

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1937 Compared with 1936.

Maritime Provinces.—Measured by an increase of nearly 11 p.c. in the net value of production, the Maritimes had a more prosperous year in 1937 than in 1936. While the return from agriculture was considerably reduced, the decline was more than counterbalanced by advances in forestry, mining, construction, and manufactures. The net receipts from the fisheries showed little change in 1937 compared with the preceding year.

Quebec.—Manufacturing was again the principal industry in Quebec, contributing, without duplication, over 47 p.c. of the net value of provincial production. In comparison, agriculture was only 14.5 p.c. and forestry 13.7 p.c. of the total net. Mining registered an encouraging gain, increasing from 6.9 to 8.0 p.c., while construction advanced from 5.4 to 6.8 p.c. of the provincial total.

Ontario.—The net value of manufacturing held the leading position in this Province in 1937, constituting more than half of the provincial total. Agriculture accounted for only 17.5 p.c., while mining advanced from 13.1 in 1936 to 14.4 p.c., visualizing the day when the mines of the Province may produce more new net wealth than the farms.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture naturally predominated in the Prairie Provinces, contributing about 60 p.c. of the net production in 1937. Despite serious drought in Saskatchewan, the agricultural total for the area declined only 1 p.c. from 1936, owing to gains in Manitoba and Alberta. Manufacturing accounted for over one-fifth of the regional output—a remarkable development of the last quarter century in a region that is considered predominantly agricultural. Mining continued to advance, supplying over 9 p.c. of the net total.

British Columbia and Yukon.—The net output from forestry in British Columbia during 1937 was \$64,488,000 or over one-quarter of the provincial production. Mining contributed the second highest proportion, viz., 21 p.c., while manufactures, eliminating duplication, comprised about 20 p.c. of the net. Agriculture was responsible for nearly 13 p.c. and fisheries accounted for only 5 p.c.

Tables 4 and 4A give the details of gross and net production by industries for each province in the years 1936 and 1937. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island agriculture ranks in first place in net production, manufactures surpassing this primary industry in the other five provinces. Tables 5 and 5A present some very interesting comparisons. In Nova Scotia, indeed, during 1937 mining was more productive in net value than agriculture, while in New Brunswick forestry ranked above agriculture in the addition of new wealth. In British Columbia-Yukon, the products of forestry, of mining, and of 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, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and in British Columbia than it is in Ontario. Manufacturing is of first importance in Ontario and Quebec, and also in Nova Scotia.