

these provinces to the total was higher than in 1928, when the net output in the two provinces represented 38.2 p.c. and 23.8 p.c. of the total respectively. Third place, in 1929, definitely goes to British Columbia with 8.4 p.c. of the total. Saskatchewan and Alberta, formerly third and fourth, are reduced to fourth and fifth places respectively. Manitoba retains sixth place, followed by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in the order named.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in each Province, 1929.

The Maritime Provinces.—Production in *Nova Scotia* in 1929 was principally in the manufacturing, mining and agricultural industries, which were accountable for 33.1 p.c., 23.9 p.c. and 23.3 p.c. respectively of the net output of the province; the contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 24.4 p.c. In *New Brunswick* manufacturing also took first place as a producer of new wealth, the proportion being 35.5 p.c. Agriculture was second with 32.4 p.c. and forestry a close third. If the manufacturing group be limited to exclude processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries then it ranked third after agriculture and forestry. Agriculture including fur farming contributed 83.8 p.c. of the net output of *Prince Edward Island*. In the Maritime Provinces as a whole there were declines for 1929 in the net outputs of agriculture, construction and repair work which more than balanced increases in other branches of industry. The net result was that the value of production was 4.8 p.c. less than in the preceding year.

Quebec.—The product derived from manufactures in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 47.3 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 58.8 p.c. Agriculture with 19.7 p.c., construction with 12.3 p.c. and forestry with 10.0 p.c. occupied second, third and fourth places. Increases were shown in each of five branches of production in 1929 as compared with 1928. The increases over 1928 in manufactures and in the generation of electrical energy reached 9.5 p.c. and 13.2 p.c. respectively.

Ontario.—The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$865,000,000 or 52.2 p.c. of the total, compared with \$340,300,000 or 20.5 p.c. from agriculture. Construction held third place with 8.6 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 7.1 p.c. The forestry output was 5.5 p.c. of the net production of the province. Increases over 1928 took place in all the main divisions of production, except agriculture, fisheries and trapping. The net output of manufactures increased by \$107,700,000, while agriculture showed a decline of \$52,800,000. Except in forestry and fisheries, Ontario led the other provinces and divisions in the productiveness of the main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations to Quebec alone, while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income from fisheries. About 51.2 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario and 33 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same source.