

Relative Production in Different Provinces, 1930.—It will be seen from Table 3 that Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production in 1930. The percentage of production of each of these provinces to the total was higher than in 1929, when the net output in the two provinces represented 42.0 p.c. and 26.6 p.c. of the totals respectively. Third place in 1930, as in 1929, definitely goes to British Columbia with 8.4 p.c. of the total. Alberta and Manitoba are fourth and fifth respectively, replacing Saskatchewan and Alberta from these positions as in 1929. In 1930 Saskatchewan was in 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, 1930.

The Maritime Provinces.—Production in *Nova Scotia* in 1930 was principally in the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and fisheries industries, which were accountable for 36.1 p.c., 23.6 p.c., 22.5 p.c., and 9.1 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 25.0 p.c. In *New Brunswick* manufacturing also took first place as a producer of new wealth, the proportion being 37.5 p.c. Agriculture was second with 29.8 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 76.8 p.c. of the net output of *Prince Edward Island*. In the Maritime Provinces as a whole, the value of production was 12 p.c. less than in the preceding year. The generation of electrical energy and trapping industries alone showed gains in 1930.

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 45.2 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 62.8 p.c. Agriculture with 19.4 p.c., forestry with 12.4 p.c., and construction with 11.3 p.c., occupied second, third and fourth places. The increases over 1929 in forestry and in the generation of electrical energy were 5.1 p.c. and 3.5 p.c., respectively.

Ontario.—The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$708,000,000 or 51.3 p.c. of the total, compared with \$278,000,000 or 20.2 p.c. from agriculture. Construction held third place with 8.3 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 8.2 p.c. The forestry output was 5.4 p.c. of the net production of the province. Decreases from 1929 were shown in all the main divisions of production. The net output of manufactures decreased by \$146,600,000, while agriculture showed a decline of \$61,900,000 or 18.2 p.c. Except in forestry and fisheries, Ontario led the other provinces 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 than Ontario did from fisheries. About 49.7 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario and 36.7 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same province.