

Quebec.—In 1955 Quebec's net value of production was \$4,205,000,000, which was nearly 27 p.c. of the total Canadian value of output. The provincial increase during the 1950-55 period was more than 47 p.c. Manufacturing was by far the most important activity; it represented over 62 p.c. of all provincial production. Pulp and paper remained the leading manufacturing industry, contributing about 11 p.c. of total factory output, but non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clothing, petroleum products, textiles and electrical apparatus were also of major importance. In 1955, agriculture's share of the provincial output fell to less than 8 p.c. as compared with 10 p.c. in 1950; dairy items, livestock and poultry accounted for the greater part of farm production. The construction industry contributed 15.5 p.c. to provincial production as compared with 12.3 p.c. in 1950.

Ontario.—The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$4,544,000,000 in 1950 to \$6,480,000,000 in 1955, a gain of 43 p.c. The Province's contribution to the Canadian total was just under 41 p.c. in 1955 as compared with 42 p.c. in 1950. The economy of Ontario is largely dominated by manufacturing, which represented between 67 p.c. and 70 p.c. of total provincial commodity output throughout the 1950-55 period. Manufacturing industries contributing more than \$100,000,000 to the value of net output in 1955 were, in order of importance: motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, pulp and paper, rubber products, aircraft and parts, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products and heavy electrical machinery. Agricultural output contributed just over 8 p.c. of the Province's value of production in 1955; the principal sources of farm income were: livestock, dairy products, tobacco, poultry, eggs and vegetables. Construction accounted for 15 p.c. of provincial net value of output in 1955 compared with 12.3 p.c. in 1950.

Manitoba.—Manitoba's net value of commodity production rose from \$483,000,000 in 1950 to \$590,000,000 in 1955, a gain of 22 p.c., although the total fluctuated somewhat over the period. Manitoba's contribution to the Canadian aggregate, however, declined from 4.4 p.c. to 3.7 p.c. over the 1950-55 period. The value of farm output in the Province has declined in recent years and manufacturing has displaced agriculture as the Province's dominant activity.

Thus in 1955 manufacturing contributed nearly 42 p.c. of the total value of commodity output. Slaughtering and meat packing, railway rolling-stock and petroleum products were the leading manufacturing industries. Agriculture's share of provincial output, which had been 38 p.c. in 1950, fell to just over 25 p.c. in 1955; grains and livestock were the principal farm products. The value of construction rose sharply during the period and accounted for nearly 23 p.c. of the total value of provincial output in 1955; the comparable figure for 1950 was 15 p.c.

Saskatchewan.—The economy of Saskatchewan is largely dependent upon agriculture and particularly on the wheat crop. The poor yield of 1954 was followed by a fair crop in 1955, and the Province's commodity output rose in that year to \$795,000,000. Although this amount was 45 p.c. above the 1950 output, it was lower than the total value for several of the intervening years. In 1955 Saskatchewan contributed 5.0 p.c. of the Canadian aggregate, almost unchanged from its contribution in 1950 but distinctly less than in the years from 1951 to 1953 when bumper crops were harvested. Agriculture contributed 58 p.c. of the Province's output in 1955.

Manufacturing in the same year represented more than 14 p.c. of the Province's value of production. Petroleum products form the leading industry of Saskatchewan, but slaughtering and meat packing, flour milling, brewing and butter and cheese industries also make significant contributions. The net value of construction was lower than in 1954 and accounted for nearly 19 p.c. of net commodity output.

Alberta.—Alberta's net value of production advanced to \$1,273,000,000 in 1955, more than 73 p.c. above the 1950 total. The Province's contribution to the national aggregate was 8.0 p.c. in 1955, compared with 6.8 p.c. in 1950. Agriculture has declined