

Section 3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1932 amounted to \$1,696,000,000, or nearly 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount Ontario contributed \$1,028,000,000 and Quebec \$668,000,000. The proximity of Ontario to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the water-power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had in 1932 the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$141,000,000, and Manitoba the fourth, \$96,000,000. Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with gross production ranging from \$55,000,000 to \$36,000,000, succeeded by Prince Edward Island with \$3,567,000.

Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1932.

Table 13 gives the statistics of the leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the year 1932. In Prince Edward Island, fish canning and curing with a gross production of \$833,055, was foremost, followed by butter and cheese, central electric stations, slaughtering and meatpacking, etc. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel industry in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refinery in each province. The pulp and paper industry, with a gross value of production of \$12,823,270 in 1932, was the most important industry in New Brunswick, followed by central electric stations with an output of \$3,340,257 and sawmills with an output of \$2,208,916. These three industries combined provided nearly 40 p.c. of the gross manufacturing production of the province. In Nova Scotia, fish canning and curing with an output valued at \$4,633,955, was the leading industry in 1932. Usually the primary iron and steel industry is of chief importance in Nova Scotia but, in 1932, due to the same economic conditions which so seriously affected this industry elsewhere in Canada, it dropped to fourth place. Other leading industries were: central electric stations, pulp and paper, butter and cheese, etc.

13.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1932.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: in Prince Edward Island, castings and forgings, and railway rolling-stock; in Nova Scotia, petroleum, sugar refineries, breweries, and coke and gas products; in New Brunswick, sugar refineries, soaps and washing compounds, and railway rolling-stock. The statistics for these industries are included in the item "all other leading industries".

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1	Fish curing and packing.....	99	189,975	348	97,647	594,890	833,055
2	Butter and cheese.....	37	270,220	110	70,554	476,233	638,796
3	Central electric stations.....	12	1,059,558	47	55,465	-	274,555
4	Slaughtering and meat packing...	3	127,765	45	39,909	157,342	263,258
5	Flour mills.....	15	80,337	16	7,823	134,302	162,701
6	Printing and publishing.....	4	284,471	98	84,536	22,005	158,352
7	Planing mills.....	4	198,573	34	31,435	118,357	146,005
8	Bread and other bakery products.	8	105,961	40	29,685	68,826	141,156
9	Sawmills.....	52	128,705	69	13,570	59,655	109,851
10	All other leading industries ¹	3	711,003	103	114,480	86,641	269,146
Totals, Leading Industries.....		237	3,156,568	915	545,104	1,718,251	2,996,875
Totals, All Industries.....		274	3,867,195	1,147	725,237	1,949,038	3,566,968

¹ Read headnote to this table.