

Section 3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1933 amounted to \$1,658,000,000, or nearly 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount Ontario contributed \$1,005,000,000 and Quebec \$653,000,000. 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 1933 the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$145,000,000, and Manitoba the fourth, \$91,000,000. Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with gross productions ranging from \$55,000,000 to \$36,000,000, succeeded by Prince Edward Island with \$3,000,000.

Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1933.

Table 11 gives the statistics of the leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the year 1933. In Prince Edward Island, fish canning and curing, with a gross production of \$615,457, was foremost, followed by butter and cheese, central electric stations, slaughtering and meat packing, etc. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel and forest industries 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 \$10,562,757 in 1933, was the most important industry in New Brunswick, followed by central electric stations with an output of \$3,153,348, the coffee, tea and spice industry with an output of \$2,246,751, and sawmills with a gross value of production of \$1,949,100. These four industries combined provided 40 p.c. of the gross manufacturing production of the province. In Nova Scotia, central electric stations with an output valued at \$4,463,944 was the dominant industry in 1933. Usually the primary iron and steel industry is of chief importance. Due to the severe declines in manufacturing activity experienced by this industry throughout Canada during the past few years, the primary iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia dropped to fourth place in 1933. Other leading industries were: pulp and paper, fish curing and packing, butter and cheese, etc.

11.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1933.

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Fish curing and packing.....	93	182,725	327	85,429	414,208	615,457
2 Butter and cheese.....	34	257,225	94	53,433	428,427	556,885
3 Central electric stations.....	12	1,104,155	51	56,741	Nil	274,658
4 Slaughtering and meat packing...	3	97,555	42	38,465	163,947	250,218
5 Flour and feed mills.....	12	67,510	14	6,041	122,256	160,919
6 Printing and publishing.....	4	244,854	98	76,075	20,084	157,069
7 Castings and forgings.....	3	364,818	56	39,571	24,935	150,412
8 Bread and other bakery products.	11	105,096	49	32,830	70,411	145,944
9 Sawmills.....	50	130,587	71	18,920	57,550	105,668
Totals, Leading Industries.....	222	2,554,525	802	407,505	1,301,818	2,417,230
Totals, All Industries.....	263	3,386,095	1,065	597,980	1,592,301	3,077,817