

of output all but doubled between 1947 and 1955 and increased another 21.3 p.c. by 1960. Among the primary industries, mining showed the greatest absolute increase, advancing from \$402,539,000 to \$1,470,407,000, or by 265.3 p.c. Electric power followed, rising 242.7 p.c. in the same comparison and reflecting a substantial increase in installed generating capacity during the period. However, the great activity experienced by the construction industry all across the country during these years resulted in that industry showing the largest proportionate gain of all the major commodity-producing industries in the 1947-60 comparison; its net value of output rose by 277.4 p.c. from \$963,100,000 to \$3,634,633,000, although the 1960 figure was slightly lower than those for 1957, 1958 and 1959. Manufactures advanced steadily throughout the period, except for slight decreases in 1954 and 1958, reaching a total of \$10,517,333,000 in 1960, a figure 145.0 p.c. above that of 1947.

The shift in relative importance of primary and secondary production during the 1947-60 period is noteworthy. In the earlier year primary production represented 34.4 p.c. of the total net value of Canadian production and secondary output 65.6 p.c.; by 1960 the proportions were 26.4 p.c. and 73.6 p.c., respectively. Internally, agriculture's share of the total net value dropped from 20.1 p.c. to 10.4 p.c. and the relative importance of construction increased from 12.0 p.c. to 18.9 p.c. The contribution of manufacturing remained fairly steady at from 53.6 p.c. to 54.7 p.c.

Tables 11 and 12 show the long-term growth of net output of the commodity-producing industries, by industry and by province. The classification of establishments was revised for the year 1960 in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Catalogue No. 12-501) and the figures for net value of production in certain industries for that year are not comparable with those for previous years. Manufacturing and mining are particularly affected by this revision, although there will be minor changes in forestry and agriculture. Although it is planned to carry the revisions back to 1957, all tabulations had not been completed for the earlier years at the time of writing and for that reason the data shown in the following tables for years previous to 1960 are on the unrevised basis; revised data for mining are included in a footnote to Table 11. It is not expected that the classification changes will have any significant effect on historical comparisons.

11.—Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis, by Industry, 1947, 1950, 1953 and 1958-60

NOTE.—Net production represents total value under a particular heading, less the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and supplies consumed in the production process. Data for fisheries and trapping represent total value.

Industry	1947		1950		1953	
	Net Value	P.C. of Total	Net Value	P.C. of Total	Net Value	P.C. of Total
	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
Primary Industries¹	2,755,988	34.4	3,442,121	31.5	4,165,603	28.3
Agriculture ¹	1,607,815	20.1	1,886,930	17.2	2,264,297	15.4
Forestry ²	439,029	5.5	487,120	4.5	558,335	3.8
Fisheries.....	57,517	0.7	82,191	0.8	89,833	0.6
Trapping.....	16,843	0.2	15,204	0.1	13,221	0.1
Mining.....	402,539	5.0	657,329	6.0	790,597	5.4
Electric power.....	232,245	2.9	313,347	2.9	449,321	3.0
Secondary Industries	5,255,156	65.6	7,486,758	68.5	10,547,069	71.7
Manufactures.....	4,282,056	53.6	5,942,058	54.4	7,993,069	54.3
Construction.....	963,100	12.0	1,544,700	14.1	2,554,000	17.4
Totals	8,011,144	100.0	10,928,879	100.0	14,712,673	100.0

For footnotes, see end of table.