

*Quebec.*—Per capita production in Quebec increased from \$376 to \$543 thus gaining \$167 in the period 1941 to 1944. Actually, the Province showed during this period a much greater percentage increase in per capita production than did Ontario, viz., 44 p.c. as compared with 27 p.c. in the latter Province. Per capita production dropped to \$482 in 1945 but increased by \$10 over this figure in 1946.

*Maritime Provinces.*—The three Maritime Provinces reached their highest per capita production in 1946. Prince Edward Island registered a gain of \$101 over the 1941 per capita of \$237; Nova Scotia increased \$101 over the 1941 per capita figure of \$222; and New Brunswick \$126 over the \$211 per capita of 1941.

*Prairie Provinces.*—These Provinces showed wide fluctuations in per capita production in the period 1941-46. Manitoba made steady gains from \$268 in 1941 to \$428 in 1944, dropped to \$381 in 1945 but recorded its highest per capita figure of \$452 in 1946. Saskatchewan held no such record. Per capita production was \$198 in 1941 and in 1944 it reached \$625, the highest per capita figure for any province except Ontario. Between these years the fluctuations were marked and by 1946 the figure was \$473. For Alberta the 1941 per capita was \$280; in 1944, \$509; and in 1946, \$534; recessions were shown in the intervening years.

*British Columbia.*—Per capita production gained consistently in British Columbia until 1943, value per capita rising from \$458 in 1941 to \$625 in 1943 and decreasing to \$590 by 1946.

### Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1941-46

*Maritime Provinces.*—Taking net production of the Maritime Provinces as a whole, the industry showing the highest percentage gain during the years 1941-46 was fisheries with an increase of 181 p.c. from 1941. Prince Edward Island made a remarkable showing in fisheries production during this period and in 1946 the figure was \$4,155,906, more than four and one-half times as great as the 1941 total, \$872,679. For New Brunswick the gain was 178·8 p.c. above the 1941 figure of \$5,017,233. Nova Scotia followed with an increase of 173·3 p.c. for 1946 over the figure of \$11,523,628 for 1941.

Next in importance to the fisheries was the agriculture industry. The three provinces together gained 96 p.c. in this branch of production over the same six years, \$40,484,000 in 1941 against \$79,214,000 in 1946. Forestry ranked third with a 72 p.c. gain for the three provinces. Prince Edward Island recorded a gain of 127·4 p.c., Nova Scotia 83·7 p.c. and New Brunswick, 66·4 p.c.

*Quebec.*—Peak production for Quebec during the period 1941-46 was reached in 1944 with a value of \$1,899,824,337, an increase of 52 p.c. over 1941. The 1946 figure of \$1,785,407,464 was a 4 p.c. gain over \$1,716,038,573 recorded in 1945.

The percentage of total production in manufacturing industries was greater than that in all other branches of industry in this period, increasing from 65 p.c. to 71 p.c.; net value in manufacturing showed a gain of 66 p.c. from 1941 to 1944. The figure dropped by almost 15 p.c. for 1945, and showed a further decrease of 2 p.c. in 1946.

Forestry and agriculture recorded steady increases of 79 p.c. and 76 p.c., respectively, during the six-year period.