			1	1	,	1	1		<u></u>
Industry	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Agriculture. Forestry Fishing and trapping. Mining ¹ . Manufacturing ² . Construction. Electric power and gas utilities	141.7 143.4 111.6 212.3 145.1 165.7 204.9	117.5 130.5 105.5 227.8 142.9 174.7 220.3	$125.1 \\ 115.6 \\ 117.8 \\ 227.0 \\ 140.7 \\ 178.4 \\ 239.1$	125.2 130.6 105.9 251.1 149.8 170.7 268.7	128.0 141.8 104.1 253.3 149.3 163.0 298.0	116.0 130.8 115.7 266.9 153.0 168.4 317.7	134.7 140.5 130.4 287.4 164.9 171.0 337.7	147.6 149.4 125.2 294.4 173.9 173.6 367.4	140.3 159.3 123.6 326.5 188.2 190.4 405.6
Transportation, storage and com- munication	$\begin{array}{r} 149.2 \\ 144.2 \\ 141.5 \\ 158.9 \end{array}$	149.5 144.6 150.9 163.7 130.6	146.6 147.4 156.1 171.3	160.6 156.4 163.5 175.0 141.4	163.9 156.6 169.5 177.8 147.4	172.1 158.2 175.5 183.9 152.2	179.2 166.8 182.9 187.9	192.0 173.2 194.5 188.1 165.0	209.3 183.8 203.0 189.8 171.0
Real Domestic Product	147.7	147.0	148.9	156.5	158.5	161.4	171.4	180.2	190.8

11.—Quantity Indexes of Real Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry of Origin, 1946-64—concluded

¹Contract drilling (excluding drilling for oil and gas) is not included here but is included in the total "Real Domestic Product". ² Repair service establishments classified to manufacturing are not included here but are included in the total "Real Domestic Product".

Industrial Expansion, 1946-64.-Although all the major industry groups expanded during 1946-64, development was not uniform throughout the period. Three important types of factors affecting the expansionary paths of industries were in evidence at some point during the period. The first may be described as some special factor at work in a particular industry, the effects of which would be most noticeable in that industry-for example, the demand for uranium which had an important influence on the mining industry during the latter half of the 1950's; the opening up of new mineral resources such as the iron ore mines in Quebec-Labrador; and certain technological innovations such as the development of synthetic materials or television. The second type of factor is much more general in its effects and in its causes. Such factors as increased demand for consumer goods resulting from a rising standard of living and a growing population, shifts in world trading patterns or shortages causing increased demand for export goods; the surge of investment activity associated with replacement cycles; attempts to broaden the base of economic activity through investment in research, social overhead capital, education, improved management and marketing techniques, or a more efficient production process (or a confluence of all these factors) appear to lie at the root of such postwar expansions as the investment boom of the mid-1950's or the rapid expansion in production immediately following the Second World War. The third type of factor would be some unique and far-reaching event, of which the Korean War might serve as a conspicuous example.

All three factors, jointly or in turn, have reacted on the various industries resulting in the upswings in aggregate production. The percentage growth of each of the main industrial groups in the 1946-64 period was as follows:—

Industry	P.C.	Industry	P.C.
Agriculture Forestry	1.6	Trade Finance, insurance and real	4.0
Fishing and trapping Mining	1.8 8.8	Public administration and de-	5.0
Manufacturing	3.9	fence Community, recreation, busi-	4.2
Construction Electric power and gas utilities.	5.2 9.6	ness and personal service	3.6
Transportation, storage and communication	4.5	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	4.1