

will render in the future to the development of the Province. The responsibility of a Government to provide such service can scarcely be questioned, since similar services have long been extended to the majority of other fields. Although the functions of the Trade and Industry Branch are unlimited, inasmuch as trade and industrial matters are concerned, the following is, briefly, a summary of the services rendered:

- (a) Co-operation with other Departments of Government, Provincial, Federal and foreign. With municipalities, industrial and business groups, associations, etc., for the purpose of approving, developing and expanding industry.
- (b) The utilization of the natural resources of the Province and the skills of its people by the establishment of new industries, the use of new manufacturing techniques and the increase in exports of the Province.
- (c) The collection and dissemination of information regarding raw materials, industrial assets of municipalities, available labour, transportation, etc.
- (d) The provision of statistics relevant to Canada, and particularly Ontario's domestic and foreign trade, and the provision of information regarding the manufacture of particular products.

- (e) Co-operation with firms or individuals interested in establishing new industries or expanding their present effort. Co-operation with manufacturers, traders and business organizations in locating sources of materials and developing new products and expanding markets.
- (f) Co-operation with the Department of Industrial Research Services of the Ontario Research Foundation in presenting research services to Ontario manufacturers.
- (g) Close co-operation with Trade and Industry Department, Ontario House, London, England, in assisting United Kingdom firms to get established in Ontario.

All the activities of the Trade and Industry Branch are provided without cost or obligation, and all inquiries and information are treated as confidential.

From the foregoing brief resume of the industrial expansion now taking place in Ontario, it can be seen that this expansion is based on a solid foundation and there are many sound reasons for the development that is going on.

That being the case, it can be assumed that the Province will continue to attract new industry, and the future can be faced with confidence, and with the feeling that a large population will lead a prosperous and varied life in Ontario.

Manitoba: A Province of Industry

By R. E. GROSSE

IT is a matter of common observance that Manitoba is rapidly achieving a place of importance in Canada as a province of industrial development. Manitobans are convinced that industrially, the trend is westward, as evidenced by the fact that the province is experiencing an industrial expansion unprecedented in its history. Leading industrialists point out that the industrial development of Manitoba exceeds that of the other Prairie Provinces and con-

fidently predict that within the next decade a considerable proportion of Canada's manufacturing will take place within the province. They base their optimism on Manitoba's strategic geographic location combined with its widespread hinterland of rich and varied natural resources, its abundant and low cost electric power, its skilled labor force, the best labor relations in the dominion, and finally—the province's vast number of untapped resources on which to base the development of manufacturing industries.

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A quick look at what has happened in Canada's most central province in the short span of 75 years dispels any idea that Manitobans are merely bragging. Less than 80 years ago the province had no manufacturing on a commercial scale and to-day Winnipeg, the capital of the Province, and fourth largest city in the Dominion, is the largest manufacturing centre in Western Canada. In 1946 the gross value of manufactured products for the province amounted to \$351,887,099 and while final figures are not yet available it is estimated that the gross value for 1947 will be in the neighborhood of \$360,000,000 and that the value of manufactured products will exceed the value of our agricultural production by over one hundred million dollars.

Manitoba to-day ranks fourth by provinces in gross value of manufacturing production. Of the groups of Manitoba industries, meat packing, flour and feed milling, butter and cheese production and railway rolling stock are the leaders and account for about 50% of the value of production of all industries, about 28% of the employees, 33% of the salaries and wages, and about 25% of the capital invested.

The following table lists the fifteen leading industries of the province with the gross value of production for 1945 shown:

Leading Industries of Manitoba—1945	Gross Value of Production
1. Slaughtering and meat packing.....	\$103,751,650
2. Flour and feed mills.....	23,952,504
3. Railway rolling stock.....	20,379,116
4. Butter and cheese.....	16,833,508
5. Foods, miscellaneous.....	11,394,156
6. Men's factory clothing.....	7,896,712
7. Women's factory clothing...	7,512,673
8. Miscellaneous chemical products.....	6,925,406
9. Bags, cotton and jute.....	6,870,703
10. Breweries.....	6,591,924
11. Bread and other bakery products.....	6,426,935
12. Biscuits and confectionery..	5,752,354
13. Printing and publishing....	4,803,112
14. Printing and bookbinding...	4,546,041
15. Fur goods.....	4,421,638

Note: Production figures are not published for industries with less than three establishments in each group. For this reason the above table does not include manufacturing figures for bridges and structural steel, non-ferrous smelting and refining and the manufacture of pulp and paper in the province.

Natural Resources Basic to Manitoba's Industrial Progress

As mentioned previously, Manitoba, with its great wealth of hydro electric power, minerals, forests and other natural resources, plus excellent transportation facilities, strategic geographic position and the most stable domestic market in Western Canada, possesses a combination of industrial assets that are hard to beat. Of these various economic factors, the natural resources have been basically influential in the province's industrial development.

Manitoba Agriculture Most Stable in Western Canada

Manitoba is primarily an agricultural province and there is a wealth of raw materials on her farms that should offer encouragement to any ambitious manufacturer. Products of the province's soil whether they be wheat, livestock or trees are already the basic materials for a major part of manufacturing in Manitoba and it is anticipated that most of its important industries naturally will continue on that basis.

Manitoba's agriculture is recognized as the most stable of Western Canada. The more stable precipitation conditions, particularly in the eastern part of the province, and the diversified farming, promote a safety in agriculture, not as common farther west. An indication that Canada's central province is becoming more committed to mixed farming is clearly revealed in a breakdown of gross values for agricultural production for 1947 which is given below. A further indication of course, is the fact that the province has at present smaller farms but

higher yield per farm than either Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Field Crops	\$155,560,000
Live Stock	37,475,000
Wool	225,000
Dairy Products	25,932,000
Poultry Products	16,025,000
Garden Products	4,305,000
Honey	1,487,000
Fur Farming	2,017,000
Clover and Grass Seed	1,128,000

Total Gross Value Agricultural Production \$ 244,153,000

Less than 75 years ago Manitoba farmers received an order for 5,000 bushels of Red Fife Wheat from Ontario where it was required for seed purposes. Twelve farmers contributed all they could spare and eventually 857 bushels were collected and shipped by Red River steamer via St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S. A. This year it is anticipated that Manitoba's agricultural production will be substantially above the average for the past ten years and the estimated yields for cereal grains are as follows:

Spring Wheat	58,000,000 bushels
Oats	60,000,000 "
Barley	45,000,000 "
Rye	2,200,000 "
Flax	11,000,000 "

For those industries engaged in or dependent upon industrial processing of agriculture products, Manitoba is certainly a golden horn of plenty.

Mining Expanding Rapidly

Minerals are vitally essential to our highly productive economy and our modern standard of living. Manitoba has been lavishly endowed with mineral resources and there is tremendous activity in the northern areas of the province. Production of mineral wealth in the past 15 years has increased in value by almost 70%. The last two decades have seen mineral production become one of the most valuable assets of the province. Copper, gold, silver, zinc, cadmium and

a few minor minerals to the value of nearly 12 million dollars were produced in 1947. Non-metallics including clay products, salt, peat and construction stone increased the value of mineral production to over 17 million dollars. The mining industry in Manitoba is on the verge of very rapid and very great expansion. Production in 1947 exceeded 1945 figures by 55%, and there has been almost a 100% increase in the number of mining claims staked during 1947, as compared to previous years. The pre-cambrian formation, which covers approximately three-fifths of Manitoba still holds undiscovered mineral wealth of inestimable value. As a matter of fact many authorities in the mining industry confidently predict that the day is not far off when sections of Manitoba will be regarded as amongst the world's foremost producers of base metals.

Growth of Timber Industry Steady

Manitoba forests cover an area of approximately 93,000 square miles and share an important position in the industrialization of the province. They consist mainly of white and black spruce, aspen, balsam and poplar. Last year Manitoba sawmills produced 63,450,000 feet of lumber, 87,800 cords of pulpwood and 650,000 cords of fuelwood. The gross value of forest products in 1947 was \$12,700,000 which represents a 126% increase over 1937 figures. The province also boasts of the only newsprint mill in the Prairie Provinces.

In connection with Manitoba's timber industry it is interesting to note that consideration is being given to means of making greater use of poplar than is done at the present time. It is estimated in certain quarters that a possible million cords a year is available in the province which might be very well used for soda pulp, for mixing in newsprint, production of rigid board, matches, plywood, flooring, boxes and crates, rough furniture and railway ties.

Second Largest Fresh Water Fisheries in Canada

Fishing and trapping number among Manitoba's other basic industries. The commercial fishing industry is big business and Manitoba is surpassed only by Ontario in the production of fresh water fish. The province possesses the second largest fresh water fisheries in Canada and Manitoba fish makes up over 40% of the total fresh water fish exported from the Dominion. Principal varieties caught are pickerel, white fish, saugers, pike, tullibee and sturgeon. Approximately 90% of the provincial catch, which last year was in the neighborhood of 35 million pounds and was valued at \$4,853,738, is exported to the United States where the quality enjoys a high reputation and there is every reason to believe the demand will be maintained.

Fur production is firmly established as a stable industry in the province. Principal furs produced from the wild are muskrat, beaver, mink, weasel, squirrel and fox while the province's 782 licensed fur farms are the principal sources of fox and mink furs. The value of raw furs exported in 1947 was nearly nine million dollars.

Power Shortages Will Not Limit Manitoba's Development

The availability in Manitoba of abundant low-cost electric power has been one of the prime factors in the province's industrial growth. It has long been recognized that power and raw materials are basic ingredients of industry. Manitobans know they have the raw materials and feel that the tremendous latent power in their rivers and streams are their highest trump card in the province's current bid for a more prominent position in the industrial field. Potential hydro-electric power in the province is estimated at approximately 4,629,000 h.p. of which 468,700 h.p. has already been developed. Manitoba industry has never suffered a power shortage and even now

the Manitoba Government has taken the initiative and is working on a plan for the integration of all electrical power in the province and a systematic development of power sites in anticipation of future requirements.

An intensive rural electrification program was initiated at the close of the war by the Manitoba Power Commission which will undoubtedly be of utmost benefit to agriculture generally and also in the development of industry in towns close to the source of raw materials. Over 225 towns throughout the province now have electric power available to them.

Manitoba Encouraging Secondary Industries

The development of its natural resources is, and will continue to be a big thing in itself, but Manitobans are agreed that even more important in the long run will be the processing industries which grow up on the base of its raw materials. The record of industrial development in the province is impressive but government and business leaders aren't wasting their time congratulating each other on past achievements. They realize that industrial development programs stimulate community growth and prosperity and that industrial development is the greatest creator of job opportunities, out-ranking finance, trade, the services and the professions by a wide margin. Steps are being taken to encourage a greater number of secondary industries. Manitoba business leaders are blunt in expressing the view that Eastern Canadian firms are slow in realizing the potentialities of Manitoba as the proven distributing and manufacturing centre for Western Canada.

British Industrialists Considering Manitoba

As an interesting sidelight, it is noted that the past few months have witnessed a remarkable increase of interest by British industrialists in the possibilities of establishing branch plants in the province.

Threefold Markets

Manitobans feel that perhaps the most enticing lure they can dangle before industrialists and businessmen are Manitoba markets. The province's economy is dependent to a very large extent upon export markets for most of its primary production and much of its manufacturing industry. In addition, however, the Western Canadian market is the natural outlet for Manitoba's industrial production. This market comprises the territory from Fort William westward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The population of this area is about 2,500,000 or 20% of Canada's total. As a result, the industrial development of Manitoba already exceeds that of the other Prairie Provinces and the largest concentration of industry in Western Canada lies in the Greater Winnipeg district. Manitoba manufacturers also have an Eastern Canadian market which can be expanded and again is a natural outlet for products utilizing raw materials produced in Manitoba. In addition, there is south of the international boundary, within a reasonable reach of Winnipeg, a potentially large market for Manitoba industries with approximately the same type of consumer demand as exists in the Canadian market, but access to which is, at the present time, limited by trade restrictions.

Industrial Survey Reveals Opportunities

An Industrial Survey of the Resources of the Province of Manitoba was completed in 1947 by Donald, Ross and Company, Montreal. It is interesting to note that in their findings they list 29 manufacturing industries worth considering for the establishment of new or additional facilities. Of these, 14 would be new industries for Manitoba and 15 are already represented but are recommended as capable of expansion in the near future. They are as follows:

Proposed New Industries

Men's Suits and Overcoats (Factory).
Handbags.
Bedroom Furniture and Dining Room Furniture.
Coal and Wood Stoves.
Gas Stoves.
Binder Twine.
Sulphuric Acid.
Paper Cans.
Metal Ends.
Packers' Tin Cans.
Glucose and Dextrose.
Gluten.
Electrical Conduit.
Rock Wool Insulation.

For Expansion

Canned Vegetables.
Prepared Breakfast Foods.
Leather Boots and Shoes.
Women's Dresses.
Pharmaceuticals.
Soaps.
Toilet Preparations.
Kitchen Furniture.
Blankets.
Polishes.
Upper Shoe Leather.
Concrete Building Blocks.
Mixed Paints.
Agricultural Implements and Parts.
Pole-line Hardware.

Transportation Plays Vital Role

A study of Manitoba would be incomplete if it did not make reference to the leading role played by transportation in the industrial and economic life of the province. The railway system has been largely developed to move Manitoba's agricultural products to Eastern Canadian and European markets. The two Canadian trans-continental railway systems, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway both traverse the province and have extensive branch lines throughout the province. The Hudson Bay Railway line, crossing the northern portion of the province has its terminus at the port of Churchill on Hudson Bay. While this railway was primarily built to provide an alternative and shorter route for the transporta-

tion of grain to Europe, its main contribution has been in servicing the important and expanding mining industry. In the northern portion of the province,

The role of transportation in Manitoba is greatly enhanced by the importance of Winnipeg as one of the great transportation centres of Canada. By reason of the natural barriers formed by the lakes to the north and the Lake of the Woods and the U. S. border to the South all rail traffic from East and West passes through Winnipeg. In order to handle this large volume of freight both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. have established extensive yards, shops and subsidiary services and have made Winnipeg their western headquarters. It is estimated that in Manitoba over 25,000 persons are directly employed in the transportation industry.

Manitoba is also well served by an extensive network of roads. Truck lines operate out of most centres giving excellent short haul service to shippers in Manitoba.

Manitoba is becoming a centre of world air traffic. Once again the geographical advantages of Winnipeg have led to the establishment there of the Operations Headquarters of Trans Canada Air Lines, Operations and Maintenance Headquarters for Canadian Pacific Air Lines and Canadian Headquarters for Northwest Airlines.

It is appreciated that transportation activity will fluctuate with total industrial activity but it also is very obvious that transportation, in its various phases, will continue as one of the main industrial activities of the province due to the peculiarly strategic position of Winnipeg.

To-day, Manitoba is an industrial as well as an agricultural empire. Manitobans have "found" themselves industrially. The interdependence of the farming and manufacturing industries is realized and appreciated but the industrial leaders of the province, while

recognizing the importance of the agriculture industry, also feel that the province needs the primary pay rolls of the manufacturer translated into buying power to provide effective permanent and profitable growth and development. Industrial and government leaders are sparing no efforts to expand and exploit the province's industrial resources which are many and varied and offer possibilities.

Bureau of Industry and Commerce Aids Development

An indication of an organized effort on the part of the Manitoba government to advise and assist other agencies, organizations and individuals in their efforts toward physical, economic and social development of their communities was the formation in 1946 of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce.

The Bureau engages in promotional efforts to induce the establishment of new industries and new businesses and to encourage the expansion of existing industries and businesses in the province; it aids the expansion of existing businesses and establishment of new enterprises by furnishing basic data on resources, facilities, markets and market potentialities; it initiates and develops new types of studies and economic reports to furnish the analyses needed for decisions and plans by business firm and individuals; it serves as a central clearing house for economic data concerning the province and co-operates and assists local organizations and agencies in planning for the industrial development of their particular areas.

Future Appears Bright

The people of Manitoba are confident of the future. They proudly state that over 300 new industries have commenced operations in the province since 1940. They point out that population figures show an increase of 20,000 since the end

of the war. However, it is to the future and not to the past that Manitoba is looking. Industrial leaders firmly believe that accomplishments in the next ten years will put past achievements

in the shade. They say Manitoba is on the threshold of the greatest industrial development of its history and will soon be truly known as "a province of industry."

Saskatchewan: Democratic Social Ownership

By GEO. W. CADBURY

TOO few people realize that right in the heart of Canada one of the major economic and social experiments of our time is being conducted. Too many people have an unreasoning and uninformed reaction to words like "socialism" and "public ownership" or "planning" and "Government directives" and all those other things for which the C.C.F. party stands. An objective study of democratic socialism at work in Saskatchewan would quickly dispel these fears and might perhaps convince such critics that because the pioneering spirit of the west has turned into new and constructive channels of a socialist character it represents a step forward from the familiar pattern of political life dominated by industry and finance. The achievements of the C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan stand out as the solitary attempt by any portion of the North American continent to keep pace with the fast changing pattern of economic life in the rest of the western world.

Saskatchewan's Socialism Defined

An effective experiment in Socialism can only be made in an area that is within the same boundaries as those of a fiscal authority. The main features of a planned economy are those which only the control of prices, credit, foreign trade and taxation can give. So let no one be misled or traduced into believing that Socialism can be established in a

jurisdiction with such limited geographical and legal powers as a Province. Let them rather look for signs and indications of a socialist approach or socialist method in the present Saskatchewan economy.

Socialists are concerned with the fundamental question of organizing society so that each of its citizens shall give of his best and receive in return the best that society can give to him. From that point the argument becomes one of method rather than of objectives. As a method the social ownership and control of economic life is superior in the eyes of a socialist to that of private individual ownership and the consequent power it gives to individuals. If private ownership could be limited to reasonable units as it is in the case of the average farmer, the socialist would have little reason to demand a change. But, when large or key organizations, with the power to affect the lives of any great number of the people, are effectively controlled by a few and that power is abused, then socialists believe that those few should be replaced by the State or by a Co-operative Group who represent the bulk of the people affected.

Nationalization Explained

On the national scale, the State, provided its constitution is democratic and it is really susceptible to the public will, represents all the people, and it should therefore assume control over the major factors in our economic life. In nearly all forms of society it now governs foreign trade and monetary

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