

### 3.—Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis, by Province, 1947, 1950, 1953 and 1955-57—concluded

Province or Territory	1955		1956		1957	
	Net Value	P.C. of Total	Net Value	P.C. of Total	Net Value	P.C. of Total
	\$		\$		\$	
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	190,913,405	1.2	212,599,766	1.2	193,131,311	1.1
Prince Edward Island.....	37,364,580	0.2	39,259,756	0.2	35,297,793	0.2
Nova Scotia.....	343,263,556	2.2	380,581,711	2.1	396,076,551	2.2
New Brunswick.....	289,916,350	1.8	319,005,440	1.8	296,607,784	1.6
Quebec.....	4,154,735,222	26.4	4,543,081,302	25.7	4,628,986,997	26.0
Ontario.....	6,426,947,022	40.8	7,069,995,790	39.9	7,541,109,610	42.3
Manitoba.....	585,219,522	3.7	687,187,638	4.0	637,187,825	3.6
Saskatchewan.....	837,778,719	5.3	1,030,085,152	5.8	760,334,636	4.2
Alberta.....	1,278,233,313	8.1	1,512,127,462	8.5	1,438,426,795	8.1
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	1,587,990,127	10.1	1,875,455,712	10.6	1,867,322,479	10.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup> ..	36,893,569	0.2	32,179,158	0.2	30,416,973	0.2
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>15,769,255,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,701,558,887</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,824,898,754</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes agriculture.  
with British Columbia.

<sup>2</sup> Construction figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included

The chart on p. 743, calculated by using the formula for compound interest and the years 1947 and 1957 only, shows graphically the compounded average annual rates of growth for industries and for provinces for the decade 1947-57. According to this calculation, the average annual rate of growth in the total net value of commodity production was just over 8 p.c. Construction, indicative of heavy new investment expenditures, reflected the sharpest growth rate (+15 p.c.), while trapping (-4 p.c.) was the only industry to decline over the period. Agriculture showed no change. Mining, reflecting the substantial increases in petroleum, natural gas, uranium and iron ore production, had an average rate of growth of nearly 13 p.c. Electric power and manufactures also showed rates of growth that exceeded the total whereas fisheries and forestry were below the average. The compounded annual rates of growth of the provinces varied between 4 p.c. and 10 p.c. over the decade. Alberta, reflecting the effects of the sharp expansion in oil and gas production, had the highest rate of growth (10 p.c.), and Saskatchewan's rate was the lowest, indicating the province's dependence on the fortunes of agriculture. Over the decade, the annual rates for Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia ranged between 8 and 9 p.c. New Brunswick, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia recorded rates of growth between 4 p.c. and 7 p.c.

**Developments in 1957 Compared with 1956.**—The net value of Canadian commodity production reached the record total of \$17,825,000,000 in 1957, only slightly above the 1956 total of \$17,702,000,000. There were both gains and losses among the industries. Construction increased by 11 p.c., mining and electric power each by 7 p.c. and manufacturing by 2 p.c. Agriculture showed the sharpest of the losses, its net value of output being down more than 23 p.c. Forestry decreased by 13 p.c., and fisheries and trapping each by 11 p.c.

Commodity production in the different provinces in 1957 is analysed in the following paragraphs.

*Newfoundland.*—The net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to \$193,000,000 in 1957, constituting just over 1 p.c. of the Canadian total. This amount represented a decline of 9 p.c. from the 1956 value level, a decline apparent in all industries except electric power. Manufacturing, the principal commodity-producing industry in Newfoundland, accounts for approximately 30 p.c. of commodity net value. Other major industries, in order of relative importance, are construction, mining, forestry, and fishing; recently mining has been increasing its share of the provincial total largely as a result of the Labrador iron ore output.