

million dollars. This figure includes in addition to the total dollar value of production contracts awarded, expenditures for expansion of industrial capacity aggregating seven hundred and twenty-two million dollars, value of orders placed abroad totalling one billion and one million dollars, contracts for defence construction and housing projects approximating five hundred and twenty-eight million dollars in value, and several other smaller items such as inspection and freight costs.

The net total dollar value of production contracts awarded is approximately ten billion, five hundred million dollars. I shall not burden the committee with a detailed description of our production accomplishments, but in this final report, I should like to place on *Hansard* the round figures of production in each of the various programmes. We have produced sixteen thousand, two hundred aircraft of all types from small trainers to large four-engine bombers. Our production of heavy field and naval guns to V-J day totalled twenty-eight thousand, and in addition to the guns, we have turned out thousands of barrels and forgings. Our production of rifles and machine guns at the close of the war was one million, five hundred thousand. In addition to the gun programmes, we produced one hundred million filled rounds of heavy ammunition, about sixty million units of empty shells and cartridge cases, four billion, four hundred million rounds of small arms ammunition and more than two million tons of chemicals and explosives. Our output of automotive and armoured fighting vehicles totals eight hundred thousand. Our shipyards produced more than eight thousand ships of all kinds, and approximately one thousand of these were major merchant and naval units. The signals and communications industry has produced instruments and equipment valued at more than five hundred and fifty million dollars. The total value of construction projects undertaken by the department was seven hundred and seventy-seven million dollars. This includes defence projects and housing. The general purchasing division of the department, which was responsible for the purchase of clothing, food, fuel and a wide variety of personal equipment had made purchases to the value of three billion, six hundred million dollars at V-J day. I might also make mention here of our remarkable accomplishments in the research field and especially of the part we have played in the development of the atomic bomb.

In my remarks on the speech from the throne, I had occasion to comment on Canada's dependency on export markets. In

this connection, a breakdown by percentages of deliveries of war materials produced in Canada, is most significant:

	Per cent
To Canada	34
To United Kingdom and other empire countries	53
To United States	12
To other united nations countries ..	1

The impact of the demands of war has brought about a tremendous expansion of industry in Canada. Approximately 60 per cent of all production in Canada during the past six years was for war uses, and as will be seen from the percentages I have just given, slightly less than 70 per cent of all war production was for export. In addition to the private investment in war production facilities estimated at five hundred million dollars, the Department of Munitions and Supply has invested approximately seven hundred and twenty million dollars in land, plant and equipment. Almost five hundred million dollars of this represents investment in new war plants wholly owned by the crown. The plant expansion programme has been complete for some time. Expenditures made since January, 1945, have been made mainly for the purposes of maintaining and repairing buildings and equipment already in use. A final statement of the investment in fixed assets by the Department of Munitions and Supply is now in the course of preparation and will be tabled in the house when final audits and adjustments have been completed.

A quick glance at the war-time development of several of our basic industries gives some indication of the magnitude of Canada's industrial expansion during the past six years. In 1944, the effective capacity of pig iron production was one million, eight hundred thousand tons, compared with eight hundred thousand tons in 1935. The peak war-time production of ingots and castings was three million tons annually compared with a pre-war annual production of one million, six hundred thousand tons. There has been an increase in manufacturing capacity in iron and steel products of all kinds of 166 per cent. Production of non-ferrous metals was about one million, three hundred thousand tons annually at the war-time peak, which is nearly three times the pre-war annual production. The most significant increases have occurred in the production of aluminum, fabricated brass and nickel. Magnesium and mercury, previously imported into Canada, have been produced at an annual rate of about five thousand tons and ten thousand tons