

in relative importance in Alberta, accounting for slightly over 25 p.c. of provincial output in 1955 compared with 44 p.c. in 1950. The net value of mining output, on the other hand, rose from \$123,000,000 in 1950 to \$304,000,000 in 1955, reflecting primarily the development of Alberta's petroleum resources. The contribution of mining to the provincial total increased from less than 17 p.c. in 1950 to nearly 24 p.c. in 1955. Manufacturing output also rose steadily, accounting for nearly 21 p.c. of the provincial total in 1955 compared with 17 p.c. in 1950. Petroleum refining, slaughtering and meat packing, sawmilling and brewing were the leading manufacturing industries. The dynamic growth of this Province during the 1950-55 period is indicated by the fact that construction accounted for nearly 27 p.c. of the provincial aggregate in 1955 and thus was the leading commodity industry; in 1950 its contribution was 19 p.c.

British Columbia.—The net value of output in British Columbia advanced from \$1,023,000,000 in 1950 to \$1,578,000,000 in 1955, or by 54.2 p.c. In 1955 the Province contributed 10 p.c. of the Canadian total, ranking third among the provinces. Manufacturing continued to account for nearly half the provincial total in 1955, sawmilling heading the list of industries, followed by pulp and paper. Also of importance were veneers and plywoods, petroleum products, fertilizers, fish processing and shipbuilding. Construction accounted for over 20 p.c. of the provincial total in 1955 and was second in value of output. Forestry was third with nearly 17 p.c. and mining fourth. Zinc, lead and copper are the principal mineral products of British Columbia, and lower levels of prices for lead and zinc contributed to a decline in the relative importance of the mining industry since 1952.

