

#### 4.—Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1947 and 1948—concluded

Year and Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
1948	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	225,449,000	468,352,000	388,420,000	65,755,000	—
Forestry.....	13,550,145	7,077,168	16,686,501	271,737,240	106,467
Fisheries.....	5,414,583	1,282,437	636,352	53,653,431	930,373
Trapping.....	3,931,845	2,344,846	2,702,049	1,506,933	2,102,419
Mining.....	21,861,157	44,998,172	80,931,360	129,984,244	6,272,195
Electric power.....	13,250,448	8,147,134	10,946,786	23,554,184	451,111
Construction.....	40,883,000	29,744,000	60,370,000	96,382,000	—
Custom and repair.....	16,863,000	12,993,000	15,175,000	25,090,000	—
Manufactures.....	157,646,732	45,053,786	107,134,881	417,675,306	379,525
Less duplication <sup>1</sup> .....	14,749,203	5,476,671	14,010,583	201,687,632	106,467
<b>Totals, 1948.....</b>	<b>484,100,707</b>	<b>614,515,972</b>	<b>668,992,346</b>	<b>883,650,706</b>	<b>10,135,623</b>

<sup>1</sup> Duplication between agriculture and forestry, as well as duplication under manufactures (see pp. 333-334). <sup>2</sup> None reported.

#### Leading Branches of Production in Canada and Each Province, 1948.\*

*Canada.*—Surveying the relative importance of the nine groups in Canada as a whole and the change in the industrial structure from the pre-war period, the marked expansion in manufacturing operations is the outstanding feature. The increase during the period was 246 p.c., the contribution in 1948 at 53 p.c. being greater than any other two groups. The relative position of agriculture was maintained at about 21 p.c., the advances in Manitoba and Saskatchewan contributing to the recent standing. Construction and forestry with increases of 370 p.c. and 338 p.c. showed increases greater than the industrial output as a whole.

*Maritime Provinces.*—It is readily apparent that farming is the predominant source of income in Prince Edward Island, accounting for 56 p.c. of the net value of production for that Province in 1948. The role of the industry, however, was not so relatively important as in the pre-war year of 1938, when agriculture produced 61 p.c. of the net output of the Province. During the eleven-year period, fisheries, construction and manufactures showed percentage increases greater than the entire net output of the Island Province. Manufactures was the group of greatest relative importance in Nova Scotia, the output having been more than doubled in the period under review. Fisheries, construction and forestry also bettered their position in relation to the net value of production in the Province. The output of New Brunswick showed a gain of 218 p.c. over 1938, mainly due to marked increases in forestry, fisheries and manufactures.

*Quebec.*—The production of manufactures amounted in 1948 to 63 p.c. of the net output of Quebec compared with 59 p.c. during 1938. The increase during the period was 258 p.c., compared with a gain of 234 p.c. in the net output of the Province as a whole. Forestry and construction were also prominent in the marked advance of the period, contributing 16 p.c. and 8 p.c., respectively. Each of the nine main industrial groups achieved important advances over the pre-war year but percentage increases, greater than the provincial aggregate were registered by three branches only. Agriculture produced 12 p.c. compared with 13 p.c. in the earlier year.

\* This analysis takes no account of the deductions for the elimination of duplication between different groups.