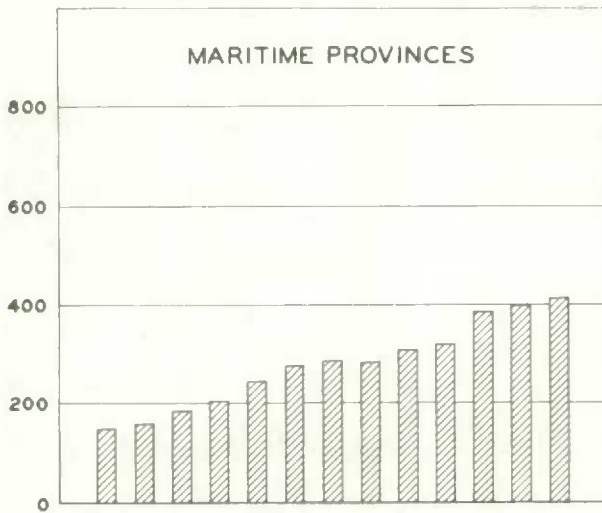
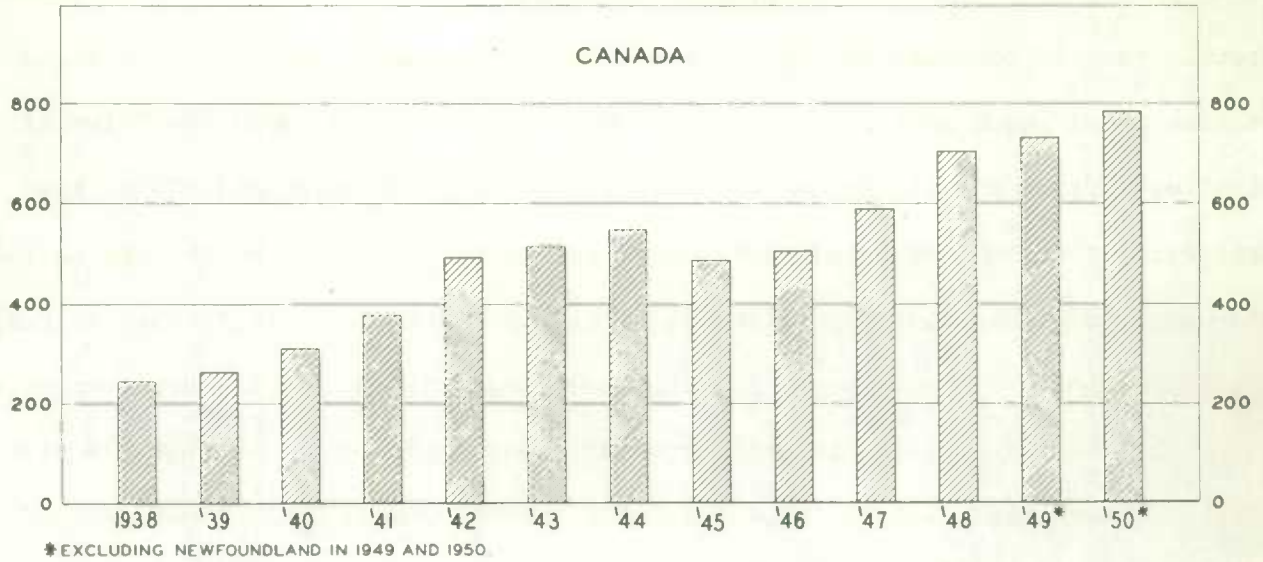
The value of commodity production in Manitoba rose from \$135,842,000 in 1938 to \$474,577,000 in 1950 without the general balance of the economy altering greatly over the period. Agriculture remained the province's principal industry, accounting in most years for from 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the total value of production. The share of manufacturing usually stood between 35 per cent and 40

PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

CHART 8.

DOLLARS

DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

per cent. The Manitoba mining industry, the output of which fell off markedly during the war, has shown some expansion in recent years, but its share of the total is still well below that of 1938. By contrast, value of construction output rose in the post-war period and in 1950 accounted for over 14 per cent of the provincial total. In 1938 construction contributed only 4.6 per cent of total value.

7. Saskatchewan.

Table 6 clearly illustrates the great dependence of the Saskatchewan economy on agricultural production. In 1950, for the first time in nine years, agriculture's share of the province's total value of output fell below 75 per cent. Throughout the period, fluctuations in total value of production and in value of agricultural output paralleled each other closely. Depression conditions in 1938 were followed by a swiftly rising trend, partly obscured by violent year-to-year fluctuations in value of production. Total value reached record levels in 1948 and 1949 but fell off appreciably in 1950.

Although the actual value of Saskatchewan's manufacturing output was rising steadily, it still constituted only from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent of total value of production during the post-war years, much the smallest proportion among the older provinces. Mining and construction were the other industries with appreciable values of output.

8. Alberta.

The Alberta economy has also been largely agrarian until very recently. Before the second World War, agriculture provided over 60 per cent of all value of production, and it still contributed nearly 60 per cent between 1946 and 1948. During 1949 and 1950, however, the share of agriculture dropped substantially as that of mining and construction rose, but it easily remained the province's principal **industry**. The value of mineral output has increased sharply

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

since 1947, due principally to the rapid development of the province's petroleum resources.

Throughout the period, manufacturing was the province's second industry, and contributed between 17 per cent and 20 per cent of total value of production during the post-war years. Its position is being challenged, however, by the fast-growing mining and construction industries.

9. British Columbia.

Total value of production in British Columbia increased from \$228,573,000 in 1938 to \$971,878,000 in 1950, an advance of more than 300 per cent. Since the Second World War, manufacturing has provided about half the aggregate amount. Five primary industries make substantial contributions to the province's output, these being, in order of 1950 values of production, forestry, mining, agriculture, fisheries and electric power. The economy of this province is therefore one of the most diversified in the nation, and the forestry and construction industries particularly have shown marked expansion during the post-war period. Compared with 1938, the relative importance of the manufacturing and construction industries has risen sharply, at the expense of agriculture, mining and electric power.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Industry	Newfoundland				Prince Edward Island									
	1949	1950	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	n.a.	n.a.	5,425	65.8	6,268	64.6	6,318	60.5	6,715	65.9	10,623	70.8	12,808	67.5
Forestry	14,416	15,202	98	1.2	126	1.3	138	1.3	175	1.7	172	1.1	204	1.1
Fisheries	n.a.	n.a.	649	7.9	683	7.0	554	5.3	758	7.5	1,148	7.7	1,869	9.9
Trapping	n.a.	n.a.	6	0.1	4	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	5	-
Mining	17,437	20,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power ...	1,911	2,199	260	3.1	266	2.8	283	2.7	345	3.4	364	2.4	401	2.1
Manufactures	32,919*	36,712*	1,132	13.7	1,244	12.8	1,270	12.2	1,348	13.2	1,974	13.2	3,022	15.9
Construction	8,196	8,899	675	8.2	1,117	11.5	1,878	18.0	844	8.3	719	4.8	663	3.5
Grand Total	n.a.	n.a.	8,245	100.0	9,708	100.0	10,443	100.0	10,188	100.0	15,003	100.0	18,972	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	11,554	63.2	13,327	66.1	13,320	62.6	10,865	58.7	16,579	63.4	16,685	60.6	16,357	56.3
Forestry	9	0.1	-	-	78	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	1,797	9.8	2,309	11.4	3,085	14.5	1,880	10.2	2,201	8.4	2,055	7.5	2,556	8.8
Trapping	3	-	14	0.1	19	0.1	9	-	8	-	7	-	6	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power ...	399	2.2	384	1.9	344	1.6	395	2.1	539	2.1	655	2.4	762	2.6
Manufactures	3,571	19.5	3,178	15.8	3,469	16.3	3,849	20.8	4,218	16.1	4,338	15.8	4,284	14.8
Construction	947	5.2	939	4.7	967	4.5	1,516	8.2	2,603	10.0	3,766	13.7	5,098	17.5
Grand Total	18,280	100.0	20,151	100.0	21,282	100.0	18,514	100.0	26,148	100.0	27,506	100.0	29,063	100.0

Nova Scotia

Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	19,244	20.5	15,421	15.7	14,601	12.5	16,298	13.2	20,459	13.3	26,320	14.8
Forestry	3,467	3.7	3,818	3.9	5,413	4.6	5,057	4.1	4,143	2.7	4,729	2.7
Fisheries	5,324	5.6	5,308	5.4	5,800	5.0	6,930	5.6	8,875	5.8	12,828	7.2
Trapping	267	0.3	180	0.2	106	0.1	143	0.1	532	0.3	610	0.3
Mining	19,700	21.0	22,953	23.3	25,467	21.9	23,711	19.2	24,235	15.8	21,319	11.9
Electric Power	4,855	5.2	5,072	5.1	5,446	4.7	6,264	5.1	6,592	4.3	6,945	3.9
Manufactures	31,375	33.4	35,886	36.5	46,548	40.0	51,318	41.5	63,616	41.5	84,910	47.6
Construction	9,706	10.3	9,787	9.9	13,048	11.2	13,885	11.2	25,021	16.3	20,763	11.6
Grand Total	93,938	100.0	98,425	100.0	116,429	100.0	123,606	100.0	153,473	100.0	178,424	100.0

n.a. Not available.
* Excludes fish processing.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia														
Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	25,288	13.5	24,171	13.5	32,071	17.1	18,884	10.0	30,932	13.0	31,236	12.1	33,265	12.7
Forestry	4,419	2.4	5,470	3.0	7,702	4.1	8,466	4.5	7,892	3.3	6,001	2.3	4,939	1.9
Fisheries	14,851	8.0	19,223	10.7	20,560	11.0	15,156	8.0	19,071	8.0	18,691	7.2	21,399	8.2
Trapping	354	0.2	231	0.1	733	0.4	303	0.2	254	0.1	427	0.2	140	0.1
Mining	24,649	13.2	23,175	12.9	25,668	13.7	25,020	13.3	42,788	17.9	45,560	17.7	48,549	18.5
Electric Power ...	7,282	3.9	6,963	3.9	7,077	3.8	7,193	3.8	7,835	3.3	8,381	3.3	9,548	3.6
Manufactures	93,377	50.1	84,358	47.0	71,739	38.3	84,936	45.1	95,774	40.1	102,294	39.7	97,781	37.4
Construction	16,274	8.7	15,954	8.9	21,754	11.6	28,437	15.1	34,240	14.3	45,257	17.5	46,018	17.6
Grand Total	186,494	100.0	179,545	100.0	187,304	100.0	188,395	100.0	238,786	100.0	257,847	100.0	261,639	100.0

New Brunswick														
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943			
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	13,189	21.4	14,790	21.7	16,127	20.8	17,471	18.7	25,126	23.1	31,900	25.8		
Forestry	7,394	12.0	7,688	11.3	7,775	10.0	9,710	10.4	11,554	10.6	13,760	11.2		
Fisheries	1,799	2.9	2,186	3.2	2,028	2.6	2,828	3.0	3,649	3.4	5,192	4.2		
Trapping	603	1.0	755	1.1	631	0.8	627	0.7	835	0.8	352	0.3		
Mining	3,323	5.4	3,390	5.0	2,761	3.6	2,961	3.2	2,850	2.6	2,974	2.4		
Electric Power	3,357	5.4	3,594	5.3	3,845	4.9	4,092	4.4	4,248	3.9	4,443	3.6		
Manufactures	23,866	38.7	27,041	39.8	38,253	49.3	47,297	50.5	53,920	49.7	58,957	47.7		
Construction	8,177	13.2	8,554	12.6	6,177	8.0	8,530	9.1	6,364	5.9	5,915	4.8		
Grand Total	61,708	100.0	67,998	100.0	77,597	100.0	93,516	100.0	108,546	100.0	123,493	100.0		

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	30,927	23.9	31,021	23.4	35,680	23.0	28,966	16.5	40,304	19.8	40,061	19.4	41,267	18.4
Forestry	14,874	11.5	16,224	12.2	21,196	13.7	26,228	15.0	27,544	13.5	23,216	11.3	19,355	8.6
Fisheries	5,404	4.2	5,477	4.1	7,145	4.6	5,996	3.4	7,885	3.9	6,437	3.1	6,792	3.0
Trapping	222	0.2	382	0.3	240	0.2	260	0.2	105	0.1	256	0.1	257	0.1
Mining	3,314	2.5	3,312	2.5	3,807	2.4	4,598	2.6	5,396	2.6	5,529	2.7	10,862	4.8
Electric Power ...	4,541	3.5	4,870	3.7	4,867	3.1	5,078	2.9	5,156	2.5	6,255	3.1	7,021	3.1
Manufactures	62,258	48.1	63,380	47.8	67,783	43.7	83,488	47.7	91,404	44.8	91,187	44.2	106,204	47.2
Construction	7,922	6.1	8,035	6.0	14,410	9.3	20,514	11.7	26,176	12.8	33,281	16.1	33,370	14.8
Grand Total	129,462	100.0	132,701	100.0	155,128	100.0	175,128	100.0	203,970	100.0	206,222	100.0	225,128	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Quebec												
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	94,057	13.5	105,286	13.6	116,131	12.4	138,703	11.4	168,209	10.9	202,336	11.4
Forestry	24,047	3.4	31,843	4.1	39,767	4.3	48,236	4.0	51,174	3.3	56,744	3.2
Fisheries	1,714	0.2	1,690	0.2	1,611	0.2	2,080	0.2	2,747	0.2	3,879	0.2
Trapping	1,059	0.2	1,081	0.1	1,338	0.1	1,391	0.1	3,895	0.2	3,255	0.2
Mining	42,828	6.1	48,561	6.3	56,243	6.0	64,570	5.3	69,131	4.5	67,769	3.8
Electric Power	52,930	7.6	56,121	7.3	61,095	6.6	69,461	5.7	78,325	5.1	78,805	4.5
Manufactures	428,614	61.5	470,385	60.7	595,553	63.9	815,087	67.0	1,059,874	68.6	1,280,098	72.2
Construction	52,158	7.5	60,007	7.7	60,561	6.5	76,553	6.3	110,790	7.2	79,787	4.5
Grand Total	697,407	100.0	774,974	100.0	932,299	100.0	1,216,081	100.0	1,544,145	100.0	1,772,673	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	209,099	11.3	209,834	12.6	234,702	13.7	208,860	10.6	291,469	12.4	284,685	11.3	290,245	10.5
Forestry	70,122	3.8	81,824	4.9	97,383	5.7	115,565	5.9	125,023	5.3	113,537	4.5	115,186	4.2
Fisheries	3,974	0.2	4,988	0.3	4,476	0.3	2,767	0.1	3,435	0.2	3,295	0.1	3,200	0.1
Trapping	4,325	0.2	3,364	0.2	5,308	0.3	2,737	0.1	1,866	0.1	1,664	0.1	1,844	0.1
Mining	58,621	3.2	59,238	3.6	55,974	3.3	70,140	3.6	98,686	4.2	101,079	4.0	141,455	5.1
Electric Power ...	86,992	4.7	80,350	4.8	84,822	5.0	93,855	4.8	96,131	4.1	104,107	4.1	114,301	4.2
Manufactures	1,350,519	73.0	1,149,391	69.2	1,125,992	65.8	1,324,398	67.0	1,533,798	65.4	1,651,630	65.5	1,798,320	65.3
Construction	66,713	3.6	72,800	4.4	101,329	5.9	156,898	7.9	194,186	8.3	260,825	10.4	287,894	10.5
Grand Total	1,850,365	100.0	1,661,789	100.0	1,709,986	100.0	1,975,220	100.0	2,344,594	100.0	2,520,822	100.0	2,752,445	100.0

Ontario

Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	191,897	15.8	190,306	15.1	196,856	12.9	236,479	12.0	338,461	14.3	316,633	12.5
Forestry	19,352	1.6	21,086	1.7	25,421	1.7	29,074	1.5	31,142	1.3	37,104	1.5
Fisheries	2,851	0.2	2,515	0.2	2,560	0.2	3,031	0.2	3,574	0.2	4,704	0.2
Trapping	824	0.1	1,550	0.1	2,188	0.1	2,776	0.1	3,965	0.2	4,547	0.2
Mining	119,445	9.8	136,966	10.8	153,097	10.1	158,462	8.1	153,898	6.5	136,890	5.4
Electric Power	49,953	4.1	52,100	4.1	58,271	3.8	65,316	3.3	71,319	3.0	69,028	2.7
Manufactures	757,621	62.4	791,429	62.6	1,004,530	66.0	1,360,056	69.3	1,671,130	70.4	1,844,652	73.0
Construction	73,037	6.0	68,536	5.4	78,659	5.2	108,171	5.5	98,442	4.1	112,054	4.5
Grand Total	1,214,980	100.0	1,264,488	100.0	1,521,582	100.0	1,963,365	100.0	2,371,931	100.0	2,525,612	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	352,523	13.5	381,052	15.6	405,074	16.4	395,355	12.9	510,537	14.0	536,273	13.4	545,379	12.1
Forestry	34,119	1.3	42,592	1.7	53,947	2.2	65,256	2.1	78,805	2.2	76,958	1.9	79,659	1.8
Fisheries	4,389	0.2	6,484	0.3	5,597	0.2	4,803	0.2	5,683	0.2	5,497	0.1	6,252	0.1
Trapping	5,336	0.2	5,088	0.2	7,793	0.3	4,602	0.2	5,357	0.1	3,964	0.1	4,097	0.1
Mining	122,873	4.7	108,845	4.4	106,809	4.3	123,910	4.1	136,076	3.7	149,501	3.7	161,671	3.6
Electric Power ...	69,259	2.6	72,394	3.0	73,547	3.0	79,367	2.6	82,896	2.3	86,256	2.2	106,852	2.4
Manufactures	1,930,044	73.7	1,720,938	70.5	1,659,285	67.0	2,136,014	69.9	2,486,008	68.1	2,708,554	67.6	3,068,142	68.0
Construction	99,652	3.8	104,201	4.3	163,266	6.6	244,553	8.0	345,060	9.4	439,776	11.0	535,250	11.9
Grand Total	2,618,195	100.0	2,441,594	100.0	2,475,318	100.0	3,053,860	100.0	3,650,422	100.0	4,006,779	100.0	4,507,302	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Manitoba												
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	57,465	42.3	59,820	43.6	67,452	41.3	76,906	41.1	131,504	50.6	140,837	51.1
Forestry	603	0.4	941	0.7	1,290	0.8	1,556	0.8	1,480	0.6	1,939	0.7
Fisheries	1,307	1.0	1,228	0.9	1,555	0.9	2,448	1.3	2,727	1.0	3,428	1.2
Trapping	509	0.4	583	0.4	1,196	0.7	2,002	1.1	2,596	1.0	2,251	0.8
Mining	13,569	10.0	10,969	8.0	9,901	6.1	9,861	5.3	7,380	2.8	7,753	2.8
Electric Power	7,851	5.8	8,393	6.1	8,714	5.3	9,326	5.0	9,832	3.8	10,365	3.8
Manufactures	48,308	35.5	48,811	35.5	62,353	38.2	74,451	39.7	94,857	36.5	99,147	35.9
Construction	6,230	4.6	6,569	4.8	10,913	6.7	10,743	5.7	9,545	3.7	10,054	3.7
Grand Total	135,842	100.0	137,314	100.0	163,374	100.0	187,293	100.0	259,921	100.0	275,774	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	146,838	48.5	108,942	40.5	139,846	44.4	151,195	43.2	227,490	48.7	203,453	44.1	182,491	38.4
Forestry	2,003	0.7	2,400	0.9	3,732	1.2	4,106	1.2	3,610	0.8	4,160	0.9	5,297	1.1
Fisheries	2,830	0.9	3,418	1.3	3,304	1.1	3,477	1.0	3,181	0.7	2,821	0.6	3,880	0.8
Trapping	2,689	0.9	3,728	1.4	5,012	1.6	2,296	0.7	3,932	0.8	2,545	0.6	2,942	0.6
Mining	7,803	2.6	7,691	2.9	8,241	2.6	8,857	2.5	17,050	3.7	14,638	3.2	19,259	4.1
Electric Power	10,842	3.6	11,130	4.1	12,001	3.8	12,650	3.6	13,250	2.8	14,911	3.2	16,947	3.6
Manufactures	120,340	39.7	117,775	43.8	122,781	39.0	139,374	39.8	157,426	33.7	167,335	36.2	177,052	37.3
Construction	9,303	3.1	13,766	5.1	19,936	6.3	27,858	8.0	40,883	8.8	51,509	11.2	66,709	14.1
Grand Total	302,648	100.0	268,850	100.0	314,853	100.0	349,813	100.0	466,822	100.0	461,372	100.0	474,577	100.0

Saskatchewan												
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	80,144	69.9	173,189	81.9	165,928	78.1	119,344	69.7	369,452	85.8	264,788	78.1
Forestry	297	0.2	240	0.1	327	0.1	819	0.5	889	0.2	965	0.3
Fisheries	250	0.2	229	0.1	228	0.1	261	0.2	384	0.1	773	0.2
Trapping	538	0.5	590	0.3	1,258	0.6	1,948	1.1	2,245	0.5	1,986	0.6
Mining	6,038	5.3	4,814	2.3	5,153	2.4	6,142	3.6	10,544	2.4	20,477	6.1
Electric Power	4,020	3.5	4,331	2.0	4,591	2.2	4,889	2.8	4,990	1.2	5,190	1.5
Manufactures	16,143	14.1	20,283	9.6	25,858	12.2	28,172	16.5	33,934	7.9	37,895	11.2
Construction	7,208	6.3	7,773	3.7	9,070	4.3	9,556	5.6	8,124	1.9	6,766	2.0
Grand Total	114,638	100.0	211,449	100.0	212,413	100.0	171,131	100.0	430,562	100.0	338,840	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	445,123	85.5	257,321	77.7	292,232	77.2	343,259	77.0	465,422	77.8	484,406	79.2	389,052	73.7
Forestry	1,867	0.4	1,562	0.5	2,292	0.6	2,216	0.5	1,747	0.3	2,109	0.4	3,422	0.6
Fisheries	1,032	0.2	882	0.3	729	0.2	484	0.1	513	0.1	521	0.1	718	0.1
Trapping	2,776	0.5	1,500	0.4	2,677	0.7	1,449	0.3	2,345	0.4	1,992	0.3	1,971	0.4
Mining	16,204	3.1	17,098	5.2	21,930	5.8	29,512	6.6	44,850	7.5	31,851	5.2	26,938	5.1
Electric Power	5,551	1.1	5,771	1.7	6,338	1.7	7,711	1.7	8,204	1.4	8,851	1.5	10,027	1.9
Manufactures	40,833	7.8	38,275	11.6	38,460	10.1	41,481	9.3	45,054	7.5	47,357	7.7	49,495	9.4
Construction	7,131	1.4	8,649	2.6	13,856	3.7	19,742	4.5	29,744	5.0	34,510	5.6	46,383	8.8
Grand Total	520,517	100.0	331,058	100.0	378,514	100.0	445,854	100.0	597,879	100.0	611,597	100.0	528,006	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Alberta

Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	126,420	64.7	119,450	61.6	141,879	62.0	109,601	50.7	259,749	67.2	186,755	58.3
Forestry	1,112	0.6	1,414	0.7	1,939	0.9	2,287	1.1	2,314	0.6	2,478	0.8
Fisheries	262	0.1	196	0.1	222	0.1	197	0.1	213	0.1	393	0.1
Trapping	506	0.3	737	0.4	1,893	0.8	1,952	0.9	5,163	1.3	3,503	1.1
Mining	24,010	12.3	24,959	12.9	27,851	12.2	34,129	15.8	38,162	9.9	39,661	12.4
Electric Power	5,253	2.7	5,543	2.9	5,810	2.5	6,323	2.9	6,686	1.7	7,726	2.4
Manufactures	30,756	15.7	32,618	16.8	37,747	16.5	45,958	21.2	57,480	14.8	65,797	20.5
Construction	7,011	3.6	8,988	4.6	11,446	5.0	15,798	7.3	16,908	4.4	14,262	4.4
Grand Total	195,330	100.0	193,905	100.0	228,787	100.0	216,245	100.0	386,675	100.0	320,575	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	258,301	63.5	179,091	54.2	248,804	58.9	286,080	59.6	389,090	59.5	349,455	52.4	326,484	45.8
Forestry	2,140	0.5	2,907	0.9	4,643	1.1	4,537	1.0	6,675	1.0	5,862	0.9	7,202	1.0
Fisheries	465	0.1	742	0.2	600	0.1	449	0.1	375	0.1	342	0.1	437	0.1
Trapping	3,313	0.8	2,068	0.6	2,974	0.7	1,538	0.3	2,702	0.4	1,927	0.3	1,889	0.3
Mining	40,162	9.9	41,713	12.6	47,634	11.3	54,960	11.5	76,930	11.7	106,806	16.0	122,543	17.2
Electric Power ...	7,995	2.0	8,227	2.5	9,011	2.1	9,708	2.0	10,947	1.7	11,961	1.8	13,863	1.9
Manufactures	77,416	19.0	78,548	23.8	83,735	19.8	89,290	18.6	107,124	16.4	114,681	17.2	123,893	17.4
Construction	16,981	4.2	17,015	5.2	25,171	6.0	33,242	6.9	60,370	9.2	75,169	11.3	115,759	16.3
Grand Total	406,773	100.0	330,311	100.0	422,572	100.0	479,804	100.0	654,213	100.0	666,203	100.0	712,070	100.0

British Columbia*

Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	27,758	12.1	25,980	11.2	26,413	9.5	34,135	9.3	38,107	8.0	50,743	9.2
Forestry	32,607	14.3	27,406	11.8	34,394	12.4	40,073	10.9	35,755	7.6	38,703	7.0
Fisheries	8,669	3.8	7,891	3.4	9,068	3.3	15,836	4.3	18,415	3.9	15,644	2.8
Trapping	653	0.3	895	0.4	1,079	0.4	1,625	0.5	1,655	0.4	1,576	0.3
Mining	42,207	18.5	39,724	17.1	45,225	16.3	51,108	13.9	52,750	11.2	41,816	7.6
Electric Power	13,748	6.0	14,338	6.2	15,620	5.6	17,066	4.7	17,864	3.8	17,806	3.2
Manufactures	90,472	39.6	103,263	44.5	130,206	47.0	181,233	49.4	272,926	57.7	341,699	62.0
Construction	12,459	5.4	12,375	5.4	15,142	5.5	25,481	7.0	35,003	7.4	43,274	7.9
Grand Total	228,573	100.0	231,872	100.0	277,147	100.0	366,557	100.0	472,475	100.0	551,261	100.0

* See note referring to Yukon and Northwest Territories on next page.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Concluded)- NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

British Columbia														
Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	54,154	10.2	64,603	12.2	66,298	11.8	64,055	8.7	73,870	8.5	73,025	8.7	62,226	6.4
Forestry	45,426	8.5	49,933	9.5	58,965	10.5	91,888	12.5	109,612	12.7	100,196	11.9	131,063	13.5
Fisheries	17,333	3.3	21,201	4.0	21,372	3.8	22,355	3.0	32,644	3.8	27,251	3.2	36,345	3.7
Trapping	2,306	0.4	2,718	0.5	2,894	0.5	1,617	0.2	1,507	0.2	835	0.1	950	0.1
Mining	34,352	6.5	36,615	6.9	50,200	8.9	82,092	11.2	110,713	12.8	88,660	10.6	91,953	9.5
Electric Power ...	16,798	3.2	19,737	3.7	22,256	3.9	15,922	2.2	23,554	2.7	26,189	3.1	31,050	3.2
Manufactures	337,137	63.4	307,955	58.2	293,353	52.1	388,702	52.8	417,601	48.2	409,665	48.8	479,606	49.3
Construction	24,115	4.5	26,599	5.0	48,009	8.5	68,781	9.4	96,382	11.1	114,360	13.6	138,685	14.3
Grand Total	531,621	100.0	529,361	100.0	563,347	100.0	735,412	100.0	865,883	100.0	840,181	100.0	971,878	100.0

Yukon and Northwest Territories*														
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943			
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Fisheries	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Trapping	1,607	37.6	1,543	21.6	1,516	23.7	2,672	32.4	2,912	30.2	3,496	44.7	3,496	44.7
Mining	2,568	60.1	5,397	75.5	4,631	72.2	5,302	64.3	6,327	65.7	3,958	50.6	3,958	50.6
Electric Power ...	94	2.2	105	1.5	104	1.6	66	0.8	125	1.3	125	1.6	125	1.6
Manufactures	-	-	92	1.3	153	2.4	200	2.4	263	2.7	238	3.0	238	3.0
Construction	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Grand Total	4,274	100.0	7,142	100.0	6,409	100.0	8,247	100.0	9,630	100.0	7,819	100.0	7,819	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Fisheries	3	0.1	115	2.5	293	4.6	150	2.3	387	4.0	549	4.3	612	3.6
Trapping	2,665	51.9	2,413	51.8	3,428	54.2	2,032	31.2	2,102	21.9	1,679	13.3	1,109	6.5
Mining	2,087	40.6	1,429	30.7	1,951	30.8	3,450	52.9	6,272	65.4	9,155	72.4	13,975	82.0
Electric Power ...	99	1.9	181	3.9	248	3.9	366	5.6	451	4.7	651	5.2	777	4.6
Manufactures	281	5.5	518	11.1	409	6.5	525	8.0	380	4.0	605	4.8	569	3.3
Construction	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Grand Total	5,135	100.0	4,656	100.0	6,329	100.0	6,523	100.0	9,592	100.0	12,639	100.0	17,042	100.0

n.a. Not available.

* Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia, 1938-1950. Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.

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Table 7 - RELATION OF NET PRODUCTION TO OTHER FACTORS

	Net Production	Wholesale Prices	Volume of Industrial Production **	Gross National Product	Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
	Million Dollars	1935-39=100	1935-39=100	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
1938	2,755	102.0	102.0	5,233	2,494
1939	2,997	99.2	109.7	5,707	2,575
1940	3,546	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929
1941	4,356	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575
1942	5,752	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242
1943	6,113	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783
1944	6,569	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940
1945	5,900	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953
1946	6,235	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323
1947	7,429	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221
1948	9,058	193.4	196.3 ^P	15,613	7,170
1949	9,686	198.3	199.6 ^P	16,462	7,761
1950	10,562	211.2	211.5 ^P	18,122	8,271
1951		240.2	226.4 ^P	21,241 ^P	9,640

	Population as at June 1st	Civilian Labour Force as at June 1st *	Imports	Exports	Federal Expenditures Fiscal Years
	Thousands	Thousands	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
1938	11,152	4,538	677	838	534
1939	11,267	4,598	751	925	553
1940	11,381	4,556	1,082	1,179	681
1941	11,507	4,417	1,449	1,621	1,250
1942	11,654	4,519	1,644	2,364	1,885
1943	11,795	4,522	1,735	2,971	4,387
1944	11,946	4,507	1,759	3,440	5,322
1945	12,072	4,483	1,586	3,218	5,246
1946	12,292	4,824	1,927	2,312	5,136
1947	12,551	4,914	2,574	2,775	2,634
1948	12,823	4,996	2,637	3,075	2,196
1949	13,447	5,071	2,761	2,993	2,176
1950	13,712	5,233	3,174	3,118	2,449
1951	14,009	5,255	4,085	3,914	2,901

* Source: For the years 1946-1951 data are published in "The Labour Force Nov. 1945-Mar. 1952", D.B.S. The figure for 1950 has been adjusted to include an estimate for Manitoba which, because of flood conditions, was excluded from the published data.

: Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S.

** Source: "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951", D.B.S.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1950

DESCRIPTION OF METHODS

1. Agriculture. The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations." The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944 and January-March 1947, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure 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.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production. The net value series, compiled on this basis, is not yet available prior to 1938.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross value of production resulting from operations in the woods is compiled from consumption data reported by pulp and paper establishments, sawmills and other wood-using industries, together with special estimates for such items as fuel wood, fence posts and rails, round mining timber, etc. The value of materials and supplies used is estimated for Canada on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns which, in 1950, produced about 40 per cent of the total cut. The value of materials and supplies was distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production.

The net value obtained by subtracting the value of materials and supplies from the gross value includes the net value of forest products acquired by farmers

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from farm wood lots whether retained for own use (income in kind) or sold. Woodcutting is not generally the main occupation of farming establishments, and as the net value of these products is already included in the net value of agriculture, it must be deducted from the net value of forestry. The gross value of farm forest products is estimated for Canada and the provinces in the Agriculture Division, and the net value is obtained by applying to the Canada total the net value-gross value ratio of total operations in the woods and distributing this net total by provinces according to the gross value of farm forest products.

The net value of forestry so obtained is greatly below that of the series compiled on the old basis. The latter series covered a wider field in that it included the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries, which are, in reality, manufacturing industries. Due to this change in classification, the value of forestry in some provinces for certain years no longer appears in the tables.

3. Fisheries. The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Fisheries Section of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

The value as shown in the revised series is considerably less than that obtained by the old method which was based on the value of all fish marketed including the value of the fish curing and packing industry. The value of production of this industry is now included only in manufacturing.

4. Trapping. Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur pro-

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duction (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production." The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

5. Mining. The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. The net values of these industries were deducted from the published net aggregate values of the mineral industry. The resulting totals are somewhat below the figures for the mining industry published in earlier reports as the latter included the net production of the five manufacturing industries listed above.

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the industry is published annually in the transportation section's report on "Central Electric Stations". The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-

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provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" report are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

7. Manufacturing. The net value of manufacturing for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the General Manufactures Section. The figures correspond with the item "Manufactures - Total" published in earlier "Survey of Production" reports. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included in the net value figures of the primary industries.

8. Construction. The total value of work performed less the cost of materials used as given in the annual report on the Construction Industry is taken as the net value of construction. Considerably higher levels for new construction and repairs and maintenance during the period 1926-1941 were given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published in August, 1945, by the Department of Reconstruction. Data on the value of construction, repairs and maintenance published in the reports on Private and Public Investment in Canada are also considerably higher than those shown in the Construction Industry report. Discrepancies in 1949 and 1950 are explained in the Construction Industry reports for those years. As the net value of production and the provincial distribution for all years of the period covered by this report are not available, it has been decided to present, for the years 1938 to 1950, the version of the Construction Section of the Bureau. A new series for the industry for 1951 and subsequent years will become available next year, and in order not to destroy continuity, efforts will be made to extend the new series backwards on the revised basis and to obtain net value data and a provincial distribution for as many years as possible.

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