

RECORD PRODUCTION IN 1950: The net value of commodity production in Canada in 1950 reached an all-time peak figure of \$10,562,000,000 more than a per cent greater than 1949's total of \$9,686,000,000, and almost twice as large as the 1945 value of \$5,900,000,000. On a per capita basis the net value climbed to \$784 in 1950 from \$734 in 1949, and \$489 in 1945. Higher price levels, the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods both in Canada and abroad and the record investment in housing, plant and equipment all contributed to the advance.

Primary production -- agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining, and electric power -- accounted for a net production value of \$3,336,164,000 in 1950 as compared with \$3,288,831,000 in 1949, and \$2,067,744,000 in 1945, while secondary production -- manufactures and construction -- had a net value of \$7,226,123,000 as compared with \$6,397,215,000 in 1949, and \$3,832,274,000 in 1945. Primary production accounted for 31.6 per cent of the 1950 aggregate, down from 34.0 in 1949 and 35.0 in 1945. On the other hand, the contribution of secondary production rose in proportion to 68.4 per cent, up from 66.0 in 1949, and 65.0 in 1945.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remained by far Canada's leading primary industry, accounting for \$1,886,766,000 of the 1950 value, down from \$2,019,279,000 in 1949, but substantially above the 1945 total of \$1,269,362,000. Net value for mining climbed to \$657,329,000 from \$570,215,000 in 1949, and \$299,118,000 in 1945. The net value of forestry rose to \$381,326,000 from \$346,455,000 in 1949, and \$202,913,000 in 1945, while the net value of electric power advanced to \$313,347,000 from \$270,127,000 in 1949 and \$210,007,000 in 1945. The net value of fisheries was boosted to \$82,191,000 from \$67,458,000 in 1949 and \$64,339,000 in 1945, and the total for trapping was \$15,204,000, slightly under the \$15,297,000 for 1949, and substantially below the \$21,505,000-total for 1945.

Manufacturing constituted the bulk of secondary production with a net value of \$5,942,000,000 as compared with \$5,331,000,000 in 1949 and \$3,564,000,000 in 1945. Construction advanced in net value to \$1,284,000,000 from \$1,067,000,000 in 1949, and \$268,000,000 in 1945.

All provinces except Saskatchewan shared in varying proportions in the rise in net value of production in 1950 over the preceding year. Ontario, leader among the provinces, had a total of \$4,507,302,000 as compared with \$4,006,778,000 in the preceding year, followed by Quebec at \$2,752,445,000 compared with \$2,520,822,000. British Columbia was next in order at \$971,879,000 compared with \$840,181,000, and Alberta fourth at \$712,070,000 compared with \$66,203,000.

EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS: There were more persons of 14 years of age and over employed in 1951 than a decade earlier in each of the 11 main classes of Canadian industry except agriculture and fishing and trapping, the Bureau of Statistics has reported in a 1951 Census bulletin detailing the labour force population by industry and sex for Canada and the provinces. The number of persons employed in agriculture dropped by 255,044 or nearly 24 per cent from 1,082,074 in 1941 to 827,030, while the number of those engaged in fishing and trapping was down slightly from 50,898 to 50,579.

Largest numerical increase in the 10-year period was in the number of persons employed in manufacturing, which increased by 391,147 or over 40 per cent from 969,515 to 1,360,662. Second largest gain was in the services group, which rose by 283,891 or nearly 36 per cent from 793,574 to 1,077,465, while the third largest was in the number of persons in trade, which rose by 241,806 or 52 per cent from 464,962 to 706,768.

The total labour force increased by 1,000,202 or almost 26 per cent during the decade from 4,195,951 (excluding the Armed Services) in the nine provinces in 1941 to 5,286,153 in the 10 provinces in 1951. At the same time the total population rose by about 22 per cent.

Between 1941 and 1951 the proportion of the total labour force employed in agriculture dropped from close to 26 per cent to less than 16 per cent, while the proportion employed in manufacturing increased from 23 per cent to almost 26 per cent.

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1/4 TIMES AROUND WORLD: On Board HMCS Crusader off Korea, December 29 -- When the records were checked recently by officers of this Canadian destroyer, it was noted that she had steamed 31,000 nautical miles during her first six months of Korean patrol duty -- a distance approaching one and a half times around the world.

Two outstanding accomplishments during the period were the complete destruction of a locomotive and 13 railway cars on an east coast section of a North Korean railway and of a four-gun coastal battery on the west coast. On Christmas Eve, the Crusader had been on Korean duty for seven months.

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11 MONTHS' CHEQUES \$112 BILLION: Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres rose five per cent in November over the same month last year, and the cumulative total for the first 11 months of 1952 climbed to a new peak for the period. Transactions in November amounted to \$11,308,433,000 as compared with \$10,736,949,000 in November last year, bringing the total for the January-November period to \$112,790,163,000 as against \$102,050,337,000 a year earlier.