

4.—Percentages of Total Net Production, by Province, Specific Years 1946-56

NOTE.—Figures for 1950 and 1953 have been revised since the publication of the 1957-58 edition as a result of changes in the forestry item.

Province or Territory	1946	1950	1953	1955	1956
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Newfoundland ¹	—	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nova Scotia	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
New Brunswick	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Quebec	26.6	26.1	26.0	26.4	25.7
Ontario	37.6	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.0
Manitoba	5.4	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.9
Saskatchewan	7.7	5.8	6.2	5.3	5.8
Alberta	7.7	7.0	8.1	8.1	8.5
British Columbia ²	9.1	9.4	9.4	10.1	10.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories ²	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Excludes agriculture.

² Construction figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

Newfoundland.—In 1956, the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to over \$212,000,000 or about 1.2 p.c. of the Canadian total. The manufactures group, composed mainly of the large pulp and paper and fish processing industries, accounted for nearly 30 p.c. of the provincial total. Mining accounted for over 24 p.c. reflecting the active exploitation of the province's large iron, zinc and lead deposits. Construction was active in Newfoundland as elsewhere in Canada and also accounted for nearly 24 p.c. of the net value of commodity output; forestry and fisheries were next in importance.

Prince Edward Island.—The economy of this island province is predominantly agricultural, farm output accounting for over 43 p.c. of the net value of production in 1956. Construction represented 27 p.c. and, together with manufacturing, contributed the bulk of the non-farm output. The province's net value of production advanced by 92 p.c. between 1946 and 1956 and in the latter year represented 0.2 p.c. of the Canadian total.

Nova Scotia.—In 1956 the net value of commodity production in Nova Scotia accounted for a little more than 2 p.c. of the total for Canada. The province's manufacturing industries—the most important of which are primary iron and steel, shipbuilding, pulp and paper and fish processing—represented 42 p.c. of its net output, and construction 23 p.c. Mining, particularly of coal, is Nova Scotia's main primary industry, and in 1956 represented over 13 p.c. of the value of provincial output. Agriculture and fisheries are both important to the provincial economy, each accounting for nearly 7 p.c. In the 1946-56 period, the net value of commodity production in the province increased by 90 p.c.

New Brunswick.—New Brunswick's share of the Canadian net value of production was 1.8 p.c. in 1956 being estimated for that year at \$319,000,000. The large pulp and paper industry together with sawmilling, shipbuilding and fish processing gives manufacturing the lead in the activities of the province. In 1956 manufactures accounted for more than 39 p.c. of the total net value of production and construction accounted for nearly 25 p.c. Forestry was the principal primary industry, contributing 14 p.c. of the total, and agriculture followed with 11 p.c. New Brunswick's value of commodity output advanced by 91 p.c. in the 1946-56 period.