

British Columbia and Yukon.—The net output from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1936 was \$87,780,000 or 40.6 p.c. of the provincial production, but over half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with primary industries, such as logging, mining, and fisheries. Eliminating this duplication, manufactures comprised 21.4 p.c. of the provincial net, whereas forestry supplied 25.4 p.c., mining 17.8 p.c., agriculture 12.9 p.c., and fisheries 6.5 p.c.

Tables 4 and 4A give the details of gross and net production by industries for each province in the years 1935 and 1936. Only in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island does agriculture rank in first place, manufactures surpassing this primary industry in most of the other six provinces. Tables 5 and 5A present some very interesting comparisons. In Nova Scotia, indeed, during 1936 mining was more productive in net value than agriculture, while in New Brunswick forestry ranked also above agriculture in the addition of new wealth. In British Columbia-Yukon, the products of forestry and mining, with manufacturing, ranked above agriculture.

On a provincial percentage basis mining is very much more important in Nova Scotia than it is in the premier mining province of Ontario. Likewise, the generation of electric power is relatively a more important industry in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and in British Columbia than it is in Ontario. While manufacturing is of first importance in Ontario and Quebec, it is also of major relative concern in Nova Scotia.

