

6.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Prairie Provinces 1953—concluded

Province and Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees	Earnings	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Value Added by Manufacture	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ¹
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta—concluded						
11 Miscellaneous food preparations...	14	311	847,125	7,512,281	2,044,401	9,700,607
12 Concrete products.....	32	586	1,905,412	4,439,756	3,977,353	8,551,945
13 Bridge building and structural steel.....	3	606	2,143,981	3,783,827	3,422,422	7,245,315
14 Feeds, stock and poultry, prepared	48	261	662,299	5,258,810	1,637,963	7,002,081
15 Miscellaneous wood products, n.e.s.	11	365	977,516	4,472,407	1,992,345	6,542,647
16 Clothing, men's factory.....	9	694	1,539,756	3,552,715	2,846,161	6,415,886
17 Machine shops.....	67	798	2,674,921	2,375,746	3,720,393	6,195,342
18 All other leading industries ²	5	1,053	3,508,573	9,671,966	16,220,148	27,870,372
Totals, Leading Industries...	1,487	23,402	65,205,191	303,188,821	148,196,488	459,726,388
Totals, All Industries.....	2,072	33,082	92,605,153	346,221,162	199,660,428	555,814,827
Percentage of leading industries to all industries.....	71.8	70.7	70.4	87.6	74.2	82.7

¹ In 1952 gross value of products was replaced by value of factory shipments; see text, pp. 624-625. ² Publications of these figures was authorized by the firms concerned. ³ Include: aircraft and parts, biscuits, and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining. ⁴ Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining is also a leading industry. Statistics however are confidential since there are fewer than three firms reporting. ⁵ Includes cement, hydraulic; fertilizers; and sugar refining.

Subsection 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia

British Columbia, with factory shipments totalling \$1,366,823,690 in 1953, ranked third among the provinces in manufacturing production. This Province increased its share of the total Canadian output from 7.1 p.c. in 1939 to 7.8 p.c. in 1952, with a slight decline to 7.7 p.c. in 1953.

Forest resources, fisheries, minerals and electric power have given a broad base and wide diversification to its industrial development. The sawmilling industry ranked first in 1953 with a gross value of shipments of \$323,474,522, and pulp and paper second with \$138,883,093. British Columbia holds the dominant position among the provinces in the production of wood products, its output making up 37 p.c. of the Canadian total. The Province also accounted for approximately 48 p.c. of the output of the nation's fish processing industry in 1953 and plays a large part in making Canada the largest fish exporting nation in the world.

A feature of recent progress has been that new developments are taking place in areas far removed from accepted industrial centres. Growing lines of communication and transportation are fanning out from and leading into formerly locked interior communities to tap a vast new potential and offer new sources of provincial economic unity and strength. Factories and plants in remote sections are drawing greater value in employment and dollars from natural resources. The growth of the Province industrially may be indicated by the increase in employment—in 1953, more than double the prewar figure. In dollar terms, gross value of manufacturing was more than double the immediate postwar period, and up more than fivefold since 1939. The consumption of 3,200,000,000 kwh. of electric power by manufacturers during 1953 marked a steady upward climb of 29 p.c. in the past decade.