

2.—Net Value of Production in Canada, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Classification	1938	1939
	\$	\$
Trapping— Fur production (wild life).....	6,572,824	7,919,412
Mineral Production.....	374,415,674	393,232,044
Electric Light and Power.....	142,320,725	149,863,892
TOTALS, PRIMARY PRODUCTION.....	1,545,486,803	1,703,183,445
SECONDARY PRODUCTION		
Construction.....	176,661,077	183,706,338
Custom and Repair.....	99,086,100	96,652,386
Manufactures—		
Vegetable products.....	267,471,208	292,129,840
Animal products.....	118,950,278	122,821,410
Textiles.....	159,978,801	181,927,898
Wood and paper.....	277,002,267	303,662,441
Iron and steel.....	261,639,134	275,774,796
Non-ferrous metals.....	164,692,324	155,808,806
Non-metallic minerals.....	74,967,075	85,511,631
Chemicals.....	80,506,965	89,046,832
Miscellaneous.....	23,078,726	24,368,247
Totals, Manufactures¹.....	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901
TOTALS, SECONDARY PRODUCTION.....	1,704,033,955	1,811,410,625
Less duplications in manufactures ¹	274,847,304	290,637,497
Grand Totals.....	2,974,673,454	3,223,956,573

¹ The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts that were deducted in computing total production. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries that may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes.

Relative Importance of the Branches of Production.—Due to the greater increase in agricultural production, the ascendancy of manufactures as the chief factor in commodity production was not so marked in 1939. The output of agriculture was 26·2 p.c. against 24·9 p.c. in 1938. The relative share of manufactures was reduced from 48·0 p.c. in the preceding year to 47·5 p.c. Eliminating the duplicated items, also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated, the output of manufactures not elsewhere stated (*n.e.s.*) was 38·5 p.c. of the net total compared with 38·8 p.c. in 1938. Mining retained third place, contributing 12·2 p.c. of the grand total. Forestry operations produced 8·4 p.c. of the net revenue, while construction and electric power contributed 5·7 p.c. and 4·7 p.c., respectively, retaining their ranks of the preceding year. Custom and repair, fisheries and trapping followed in the order named.

Section 2.—Provincial Distribution of Production 1939, as Compared with 1938

Each of the provinces recorded gain in 1939 compared with 1938. The striking feature was the marked recovery in the production of Saskatchewan, the net value rising from \$137,000,000 to \$226,000,000, a gain of no less than 65 p.c. The estimate of net agricultural production was \$183,000,000 contrasting with the low level of \$98,000,000 in the preceding year. Aside from the pronounced gain in Saskatchewan, due in part to more favourable climatic conditions, the greatest relative gain was recorded for Quebec. The advance in that province was from \$764,000,000 to