

Quebec.—In 1956, the net value of production in Quebec at \$4,544,000,000 represented nearly 26 p.c. of the total for Canada. Manufacturing was by far the leading group, accounting for nearly 64 p.c. of the province's net commodity output. Pulp and paper alone contributed about 11 p.c. of the net factory output and smelting and refining and the manufacture of clothing, textiles, petroleum products and electrical apparatus and supplies also ranked high among Quebec's manufacturing industries. The contribution of the construction industry was 16.7 p.c. in 1956 but agriculture accounted for only 5.5 p.c. Over the 1946-56 period the net value of commodity production in Quebec recorded an advance of 154 p.c.

Ontario.—Net commodity production in Ontario rose from \$2,530,000,000 in 1946 to \$7,072,000,000 in 1956, a gain of 180 p.c. This province accounted for 40 p.c. of the Canadian total in the latter year. The economy of Ontario, like that of Quebec, is largely dominated by manufacturing which has represented from 68 to 70 p.c. of the provincial net value of output in recent years. Manufacturing industries in which value added exceeded \$100,000,000 in 1956 were, in order of importance: motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, smelting and refining, pulp and paper, rubber products, heavy electrical machinery, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products and aircraft and parts. Construction accounted for nearly 16 p.c. of the provincial total in 1956 and agriculture about 7 p.c.

Manitoba.—The net value of commodity production in Manitoba advanced from \$360,000,000 in 1946 to \$687,000,000 in 1956, or by 91 p.c. Its contribution to the Canadian aggregate, however, declined from 5.3 p.c. to 3.9 p.c. over the period. Manufacturing is now the principal activity in the province, accounting for nearly 40 p.c. of the total net value in 1956, with slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum products and railway rolling-stock the leading industries. Agriculture, consisting predominantly of the production of grain and livestock, contributed only 27 p.c. of the provincial total in that year as compared with 45 p.c. in 1946. Construction has risen sharply in recent years and in 1956 accounted for 23 p.c. of the total net value of production.

Saskatchewan.—The economy of Saskatchewan is largely dependent on agriculture. A larger-than-average wheat crop combined with substantial increases in construction and mining raised the total net value of Saskatchewan's commodity output to a record \$1,031,000,000 in 1956, almost double the 1946 total. Even so, the province's share of the total Canadian net value of production dropped to 5.8 p.c. in 1956 from 7.7 p.c. ten years earlier. In 1956 agriculture accounted for over 59 p.c. of the net value of provincial output, construction for 19 p.c. and manufacturing for 11 p.c. The leading manufacturing industries were petroleum products, slaughtering and meat packing, flour milling, brewing, and butter and cheese; the leading mineral products were copper and uranium.

Alberta.—The net value of commodity production in Alberta was \$1,510,000,000 in 1956, 191 p.c. higher than in 1946, and the province's contribution to the Canadian aggregate advanced from 7.7 p.c. to 8.5 p.c. during the period. In this comparison, agriculture declined in relative importance, accounting for only 26 p.c. of the provincial total in 1956 as compared with 58 p.c. in 1946. The net value of the mining industry, however, rose from 9 p.c. to 25 p.c. of the total, accounted for almost entirely by an increase in petroleum output.

Manufacturing production also advanced steadily and in 1956 was valued at \$286,000,000 or about 19 p.c. of the provincial net aggregate. Petroleum refining, slaughtering and meat packing, brewing, printing and publishing, and sawmilling were the major manufacturing industries. The net value of construction, which accounted for about 12 p.c. of the provincial total in 1946, contributed 27 p.c. in 1956.

British Columbia.—In 1956 the net value of commodity production in British Columbia amounted to \$1,878,000,000. This was a gain of 206 p.c. over 1946 and was the highest percentage increase recorded by any province during the review period, when the province's contribution to the Canadian aggregate rose from 9.1 p.c. to 10.6 p.c.