

accounted for only 18.5 p.c., while mining was almost unchanged at 14.1 p.c. as compared with 14.3 p.c. in 1937.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture naturally predominated in the Prairie Provinces, contributing about 60.0 p.c. of the net production in 1938; the increase over 1937 was 8.7 p.c., the marked gain in Saskatchewan counterbalancing the declines in Manitoba and Alberta. Manufacturing accounted for almost 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 1938 was \$60,707,000 or nearly one-quarter of the provincial production. Mining contributed the second highest proportion, viz., 21 p.c., while manufactures, eliminating duplication, comprised 19 p.c. of the net. Agriculture was responsible for nearly 13 p.c. and fisheries accounted for only 6 p.c.

As shown in Table 4, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island agriculture ranks in first place in net production, total manufactures surpassing this primary industry in the other five provinces. Table 5 presents some very interesting comparisons. In Nova Scotia, in 1937 and 1938, 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, and British Columbia than it is in Ontario. Manufacturing is of first importance in Ontario and Quebec, and also in Nova Scotia.

