

### Section 3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1934 amounted to \$2,022,000,000 or nearly 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount Ontario contributed \$1,255,000,000 and Quebec \$767,000,000. 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 1934 the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$177,000,000, and Manitoba the fourth, \$105,000,000. Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with gross productions ranging from \$69,000,000 to \$42,000,000, succeeded by Prince Edward Island with \$3,300,000.

#### Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1934.

Table 12 gives the statistics of the leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the year 1934. In Prince Edward Island, fish canning and curing, with a gross production of \$743,950, was foremost, followed by butter and cheese, slaughtering and meat packing, central electric stations, 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 \$13,365,952 in 1934, was the most important industry in New Brunswick, followed by sawmills with an output of \$3,856,865, central electric stations with an output of \$3,071,568, the coffee, tea and spice industry with an output of \$2,956,440, and fish canning and curing with a value of production of \$2,266,745. These five industries combined provided 47.5 p.c. of the gross manufacturing production of the province. In Nova Scotia, primary iron and steel, after a lapse of a few years, was again in first place. This industry was so severely affected by the depression that in 1933 it was only in fourth place. The increase in production was about 80 p.c. from \$3,763,242 in 1933 to \$6,701,638 in 1934. Other leading industries with their values of production were:—fish curing and packing, \$5,268,128; central electric stations, \$4,904,770; pulp and paper, \$4,296,428; sawmills, \$2,436,801; butter and cheese, \$2,187,609.

#### 12.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1934.

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, wire goods 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. <sup>1</sup>
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Fish curing and packing.....	98	201,100	321	74,899	568,337	743,950
2 Butter and cheese.....	29	256,428	87	52,672	385,338	510,925
3 Slaughtering and meat packing...	3	97,464	45	34,892	224,451	309,365
4 Central electric stations.....	12	1,130,541	55	57,067	—	279,745
5 Flour and feed mills.....	13	66,654	15	7,157	136,310	189,433
6 Printing and publishing.....	4	258,231	98	77,712	21,261	158,905
7 Bread and other bakery products	13	112,300	51	33,687	76,587	138,001
8 Castings and forgings.....	3	360,441	54	41,775	29,445	121,164
9 Sawmills.....	54	137,329	86	18,579	60,963	109,534
<b>Totals, Leading Industries.....</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2,620,488</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>398,440</b>	<b>1,502,692</b>	<b>2,561,022</b>
<b>Totals, All Industries.....</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>3,517,088</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>609,216</b>	<b>1,921,421</b>	<b>3,362,536</b>

<sup>1</sup> Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross value. These calculations are not available for the individual provinces.