

Relative Production by Provinces, 1934.—Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of new wealth, producing 43.1 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 43.0 p.c. in 1933. Quebec followed with an output of 24.9 p.c. against 25.5 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta were in third and fourth places, respectively, the contribution of the former in 1934 being 7.9 p.c. compared with 7.5 p.c. for Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba were in fifth and sixth places, respectively; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1934.

Maritime Provinces.—Considered as an economic unit, the principal industry in the Maritimes during 1934 was total manufacturing, which accounted for 35.3 p.c. of the net production. However, with the deduction of all duplication, this percentage was reduced to 23.6. The agricultural industry represented 25.3 p.c. of the total, while mining comprised 16.0 p.c. and forestry 13.4 p.c. The fisheries produced 7.8 p.c. of the net total. Construction, electric power, custom and repair, and trapping showed 7.1 p.c., 4.6 p.c., 1.9 p.c., and 0.26 p.c., respectively.

Quebec.—As usual, the value of the products derived from manufactures in Quebec was far greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, exclusive of the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 49.5 p.c., while all manufactures on the same basis contributed 64.2 p.c. Agriculture accounted for 21.6 p.c., forestry 9.3 p.c., and electric power 7.9 p.c. Mining was little changed with 5.3 p.c. of the net total. Construction followed with about 4 p.c.

Ontario.—The net value of manufacturing production in Ontario during 1934, less duplication, was 48.2 p.c. of the total or nearly \$494,000,000 compared with 21.1 p.c. for agriculture. Mining was third, as in 1933, but advanced from 12.5 p.c. of the net total in 1933 to 14.2 p.c. in 1934. Construction with 6.0 p.c., electric power with 4.2 p.c., and forestry with 3.5 p.c. followed in order. About 53 p.c. of the net manufacturing production of the Dominion was contributed by Ontario and 32 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from that province.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture contributed 63.4 p.c. of the value of net output of the Prairies in 1934. Total manufacturing, which has continued to advance steadily in the past decade, made up 22.4 p.c. of the total. Mining with 8.0 p.c., and electric power with 3.4 p.c. followed in order. In Manitoba agriculture made up 44.8 p.c. of total production, net manufactures 29.6 p.c., mining 8.5 p.c., and electric power 5.5 p.c. In Saskatchewan agriculture contributed 76.1 p.c., manufactures 8.5 p.c., and construction 3.6 p.c. In Alberta agriculture yielded 66.8 p.c. of the net, mining 11.4 p.c., manufactures 11.3 p.c., and construction 3.0 p.c.

British Columbia.—The net output from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1934 was \$82,841,189 or 44.2 p.c. of all net production, but nearly half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. Manufactures, eliminating this duplication, comprised 23.1 p.c. of the net provincial output. Mining advanced to nearly 22.0 p.c., while forestry was greater with 19.8 p.c.; agriculture with 14.9 p.c., and fisheries with 8.1 p.c. followed in order.

Details showing the gross and net values of production by industries in the different provinces in 1934, together with percentages, are given in Tables 4 and 5.