

processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 26.3 p.c. In *New Brunswick* manufacturing also took first place as a producer of new wealth, the proportion being 49.4 p.c. Agriculture was second with 24.7 p.c. and forestry third. If the manufacturing group be limited to exclude processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, it still ranked as the premier industry, with 33.0 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 65.3 p.c. of the net output of *Prince Edward Island*. In the Maritime Provinces as a whole, the value of production was 31 p.c. less than in the preceding year. The generation of electrical energy industry alone showed a gain for 1932.

Quebec.—The value of 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 52.2 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 67.5 p.c. Agriculture with 17.4 p.c., forestry with 9.0 p.c., and the generation of electrical energy with 8.0 p.c., occupied second, third and fourth places. The increases over 1931 in trapping and in the generation of electrical energy were 23.9 p.c. and 6.6 p.c., respectively.

Ontario.—The net value of production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$473,000,000 or 53.4 p.c. of the total, compared with \$185,000,000 or 20.9 p.c. from agriculture. Mining held third place with 9.7 p.c. of the total, and electric power followed with 5.7 p.c. The forestry output was 3.6 p.c. of the net production of the province. Decreases from 1931 were shown in all the main divisions of production except the generation of electrical energy. The net output of manufactures decreased by \$146,800,000, while agriculture showed a decline of \$10,700,000 or 5.5 p.c. Except in forestry, fisheries, trapping and construction Ontario led the other provinces in the productiveness of the main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations, trapping and construction to Quebec alone, while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income than Ontario did from fisheries. About 48.5 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario and 32.7 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same province.

The Prairie Provinces.—About 77.8 p.c. of the output of *Saskatchewan* was obtained from farming, which industry was also a predominant producer of new wealth in *Manitoba* and *Alberta*, the proportions being 36.2 p.c. and 63.4 p.c., respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal mining, held second place in *Alberta* with an output of 13.5 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was first in importance in *Manitoba*, representing 36.1 p.c. of the value of the net output. *Saskatchewan* was the only province in the Dominion to show an increase in total net value of production, agriculture showing a betterment of \$47,401,000 or 107 p.c. over 1931. In *Manitoba*, agriculture and trapping showed gains in 1932 over the preceding year. The agricultural and electric power industries of *Saskatchewan* showed gains in 1932, and the net revenue from agriculture and the electric power industry of *Alberta* was somewhat greater.

British Columbia.—The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1932 was about \$75,000,000, but almost half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, \$41,791,000, was 28.1 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, mining consti-