

6.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Prairie Provinces 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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta						
1 Slaughtering and meat packing...	15	3,812	13,203,518	100,556,076	25,503,904	126,627,676
2 Petroleum products	18	1,803	7,327,419	65,810,758	47,008,996	115,989,698
3 Butter and cheese	100	1,883	5,065,208	27,929,126	8,529,705	36,892,935
4 Flour mills	11	772	2,104,729	26,112,119	4,427,599	30,953,838
5 Sawmills	761	3,007	5,335,850	10,284,325	12,873,546	23,853,097
6 Sash, door and planing mills	122	1,843	4,970,922	13,455,437	8,309,832	22,086,702
7 Bread and other bakery products	140	1,872	5,015,245	7,234,534	9,029,352	16,668,022
8 Breweries	6	516	1,917,391	3,001,716	10,739,333	13,893,013
9 Railway rolling-stock	3	1,911	6,053,983	7,290,727	6,053,983	13,550,513
10 Concrete products	39	895	2,972,769	6,672,879	6,905,834	13,191,008
11 Printing and publishing	80	1,296	3,990,763	3,440,054	9,280,799	12,816,143
12 Bridge and structural steel work	4	690	2,665,443	5,114,721	5,830,571	10,991,597
13 Acids, alkalis and salts	3	375	1,891,258	2,216,018	5,472,148	8,760,740
14 Miscellaneous food preparations	13	280	775,192	4,884,292	3,237,127	8,349,820
15 Feeds, stock and poultry, prepared	46	265	729,103	5,800,000	1,776,159	7,740,064
16 Clothing, men's factory	9	688	1,473,358	2,945,899	3,826,376	6,851,528
17 Sheet metal products	13	474	1,559,717	3,351,355	3,097,444	6,363,485
18 Printing and bookbinding	81	872	2,696,423	1,826,013	4,091,343	5,981,900
19 Machine shops	68	745	2,669,736	1,797,517	3,950,421	5,874,698
20 All other leading industries ¹	8	2,090	8,493,032	20,390,217	29,836,182	52,165,242
Totals, Leading Industries ...	1,540	26,089	80,911,109	320,114,083	299,798,654	539,601,719
Totals, All Industries	2,126	34,846	106,548,815	366,022,853	263,308,701	641,148,235
Percentage of leading industries to all industries.....	72.44	74.87	75.94	87.46	79.67	84.16

¹ Includes aircraft and parts, bridge and structural steel work, hydraulic cement, gypsum products, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, and primary iron and steel. ² Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining is also a leading industry but statistics are confidential since there are fewer than three firms reporting. ³ Includes hydraulic cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, primary plastics, and sugar refining.

Subsection 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia

British Columbia, with factory shipments totalling \$1,679,344,816 in 1955, ranked third among the provinces in manufacturing production. This Province increased its share of the total Canadian output from 7.1 p.c. in 1939 to 8.6 p.c. in 1955.

Forest resources, fisheries, minerals and electric power have given a broad base and wide diversification to its industrial development. The sawmilling industry ranked first in 1955 with a gross value of shipments of \$414,944,542, and pulp and paper second with \$169,370,459. British Columbia holds the dominant position among the provinces in the production of wood products, its output making up 43 p.c. of the Canadian total. Third in importance was the petroleum products industry with shipments valued at \$101,985,120. This industry received great impetus in the completion of the Trans Mountain oil pipeline. In 1953 it had ranked seventh with shipments valued at \$40,562,462. The Province also accounted for approximately 41 p.c. of the output of the nation's fish processing industry in 1955 and plays a large part in making Canada the largest fish exporting nation in the world.

A feature of recent progress has been that new developments are taking place in areas far removed from accepted industrial centres. Growing lines of communication and transportation are fanning out from and leading into formerly locked interior communities to tap a vast new potential and offer new sources of provincial economic unity and strength. Factories and plants in remote sections are drawing greater value in employment and dollars from natural resources. The growth of the Province industrially may be indicated by the increase in employment—in 1955, more than two and one-half times the prewar