

Section 4.—Distribution of Commodity Production in Each Province

Atlantic Provinces.—Available figures for the Province of Newfoundland, which has come into the Canadian picture for 1949 and 1950, show that the manufacturing industries lead in net value of production. Those industries are dominated by the forest and fisheries resources of the Province, the pulp and paper industry being in first place. Unfortunately, no information is available regarding the fish-processing industry and its position in the economy of the Province cannot be evaluated. Nor is any information available regarding the primary fisheries industry, which is undoubtedly of great importance.

The net value of commodity production in Prince Edward Island rose from \$8,244,000 in 1938 to \$29,063,000 in 1950, a considerable increase, although slightly below the Canadian average. Prince Edward Island's economy is still mainly agricultural; fisheries, manufacturing and construction constitute the bulk of the non-agricultural output.

Value of production for Nova Scotia increased by over 178 p.c. during the period, from \$93,938,000 in 1938 to \$261,640,000 in 1950. Manufacturing output expanded very rapidly during the War and, in recent years, has contributed about 40 p.c. of the Province's commodity production. Mining and agriculture have been the 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. Construction was at a high level in the post-war period, contributing more than 17 p.c. of total production in 1949 and 1950.

New Brunswick's net value of production rose from \$61,708,000 in 1938 to \$225,128,000 in 1950. Manufacturing industries provided somewhat less than one-half of this total during most years. Agriculture and forestry are the main primary activities. Agriculture contributed more than 20 p.c. 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 War, accounting for nearly 15 p.c. of the value of output in 1950, compared with 6 p.c. in 1945.

Quebec.—Net 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, contributing over 70 p.c. of all value of production during some war years, and more than 65 p.c. 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 p.c. 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 p.c. of total value in 1949 and 1950, compared with 7.5 p.c. in 1938.

Ontario.—In Ontario, the net value of production for 1950 was nearly four times the 1938 value. The Ontario economy is largely dominated by manufactures, which were responsible for over 70 p.c. of value of production during the war years and for about 68 p.c. in subsequent years. This compares with a