

parts. Agriculture represented nearly 10 p.c. of the provincial value composite and consisted mostly of vegetables, live stock, poultry and dairy products. The value of construction work performed accounted for more than 12 p.c. of the Province's production, about the same proportion as in 1951. As in Quebec, only agriculture and trapping showed value declines in 1952 compared with the preceding year.

Manitoba.—In 1952, Manitoba's production rose only about 2 p.c. over the preceding year, largely reflecting a decline of about 9 p.c. in the value of agricultural output. In the year under review, the net value of the Province's production accounted for a little more than 4 p.c. of the Canadian total. Agriculture and manufacturing provided nearly equal shares of around 38 p.c. of the provincial value composite. In the manufacturing sector, slaughtering and meat packing and railway rolling-stock are the leading industries. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grain and live stock are the principal agricultural products. The value of construction in Manitoba in 1952 rose appreciably compared with 1951 and accounted for nearly 17 p.c. of the Province's total output. Principally owing to reduced output of copper and gold, the value of mineral production dropped sharply in 1952 to its lowest level in five years.

Saskatchewan.—The economy of the Province is overwhelmingly dependent on agricultural production which, in 1952, represented 77 p.c. of total net value of commodity output. Total provincial production accounted for 7 p.c. of the national composite in the same year. By contrast to most other provinces, the value of agricultural output showed an advance of more than 6 p.c. over 1951; the increase in value of grains more than offset declines in live-stock production. Manufacturing output, consisting mostly of petroleum products, flour mills, meat packing, breweries and butter and cheese, recorded a sharp gain compared with the preceding year. A similar increase was shown in the value of construction.

Alberta.—In 1952, Alberta's commodity output represented nearly 8 p.c. of the national total and was 6 p.c. greater than in 1951. Owing mainly to the rapid advance in the value of mineral production, agriculture has progressively diminished in importance, and in 1952 accounted for about 46 p.c. of provincial output. The net value of the mining industry increased sharply since 1948, reflecting the rapid development of Alberta's mineral resources and in 1952 represented 16 p.c. of provincial production as compared with 11 p.c. in 1948. Manufacturing is another important industry, accounting for nearly 17 p.c. of Alberta's value of output. Meat packing, petroleum products, sawmills and breweries are the leading manufacturing industries. The value of construction represented over 18 p.c. of provincial net output in 1952. Only agriculture and trapping failed to show an increase in value in 1952 as compared with the preceding year.

British Columbia.—The value of output in British Columbia in 1952 showed a fractional decrease from 1951 but accounted for 9 p.c. of the total value of Canadian production. It was the third-ranking province in net value of