

**Prince Edward Island.**—Table 6 shows that Prince Edward Island's economy is mainly agricultural. In 1952, the industry represented about 60 p.c. of the Province's value of production. Principal farm products are potatoes, livestock and dairy products. Construction and manufactures account for the bulk of non-agricultural output.

**Nova Scotia.**—The net value of commodity output in Nova Scotia rose by more than 6 p.c. from 1951 to 1952, and represented a little more than 2 p.c. of total Canadian production. In the latter year, manufacturing accounted for more than 41 p.c. of the Province's value of production. Primary iron and steel, fish processing, pulp and paper, sawmills, railway rolling-stock and shipbuilding are the leading manufacturing industries. Construction in 1952 accounted for 17 p.c. of the provincial output. Mining and agriculture are Nova Scotia's main primary industries with the fishing industry ranking next in importance. In recent years, coal mining has contributed about 80 p.c. of the value of mineral output. Live stock, poultry and dairy products are the principal farm commodities.

**New Brunswick.**—The net value of production in New Brunswick declined slightly in 1952 as compared with the preceding year, and accounted for about 2 p.c. of the value of output of all provinces. As in Nova Scotia, manufacturing is the principal activity, representing more than 44 p.c. of the Province's value of production in 1952. The main manufacturing industry is pulp and paper, followed by saw-milling and fish processing. Among the primary industries, agriculture and forestry are the most important. The main farm products are potatoes, live stock, poultry and dairy products. The net value of construction work performed accounted for 15 p.c. of provincial output in 1952.

**Quebec.**—Quebec's value of production at \$3,604,000,000 accounted for about 26 p.c. of Canadian commodity output in 1952 and showed an advance of 8 p.c. over the preceding year. Manufacturing is by far the most important industry, representing more than 60 p.c. of provincial output. Pulp and paper is the leading manufacturing industry, followed by metal smelting and refining, textiles and clothing. Agriculture accounted for nearly 9 p.c. of the industrial composite, livestock, poultry and dairy products providing the greatest income. The value of construction represented more than 14 p.c. of provincial output, and showed a marked increase over 1951. All industries except agriculture and trapping recorded value gains in 1952.

**Ontario.**—The value of net commodity production in Ontario in 1952 amounted to \$5,462,000,000, representing an increase of more than 3 p.c. over the preceding year, and accounting for 40 p.c. of total Canadian commodity output. The economy of the Province, like that of Quebec, is dominated largely by manufacturing which accounted for 70 p.c. of provincial output in 1952. Those manufacturing industries which contributed more than \$100,000,000 to net output in 1952 are, in order of importance: motor-vehicles, primary iron and steel, pulp and paper, metal smelting and refining, heavy electrical machinery, rubber goods and motor-vehicle