

## 5.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of Ontario 1955—concluded

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Earnings	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Value Added by Manufacture	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
26 Feeds, stock and poultry, prepared	340	2,876	7,657,422	61,219,900	18,643,109	81,093,831
37 Heating and cooking apparatus...	68	5,980	20,345,984	41,306,115	37,014,551	78,592,179
38 Wire and wire goods.....	69	5,581	20,871,107	39,233,512	37,859,066	78,563,195
39 Machinery, household, office and store.....	46	5,412	19,445,930	35,084,936	42,657,368	78,548,988
40 Clothing, men's factory.....	152	10,242	24,437,319	37,127,659	37,795,977	74,413,309
<b>Totals, Leading Industries ...</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>413,341</b>	<b>1,486,977,861</b>	<b>3,862,214,489</b>	<b>3,196,624,200</b>	<b>7,186,333,473</b>
<b>Totals, All Industries.....</b>	<b>13,276</b>	<b>613,872</b>	<b>2,088,905,627</b>	<b>5,014,225,423</b>	<b>4,426,654,771</b>	<b>9,617,642,961</b>
Percentage of leading industries to all industries.....	45.77	67.33	71.18	77.03	72.21	74.72

## Subsection 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces

The leading industries of the Prairie Provinces are those based on agricultural resources—grain-growing, cattle-raising and dairying areas. Next in importance generally are industries providing for the more necessary needs of the resident population, such as the baking of bread, printing and publishing, etc. The extensive railway services require large shops for the maintenance of rolling-stock, especially in the Winnipeg area. The widespread use of motor vehicles and power machinery on farms has given rise to petroleum refineries in each province. The greatly increased production of crude petroleum in Alberta will undoubtedly lead to further development of the refining industry. This industry, which was in second place in 1955, has made tremendous strides in the Prairie Provinces since 1949. It has increased its proportion of the total manufacturing production of the Prairie Provinces from 8.5 p.c. in 1949 to 15.8 p.c. in 1955. In Manitoba, the early commercial centre of the Prairies, natural resources of accessible water powers, forests and, more recently, minerals, have given rise to quite a diversification of industrial production. In Saskatchewan, while the main economic role continues to be played by agriculture, oil and uranium are coming into prominence.

In water power resources the Prairie Provinces are not so well endowed as the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. At the end of 1955 power installation in the three Provinces totalled only 1,191,845 h.p. or about 7 p.c. of the Canadian total. However, developments of natural gas and oil will, in large measure, be able to overcome a lack of water power resources which is so vital to industrial development.

In the Prairie Provinces the nature of development varies from one province to another. Alberta has moved to the forefront, especially since 1950. There the emphasis has been more on the manufacture of machinery and equipment, including products like drill bits and tanks, heat exchangers and other bulky equipment for the burgeoning oil and gas industries. Chemicals, and especially petrochemicals, have made striking gains; second in terms of new growth, they now embrace various rayon intermediates and polythene plastics, as well as fertilizers and the manufacture of other new inorganic products like caustic soda and chlorine. Sizable gains have been made by the expansion of food processing plants and the construction of additional factories for making building materials.

Manitoba, next to Alberta in value of shipments, experienced great development in manufacturing production during the War and postwar periods although, percentage-wise, it did not keep pace with the other two Prairie Provinces. Since 1946, however, development has been on a wide front. The increase in the number of persons employed totalled 2,951, about 42 p.c. of which was reported by the iron and steel group. In 1955 the foods and