

reflecting the strength in the transportation equipment industry. Wood products, with greater strength appearing toward the end of the year, advanced by 5 p.c., as did electrical apparatus and supplies; the latter group was particularly influenced by higher refrigerator and appliance output. Non-metallic mineral products moved up slightly but non-ferrous metal products showed little change.

Non-durable manufacturing showed a gain of 4½ p.c. over 1962, with all major groups contributing. Leather products gained only marginally, tobacco and printing and publishing by about 2 p.c., and other increases ranged from 3 p.c. in paper products and foods and beverages to 13 p.c. in rubber products. Solid gains of 7 p.c. to 9 p.c. were recorded in chemicals, textiles and petroleum products, and clothing gained about 5 p.c.

Mining showed a smaller gain in 1963 than in 1962, reflecting weaknesses in metals; with the exception of iron ore, all major metals showed declines of up to about 5 p.c. in nickel, gold and lead. However, the fuels component of mining continued to expand with good gains in all three industries—coal, crude petroleum and natural gas—and asbestos, among the non-metals, was up by more than 2 p.c.

Among the service-producing industries, the transportation, storage and communication group advanced 7 p.c. Storage and transportation, influenced by record wheat movements, showed increases of 18 p.c. and 8 p.c., respectively, and shipping and pipelines increased by more than 10 p.c. Railways, with a 7-p.c. advance, accounted for about two fifths of the gain in transportation. Wholesale and retail trade each gained 4 p.c. over 1962. Growth was widespread at the retail level, with a particularly strong advance in farm implement dealer sales. Motor vehicle dealers and garages and filling stations were also among the more rapidly expanding components. Public administration and defence showed little change in 1963, expansion in the provincial component being offset by declines in the other two components. The remaining service-producing industry groups increased at rates slightly above their long-term trends.

**1.—Gross National Product, in Current and Constant (1949) Dollars, 1927-63**

Year	Millions of Current Dollars	Millions of Constant (1949) Dollars	Year	Millions of Current Dollars	Millions of Constant (1949) Dollars
1927	5,549	8,270	1947	13,165	15,446
1928	6,046	9,037	1948	15,120	15,735
1929	6,134	9,061	1949	16,343	16,343
1930	5,728	8,679	1950	18,006	17,471
1931	4,699	7,567	1951	21,170	18,547
1932	3,827	6,798	1952	23,995	20,027
1933	3,510	6,359	1953	25,020	20,794
1934	3,984	7,127	1954	24,871	20,186
1935	4,315	7,678	1955	27,132	21,920
1936	4,653	8,022	1956	30,585	23,811
1937	5,257	8,820	1957	31,909	24,117
1938	5,278	8,871	1958	32,894	24,397
1939	5,636	9,536	1959	34,915	25,242
1940	6,743	10,911	1960 <sup>r</sup>	36,287	25,849
1941	8,328	12,486	1961 <sup>r</sup>	37,391	26,466
1942	10,327	14,816	1962 <sup>r</sup>	40,339	28,083
1943	11,088	15,357	1963	43,007	29,380
1944	11,850	15,927			
1945	11,835	15,652			
1946	11,850	15,251			