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# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

## 1938-1951



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1953



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

## 1938 - 1951

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Research and Development Division  
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Ottawa

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1951

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"<sup>(1)</sup> 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 not shown in this report<sup>(2)</sup> 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.

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(1) See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and "1949-1952", 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 31.

Note: Throughout the report, the 1949, 1950 and 1951 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing\*. Statistics on fishing for the tenth province are included for 1951. Data on agriculture and trapping are not yet available.

\* Excluding fish processing.

## 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<sup>(1)</sup> 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, conceptually,

(1) See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950," and page 31 of "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1949-1952". This table shows only net income originating by industry; depreciation charges are not available on an industry-by-industry basis.

### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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.

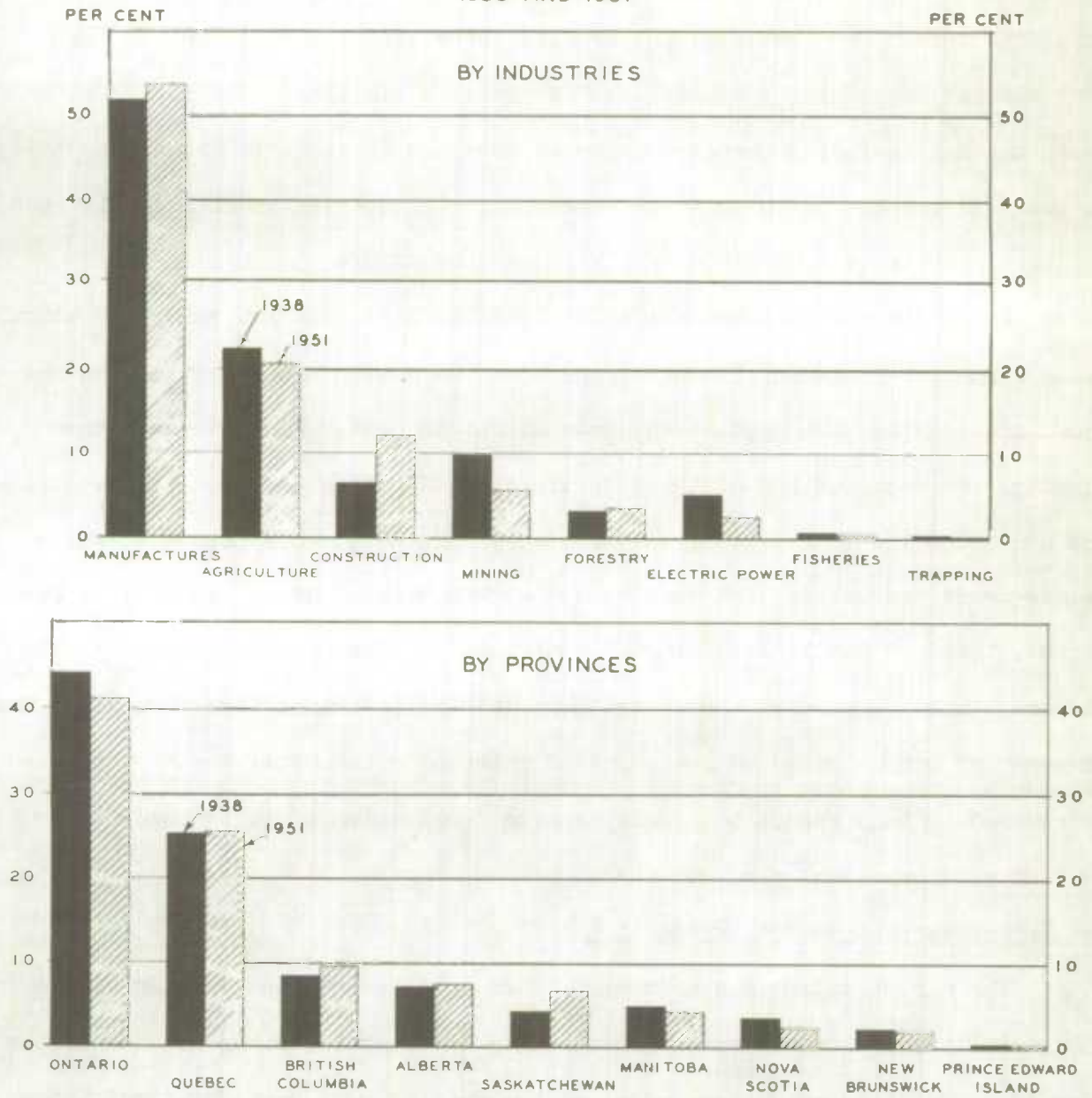
### Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The 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 published in previous reports. It is planned to show these volume of production series as soon as they are ready for publication.



CHART I.

# PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 AND 1951





CANADA

Industry	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Agriculture .....	1,468,027,000	1,507,519,000	2,045,693,000	2,019,279,000	1,883,036,000	2,685,435,000
Forestry* .....	249,937,863	318,260,922	360,908,642	346,455,391	381,326,000	484,264,268
Fisheries .....	67,161,502	57,516,421	75,374,457	67,457,941	82,191,043	102,026,979
Trapping .....	31,077,867	16,842,966	20,178,077	15,296,615	15,204,419	19,791,933
Mining .....	322,214,083	402,538,490	538,762,152	570,215,430	657,328,669	770,143,233
Electric Power .....	220,511,067	232,245,222	248,963,255	270,126,982	313,347,197	363,642,975
Total-Primary Production .....	2,358,929,382	2,534,923,021	3,289,879,583	3,288,831,359	3,332,433,328	4,425,304,388
Manufactures .....	3,467,004,980	4,292,055,802	4,938,786,981	5,330,566,434**	5,942,058,229**	6,940,946,783
Construction .....	408,695,662	601,539,452	829,644,000	1,066,649,000	1,284,065,000	1,568,179,000
Total-Secondary Production ...	3,875,700,642	4,893,595,254	5,768,430,981	6,397,215,434	7,226,123,229	8,509,125,783
Grand Total	6,234,630,024	7,428,518,275	9,058,310,564	9,686,046,793**	10,558,556,557**	12,934,430,171

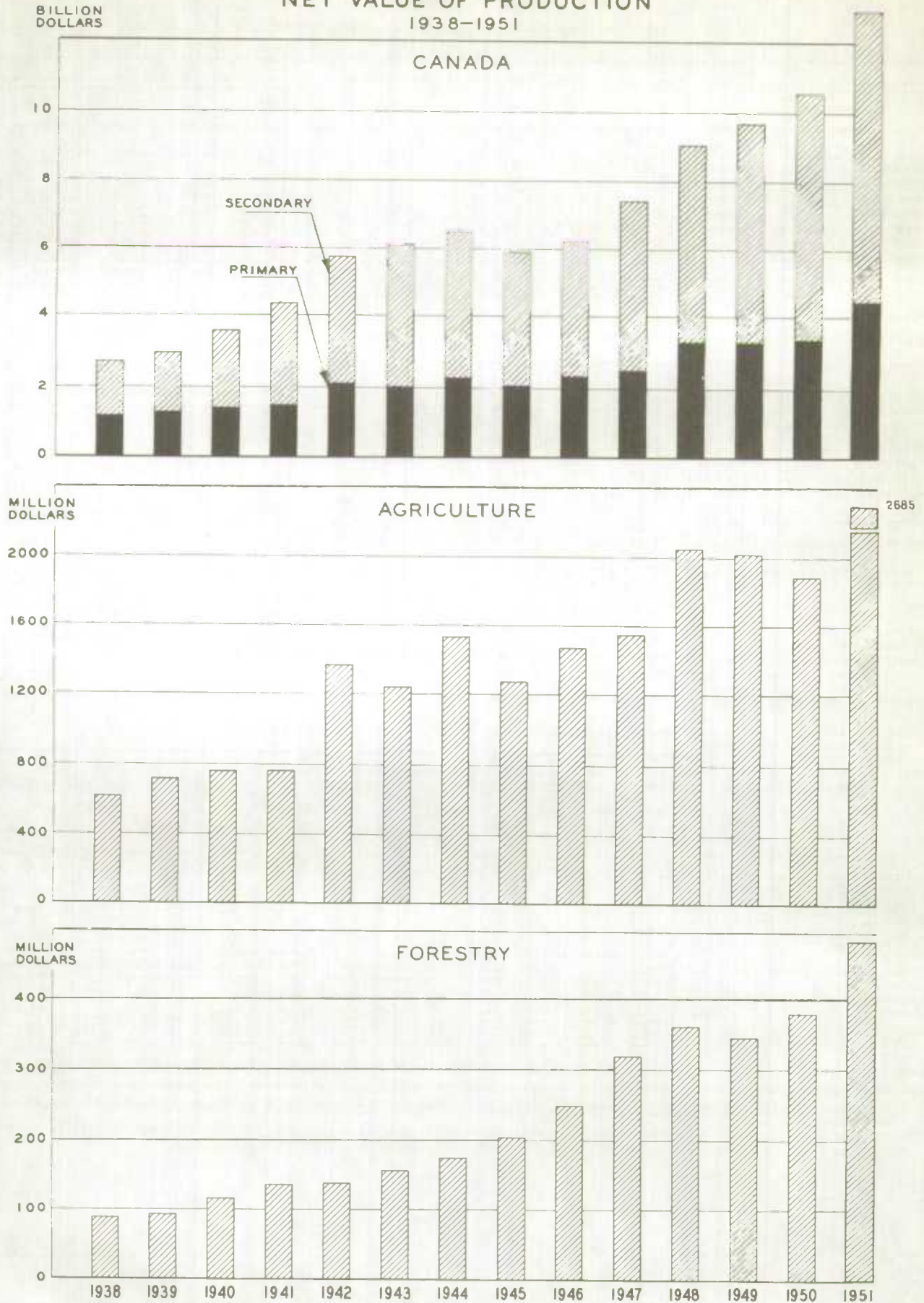
\*\* Exclusive of fish processing in Newfoundland.

Grand Total Net Production equalling 100

[illegible]

CHART 2.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938-1951





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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

Net Value in 1938 equalling 100												
Industry	1938	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Agriculture .....	100.0	115.4	221.2	200.3	249.2	206.2	238.5	244.9	332.3	328.0	305.9	436.2
Forestry .....	100.0	106.3	155.8	176.0	196.7	228.0	280.9	357.7	405.6	389.4	428.6	544.2
Fisheries .....	100.0	96.1	182.8	213.4	228.1	284.0	294.2	251.9	330.2	295.5	360.0	446.9
Trapping .....	100.0	120.5	362.1	328.3	365.0	327.2	472.8	256.3	307.0	232.7	231.3	301.1
Mining .....	100.0	108.8	133.5	125.2	113.3	109.3	117.7	147.1	196.9	208.3	240.2	281.4
Electric Power .....	100.0	105.3	140.8	141.1	147.4	147.6	154.9	163.2	174.9	189.8	220.2	255.5
Total Primary .....	100.0	111.5	185.3	174.2	200.4	179.8	205.1	220.4	286.1	286.0	289.8	384.8
Manufactures .....	100.0	107.2	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	300.5	345.8	373.2	416.0	486.0
Construction .....	100.0	104.0	176.0	166.2	141.0	151.7	231.3	340.5	469.6	603.8	726.9	887.7
Total Secondary .....	100.0	106.8	225.6	256.1	265.7	238.8	241.5	304.9	359.4	398.6	450.2	530.2
Grand Total .....	100.0	108.8	208.8	221.9	238.5	214.2	226.3	269.6	328.8	351.6	383.3	469.5

Table 3 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

Province	1938	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	8,244,289	9,708,403	15,002,722	18,971,481	18,280,591	20,151,836
Nova Scotia .....	93,937,795	98,425,189	153,472,077	178,423,805	186,494,193	179,545,952
New Brunswick .....	61,708,397	67,999,043	108,546,555	123,492,308	129,462,681	132,703,372
Quebec .....	697,406,999	774,974,742	1,544,145,266	1,772,673,328	1,850,364,419	1,661,788,016
Ontario .....	1,214,978,692	1,264,488,296	2,371,931,524	2,525,611,435	2,618,196,340	2,441,594,423
Manitoba .....	135,843,171	137,315,215	259,922,002	275,773,142	302,647,800	268,849,859
Saskatchewan .....	114,633,374	211,448,989	430,562,120	338,839,332	520,516,103	331,057,859
Alberta .....	195,330,281	193,904,153	386,675,128	320,574,059	406,771,263	330,309,548
British Columbia .....	228,572,747	231,873,311	472,476,399	551,261,198	531,621,191	529,360,342
Yukon & Northwest Territories ...**	4,275,161	7,141,179	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538	4,656,166
Total .....	2,754,935,906	2,997,278,520	5,752,364,088	6,113,438,381	6,569,489,119	5,900,017,373

Province	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland* .....				74,878,122	83,136,707	130,772,998
Prince Edward Island .....	21,282,196	18,514,401	26,147,059	27,506,835	28,917,330	34,416,139
Nova Scotia .....	187,304,589	188,394,052	238,787,233	257,847,743	260,278,891	299,366,308
New Brunswick .....	155,127,789	175,128,238	203,970,853	206,223,563	222,006,622	258,264,609
Quebec .....	1,709,985,392	1,975,219,843	2,344,594,144	2,520,821,801	2,747,804,568	3,285,039,750
Ontario .....	2,475,316,690	3,053,858,761	3,650,422,166	4,006,778,159	4,509,498,998	5,320,040,260
Manitoba .....	314,851,928	349,811,482	466,823,080	461,371,653	476,515,001	558,174,272
Saskatchewan .....	378,513,591	445,853,279	597,878,234	611,596,461	532,341,926	872,549,432
Alberta .....	422,572,540	479,804,407	654,212,516	666,202,750	707,905,769	945,438,967
British Columbia .....	563,346,792	735,411,095	865,832,886	840,180,749	973,109,773	1,212,253,561
Yukon & Northwest Territories ...**	6,328,517	6,522,717	9,592,343	12,638,957	17,040,972	18,113,875
Total .....	6,234,630,024	7,428,518,275	9,058,310,564	9,686,046,793	10,558,556,557	12,934,430,171

\* Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951.

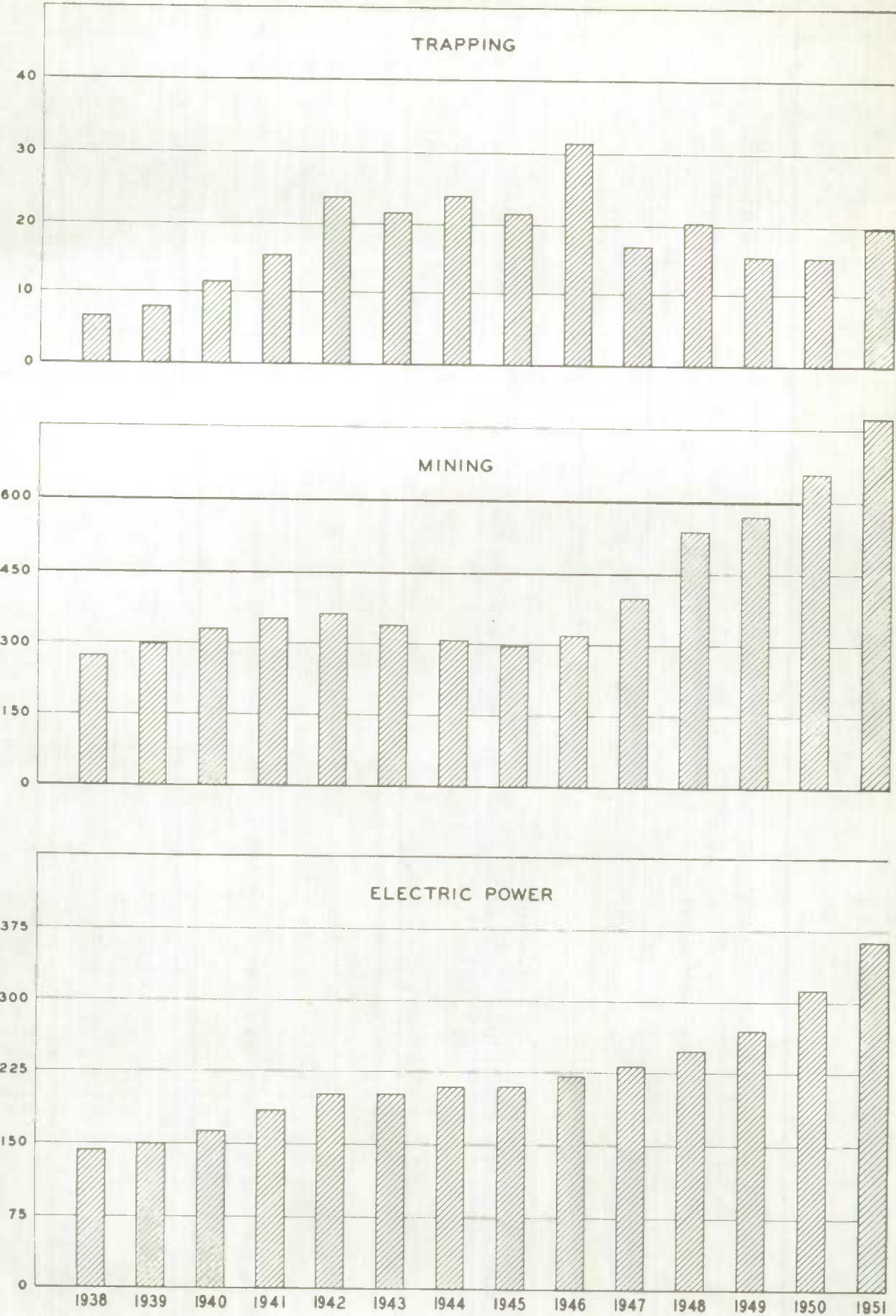
\*\* Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia 1938-1951. Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.

CHART 3.

MILLION  
DOLLARS

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1938-1951





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION 1938 - 1951

Net Value of Production 1946-1951

The total net value of Canadian commodity production more than doubled in the six years following the close of the Second World War, rising from \$6,235,000,000 in 1946 to \$12,934,000,000 in 1951. Much of this expansion was due to higher prices; the general index of wholesale prices rose by 73 per cent between 1946 and 1951. However, the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods both here and abroad, the record investments made in housing, plant and equipment and the development of the defence programme have contributed greatly to the "real" expansion of the Canadian economy. The volume Index of Industrial Production rose by 32 per cent during this period and the volume of agricultural production by 24 per cent in the same comparison.

Of the eight commodity-producing industries, construction has shown the greatest relative increase during the post-war period. A great part of the advance represented sharp gains in residential and non-residential building activity. The rise in construction costs was also an important factor. The price index of residential building materials increased 85 per cent between 1946 and 1951 and that of non-residential materials 58 per cent in the same comparison.

Net value of manufacturing output doubled during the first six post-war years, rising steadily from \$3,467,000,000 in 1946 to \$6,941,000,000 in 1951. While the advance in prices accounted for the major part of this gain, volume of output, as indicated by the index of the volume of manufacturing production increased more than 27 per cent. During this period, the manufacturing industry accounted for roughly 55 per cent of total commodity production, somewhat less than during the war years, but more than its share in the pre-war period.

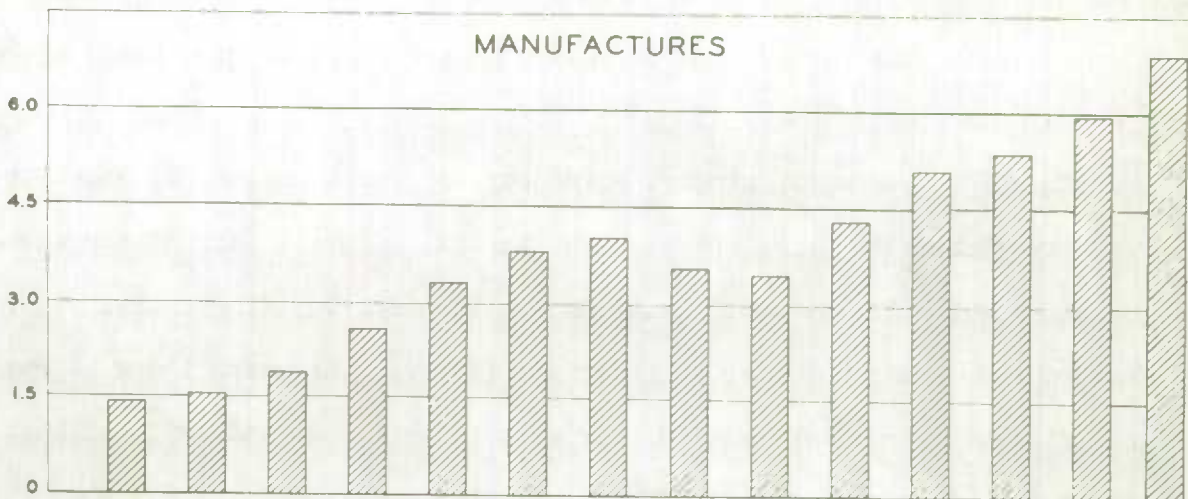
CHART 4

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938-1951

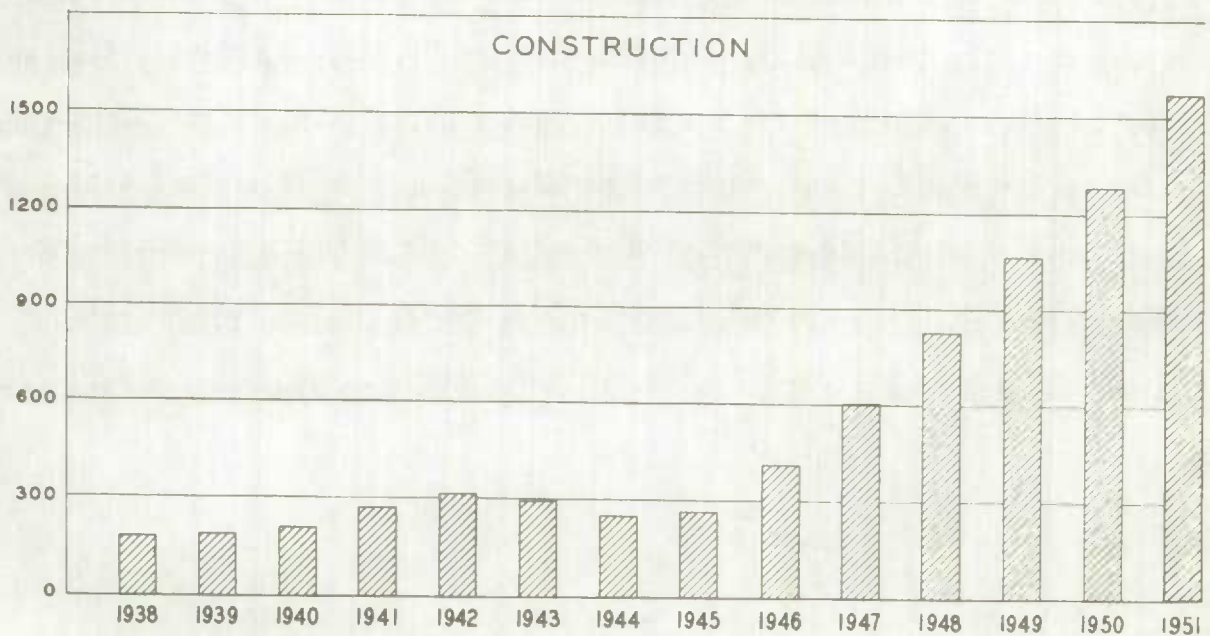
MILLION  
DOLLARS



BILLION  
DOLLARS



MILLION  
DOLLARS



The total value of primary production rose by not quite 88 per cent from \$2,359,000,000 in 1946 to \$4,425,000,000 in 1951. During most post-war years, the primary industries of agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining and electric power accounted for approximately 35 per cent of the total value of commodity production, a rather smaller proportion than in the pre-war years.

Throughout the period, agriculture has remained Canada's leading primary industry, providing rather more than 20 per cent of the total value of commodity production in most years. Value of mineral production advanced rapidly during the post-war period, increasing 139 per cent from \$322,000,000 in 1946 to \$770,000,000 in 1951. The corresponding rise in the physical output index for mining was 67 per cent, indicating a great post-war expansion for the industry in real terms. Value of output in the electric power industry rose 65 per cent from \$221,000,000 in 1946 to \$364,000,000 in 1951. The volume of production index in this field advanced by nearly 38 per cent, showing that the greater part of the advance represented a "real" increase in output. The total value of production in the forestry industry was \$484,000,000 in 1951, not quite double the corresponding 1946 figure. Value of output in the fishing and trapping industries moved irregularly during the post-war years, with the latter showing a depressed condition in the later years.

#### Net Value of Production by Provinces.

Table 4 shows that Ontario, with the largest population of any province and a well-diversified economy, contributed approximately 41 per cent to the total value of Canadian production during the period 1938-1951. Quebec's share ranged from 25 per cent to 29 per cent, rising somewhat during the war years and falling off recently. British Columbia has remained in third position since 1938, and has supplied between 9 per cent and 10 per cent of the Canadian aggregate during recent years.

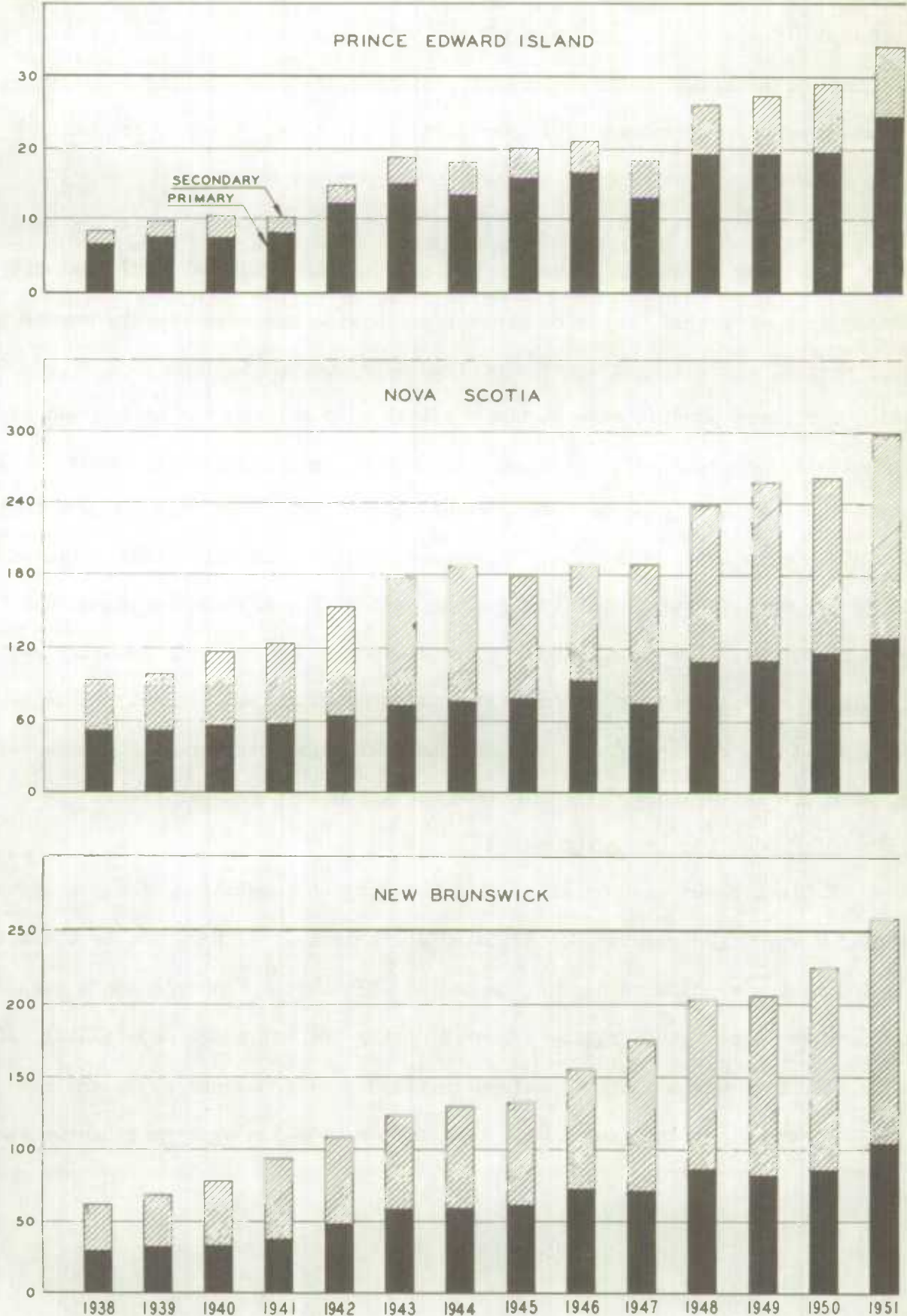


CHART 5

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

MILLION  
DOLLARS

1938 - 1951





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 4 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

Province	1938	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Newfoundland*										0.77	0.79	1.01
Prince Edward Island	0.30	0.32	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.27
Nova Scotia	3.41	3.28	2.67	2.92	2.84	3.04	3.00	2.53	2.64	2.66	2.47	2.31
New Brunswick	2.24	2.27	1.89	2.02	1.97	2.25	2.49	2.36	2.25	2.13	2.10	2.00
Quebec	25.31	25.86	26.84	29.00	28.17	28.17	27.43	26.59	25.88	26.03	26.02	25.40
Ontario	44.10	42.19	41.23	41.31	39.85	41.38	39.70	41.11	40.30	41.37	42.71	41.13
Manitoba	4.93	4.58	4.52	4.51	4.61	4.56	5.05	4.71	5.15	4.76	4.51	4.31
Saskatchewan	4.16	7.05	7.49	5.54	7.92	5.61	6.07	6.00	6.60	6.31	5.04	6.75
Alberta	7.09	6.47	6.72	5.24	6.19	5.60	6.78	6.46	7.22	6.88	6.71	7.31
British Columbia**	8.30	7.74	8.21	9.02	8.09	8.97	9.04	9.90	9.56	8.67	9.22	9.37
Yukon & Northwest Territories**	0.16	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.14
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

\* Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951.

\*\* Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia, 1938-1951. 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		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Per	%	Per	%	Per	%	Per	%	Per	%	Per	%
	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-
	Net	tions	Net	tions	Net	tions	Net	tions	Net	tions	Net	tions
	Value		Value		Value		Value		Value		Value	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Canada	247		266		494		518		550		489	
Prince Edward Island ..	88	- 64.4	103	- 61.3	167	- 66.2	208	- 59.8	201	- 63.5	219	- 55.2
Nova Scotia	169	- 31.6	175	- 34.2	260	- 47.4	294	- 43.2	305	- 44.5	290	- 40.7
New Brunswick	140	- 43.3	152	- 42.9	234	- 52.6	267	- 48.5	281	- 48.9	284	- 41.9
Quebec	219	- 11.3	240	- 9.8	456	- 7.7	513	- 1.0	529	- 3.8	467	- 4.5
Ontario	331	+ 34.0	341	+ 28.2	611	+ 23.7	645	+ 24.5	661	+ 20.2	610	+ 24.7
Manitoba	189	- 23.5	189	- 28.9	359	- 27.3	381	- 26.4	416	- 24.4	370	- 24.3
Saskatchewan	125	- 49.4	233	- 12.4	508	+ 2.8	404	- 22.0	623	+ 13.3	397	- 18.8
Alberta	250	+ 1.2	247	- 7.1	498	+ 0.8	408	- 21.2	503	- 8.5	409	- 16.4
British Columbia**	294	+ 19.0	295	+ 10.9	544	+ 10.1	610	+ 17.8	566	+ 2.9	553	+ 13.1

	1946		1947		1948		1949*		1950*		1951*	
	Per	%	Per	%	Per	%	Per	%	Per	%	Per	%
	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-	Capita	Varia-
	Net	tions	Net	tions	Net	tions	Net	tions	Net	tions	Net	tions
	Value		Value		Value		Value		Value		Value	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Canada	507		592		706		734		784		938	
Prince Edward Island ..	226	- 55.4	197	- 66.7	281	- 60.2	293	- 60.1	301	- 61.6	351	- 62.6
Nova Scotia	308	- 39.3	306	- 48.3	382	- 45.9	410	- 44.1	408	- 48.0	466	- 50.3
New Brunswick	325	- 35.9	359	- 39.4	410	- 41.9	406	- 44.7	434	- 44.6	501	- 46.6
Quebec	471	- 7.1	532	- 10.1	619	- 12.3	649	- 11.6	692	- 11.7	810	- 13.6
Ontario	605	+ 19.3	731	+ 23.5	854	+ 21.0	915	+ 24.7	1,009	+ 28.7	1,157	+ 23.3
Manitoba	433	- 14.6	473	- 20.1	626	- 11.3	609	- 17.0	620	- 20.9	719	- 23.3
Saskatchewan	454	- 10.5	533	- 10.0	713	+ 1.0	735	+ 0.1	639	- 18.5	1,049	+ 11.8
Alberta	526	+ 3.7	582	- 1.7	766	+ 8.5	753	+ 2.6	775	- 1.1	1,007	+ 7.4
British Columbia**	555	+ 9.5	695	+ 17.4	792	+ 12.2	750	+ 2.2	853	+ 8.8	1,034	+ 10.2

\* Excludes Newfoundland.

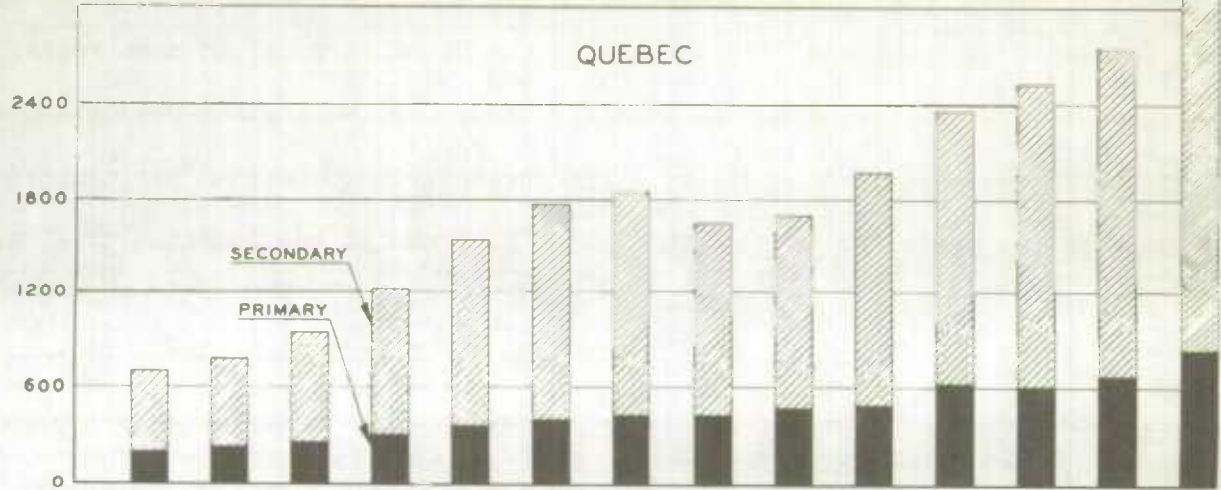
\*\* British Columbia, including Yukon and Northwest Territories.

CHART 6.

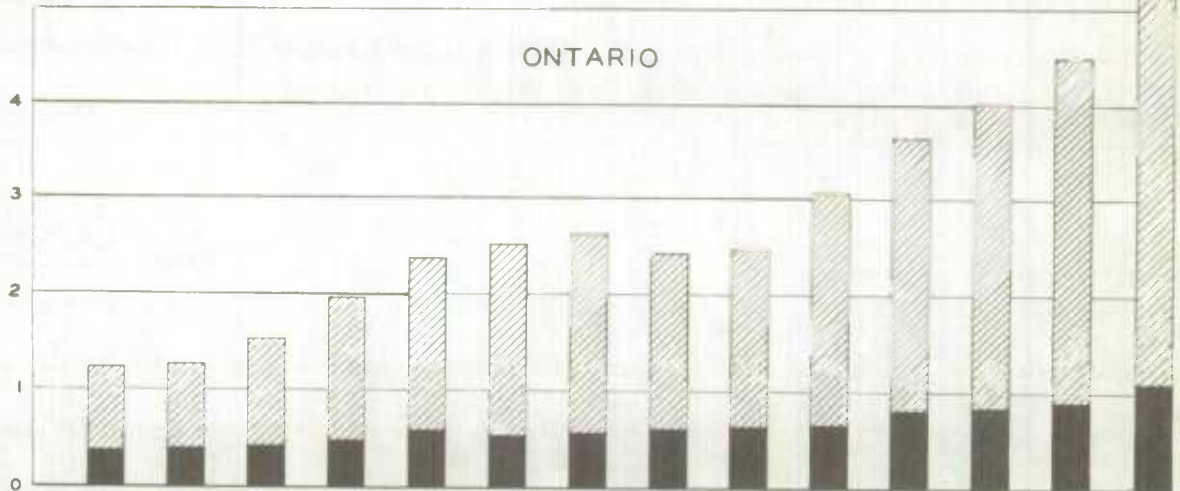
# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938-1951

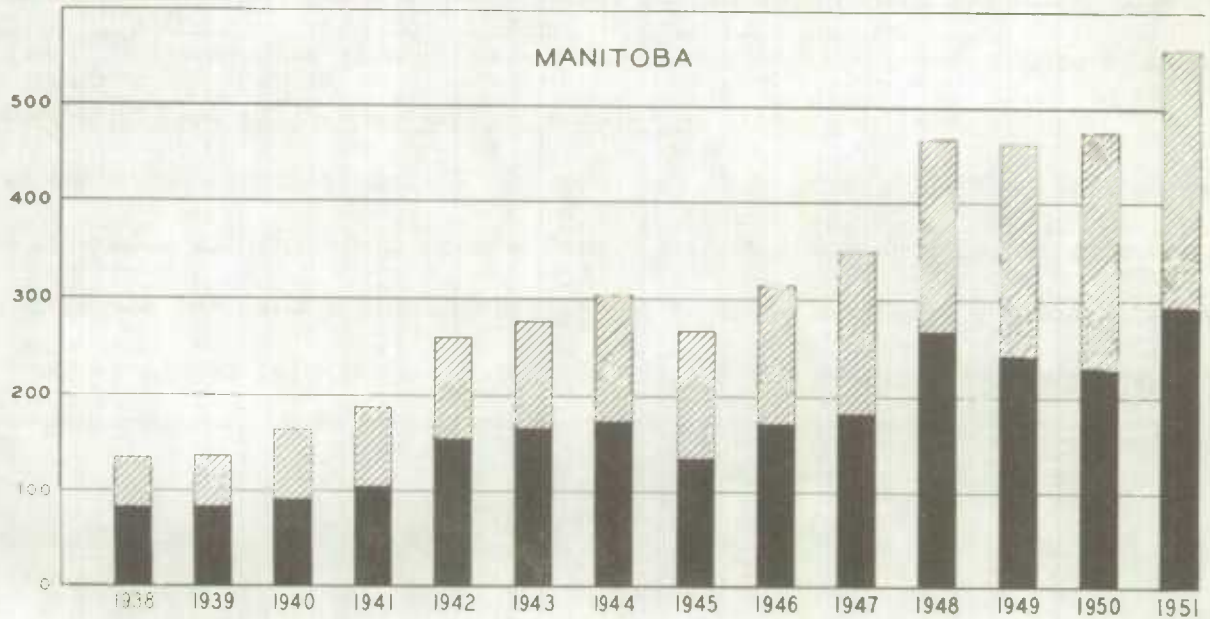
MILLION  
DOLLARS



BILLION  
DOLLARS



MILLION  
DOLLARS



The Prairie Provinces occupied the next three positions with Alberta providing between 6 per cent and 7.5 per cent of the Canadian total in most years. Saskatchewan's contribution fluctuates considerably, reflecting the predominance of agriculture in that province's economy. Its share varied between 4 per cent and 8 per cent over the period. The contribution of Manitoba to the Canadian total usually stands between 4 per cent and 5 per cent.

In the Maritime region, Nova Scotia supplied between 2 per cent and 3.5 per cent of the national aggregate throughout the period. New Brunswick's contribution was from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent for most years and Prince Edward Island accounted for about 0.3 per cent of total production. The share of the Maritime Provinces in the Canadian total has declined somewhat in the post-war period. It stood at nearly 6 per cent in 1946 while, in 1951, it had dropped to 4.6 per cent.

#### Per Capita Net Value of Production.

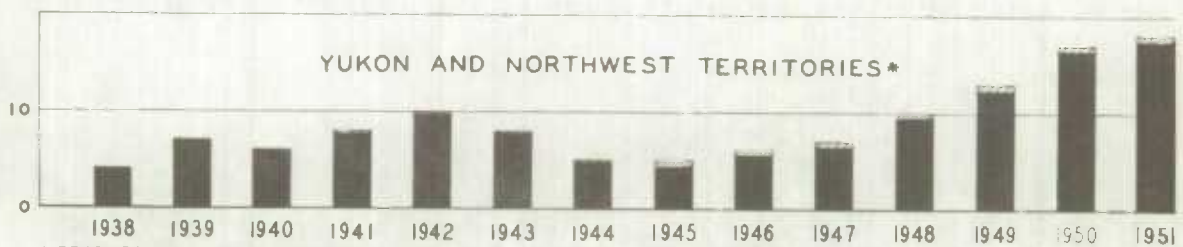
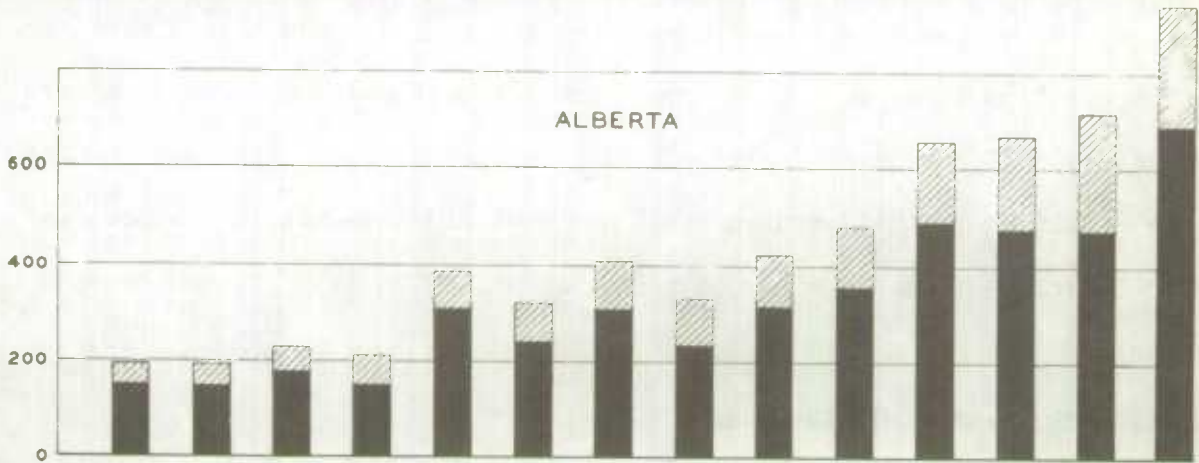
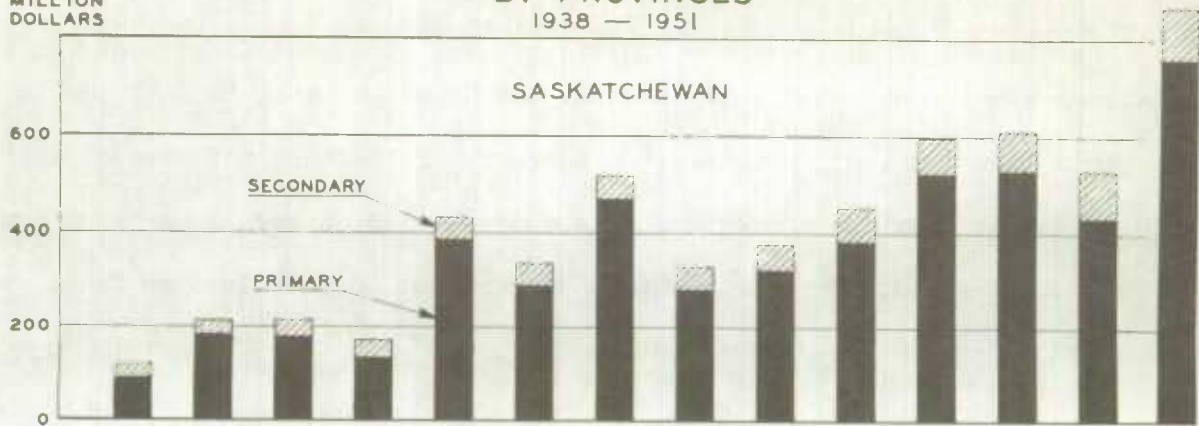
Up to this point, the analysis has referred to aggregate production only. The rapid advance since the end of the war, however, was accompanied by a considerable growth in population and the labour force. The former rose by about 14 per cent between 1946 and 1951 while the latter increased 9 per cent in the same comparison. While the gain in per capita figures is not as impressive as that of aggregate output, nevertheless it reflects a considerable achievement.

The national per capita value of commodity production rose from \$507 in 1946 to \$938 in 1951, a gain of 85 per cent. As wholesale prices increased by about 73 per cent during the same period, a "real" advance in per capita output is indicated. Table 5 shows the value of per capita production over the period 1938-1951 with percentages indicating the relationship of the provincial totals to the Canadian average.



CHART 7.  
MILLION  
DOLLARS

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938 — 1951



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



Per capita production in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average, standing at less than half the national figure in 1951. Quebec's per capita output, after almost reaching the Canadian average during the war years, is now somewhat below it, having lost ground in recent years. Ontario's per capita production was the highest among the provinces for every year recorded, and in 1951 stood at \$1,157, more than 23 per cent above the national average.

Manitoba's per capita production, in most years, has been well below the Canadian figure. The figure for Saskatchewan has fluctuated widely with crop conditions, sometimes dropping far below the national average, sometimes exceeding it. Per capita output in Alberta, which stood substantially below the Canadian average in several war years, was more often above it during the post-war period. British Columbia, with abundant natural resources and a well diversified economy, showed the second highest per capita output in Canada over most of the period, averaging well above the national figure.

#### DETAILED PROVINCIAL ANALYSIS.

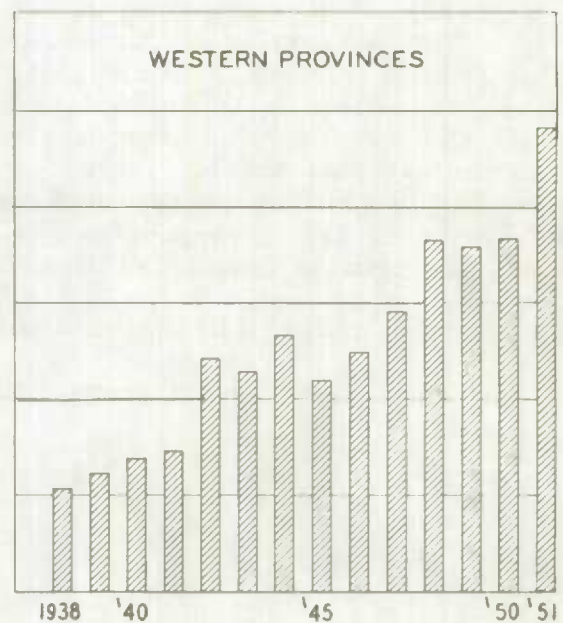
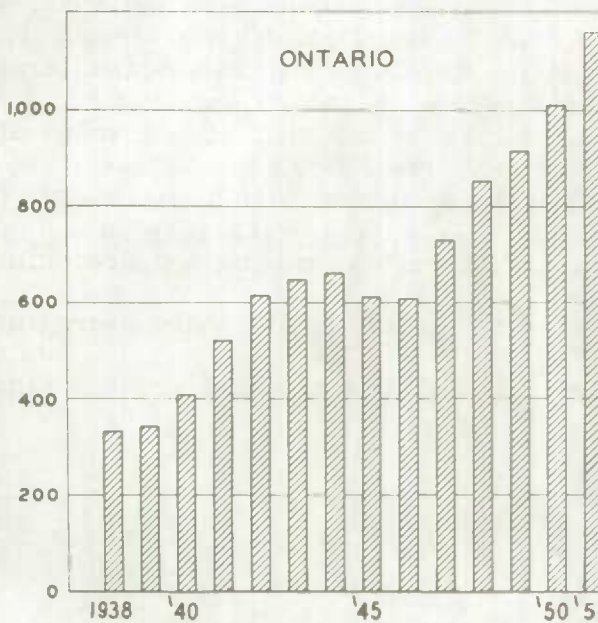
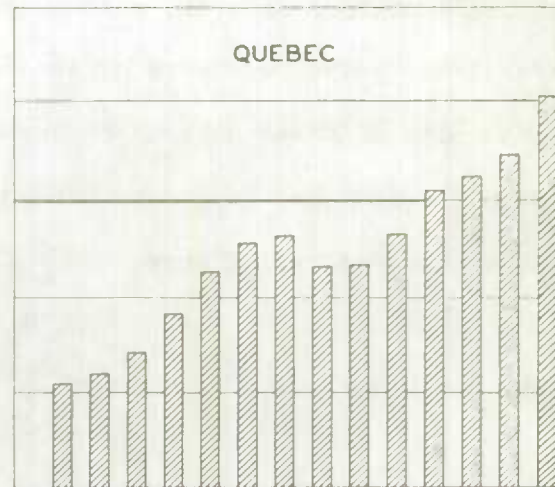
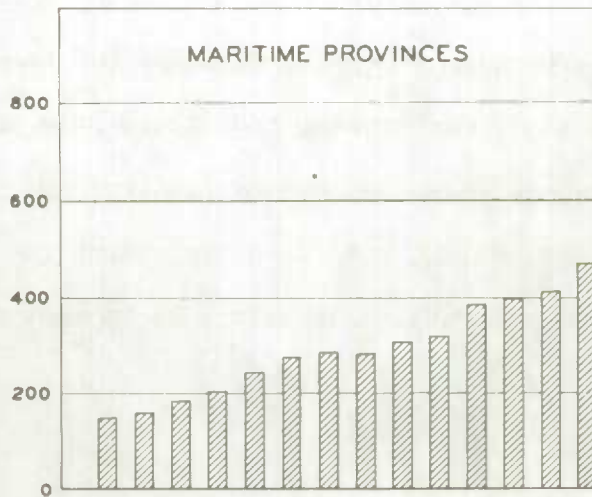
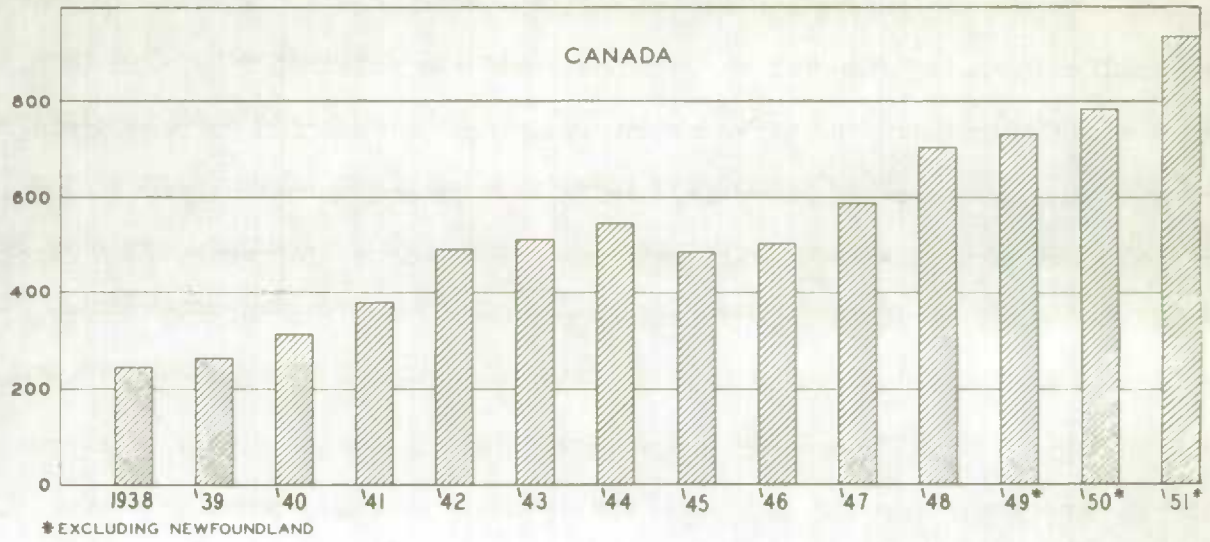
##### 1. Prince Edward Island.

The total value of production in Prince Edward Island rose from \$21,282,000 in 1946 to \$34,416,000 in 1951, a large increase, although somewhat below the gain in the national total. Table 6 shows that Prince Edward Island's economy is mainly agricultural. Construction and manufactures provided the bulk of non-agricultural output in recent years.

CHART 8.

# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

DOLLARS



## 2. Nova Scotia.

Value of production for Nova Scotia during the post-war period rose from \$187,305,000 in 1946 to \$299,366,000 in 1951 considerably less than the increase for Canada. Manufacturing industries have provided about 40 per cent of the province's production during recent years. Mining and agriculture are Nova Scotia's main primary industries, with the fishing industry also of some importance. Construction has been at a very high level, contributing between 17 per cent and 18 per cent to the provincial total during later years.

## 3. New Brunswick.

New Brunswick's total value of production rose from \$155,128,000 to \$258,265,000 during the period under review. Manufacturing industries have provided rather less than half this total during recent years. Agriculture and forestry are the province's main primary activities, with forestry output increasing sharply in 1951. Activity in the construction industry, as in most provinces, has been at quite a high level during the post-war period.

## 4. Quebec.

Value of production in Quebec nearly doubled between 1946 and 1951, advancing from \$1,709,986,000 to \$3,285,040,000. Manufacturing industries largely dominate the province's economy, contributing over 70 per cent of all value of production during some war years, and approximately 65 per cent in the post-war period. However, the primary industries of agriculture, forestry, mining and electric power still add substantially to Quebec's output, with agriculture's share averaging 10 to 12 per cent during recent years. Mining activity has expanded greatly since the



Second World War, while the relative importance of the electric power and the forestry industries has declined somewhat. The contribution of the construction industry has increased sharply since 1946, rising from 5.9 per cent in 1946 to 11.5 per cent in 1951.

#### 5. Ontario.

The economy of Ontario has expanded very rapidly during the post-war period, the value of production for 1951 having totalled \$5,320,040,000, an advance of 115 per cent over 1946. Like that of Quebec, it is mainly dominated by manufactures, which was responsible for from 67 per cent to 70 per cent of the value of output during recent years. Agriculture is the province's leading primary industry, with mining next in importance. In Ontario also, construction activity has been at a high level, accounting for nearly 13 per cent of all value of production in 1951, compared with 6.6 per cent in 1946.

#### 6. Manitoba.

The value of commodity production in Manitoba rose from \$314,853,000 in 1946 to \$558,174,000 in 1951 without the general balance of the economy altering greatly over the period. Agriculture remained the province's principal industry, providing between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of all production value in most years. The share of manufacturing has, as a rule, stood at between 35 per cent and 40 per cent, although it has lost some importance in the most recent years. Manitoba's mining industry, after falling off markedly during the war, has shown some expansion since 1946. As in most provinces, the construction industry has been very active in the post-war period, having gained in importance at the expense of manufacturing.



## 7. Saskatchewan.

Table 6 clearly illustrates the overwhelming dependence of the Saskatchewan economy on agricultural production. In 1951, a record crop raised the province's net output value to \$872,549,000, a gain of 131 per cent over 1946, and of 64 per cent over 1950. Agriculture accounted for more than 80 per cent of all value of commodity production in 1951. Throughout the period, fluctuations in total value of production and in value of agricultural output followed each other closely.

Although the actual value of Saskatchewan's manufacturing output has risen considerably during the post-war years, it has still constituted only from 7 per cent to 10 per cent of all production value, much the smallest proportion among the older provinces. Mining is Saskatchewan's second primary industry, and construction is relatively less important than in most other provinces.

## 8. Alberta.

Before the second World War, Alberta's economy was also dominated by agriculture when that industry accounted for more than 60 per cent of the province's commodity output. During the period 1949-1951, however, the farming industry's contribution has averaged only about 50 per cent. This drop in the importance of agriculture was the result of the sharp gains in the value of the mining and construction industries. The value of mineral output advanced sharply since 1948, due mainly to the rapid development of Alberta's petroleum resources. Over the last three post-war years the share of the mining industry has averaged 16.4 per cent of the total, compared with 12 per cent in 1938. The contribution of the construction industry rose very rapidly to attain a peak of over 16 per cent in 1950; the industry's share in 1938 was only 3.6 per cent. Manufacturing is of rather secondary importance to Alberta's economy, and during the post-war years, has reverted to about the position it held before the war.

9. British Columbia.

Total value of commodity production in British Columbia rose to \$1,212,254,000 in 1951, a gain of 115 per cent over 1946. Since the end of the war, manufactures have provided about half the province's total output. The five primary industries, forestry, mining, agriculture, fisheries and electric power make substantial contributions to the province's output and reflect the diversified nature of the economy. Construction has also contributed a considerable share in the post-war period.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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

	Newfoundland				Prince Edward Island								
Industry	1949	1950	1951	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,425	65.8	6,268	64.6	10,623	70.8	12,808	67.5	11,554	63.2
Forestry .....	14,416	15,202	17,162	98	1.2	126	1.3	172	1.1	204	1.1	9	0.1
Fisheries .....	n.a.	n.a.	13,500	649	7.9	683	7.0	1,148	7.7	1,869	9.9	1,797	9.8
Trapping .....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	0.1	4	-	3	-	5	-	3	-
Mining .....	17,437	20,124	25,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power ...	1,911	2,199	2,668	260	3.1	266	2.8	364	2.4	401	2.1	399	2.2
Manufactures .....	32,919*	36,712*	53,690	1,132	13.7	1,244	12.8	1,974	13.2	3,022	15.9	3,571	19.5
Construction .....	8,196	8,899	18,457	675	8.2	1,117	11.5	719	4.8	663	3.5	947	5.2
Grand Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,245	100.0	9,708	100.0	15,003	100.0	18,972	100.0	18,280	100.0

Industry	1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	13,327	66.1	13,320	62.6	10,865	58.7	16,579	63.4	16,685	60.6	16,211	56.1	21,403	62.2
Forestry .....	-	-	78	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	0.1
Fisheries .....	2,309	11.4	3,085	14.5	1,880	10.2	2,201	8.4	2,055	7.5	2,556	8.9	2,240	6.5
Trapping .....	14	0.1	19	0.1	9	-	8	-	7	-	6	-	7	-
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power ...	384	1.9	344	1.6	395	2.1	539	2.1	655	2.4	762	2.6	865	2.5
Manufactures .....	3,178	15.8	3,469	16.3	3,849	20.8	4,218	16.1	4,338	15.8	4,284	14.8	5,047	14.7
Construction .....	939	4.7	967	4.5	1,516	8.2	2,603	10.0	3,766	13.7	5,098	17.6	4,830	14.0
Grand Total	20,151	100.0	21,282	100.0	18,514	100.0	26,148	100.0	27,506	100.0	28,917	100.0	34,416	100.0

Nova Scotia

Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	19,244	20.5	15,421	15.7	20,459	13.3	26,320	14.8	25,288	13.5	24,171	13.5
Forestry .....	3,467	3.7	3,818	3.9	4,143	2.7	4,729	2.7	4,419	2.4	5,470	3.0
Fisheries .....	5,324	5.6	5,308	5.4	8,875	5.8	12,828	7.2	14,851	8.0	19,223	10.7
Trapping .....	267	0.3	180	0.2	532	0.3	610	0.3	354	0.2	231	0.1
Mining .....	19,700	21.0	22,953	23.3	24,235	15.8	21,319	11.9	24,649	13.2	23,175	12.9
Electric Power .....	4,855	5.2	5,072	5.1	6,592	4.3	6,945	3.9	7,282	3.9	6,963	3.9
Manufactures .....	31,375	33.4	35,886	36.5	63,616	41.5	84,910	47.6	93,377	50.1	84,358	47.0
Construction .....	9,706	10.3	9,787	9.9	25,021	16.3	20,763	11.6	16,274	8.7	15,954	8.9
Grand Total	93,938	100.0	98,425	100.0	153,473	100.0	178,424	100.0	186,494	100.0	179,545	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	32,071	17.1	18,884	10.0	30,932	13.0	31,236	12.1	31,904	12.3	38,279	12.8
Forestry .....	7,702	4.1	8,466	4.5	7,892	3.3	6,001	2.3	4,939	1.9	9,958	3.3
Fisheries .....	20,560	11.0	15,156	8.0	19,071	8.0	18,691	7.2	21,400	8.2	21,398	7.2
Trapping .....	733	0.4	303	0.2	254	0.1	427	0.2	140	-	285	0.1
Mining .....	25,668	13.7	25,020	13.3	42,788	17.9	45,560	17.7	48,549	18.6	46,957	15.7
Electric Power .....	7,077	3.8	7,193	3.8	7,835	3.3	8,381	3.3	9,548	3.7	11,750	3.9
Manufactures .....	71,739	38.3	84,936	45.1	95,774	40.1	102,294	39.7	97,781	37.6	119,486	39.9
Construction .....	21,754	11.6	28,437	15.1	34,240	14.3	45,257	17.5	46,018	17.7	51,253	17.1
Grand Total	187,304	100.0	188,395	100.0	238,786	100.0	257,847	100.0	260,279	100.0	299,366	100.0

n.a. Not available.

\* Excludes fish processing in 1949 and 1950.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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

New Brunswick												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	13,189	21.4	14,790	21.7	25,126	23.1	31,900	25.8	30,927	23.9	31,021	23.4
Forestry .....	7,394	12.0	7,688	11.3	11,554	10.6	13,760	11.2	14,874	11.5	16,224	12.2
Fisheries .....	1,799	2.9	2,186	3.2	3,649	3.4	5,192	4.2	5,404	4.2	5,477	4.1
Trapping .....	603	1.0	755	1.1	835	0.8	352	0.3	222	0.2	382	0.3
Mining .....	3,323	5.4	3,390	5.0	2,850	2.6	2,974	2.4	3,314	2.5	3,312	2.5
Electric Power .....	3,357	5.4	3,594	5.3	4,248	3.9	4,443	3.6	4,541	3.5	4,870	3.7
Manufactures .....	23,866	38.7	27,041	39.8	53,920	49.7	58,957	47.7	62,258	48.1	63,380	47.8
Construction .....	8,177	13.2	8,554	12.6	6,364	5.9	5,915	4.8	7,922	6.1	8,035	6.0
Grand Total	61,708	100.0	67,998	100.0	108,546	100.0	123,493	100.0	129,462	100.0	132,701	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	35,680	23.0	28,966	16.5	40,304	19.8	40,061	19.4	38,145	17.2	44,216	17.1
Forestry .....	21,196	13.7	26,228	15.0	27,544	13.5	23,216	11.3	19,355	8.7	36,387	14.1
Fisheries .....	7,145	4.6	5,996	3.4	7,885	3.9	6,437	3.1	6,792	3.1	7,588	2.9
Trapping .....	240	0.2	260	0.2	105	0.1	256	0.1	258	0.1	38	-
Mining .....	3,807	2.4	4,598	2.6	5,396	2.6	5,529	2.7	10,862	4.9	7,378	2.9
Electric Power .....	4,867	3.1	5,078	2.9	5,156	2.5	6,255	3.1	7,021	3.2	8,581	3.3
Manufactures .....	67,783	43.7	83,488	47.7	91,404	44.8	91,187	44.2	106,204	47.8	120,595	46.7
Construction .....	14,410	9.3	20,514	11.7	26,176	12.8	33,281	16.1	33,370	15.0	33,482	13.0
Grand Total	155,128	100.0	175,128	100.0	203,970	100.0	206,222	100.0	222,007	100.0	258,265	100.0

Quebec												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	94,057	13.5	105,286	13.6	168,209	10.9	202,336	11.4	209,099	11.3	209,834	12.6
Forestry .....	24,047	3.4	31,843	4.1	51,174	3.3	56,744	3.2	70,122	3.8	81,824	4.9
Fisheries .....	1,714	0.2	1,690	0.2	2,747	0.2	3,879	0.2	3,974	0.2	4,988	0.3
Trapping .....	1,059	0.2	1,081	0.1	3,895	0.2	3,255	0.2	4,325	0.2	3,364	0.2
Mining .....	42,828	6.1	48,561	6.3	69,131	4.5	67,769	3.8	58,621	3.2	59,238	3.6
Electric Power .....	52,930	7.6	56,121	7.3	78,325	5.1	78,805	4.5	86,992	4.7	80,350	4.8
Manufactures .....	428,614	61.5	470,385	60.7	1,059,874	68.6	1,280,098	72.2	1,350,519	73.0	1,149,391	69.2
Construction .....	52,158	7.5	60,007	7.7	110,790	7.2	79,787	4.5	66,713	3.6	72,800	4.4
Grand Total	697,407	100.0	774,974	100.0	1,544,145	100.0	1,772,673	100.0	1,850,365	100.0	1,661,789	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	234,702	13.7	208,860	10.6	291,469	12.4	284,685	11.3	285,604	10.4	375,110	11.4
Forestry .....	97,383	5.7	115,565	5.9	125,023	5.3	113,537	4.5	115,186	4.2	149,767	4.6
Fisheries .....	4,476	0.3	2,767	0.1	3,435	0.2	3,295	0.1	3,200	0.1	3,376	0.1
Trapping .....	5,308	0.3	2,737	0.1	1,866	0.1	1,664	0.1	1,844	0.1	2,350	0.1
Mining .....	55,974	3.3	70,140	3.6	98,686	4.2	101,079	4.0	141,455	5.1	164,881	5.0
Electric Power .....	84,822	5.0	93,855	4.8	96,131	4.1	104,107	4.1	114,301	4.2	129,474	3.9
Manufactures .....	1,125,992	65.8	1,324,398	67.0	1,533,798	65.4	1,651,630	65.5	1,798,320	65.4	2,083,934	63.4
Construction .....	101,329	5.9	156,898	7.9	194,186	8.3	260,825	10.4	287,894	10.5	376,148	11.5
Grand Total	1,709,986	100.0	1,975,220	100.0	2,344,594	100.0	2,520,822	100.0	2,747,804	100.0	3,285,040	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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

Ontario												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	191,897	15.8	190,306	15.1	338,461	14.3	316,633	12.5	352,523	13.5	381,052	15.6
Forestry .....	19,352	1.6	21,086	1.7	31,142	1.3	37,104	1.5	34,119	1.3	42,592	1.7
Fisheries .....	2,851	0.2	2,515	0.2	3,574	0.2	4,704	0.2	4,389	0.2	6,484	0.3
Trapping .....	824	0.1	1,550	0.1	3,965	0.2	4,547	0.2	5,336	0.2	5,088	0.2
Mining .....	119,445	9.8	136,966	10.8	153,898	6.5	136,890	5.4	122,873	4.7	108,845	4.4
Electric Power .....	49,953	4.1	52,100	4.1	71,319	3.0	69,028	2.7	69,259	2.6	72,394	3.0
Manufactures .....	757,621	62.4	791,429	62.6	1,671,130	70.4	1,844,652	73.0	1,930,044	73.7	1,720,938	70.5
Construction .....	73,037	6.0	68,536	5.4	98,442	4.1	112,054	4.5	99,652	3.8	104,201	4.3
Grand Total	1,214,980	100.0	1,264,488	100.0	2,371,931	100.0	2,525,612	100.0	2,618,195	100.0	2,441,594	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	405,074	16.4	395,355	12.9	510,537	14.0	536,273	13.4	547,577	12.1	670,579	12.6
Forestry .....	53,947	2.2	65,256	2.1	78,805	2.2	76,958	1.9	79,659	1.8	88,588	1.7
Fisheries .....	5,597	0.2	4,803	0.2	5,683	0.2	5,497	0.1	6,252	0.1	7,035	0.1
Trapping .....	7,793	0.3	4,602	0.2	5,357	0.1	3,964	0.1	4,097	0.1	5,213	0.1
Mining .....	106,809	4.3	123,910	4.1	136,076	3.7	149,501	3.7	161,670	3.6	178,554	3.3
Electric Power .....	73,547	3.0	79,367	2.6	82,896	2.3	86,256	2.2	106,852	2.4	127,319	2.4
Manufactures .....	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	3,569,400	67.1
Construction .....	163,266	6.6	244,553	8.0	345,060	9.4	439,776	11.0	535,250	11.9	673,352	12.7
Grand Total	2,475,318	100.0	3,053,860	100.0	3,650,422	100.0	4,006,779	100.0	4,509,499	100.0	5,320,040	100.0

Manitoba												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	57,465	42.3	59,820	43.6	131,504	50.6	140,837	51.1	146,838	48.5	138,942	40.5
Forestry .....	603	0.4	941	0.7	1,480	0.6	1,939	0.7	2,003	0.7	2,400	0.9
Fisheries .....	1,307	1.0	1,228	0.9	2,727	1.0	3,428	1.2	2,830	0.9	3,418	1.3
Trapping .....	509	0.4	583	0.4	2,596	1.0	2,251	0.8	2,689	0.9	3,728	1.4
Mining .....	13,569	10.0	10,969	8.0	7,380	2.8	7,753	2.8	7,803	2.6	7,691	2.9
Electric Power .....	7,851	5.8	8,393	6.1	9,832	3.8	10,365	3.8	10,842	3.6	11,130	4.1
Manufactures .....	48,308	35.5	48,811	35.5	94,857	36.5	99,147	35.9	120,340	39.7	117,775	43.8
Construction .....	6,230	4.6	6,569	4.8	9,545	3.7	10,054	3.7	9,303	3.1	13,766	5.1
Grand Total	135,842	100.0	137,314	100.0	259,921	100.0	275,774	100.0	302,648	100.0	268,850	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	139,846	44.4	151,195	43.2	227,490	48.7	203,453	44.1	184,430	38.7	240,506	43.1
Forestry .....	3,732	1.2	4,106	1.2	3,610	0.8	4,160	0.9	5,297	1.1	6,645	1.2
Fisheries .....	3,304	1.1	3,477	1.0	3,181	0.7	2,821	0.6	3,880	0.8	4,263	0.8
Trapping .....	5,012	1.6	2,296	0.7	3,932	0.8	2,545	0.6	2,942	0.6	3,393	0.6
Mining .....	8,241	2.6	8,857	2.5	17,050	3.7	14,638	3.2	19,259	4.0	20,804	3.7
Electric Power .....	12,001	3.8	12,650	3.6	13,250	2.8	14,911	3.2	16,947	3.6	18,443	3.3
Manufactures .....	122,781	39.0	139,374	39.8	157,426	33.7	167,335	36.2	177,051	37.2	192,849	34.5
Construction .....	19,936	6.3	27,858	8.0	40,883	8.8	51,509	11.2	66,709	14.0	71,271	12.8
Grand Total	314,853	100.0	349,813	100.0	466,822	100.0	461,372	100.0	476,515	100.0	558,174	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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

Saskatchewan												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	80,144	69.9	173,189	81.9	369,452	85.8	264,788	78.1	445,123	85.5	257,321	77.7
Forestry .....	297	0.2	240	0.1	889	0.2	965	0.3	1,867	0.4	1,562	0.5
Fisheries .....	250	0.2	229	0.1	384	0.1	773	0.2	1,032	0.2	882	0.3
Trapping .....	538	0.5	590	0.3	2,245	0.5	1,986	0.6	2,776	0.5	1,500	0.4
Mining .....	6,038	5.3	4,814	2.3	10,544	2.4	20,477	6.1	16,204	3.1	17,098	5.2
Electric Power .....	4,020	3.5	4,331	2.0	4,990	1.2	5,190	1.5	5,551	1.1	5,771	1.7
Manufactures .....	16,143	14.1	20,283	9.6	33,934	7.9	37,895	11.2	40,833	7.8	38,275	11.6
Construction .....	7,208	6.3	7,773	3.7	8,124	1.9	6,766	2.0	7,131	1.4	8,649	2.6
Grand Total	114,638	100.0	211,449	100.0	430,562	100.0	338,840	100.0	520,517	100.0	331,058	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	292,232	77.2	343,259	77.0	465,422	77.8	484,406	79.2	393,388	73.9	705,271	80.8
Forestry .....	2,292	0.6	2,216	0.5	1,747	0.3	2,109	0.4	3,422	0.6	3,083	0.4
Fisheries .....	729	0.2	484	0.1	513	0.1	521	0.1	718	0.1	910	0.1
Trapping .....	2,677	0.7	1,449	0.3	2,345	0.4	1,992	0.3	1,971	0.4	1,985	0.2
Mining .....	21,930	5.8	29,512	6.6	44,850	7.5	31,851	5.2	26,938	5.1	38,723	4.4
Electric Power .....	6,338	1.7	7,711	1.7	8,204	1.4	8,851	1.5	10,027	1.9	11,058	1.3
Manufactures .....	38,460	10.1	41,481	9.3	45,054	7.5	47,357	7.7	49,495	9.3	61,089	7.0
Construction .....	13,856	3.7	19,742	4.5	29,744	5.0	34,510	5.6	46,383	8.7	50,430	5.8
Grand Total	378,514	100.0	445,854	100.0	597,879	100.0	611,597	100.0	532,342	100.0	872,549	100.0

Alberta												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	126,420	64.7	119,450	61.6	259,749	67.2	186,755	58.3	258,301	63.5	179,091	54.2
Forestry .....	1,112	0.6	1,414	0.7	2,314	0.6	2,478	0.8	2,140	0.5	2,907	0.9
Fisheries .....	262	0.1	196	0.1	213	0.1	393	0.1	465	0.1	742	0.2
Trapping .....	506	0.3	737	0.4	5,163	1.3	3,503	1.1	3,313	0.8	2,068	0.6
Mining .....	24,010	12.3	24,959	12.9	38,162	9.9	39,661	12.4	40,162	9.9	41,713	12.6
Electric Power .....	5,253	2.7	5,543	2.9	6,686	1.7	7,726	2.4	7,995	2.0	8,227	2.5
Manufactures .....	30,756	15.7	32,618	16.8	57,480	14.8	65,797	20.5	77,416	19.0	78,548	23.8
Construction .....	7,011	3.6	8,988	4.6	16,908	4.4	14,262	4.4	16,981	4.2	17,015	5.2
Grand Total	195,330	100.0	193,905	100.0	386,675	100.0	320,575	100.0	406,773	100.0	330,311	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	248,804	58.9	286,080	59.6	389,090	59.5	349,455	52.4	322,320	45.5	509,032	53.8
Forestry .....	4,643	1.1	4,537	1.0	6,675	1.0	5,862	0.9	7,202	1.0	9,445	1.0
Fisheries .....	600	0.1	449	0.1	375	0.1	342	0.1	437	0.1	544	0.1
Trapping .....	2,974	0.7	1,538	0.3	2,702	0.4	1,927	0.3	1,889	0.3	2,531	0.3
Mining .....	47,634	11.3	54,960	11.5	76,930	11.7	106,806	16.0	122,543	17.3	151,554	16.0
Electric Power .....	9,011	2.1	9,708	2.0	10,947	1.7	11,961	1.8	13,863	2.0	16,591	1.7
Manufactures .....	83,735	19.8	89,290	18.6	107,124	16.4	114,681	17.2	123,893	17.5	141,650	15.0
Construction .....	25,171	6.0	33,242	6.9	60,370	9.2	75,169	11.3	115,759	16.3	114,092	12.1
Grand Total	422,572	100.0	479,804	100.0	654,213	100.0	666,203	100.0	707,906	100.0	945,439	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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

British Columbia*												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	27,758	12.1	25,980	11.2	38,107	8.0	50,743	9.2	54,154	10.2	64,603	12.2
Forestry .....	32,607	14.3	27,406	11.8	35,755	7.6	38,703	7.0	45,426	8.5	49,933	9.5
Fisheries .....	8,669	3.8	7,891	3.4	18,415	3.9	15,644	2.8	17,333	3.3	21,201	4.0
Trapping .....	653	0.3	895	0.4	1,655	0.4	1,576	0.3	2,306	0.4	2,718	0.5
Mining .....	42,207	18.5	39,724	17.1	52,750	11.2	41,816	7.6	34,352	6.5	36,615	6.9
Electric Power .....	13,748	6.0	14,338	6.2	17,864	3.8	17,806	3.2	16,798	3.2	19,737	3.7
Manufactures .....	90,472	39.6	103,263	44.5	272,926	57.7	341,699	62.0	337,137	63.4	307,955	58.2
Construction .....	12,459	5.4	12,375	5.4	35,003	7.4	43,274	7.9	24,115	4.5	26,599	5.0
Grand Total	228,573	100.0	231,872	100.0	472,475	100.0	551,261	100.0	531,621	100.0	529,361	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	66,298	11.8	64,055	8.7	73,870	8.5	73,025	8.7	63,457	6.5	81,039	6.7
Forestry .....	58,965	10.5	91,888	12.5	109,612	12.7	100,196	11.9	131,063	13.5	163,205	13.5
Fisheries .....	21,372	3.8	22,355	3.0	32,644	3.8	27,251	3.2	36,345	3.7	40,638	3.3
Trapping .....	2,894	0.5	1,617	0.2	1,507	0.2	835	0.1	950	0.1	1,589	0.1
Mining .....	50,200	8.9	82,092	11.2	110,713	12.8	88,660	10.6	91,954	9.4	122,467	10.1
Electric Power .....	22,256	3.9	15,922	2.2	23,554	2.7	26,189	3.1	31,050	3.2	36,003	3.0
Manufactures .....	293,353	52.1	388,702	52.8	417,601	48.2	409,665	48.8	479,606	49.3	592,449	48.9
Construction .....	48,009	8.5	68,781	9.4	96,382	11.1	114,360	13.6	138,685	14.3	174,864	14.4
Grand Total	563,347	100.0	735,412	100.0	865,883	100.0	840,181	100.0	973,110	100.0	1,212,254	100.0

Yukon and Northwest Territories*												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Fisheries .....	5	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	115	2.5
Trapping .....	1,607	37.6	1,543	21.6	2,912	30.2	3,496	44.7	2,665	51.9	2,413	51.8
Mining .....	2,568	60.1	5,397	75.5	6,327	65.7	3,958	50.6	2,087	40.6	1,429	30.7
Electric Power .....	94	2.2	105	1.5	125	1.3	125	1.6	99	1.9	181	3.9
Manufactures .....	n.a.		92	1.3	263	2.7	238	3.0	231	5.5	518	11.1
Construction .....	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Grand Total	4,274	100.0	7,142	100.0	9,630	100.0	7,819	100.0	5,135	100.0	4,656	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Fisheries .....	293	4.6	150	2.3	387	4.0	549	4.3	612	3.6	535	3.0
Trapping .....	3,428	54.2	2,032	31.2	2,102	21.9	1,679	13.3	1,109	6.5	2,400	13.2
Mining .....	1,951	30.8	3,450	52.9	6,272	65.4	9,155	72.4	13,974	82.0	13,530	74.7
Electric Power .....	248	3.9	366	5.6	451	4.7	651	5.2	777	4.6	890	4.9
Manufactures .....	409	6.5	525	8.0	380	4.0	605	4.8	569	3.3	759	4.2
Construction .....	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Grand Total	6,329	100.0	6,523	100.0	9,592	100.0	12,639	100.0	17,041	100.0	18,114	100.0

n.a. Not available.

\* Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia, 1938-1951. 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	8,527	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	15,613	7,170
1949 .....	9,686	198.3	199.6	16,462	7,761
1950 .....	10,559	211.2	211.5	18,203	8,311
1951 .....	12,934	240.2	226.5	21,450	9,676
1952 .....		226.0	232.9	23,011	10,743

	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	5,181 (1)	3,174	3,118	2,449
1951 .....	14,009	5,255	4,085	3,914	2,901
1952 .....	14,430	5,329	4,030	4,301	3,733

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

\*\* Source: For the years 1946-1951 data are published in "The Labour Force Nov. 1945-Mar. 1952", D.B.S. (1) Due to flood conditions, estimates for Manitoba for June, 1950, were based on previous experience rather than direct survey. Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1951

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 1951, produced about 36 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. Wood-cutting 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 was decided to deduct it 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.

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.

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 production (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.

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-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. 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 1951, the version of the Construction Section of the Bureau. A new series for the industry, beginning in 1951 is now available and in order not to destroy continuity, efforts will be made to extend the new series backwards on the revised basis and to estimate net value data and a provincial distribution for as many years as possible.





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