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ECONOMIC POSITION
of the
ATLANTIC MARITIME PROVINCES
of
CANADA
in
1923

ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE ATLANTIC MARITIME PROVINCES

OF CANADA IN 1923.

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NATURAL RESOURCES OF ATLANTIC MARITIME PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Canada has a total area of 3,797,123 square miles, a figure which may be compared with that of 3,743,529 square miles for the United States and its dependent territories, 3,776,700, the total area of Europe, 2,974,581 the total area of Australia. Of this the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of Canada - Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick comprise 51,697 square miles or 1.36 per cent. Geologically they form the larger part of the Acadian or Appalachian region of Canada. The Appalachian extension in Canada is found to possess many of the minerals which have placed some of the Eastern States in the foremost rank of mineral and industrial districts of the world. The Atlantic Ocean on the East has given the Maritime Provinces an inexhaustible supply of fish and its waterways provide dependable water power resources.

There is an abundance of fertile land suitable for general farming in all three provinces. Of the total land area of 32,744,550 acres, over twenty million are estimated to be suitable for farm purposes. According to the census of 1921, 10,209,593 acres were occupied as farm lands of which only 3,127,009 acres were improved. Woodland and land used as natural pasture are included in the area shown as unimproved farm land. The percentages of the total unimproved farm land classed under these heads and shown as marsh or waste land in the Census of 1921 were as follows: Prince Edward Island - woodland 79.5, natural pasture 9.2; marsh or waste land 11.4; Nova Scotia - 71.6; 21.7; 6.7 respectively; New Brunswick 86.5; 9.1; 4.4 respectively. Particulars of the land area, estimated possible farm land, farm land occupied, etc., and population by provinces with comparative figures for all Canada are shown in the following table:

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada x
		(000's omitted)			
Area in acres	1,398	13,484	17,865	32,746	1,401,316
Arable land	1,258	8,092	10,718	20,068	558,162
Area occupied as farm land	1,216	4,724	4,270	10,210	140,588
Improved area in farms	767	992	1,368	3,127	70,770
Unimproved area in farms	449	3,732	2,902	7,083	70,118
Arable land unoccupied	42	3,368	6,448	9,858	217,274
Population, 1921	88	524	388	1,000	8,788
Population, 1923	88	530	395	1,013	9,083

x Nine provinces only.

(See Census of Agriculture, 1921, pp. XI and XIV.)

A brief description of each of the provinces is appended.

Prince Edward Island.- This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies at the south of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the mainland of the continent by Northumberland strait. It is 150 miles in length and varies from 4 miles to 30 in width, covering an area of 2,184 square miles, some 200 square miles more than the state of Delaware and slightly more than half the area of the island of Jamaica in the British West Indies. Its rich red soil and red sandstone formations make up a distinctive and even topography, no point in the island attaining a greater altitude than 311 feet above sea level. A climate tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with numerous rivers, sheltered harbours and rolling plains, offers great inducements to the pursuit of agriculture and of fishing. The province is noted for its predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, and its production of oats and potatoes.

Nova Scotia.- The province of Nova Scotia is 386 miles in length by from 50 to 100 miles in width, a long and rather narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coast and joined to the latter by the isthmus of Chignecto. It includes at its north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,428 square miles, and a little over 2,000 square milesless than the combined area of Belgium and Holland, with which Nova Scotia may very well be compared as to climate, natural resources and accessibility. Cape Breton Island, at the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence and sheltering Prince Edward Island from the Atlantic, is roughly 100 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 87 miles, its area of 3,120 square miles enclosing the salt water lakes of Bras d'Or, connected with the sea at the north by two natural channels and at the south by the St. Peter's ship canal. The ridge of mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotian mainland divides it roughly into two slopes, that facing the Atlantic being generally rocky, barren and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, while the other, facing the bay of Fundy and the gulf of St. Lawrence, consists for the most part of arable and fertile plains and river valleys, and is noted for its generally farming and fruit farming districts. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours.

New Brunswick.- With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The conformation of the province is also rather similar to that of Scotland, for the country, although not mountainous, is diversified by the occurrence of a great number of low hills and valleys. While New Brunswick is essentially a part of the mainland, the bay of Chaleur at the north, the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait at the east, the bay of Fundy at the south and Passamaquoddy bay at the southwest, provide the province with a very extensive sea coast. Although larger in area than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick does not cover as many degrees of latitude as does the former, its most southern point being a little south of 45° north latitude and its most northern a little north of 48°, while Nova Scotia extends roughly from the 43rd to the 47th parallel. To its southwest is a group of islands belonging to the province, the most important of which are Grand Manan, Campobello and the West Isles. The soil of these islands, similar to much of that on the mainland, is generally fertile, but only a small proportion of it is under cultivation. New Brunswick has been well called the best watered country in the world; numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.

Wealth of Canadian Maritime Provinces.

The national wealth of Canada in 1921 was estimated at $22,195,000,000 or approximately $2,525. per capita. Agricultural wealth only, based on the value of lands, buildings, equipment, etc., of operating farms, but not including the value of municipal lands, amounted to $7,982,870,000 , of this $6,586,648,000 represented farm investments in land, buildings, machinery and live stock, as shown by the Census of 1921, the balance being the value of agricultural production in the possession of farmers and traders. Other important items comprising the total included urban real property estimated at $5,751,505,000; investments in steam railways $2,159,298,000; estimated value of forest resources and capital invested in woods operations $1,197,660,000; household furnishings - clothing, carriages, motors, etc., $1,144,000,000; and manufacturers' raw materials on hand, stock in process, estimated amount of manufactured goods in dealers' hands - $1,362,536,000.

The total estimated capital wealth in the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of Canada in 1921 amounted to $1,470,206,415 or $1,470 per capita. Of this total, $119,912,060 or $1,353 per capita was located in Prince Edward Island; $752,697,986 or $1,437 per capita in Nova Scotia; and $597,596,369 or $1,541 per capita in New Brunswick.

The capital invested in farms, including implements and live stock, as determined by the last decennial census (1921) was the largest item, aggregating $327,645,210 or 22.29 per cent of the whole. The value of agricultural production in 1921, $114,123,000 was also included in order to cover the average stocks of agricultural goods in the possession of farmers and traders and the amount invested in the preparation for the new crop. Thus the agricultural wealth of the three Maritime Provinces totalled $441,768,210, or 30.05 per cent of the total estimated capital wealth of that section.

The second largest element in the total estimated capital wealth was urban real property. This includes the assessed valuations of taxed and exempted property, to which was added one-third to provide for under-valuation by assessors, and for roads, bridges, and sewers. The estimated value, as based on returns for 1921 received in the Bureau from the municipalities, was $239,799,606 or 16.31 per cent of the total wealth of the Maritimes.

The wealth invested in steam railways, computed from the cost of road and equipment, and distributed by provinces on the basis of mileage, constituted the next largest item, amounting to $200,947,000 or 13.67 per cent of the total.

Other important items include the tangible value of the forests, amounting to $158,990,000 or 10.81 per cent; household furnishings and other personal property, including automobiles, amounting to $102,200,000 or 6.95 per cent; raw materials, stocks in process and finished products of manufacturing establishments, to which was added 100 per cent as an estimate of the value of manufactured goods in the hands of dealers, the whole amounting to $86,627,018, or 5.89 per cent; and capital employed in mines which totalled $85,269,026 or 5.80 per cent.

On the basis of the 1921 population of 1,000,328 the per capita wealth invested in farms and equipment was $327; in urban real property $240; in the railways $201; in the forests $159; and in household furnishings, clothing and motors $102. Further details of the items included are presented by provinces in Table I in the appendix hereto.

INCOME OF CANADIAN MARITIME PROVINCES.

The total net value of all production in Canada in 1923 amounted to $3,051,456,821. These values were produced by approximately two-thirds of the gainfully employed persons in the Dominion - those engaged in the various kinds of "production", defined according to the usual acceptation of the term as including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and manufacturing , etc. The remaining one-third of the gainfully employed are considered to be also producers in the larger sense of the word, being engaged in activities such as transportation, trade, administration, the professions, domestic and personal service. As exemplifying the importance of the latter activities, it may be pointed out that railway gross earnings in 1923 amounted to $478,328,047, street railway gross earnings to $50,191,387 and telephone and telegraph earnings to $55,550,243, all of which from a broad point of view, should also be considered as "production". Since the above values were produced by only two-thirds of the employed population we may add one-half to the total value of production as shown above, as a rough estimate of the value in dollars of the total productive activity of the Canadian people, according to the economists definition of production, which approximates to the concept of national income. According to this broader interpretation, production in 1923 represented created values of $4,577,000,000.

In order to arrive at the figure of national income, however, certain heavy deductions from the above amount must be made - deductions especially connected with the maintenance of the industrial equipment of the country - providing not only for depreciation but for obsolescence or replacement by new and improved apparatus of production. After these deductions have been made the 1923 income of the Canadian people is estimated at somewhere in the neighbourhood of $4,200,000,000.

On the basis of the net value of production in the Maritime Provinces as shown in Table II in the appendix at $211,423,218, this being the production of approximately two-thirds of the population, the value of all production of the people of this region would amount to approximately $317,000,000. Similar allowances, as in the case for all Canada, however, have to be made for depreciation of the agents of production and the cost of their maintenance. After such deductions the total "national" income of the Atlantic region of Canada would seem to approximate to about $291,000,000 in 1923 or $287 per capita.

PRODUCTION OF MARITIME PROVINCES IN 1923.

Production in the Maritime Provinces is not concentrated in any one particular division of industry, as in the case of the Prairie Provinces in the West, but is quite diversified. A survey of the production of the maritime provinces in 1923 showed that five divisions contributed major parts of the total value of $211,423,418 Agriculture (including fur farms) came first in importance with a total net production valued at $73,954,237 or 35% of the total. Total net value of manufacture amounted to $63,510,390, forestry to $38,376,890, mining $32,111,350, fisheries $14,751,000.

The total value of production of all branches of industry in the Maritime Provinces in 1923, classified according to industrial divisions, with comparative figures for all Canada, is shown in Table II in the appendix hereto.

Agriculture was responsible for a gross revenue in 1923 estimated at $87,471,292. The net value of agricultural production amounted to $73,954,237 after allowances have been made in order to eliminate the cost of the materials consumed in the processes of production. The largest item of revenue comes from the production of field crops which were valued at $51,545,000.

Oats comprise the most extensively grown grain crop, quantities and values in 1923 by provinces being as follows: Prince Edward Island, 5,881,000 bushels valued at $2,564,700; Nova Scotia 3,879,000 bushels valued at $2,803,600; New Brunswick 7,007,400 bushels valued at $3,939,100; total 16,767,500 bushels valued at $9,307,400. Buckwheat is also an important crop in New Brunswick 1,076,100 bushels valued at $909,000 being produced.

The potato is the most highly specialized of the field crops, the annual value of the crop being nearly $12,000,000 in 1923. The comparatively cool, moist climate keeps the potatoes growing longer and they are green and vigorous until the frost comes, hence their firmness, full starch content, good keeping quality and pleasant flavour. Their excellence both for edible and seed purposes has gained a high reputation for them in the large consuming centres of Canada and the New England States and also in the West Indies, in which places they find a ready market. They are also increasingly in demand for seed purposes in Ontario and parts of the United States where they have been found to give much superior yields to the locally-grown tubers. The average yields per acre in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were 120 Cwt. (200 bushels) and 132.75 cwt (221 bushels) in 1923, ranking second on the American Continent only to that of the State of Maine. In the chief producing sections of New Brunswick, the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, crops of 155 to 210 hundredweight or 275 to 350 bushels per acre are commonly secured by the application of the best methods of culture. Production of potatoes, with values, in 1923 was 2,732,000 cwt. ($1,776,000) in Prince Edward Island; 8,311,000 cwt.($4,014,000) in Nova Scotia and 6,043,000 cwt. ($6,023,000) in New Brunswick, making a total of 12,086,000 cwt. (11,813,000) for the three Provinces.

The same climatic conditions which are so favourable to the production of roots and vegetables are equally favourable to the growth of clover and grasses. Consequently there is an abundance of pasturage, and a large production of hay, a considerable quantity of which is baled and exported. Quantities and values in 1923 were as follows: Prince Edward Island 321,300 tons ($3,856,000) Nova Scotia 890,200 tons ($11,128,000); New Brunswick 638,800 tons ($7,346,000; making 1,850,000 tons valued at $22,330,000 in all.

Dairying is carried on to a considerable degree in the Maritimes. Natural conditions are distinctly favourable, inasmuch as the soil and climate which produce all kinds of fodder crops of high quality in abundance, provide cheap raw material for the stock raiser and dairyman. The following table shows the number of live stock in the Maritime Provinces as at June 1, 1923; while comparative figures from the various decennial Censuses are shown in Table III in the appendix.

	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Horses	32,314	49,793	50,644	132,751	3,530,641
Milch Cows	50,465	129,161	106,076	286,702	3,659,365
Other Cattle	80,113	141,887	106,825	328,825	5,586,866
Sheep	83,933	258,537	157,808	500,278	2,753,860
Swine	42,011	44,034	66,182	152,227	4,405,316
Poultry	827,450	851,885	917,835	2,597,170	45,469,292

Principal Statistics of Dairy Factories in Maritime Provinces, with comparative figures for all Canada.

1923	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Establishments-No.	33	27	32	992	3,007
Capital Invested $	179,171	791,736	530,716	1,501,623	39,120,207
Employees - No.	91	298	143	442	10,160
Salaries & Wages $	54,181	183,722	132,077	369,980	9,935,414
Cost of Materials $	799,188	1,810,408	790,760	400,356	94,845,862(a)
Quantity of Products-					
Butter - Lbs.	1,537,437	3,550,666	1,231,471	6,319,574	162,834,608
Cheese - Lbs.	1,811,537	34,332	825,369	2,671,238	151,624,376
Value of Products-					
Butter-- $	542,846	1,353,118	456,557	2,352,521	56,872,510
Cheese - $	346,428	6,579	151,497	514,604	28,645,192
Other - $	60,821	966,028	481,420	1,508,269	34,601,688
Total - $	950,095	2,325,825	1,099,474	4,375,394	120,120,390

(a) Exclusive of supplies and containers for Quebec.

Apple orchards in Nova Scotia provide a well known and stable industry. The Annapolis Valley and the Cornwallis Valley, an extension of this, are considered the most suitable region for apple growing, but other parts of the Province have also been shown to be well adapted to this industry. The danger in certain districts lies in late spring frosts and in unusually severe winters.

The French introduced the apple in 1633. From 30,000 barrels in 1880, the pack has increased to 1,821,064 barrels valued at $8,012,682 in 1923. The principal market is in Great Britain, but considerable quantities are also shipped to the United States and Newfoundland.

Particulars of the agricultural revenue of the Maritimes are shown by provinces and branches of agriculture with total for all Canada, in the following statement:-

Item	P.E.I. (000's omitted)	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Field Crops	$10,174	20,505	20,864	51,543	899,166
Fruits and Vegetables	300	7,776	1,195	9,271	58,216
Maple Products	-	28	43	71	4,769
Grass & Clover Seed	21	28	40	89	4,360
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	3,518
Farm Animals	913	1,774	1,608	4,295	82,402
Wool	95	306	197	598	3,160
Dairy Products					
Dairy Butter) Whole Milk) Milk sold to Factories	1,377	4,658	3,800	9,835	114,733
	749	1,499	742	2,990	89,141
Dairy Factories	950	2,326	1,099	4,375	120,120
Poultry and Eggs	869	927	1,042	2,838	58,647
Fur Farm Pelts	469	69	186	724	858
" " Animals	726	53	62	841	1,304
GROSS TOTAL	16,643	39,949	30,878	87,470	1,440,394
Paid to patrons	749	1,499	742	2,990	89,141
Seed	395	421	836	1,652	50,694
Feed	1,925	3,850	3,080	8,855	192,500
Nursery Stock	-	16	4	20	387
NET PRODUCTION	15,574	34,163	26,216	73,953	1,107,572

Owing to the important place occupied by field crops, full particulars of the production and value of these in 1923, are shown below.

For comparative purposes average figures for the years 1918 to 1922 are also included, while quantities produced according to the Censuses of 1871 to 1921 inclusive, are shown in Table IV in the appendix.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, 1923.

(000's omitted).

Item		QUANTITY				
		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Wheat	Bush.	575	289	275	1,089	474,199
Oats	"	5,881	3,879	7,007	16,767	563,997
Barley	"	205	207	167	579	76,998
Rye	"	-	3	3	6	25,232
Peas	"	5	9	23	37	2,898
Beans	"	-	34	27	61	1,042
Buckwheat	"	82	188	1,076	1,346	9,744
Mixed Grain	"	738	119	71	928	29,750
Potatoes	Cwt.	2,752	3,311	6,043	12,086	55,497
Turnips and Mangolds	"	2,157	2,514	2,095	6,766	38,116
Hay and Clover	Tons	321	890	639	1,850	14,845
Fodder Corn	"	3	11	39	53	5,321

		VALUE				
Wheat	$	655	320	459	1,434	316,995
Oats		2,565	2,803	3,939	9,307	184,857
Barley		153	225	163	541	32,571
Rye		-	3	3	6	11,340
Peas		12	24	60	96	4,987
Beans		-	103	119	222	2,773
Buckwheat		74	217	910	1,201	8,192
Mixed Grain		420	107	56	583	17,655
Potatoes		1,776	4,014	6,023	11,813	56,398
Turnips and Mangolds		647	1,508	1,592	3,747	22,483
Hay and Clover		3,856	11,128	7,346	22,330	162,882
Fodder Corn		16	53	194	263	24,605
All Field Crops					51,543	899,166 (a)

(a) Includes some items not enumerated.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, 1918-22.

(000's omitted)

		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	CANADA
QUANTITY						
Wheat	Bush.	589	470	570	1,629	269,234
Oats	"	3,725	4,847	8,443	19,015	458,776
Barley	"	147	295	196	658	65,712
Rye	"	-	11	7	18	16,769
Peas	"	6	24	46	76	3,438
Beans	"	-	87	71	158	1,722
Buckwheat	"	90	315	1,476	1,881	9,770
Mixed grain	"	639	178	126	933	29,183
Potatoes	Cwt.	3,175	5,106	7,662	15,945	67,681
Turnips and Mangolds	"	2,565	4,883	3,508	10,944	51,848
Hay and Clover	Tons	332	979	954	2,265	14,063
Fodder Corn	"	4	20	31	55	5,525
VALUE						
Wheat	$	1,078	1,046	1,247	3,371	369,822
Oats		3,691	4,549	6,333	14,573	252,084
Barley		168	441	251	860	52,223
Rye		-	18	10	28	15,231
Peas		15	83	136	234	8,485
Beans		-	521	362	883	7,457
Buckwheat		109	414	1,934	2,457	12,158
Mixed Grain		587	221	138	946	27,629
Potatoes		3,051	7,923	10,218	21,192	96,680
Turnips and Mangolds		1,282	4,833	2,778	8,893	41,186
Hay and Clover		6,443	21,253	18,829	46,525	278,174
Fodder Corn		29	175	297	502	36,280
All Field Crops		16,453	41,478	42,533	100,464	1,248,686 (a)

(a) Includes some items not enumerated.

Fur Farming has become an established industry in Canada and is particularly prominent in Prince Edward Island. In 1923, of 1,240 fur farms in Canada, 671 were located in the Maritimes as follows: Prince Edward Island 448; Nova Scotia 134; New Brunswick 89. The total value of the fur farms in 1923 was as follows:

Province	Value of land and buildings	Value of fur bearing animals	Total Value of property
	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	791,636	2,689,372	3,481,008
Nova Scotia	102,713	382,973	485,686
New Brunswick	186,580	714,985	901,565
Maritime Provinces	1,080,929	3,787,330	4,868,259
All Canada	2,099,246	6,325,718	8,424,964

While other kinds of fur-bearing animals are being raised in captivity in other parts of Canada, fur farming in the Maritime Provinces is largely devoted to fox raising. The total number of all fur-bearing animals on Maritime farms at date of December 31, 1923, was 23,079, valued at $3,787,330. Foxes on the farms numbered 19,002 valued at $3,780,873, mink 58 valued at $877, raccoon 19, valued at $580 and muskrat 4,000 valued at $5,000. Distribution of foxes on farms by provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island 13,371 valued at $2,689,172; Nova Scotia 2,134 valued at $376,716 and New Brunswick 3,497 valued at $714,985. Of the minks 13 animals valued at $200 were located on farms in Prince Edward Island and 45 valued at $677 on farms in Nova Scotia. The raccoons and muskrats were all located on farms in Nova Scotia.

The principal statistics for 1923 relating to the fur-farming industry are summarized in the following table:-

	P.E.I.	N.S	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
No. of farms	448	134	89	671	1,240
Value of property	$3,481,008	485,686	901,565	4,868,259	8,424,964
Employees - No.	257	30	57	344	500
Salaries & Wages	$ 164,051	16,783	46,645	226,479	331,923
Animals born during year - No.	10,309	1,763	3,287	15,359	26,980
Animals died during year - No.	1,684	490	354	2,528	4,321
Animals killed for pelts during year-No.	4,752	823	1,916	7,490	9,953
Animals sold during year - No.	4,059	351	432	4,842	7,106
Value	726,401	54,842	62,400	843,145	1,314,683
Pelts sold during Year - No.	4,599	841	1,914	7,354	9,539
Value	469,161	69,156	186,039	724,356	860,468
Animals on farms December 31,1923 - No.	13,384	6,198	3,497	23,079	40,125
Value	2,689,372	382,973	714,985	3,787,330	6,325,718

In addition to the pelts of ranch bred animals, pelts of animals taken by trappers were valued at $2,333 for Prince Edward Island; $166,632 for Nova Scotia and $92,597 for New Brunswick , a total of $261,562 for the three Maritime Provinces.

Fishing is one of the historic industries of Canada, antedating lumbering, mining and agriculture by centuries. Historical records show that long before the days of Columbus, Cabot and Cartier, the Normans, the Britons and the Basques were on the cod-lands of Newfoundland. The most important of the four great fishing areas of the world is situated off the coast of Eastern Canada. From Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The Bay of Fundy is 8,000 square miles in extent.

Still more important than the extent of the fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters in which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel and salmon are the peer of any in the world.

The Atlantic fisheries were the first Canadian fisheries in point of time and until 1918 they remained the most important for aggregate value of product. Cod, halibut, haddock, hake, herring, mackerel, lobster, and oyster fisheries are included.

The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats usually motor driven, with crews of two or three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; whilst trap nets, haul seines and weirs are operated from the shore. Haddock as well as cod is a staple product; during the spring and summer it is split and salted but the important season comes with the autumn, when the fish are either shipped fresh or smoked and sold as finnan haddie.

The deep-sea fisheries are worked by vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying from twelve to twenty men operating with trawl lines from dories. The fleets operate on the various fishing banks, such as Grand Bank, Middle Ground and Banquereau. The vessels, built by native hands, remain at sea sometimes for months at a time. When they return, the fish, which have been split and salted on board, are taken on shore and washed and dried. The West Indies are the chief market for this product; no cod fish in the world stands the tropical climate like that cured by Nova Scotian fishermen. Steam trawling, as it is carried on in the North Seas, was introduced in the Atlantic Coast of Canada several years ago. There were four steam trawlers operating from Nova Scotia ports in 1923. They operate practically the whole year and their catches are utilized entirely for the fresh fish trade.

Lobster trapping is another distinctive industry. In 1870, there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic Coast of Canada; in 1923 the canneries numbered over 600 and gave work to nearly 7,000 people; 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere, are now found in somewhat diminished quantities. The canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, in New Brunswick is second only to lobstering.

The fishing population of the Maritime Provinces is a specialised and stable industrial class. The coastwise fisheries are operated from April to November, or to January in sheltered districts; and though the larger vessels work all winter, several thousand men are available for a time each year for other employment. This they find about the small plots of land which most of them own or occupy, in the lumber camps of New Brunswick,

or in the collieries of Nova Scotia. A few from Lunenburg and other centres engage in the West Indian Trade. Apart from restrictions of weather and close seasons, the prevailing method of paying the men on shares has a further tendency in years of low catches or prices to drive them into secondary occupations.

The total value of Canadian fisheries in 1923 was $42,565,545. Of this amount the Maritime Provinces contributed $14,751,900, Nova Scotia holding second place with $8,448,385 or 19.85%; New Brunswick third place with $4,548,555 or 10.69% and Prince Edward Island sixth place with $1,754,980 or 4.12%.

Lobster trapping was the principal branch of the industry in each of the three provinces with products valued at $5,826,708 distributed by Provinces as follows:

Prince Edward Island	$1,405,906
Nova Scotia	3,081,647
New Brunswick	1,339,155

Cod and haddock occupied second and third places in Nova Scotia with values of $2,437,492 and $1,029,287 respectively. Sardines ranked second in New Brunswick with a value of $1,016,655.

Principal varieties and values of fish for the Maritime Provinces with comparative figures for all Canada are given in the following table:

	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Lobsters	$1,405,906	3,081,647	1,339,155	5,826,708	6,365,362
Cod	61,395	2,434,492	585,314	3,081,201	4,079,397
Haddock	-	1,029,787	-	1,029,787	1,046,808
Sardines	-	-	1,016,655	1,016,655	1,016,810
Smelts	131,233	120,816	582,203	824,252	865,042
Herring	76,975	295,391	270,863	643,229	2,160,300
Mackerel	18,009	388,051	54,054	460,114	617,978
Salmon	-	202,090	250,838	452,928	2,504,667
Halibut	-	319,199	-	319,199	6,596,452
Swordfish	-	155,020	-	155,020	155,020
Hake and Cusk	20,774	93,186	-	113,960	143,578
Oysters	40,350	-	67,123	107,473	152,776
Clams & Quahaugs	-	-	103,923	103,923	215,826
Alewives	-	-	67,911	67,911	79,229

Values of fish caught in the Maritime Provinces with comparative figures for all Canada as shown by the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 are included in Table V.

The domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. Perhaps sixty per cent of the total annual capture for all Canada is an average export, of which the United States takes approximately one-half and Great Britain one-sixth. In the calendar year 1923, total exports amounted to $27,800,947, of which $12,643,146 went to the United States and $6,260,679 to Great Britain. The most important single export is canned salmon (to Great Britain and European markets)- the value of these exports in 1923 amounting to $6,566,804. Other important items were - cod, dry salted (to the West Indies, South America, Italy and United States) - $2,725,675; lobsters, canned (to the United Kingdom and the United States) $4,395,116; lobsters, fresh (to the United States) $1,225,397; herring, seas, dry-salted (to China and Mexico) $1,095,963.

The preserving of fish is the premier manufacturing industry in Prince Edward Island and ranks second in Nova Scotia and fifth in New Brunswick.

		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Establishments-	No.	199	266	222	687	938
Capital	$	355,258	4,073,923	1,174,448	5,603,629	24,027,549
Employees -	No.	2,083	3,844	2,256	8,183	15,447
Salaries & Wages	$	153,959	896,785	285,851	1,336,593	3,769,914
Cost of Materials	$	847,791	3,950,954	1,282,054	6,080,799	15,331,193
Value of Products	$	1,350,310	6,098,491	2,121,730	9,570,731	25,374,763

Minerals Produced in Canada in 1923 were valued at $214,079,331. The production of the Maritime Provinces amounted to $32,111,350 or 15% of the Dominion total, Nova Scotia contributing $29,648,893 or 13.85% and New Brunswick $2,462,457 or 1.15%.

Nova Scotia has had a long and interesting history in the annals of mining. The production of coal is the most outstanding feature, but gypsum, arsenic, gold, building stone, salt and several other mineral products are also found. The iron of Nova Scotia is distributed in comparatively small beds and pockety deposits which cannot now compete with the hematite of Newfoundland. The Londonderry mines which were opened in 1849 have been idle since 1908, and those of the Nictaux-Torbrook district, in Annapolis County, though yielding 350,000 tons between 1891 and 1913, are no longer worked. Another deposit is in the Pictou iron ranges. No iron was mined in Nova Scotia in 1923.

Coal produced in Nova Scotia in 1923 had a total value of $28,170,458 comprising 95% of the mineral production of the Province. The output of the mines was 6,597,838 tons, of which the various districts contributed the following:

Cape Breton	4,661,373 Tons
Cumberland	862,087 "
Inverness	164,681 "
Pictou	909,697 "
	6,597,838 "

The development of the coal mines is much more extensive in Nova Scotia than in other provinces of Canada. Fifty-six active mines produced 6,597,838 tons in 1923 as compared with 6,854,297 tons produced by 356 mines in Alberta.

Mineral Production in Nova Scotia in 1923 is shown in the following table:

Product		Quantity	Value
Metallic -			$
Arsenic	Lb.	45,000	2,250
Gold	Fine oz.	680	13,556
Manganese	Tons	200	1,400
Non-Metallic -			
Barytes	Tons	209	4,368
Coal	"	6,597,838	28,170,458
Feldspar	"	...	...
Grindstones	"	256	7,906
Gypsum	"	341,705	747,934
Salt	"	4,480	39,151
Tripolite	"	130	3,250
Structural Materials and Clay Products -			
Clay Products	...	...	413,974
Lime	Bush.	42,270	7,199
Stone	tons	138,682	177,090
Other products	...	...	60,357
	Total	...	x 29,648,893

x includes railway ballast from P.E.I. $4,429

In Nova Scotia the manufacture of iron and steel products (steel and rolled products and pig iron and ferro-alloys) is the leading manufacturing industry. No similar establishments are located in either Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick.

Principal Statistics 1923		N. S.	Canada
Establishments	No.	3	26
Capital	$	13,415,921	82,880,333
Employees	No.	973	6,049
Salaries and Wages	$	1,407,643	10,816,201
Cost of Materials	$	10,658,751	42,929,121
Value of Products	$	13,287,678	66,070,771

New Brunswick minerals are non-metallic exclusively. Coal is the principal product. Other mineral products obtained in the province are grind-stones, gypsum, natural gas, petroleum, clay, products, lime, stone, sand and gravel.

The total mineral production in New Brunswick during 1923 was valued at $2,462,457. Coal production amounted to 276,717 tons valued at $1,196,772 or 48.6% of the total.

Details of mineral production in New Brunswick during 1923 are given in the following table:

Product		Quantity	Value
Non-Metallic-			
Coal	Tons	276,617	$ 1,196,772
Grindstones	"	1,758	72,177
Gypsum	"	104,740	564,680
Natural Gas	M. cu.ft.	640,300	126,063
Petroleum	Bbl.	8,826	35,642
Structural Materials -			
Clay products	...	...	62,587
Lime	Bush.	529,548	143,814
Stone	Tons	22,448	166,083
Sand and gravel	"	508,528	94,634
Total		...	2,462,457

Summary of principal statistics relative to Mining Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries, Operating Plants in Maritime Provinces, 1923, with comparative figures for Canada.

	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
No. of Active Operators	80	44	124	2,295
No. of operating plants or mines	113	79	192	8,150
Capital employed	$ 63,544,560	3,300,139	66,844,699	578,837,012
No. of employees	15,280	1,334	16,614	66,952
Salaries and Wages paid	17,613,514	1,339,229	18,952,743	91,334,877
Miscellaneous expenses	9,994,001	484,363	10,478,364	50,400,287
Cost of fuel and electricity	2,927,317	154,823	3,082,140	21,257,336
Total expenditures	30,534,832	1,978,415	32,513,247	162,992,500

Particulars of the production of the principal minerals of the Maritimes are shown in Table VI. and an historical comparison of the values of the total mineral production of the Maritimes and all Canada in Table VII.

The production of lumber, lath and shingles ranks among the ten leading manufacturing industries of each province, New Brunswick leading the Maritime Provinces in this industry. Although a large section of this province is admirably suited to agriculture, lumbering has remained pre-eminent and from early times the forest products of New Brunswick have held a first place in its exports. The settled districts are confined principally to the river valleys and the coast line, the interior forming a vast timberrreserve. Of the seventeen and a half million acres in the province, about seven and a half million acres are crown lands and are mostly timbered. The province is everywhere drained by large rivers with innumerable branches so that logs can be driven down these waterways from practically all points in the province to market.

In Nova Scotia fifty four per cent of the land carried forest growth, according to a report entitled "Forest Conditions in Nova Scotia" published by the Commission of Conservation in 1912. Including the brules and barrens, which are of potential value for forest production, more than sixty per cent of the total land areas of the province can be considered as primarily forest land.

The quantity and value of lumber cut by provinces classified according to the kind of wood, is as follows:

Quantity (M.Ft.B.M.)	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada	
Spruce	1,871	66,692	357,612	426,175	1,164,832	
Balsam fir	647	1,182	20,744	22,573	75,464	
White pine	10	7,607	20,202	27,819	627,724	
Hemlock	25	13,633	10,272	23,930	264,128	
Cedar	-	-	4,650	4,650	127,283	
Yellow Birch	139	4,689	2,361	7,189	55,034	
White Birch	34	519	1,327	1,880	21,306	
Jack Pine	1	2	1,319	1,322	70,208	(a)
Tamarack	-	2	1,061	1,093	40,701	
Maple	82	542	200	794	37,676	
Poplar	-	82	92	174	8,462	(b)
Red Pine	-	715	80	795	95,980	
Basswood	-	-	30	30	21,861	
Beech	21	949	21	991	6,436	
Elm	-	-	10	10	22,409	
Ash	-	2	4	6	6,234	
Oak	-	78	-	78	3,112	
Total	2,800	96,694	419,885	519,379	3,738,448	(c)

Value

Spruce $	44,998	1,568,738	9,889,405	11,503,131	31,648,441	
Balsam Fir	16,898	26,992	568,630	611,520	1,878,667	
White Pine	425	216,035	673,693	890,153	23,418,201	
Hemlock	620	293,301	264,519	558,940	6,711,639	
Cedar	-	-	133,410	133,410	4,327,469	
Yellow Birch	3,178	108,046	74,304	185,428	1,863,124	
White Birch	725	12,710	36,899	50,334	841,693	
Jack Pine	40	40	31,880	31,960	1,673,305	(a)
Tamarack	-	30	21,410	21,440	927,601	
Maple	1,160	11,391	6,745	19,296	1,486,622	
Poplar	-	1,677	1,350	3,027	195,498	(b)
Red Pine	-	18,110	1,942	20,052	3,368,614	
Basswood	-	-	880	880	743,517	
Beech	580	21,230	610	22,350	193,884	
Elm	-	-	250	250	789,863	
Ash	-	50	120	170	205,718	
Oak	-	3,119	-	3,119	135,032	
Total	67,364	2,281,949	11,696,847	14,048,060	108,290,542	(c)

(a) Includes lodge pole pine.
(b) Includes cottonwood.
(c) Includes some varieties not enumerated.

Lath and shingles cut in the Maritime Provinces in 1923 with comparative figures for all Canada were as follows:

Lath

	Thousands	$ Value
Prince Edward Island	502	2,315
Nova Scotia	43,106	220,404
New Brunswick	397,773	2,181,969
Maritime Provinces	441,381	2,404,688
Canada	1,183,738	6,324,747

Shingles

	Thousands	$ Value
Prince Edward Island	4,407	11,661
Nova Scotia	14,931	44,949
New Brunswick	239,460	848,708
Maritime Provinces	258,798	905,308
Canada	2,718,650	9,617,114

The principal statistics of this industry for 1923 are shown in the following table:

-	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Establishments No.	42	321	187	560	2,883
Capital $	117,669	3,666,589	23,286,654	26,100,912	155,638,059
Employees No.	38	1,363	4,386	5,787	35,070
Salaries&Wages $	13,489	661,710	3,447,881	4,123,080	33,490,504
Cost of Material $	46,132	1,418,698	8,454,507	9,919,387	73,325,718
Value of Product $	89,614	2,755,748	16,388,674	19,234,036	139,994,677

The pulp and paper industry is also based on forest resources and is closely allied to that of lumbering. The same operations in the woods and on the drives frequently provide raw materials for both classes of mills. The pulp and paper mills of New Brunswick are of particular importance and rank second among the manufacturing industries of that province. Principal statistics for pulp and paper mills are as follows:-

1923	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Establishments No.	-	7	5	12	110
Capital $	-	6,611,071	17,220,837	23,831,908	417,611,578
Employees No.	-	479	1,277	1,756	29,734
Salaries &Wages $	-	235,734	1,481,318	1,717,052	28,382,845
Cost of Materials $	-	391,013	3,274,689	3,675,702	112,948,639
Value of Products $	-	838,388	7,211,496	8,049,884	227,162,812

The total value of the exports of forest products from Canada in 1923 amounted to $123,694,942. Sawn lumber formed 61.4 per cent of the total value or $75,979,040 and pulpwood came second with 10.9 per cent. or $13,525,004. The quantity of Sawn lumber exported amounted to 2,372,286 M ft. board measure, while 1,384,230 cords of pulpwood were exported. Other principal items were:- shingles 2,622,004 M. valued at $9,902,170; Laths 1,556,384 M valued at $9,380,183; logs 260,-421, M.ft. board measure valued at $5,095,168; timber 143,105 M ft. board measure valued at $4,037,030.

Dominion and Provincial Legislation and regulations practically prohibit the Exportation of unmanufactured pulpwood cut on Crown Lands in every province of Canada but Nova Scotia. During 1925 exports formed 29.7% of total production. Since 1902 exports of raw pulpwood have gone exclusively to United States.

The total of $123,694,942 was made up of exports to the United States valued at $99,897,107, exports to the United Kingdom valued at $12,405,103 and exports to other countries valued at $11,392,732. These manufactured and partly manufactured wood products formed 12.2 per cent of the total value of Canada's exports in 1923. The wood and paper group of exports which includes all commodities, manufactured and unmanufactured, of forest origin, was valued at $267,553,964 in 1923 and formed the most valuable group next to agricultural and vegetable products, making 26.4 per cent of the total.

MANUFACTURING is an important industry in the Maritime Provinces, and stands second to agriculture only in the net value of production as shown in Table 11 in the appendix hereto. The Census of Industry of these provinces for 1923, conducted by the Bureau, included 2,433 establishments, representing a total capital investment of $194,332,844. The employees of these plants numbered 36,187 persons who received as salaries and wages a total of $26,725,706. Fuel consumed in manufacturing represented a value of $5,367,819. The gross value of products produced by these plants amounted to $156,561,675. The cost of materials entering into the manufacture, however, was $93,-051,285, leaving the net value of manufacturing production in the three Maritime Provinces of Canada at $63,510,390.

Principal statistics for 1923 by provinces are as follows:-

		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
Establishments	No.	368	1,193	872
Capital Invested	$	2,821,440	106,947,436	84,563,968
Employees (a)	No.	2,745	17,208	16,234
Salaries and Wages	$	626,693	13,229,991	12,869,022
Cost of Fuel	$	111,480	3,110,777	2,145,562
Primary power equipment	H.P.	5,043	93,505	99,001
Cost of Materials	$	2,766,092	50,103,942	40,181,251
Gross Value of Products	$	4,462,821	81,984,848	70,114,006
Net Value of Products	$	1,696,729	31,880,906	29,932,755

A summary of the principal statistics of manufactures in the decennial censuses from 1871 to 1911 inclusive is included in Table VIII.

(a) Including outside piece-workers.

The following table presents statistics of the ten leading industries in each of the Maritime Provinces during the calendar year 1923. The percentage of value of production in those enumerated to the total production of each of the provinces was approximately as follows: Prince Edward Island 83%; Nova Scotia 48% and New Brunswick 58%.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Industries	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Fish preserved	199	355,358	2,083	155,959	847,791	1,350,310
Butter and Cheese	33	179,171	91	54,181	799,188	950,095
Slaughtering and Meatpacking	3	136,313	45	38,168	418,497	513,758
Flour and grist mills	18	90,812	18	8,515	157,223	202,992
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, etc.	3	95,082	42	34,299	40,955	175,203
Printing and Publishing	4	205,041	94	60,803	30,374	151,695
Electric light and power	12	506,089	32	29,723	-	124,408
Lumber, lath and shingles	42	147,669	42	13,429	46,132	89,614
Sash door and planing mills	5	191,352	40	23,506	47,229	84,756
Bread and other bakery products	7	34,243	21	13,257	38,628	75,891
Total	326	1,941,230	2,498	429,840	2,426,017	3,718,722

NOVA SCOTIA

Industries	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Iron and steel products	3	13,415,921	973	1,407,643	10,658,731	13,287,678
Fish preserved	266	4,073,923	3,846	895,783	3,950,954	6,098,491
Railway rolling stock	3	6,093,126	920	939,699	3,615,503	4,866,680
Biscuits & Confectionery	12	1,861,241	1,029	70[illegible],427	1,352,826	3,148,763
Lumber, lath & shingles	331	2,666,589	1,363	661,710	1,418,598	2,755,748
Electric light & power	58	7,885,763	466	533,506	-	2,499,336
Hosiery and knit goods	3	2,181,779	524	352,534	884,198	1,954,532
Butter and cheese	26	606,629	179	152,635	1,399,783	1,802,871
Printing and publishing	31	1,415,412	570	740,383	403,355	1,772,406
Castings and forgings	18	2,068,898	545	628,666	443,597	1,407,027
Total	751	42,269,281	10,415	7,012,986	24,127,545	39,593,532

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Industries	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Lumber, lath & shingles	187	23,296,684	4,356	3,447,881	8,454,857	16,388,674
Pulp and paper	5	17,320,837	1,377	1,481,318	3,374,689	7,311,396
Cotton yarn and cloth	4	5,604,807	1,883	1,417,853	3,275,349	4,987,263
Biscuits & confectionery	11	3,019,197	687	543,957	1,574,350	2,709,186
Fish preserved	232	1,174,448	2,306	286,351	1,262,064	2,121,730
Coffees and spices	5	1,250,758	189	201,946	1,488,111	3,093,566
Boots and shoes	5	957,313	508	486,666	883,406	1,681,038
Electric light & power	34	8,591,313	247	366,473	-	1,471,940
Sash door and planing mills	33	1,097,948	347	331,899	734,246	1,187,359
Wire and wire goods	4	1,521,056	218	240,996	647,410	1,196,004
Total	599	64,724,360	11,908	8,674,838	20,702,103	41,018,048

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN 1933.

A monthly return from transportation companies showing goods delivered and received for shipment within each province has been made to the Bureau. These returns show all freight loaded and unloaded, classified in seventy different groups. Up to the present no transportation record has been obtained for goods handled by water carriers. It is therefore impossible to arrive at definite conclusions regarding the net imports and exports of each province or for the Maritime Provinces as one group. The figures are therefore given to show volume of railway traffic only.

The total amount of freight loaded at stations in the Maritime Provinces in 1933 was 9,023,256 tons whilst 7,635,071 tons were unloaded. In addition 1,869,676 tons of freight were delivered to foreign connections. Mine products accounted for the greatest part of this freight, loadings of freight in this group reaching a total of 5,354,574 tons whilst unloadings aggregated 4,905,491 tons. Forest products were next in order, 1,870,518 tons having been loaded and 766,405 tons unloaded. Manufactures and miscellaneous products stood third with totals of 1,318,043 tons and 1,248,030 tons respectively. Agricultural products loaded amounted to 480,033 tons and unloaded to 544,317 tons. Loadings of animal products were 33,091 tons and unloadings 60,828 tons. The total volume of freight loaded exceeded that unloaded by 1,498,185 tons.

Potatoes and apples, as the leading agricultural products of the district are the largest items among the loadings, with 194,957 tons and 134,497 tons respectively. Hay and Straw loadings amounted to 76,361 tons and oats to 14,869 tons. Principal products unloaded included flour with 197,893 tons; oats 79,009 tons; hay and straw 70,043 tons; mill products other than flour 64,364 tons; potatoes 43,045 tons and corn 21,411 tons. In the agricultural group the amount of freight unloaded was 94,857 tons greater than the amount loaded.

Shipments of animal products formed the small group in both loadings and unloadings. Cattle and hide and leather shipments were important loadings totalling 7,014 tons and 6,093 tons respectively. Dressed meates (fresh) comprised the largest item unloaded with 19,653 tons. Cattle and calves unloaded were 7,673 tons; dressed meats (cured or salted) 4,735 tons; other packing house products 6,355 tons; and hides and leather 4,853 tons. The excess of unloadings over loadings under the head of animal products was 27,737 tons in 1933.

Bituminous coal had the largest volume of both loadings and unloadings and composed the largest part of the totals of the mine products group. The amounts were 5,139,482 tons and 4,663,797 tons respectively. The handlings of anthracite coal included 18,744 tons loaded and 40,806 tons unloaded. Coke loaded amounted to 25,132 tons and coke unloaded to 27,434 tons. The destination of shipments of coal from the mines is included in the returns made by the operators. This information is shown by grades and provinces in the tables following.-

Shipments of Coal from Nova Scotia Mines by Grades and Destinations, 1923

(Short tons)

Destination	Run-of-mine	Screened	Slack	Total Coal
Coal supplied for bunkers	260,144	4,530	....	264,674
Coal supplied to railroads	873,880	89,744	19,077	982,701
Nova Scotia by land including land sales at collieries	458,236	207,858	696,752	1,662,836
Nova Scotia by sea	116,609	63,917	12,601	193,127
New Brunswick	366,800	161,402	35,396	563,598
Newfoundland	107,465	153,444	10,476	271,385
Prince Edward Island	13,990	68,047	380	82,417
Quebec	1,253,433	27,957	221,686	1,533,046
Ontario	....	....	....	....
West Indies	....	106	....	106
United States	231,273	385	.....	231,658
Europe	86,536	1,120	....	87,656
Other Countries	3,031	7,383	466	10,880
Lost at sea	....	....	....	....
Total.....	3,901,387	1,385,893	996,804	6,884,084.

Shipments of Coal from New Brunswick Mines by Grades and Destinations, 1923

(Short tons)

Destination	Run-of-mine	Screened	Slack	Total Coal
New Brunswick (including local sales)	95,261	59,171	17,121	171,553
Nova Scotia	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward Island	....	....	....	....
Quebec	7,044	194	....	7,238
Ontario	13,074	4,799	8,002	24,875
United States	29,550	6,752	44	36,346
Railroads	....	23,581	965	24,546
Total.....	143,929	94,497	26,132	264,558

The amount of clay, gravel, sand and crushed stone loaded also reached a considerable total - 104,052 tons, whilst the unloadings of these commodities totalled 107,492 tons. Loadings and unloadings of slate, dimension and block stone amounted to 21,900 tons and 19,488 tons respectively. The amount of freight, the product of the mine, loaded was greater than the amount of similar goods unloaded by 449,083 tons.

The freight traffic in forest products was second only to that of mine products. Loadings totalled 1,870,518 tons made up of 1,190,803 tons of lumber, timber, box shooks, staves and headings; 381,971 tons of pulpwood; 123,022 tons of logs, posts, poles and cordwood; 25,750 tons of ties and 149,572 tons of other forest products. Unloadings included 405,334 tons of lumber, etc.; 138,818 tons of pulpwood; 110,921 tons of logs, posts, poles and cordwood; 23,968 tons of ties and 87,364 tons of other forest products. The amount of forest products loaded was 1,104,113 tons greater than the amount unloaded.

Manufactured and miscellaneous goods loaded in the Maritime Provinces in 1923 totalled 1,315,043 tons. The larger items included shipments of woodpulp amounting to 130,597 tons; sugar 115,998 tons; iron, pig and bloom, 110,323 tons; bar and sheet iron - structural iron and iron pipe, 92,055 tons; refined petroleum and its products 70,089 tons; lime and plaster 66,474 tons; rails and fastenings 55,382 tons; fertilizers of all kinds 43,843 tons; fish (fresh, frozen, cured, etc.) 35,719 tons; castings, machinery and boilers, 22,565 tons; brick and artificial stone 22,334 tons; canned goods 18,022 tons. Principal commodities amongst those unloaded were - iron, pig and bloom 99,795 tons; refined petroleum and its products 79,157 tons; fertilizers of all kinds 56,613 tons; cement 55,342 tons; bar and sheet iron - structural iron and iron pipe 52,880 tons; lime and plaster 42,378 tons; sugar 41,610 tons; woodpulp 32,537 tons; rails and fastenings 30,969 tons; brick and artificial stone 29,519 tons; and castings, machinery and boilers 27,393 tons. The excess of manufactured and miscellaneous goods loaded was 67,013 tons over the amount of similar goods unloaded.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL WEALTH OF CANADIAN MARITIME PROVINCES BY PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMPONENT ITEMS, 1921.
(000's omitted)

TABLE I.-

	Prince Ed. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada
	$	$	$	$	$
Farm Values (land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock: census 1921)	58,978	136,842	131,826	327,646	6,586,648
Agricultural Products in the possession of farmers and traders, 1921	21,431	44,234	48,458	114,123	1,396,223
Total Agricultural Wealth, 1921	80,409	181,076	180,284	441,769	7,982,871
Mines (capital employed, 1921)	...	82,284	2,985	85,269	559,514
Forests (estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood, and capital invested in woods operations)	...	58,150	100,840	158,990	1,197,660
Fisheries, (capital invested in boats, gear, etc., in primary operations, 1921)	780	8,765	3,316	12,861	25,649
Central Electric Stations (capital invested, 1921)	435	3,987	2,523	6,945	239,676
Manufactures - machinery and tools 1921	416	23,466	23,678	47,560	610,069
Manufactures - materials on hand, stocks in process; estimate for amount in dealers hands, 1921	863	32,924	52,840	86,627	1,362,536
Steam railways (investment in road and equipment)	15,197	79,320	106,430	200,947	2,159,298
Electric Railways (investment in road and equipment)	...	10,628	2,899	13,527	186,519
Canals (amount expended on construction to March 31, 1922)	...	648	...	648	141,425
Telephones (cost of property and equipment)	599	6,371	2,914	9,884	158,678
Urban Real Property (assessed valuations and exempted property, and estimated for under valuation by assessors, and for roads, sewers, etc.)	8,931	177,891	52,978	239,800	5,751,505
Shipping estimated from 1918 census and distributed according to tonnage owned	781	12,538	3,305	16,624	100,000
Imported Merchandise in store being one half imports during year 1921	501	9,450	13,604	23,555	373,902
Household furnishings, clothing, carriages, motors, etc.	9,000	53,100	40,100	102,200	1,144,000
Specie held by Government Chartered Banks and estimated for public holdings (a)	2,000	12,100	8,900	23,000	202,000
Total estimated wealth, 1921.....	119,912	752,698	597,596	1,470,206	22,195,302
Percentage	0.5	3.4	2.7	6.6	100
Percentage distribution of Canadian Population by provinces and territories, 1921	1.01	5.96	4.41	11.38	100

(a) The specie holdings are here distributed among the several provinces according to population.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN MARITIME PROVINCES BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, 1923.

(000's omitted)

TABLE II.-

	P.E.I.		N. S.		N. B.		Maritime Provinces			Canada		
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	% of Net	Gross	Net	% of Net
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	
Agriculture	16,643	13,574	39,949	34,163	30,879	26,217	87,471	73,954	34.98	1,440,395	1,107,572	36.30
Forestry	756	710	10,150	8,436	39,765	29,231	50,671	38,377	18.15	426,696	313,749	10.28
Fisheries	2,465	1,755	11,926	8,448	5,436	4,549	19,827	14,752	6.98	54,019	42,566	1.39
Trapping	2	2	167	167	93	93	262	262	.12	16,165	16,165	.53
Mining	-	-	29,649	29,649	2,462	2,462	32,111	32,111	15.19	229,056	214,079	7.02
Electric Power	124	124	2,499	2,085	1,472	1,333	4,095	3,542	1.67	91,141	67,497	2.21
Construction	457	293	5,895	3,998	3,582	2,320	9,934	6,611	3.13	324,746	212,155	6.95
Custom and Repair	234	142	2,994	1,954	1,713	1,221	4,941	3,317	1.57	90,837	58,053	1.90
Manufactures (a)	4,462	1,697	81,985	31,881	70,114	29,933	156,561	63,511	18.21	(b)2,781,166	1,311,025	33.42 (b)
Grand Total (a)	22,630	17,287	169,069	111,561	128,569	82,570	320,268	211,424	100.00	4,946,900	3,051,457	100.00

(a) Includes some duplication, eliminated in Grand Total.

(b) Percentage adjusted.

Table III.- Live Stock on Farms as shown by Census returns 1871 - 1921

	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
1871					
Horses	)	41,925	36,322	)	643,171
Colts and Fillies	25,329)	7,654	8,464	119,694)	193,572
Working Oxen		32,214	11,132		139,635
Milch Cows	)	122,688	83,220	)	1,251,209
Other horned cattle	62,984)	119,065	69,335	457,292)	1,233,446
Sheep	147,364	398,377	234,418	780,159	3,155,509
Swine	52,514	54,162	65,805	172,481	1,366,083
1881					
Horses	25,182	46,044	43,957	115,183	857,855
Colts and Fillies	6,153	11,123	9,018	26,294	201,503
Working Oxen	84	33,275	8,812	42,171	132,593
Milch Cows	45,895	137,639	103,965	287,499	1,595,800
Other horned cattle	44,743	154,689	99,788	299,220	1,786,596
Sheep	166,496	377,801	221,163	765,460	3,048,678
Swine	40,181	47,256	53,087	140,524	1,207,619
1891					
Horses	25,674	52,210	46,115	123,999	1,068,584
Colts and Fillies	11,718	12,837	13,658	38,213	401,988
Working Oxen	116	28,424	7,510	36,050	123,563
Milch Cows	45,849	141,684	106,649	294,182	1,857,112
Other horned cattle	45,730	154,664	90,533	290,927	2,139,911
Sheep	147,372	331,492	182,941	661,805	2,563,781
Swine	42,629	48,048	50,945	141,622	1,733,850
1901					
Horses, 3 yrs. & over	26,555	48,489	48,481	123,525	1,150,938
" under 3 yrs.	6,805	6,685	7,396	20,884	259,577
Milch Cows	55,694	127,945	105,992	289,631	2,292,120
Other horned cattle	56,118	173,757	114,938	344,813	3,080,384
Sheep	125,175	278,549	180,626	584,350	2,465,565
Swine	47,624	42,015	50,243	139,882	2,292,675
1911					
Horses, 3 yrs. & Over	26,238	52,132	54,413	132,783	1,991,841
" under 3 yrs.	9,697	9,288	10,996	29,981	607,117
Milch Cows	52,109	129,274	108,557	289,940	2,595,255
Other horned cattle	61,334	158,218	113,671	333,223	3,930,828
Sheep	91,232	221,074	158,316	470,622	2,174,300
Swine	56,377	63,380	87,393	207,150	3,634,778
1921					
Horses	32,026	54,439	62,448	148,913	3,451,752
Milch Cows	48,114	119,733	106,486	274,333	3,228,633
Other Cattle	61,834	146,630	123,826	332,290	5,140,856
Sheep	105,884	271,742	187,524	565,150	3,200,467
Swine	39,172	47,457	75,905	162,534	3,324,291

Table Iv. PRODUCTION OF FIELD CROPS
as shown by Census
Returns 1871-1921

(000's omitted)

		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
1871						
Wheat	Bush.	269	228	205	702	16,724
Oats	"	3,129	2,190	3,044	8,363	42,480
Barley	"	176	296	71	543	11,496
Rye	"		34	24	58	1,064
Peas	"	1	20	27	48	2,906
Beans	"	1	15	18	34	321
Buckwheat	"	75	234	1,231	1,540	3,726
Corn	"	2	23	28	53	3,803
Potatoes	"	3,376	5,561	6,562	15,499	47,330
Turnips	"	595	468	604	1,467	24,339
Other Roots	"	3	151	98	252	3,563
Hay	Tons	68	444	345	857	3,819
1881						
Wheat	Bush.	547	529	522	1,598	32,350
Oats	"	3,538	1,873	3,298	8,709	70,493
Barley	"	119	229	84	432	16,845
Rye	"	-	48	18	66	2,097
Peas and beans	"	3	37	43	83	13,750
Buckwheat	"	90	340	1,587	2,017	4,901
Corn	"	3	14	18	35	9,025
Potatoes	"	6,042	7,378	6,961	20,381	55,268
Turnips	"	1,198	1,007	990	3,195	39,059
Other Roots	"	43	326	159	528	9,192
Hay	Tons	144	598	414	1,156	5,056
1891						
Wheat	Bush.	613	166	210	989	42,145
Oats	"	2,923	1,560	3,025	7,508	82,515
Barley	"	148	228	101	477	17,148
Rye	"	-	24	6	30	1,328
Peas	"	5	20	21	46	14,718
Beans	"	2	25	20	47	797
Buckwheat	"	84	184	1,137	1,405	4,886
Corn	"	3	17	21	41	10,676
Potatoes	"	7,071	5,114	4,828	17,013	52,654
Turnips and Other Roots	"	2,005	1,349	974	4,328	49,556
Hay	Tons	133	632	476	1,241	7,694

Table XV. PRODUCTION OF FIELD CROPS as shown by Census Returns 1871-1921

(000's omitted)

1901		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Wheat	Bush.	738	248	381	1,367	55,563
Oats	"	4,558	2,342	4,812	11,712	151,414
Barley	"	105	180	99	384	22,216
Rye	"	-	16	3	19	2,315
Peas	"	2	3	17	22	12,546
Beans	"	-	15	13	28	857
Buckwheat	"	50	196	1,390	1,636	4,543
Corn	"	1	9	12	22	25,753
Mixed Grains	"	226	91	28	345	7,260
Potatoes	"	4,960	4,270	4,588	13,818	53,842
Other field roots	"	3,925	2,058	2,061	8,044	75,784
Hay	Tons	168	647	511	1,326	7,824
1911						
Wheat	Bush.	502	224	204	930	132,078
Oats	"	5,213	2,974	5,539	13,726	245,393
Barley	"	114	142	57	313	28,848
Rye	"	-	5	-	5	1,542
Peas	"	1	2	7	10	4,789
Beans	"	-	12	5	17	826
Buckwheat	"	44	206	1,151	1,401	7,103
Corn	"	1	3	2	6	14,418
Mixed Grains	"	227	78	20	325	13,086
Potatoes	"	4,203	3,631	5,219	12,953	55,461
Turnips	"	2,884	3,114	2,457	8,455	47,371
Other field roots	"	3	13	7	33	1,179
Hay	Tons	256	724	669	1,649	10,406
Corn for forage	"	2	5	2	9	2,705
Other forage crops	Tons	2	5	4	11	458
1921						
Wheat	Bush.	360	222	225	807	226,508
Oats	"	3,687	2,732	5,431	11,850	364,989
Barley	"	80	152	98	330	42,956
Rye	"	5	5	5	15	6,216
Peas	"	-	1	5	6	1,853
Beans	"	1	12	8	21	387
Buckwheat	"	26	90	726	842	4,256
Corn	"	1	2	7	10	10,822
Mixed Grain	"	258	64	8	330	20,212
Potatoes	"	4,852	4,390	8,411	17,653	62,230
Turnips	"	2,769	2,979	2,575	8,323	40,687
Other field roots	Tons	5	8	2	15	722
Cultivated Hay	Tons	212	503	681	1,396	8,830
Prairie Hay	"	-	17	5	22	2,151
Corn for forage	"	1	2	1	24	3,425
Grains cut for hay		2	16	6	24	990
Other forage crops		1	3	1	5	273

Table V - Value of Principal Varieties of Fish in Maritime Provinces with comparative totals for all Canada.

1901	P. E. I.	N. S.	N. B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Lobsters $	511,059	2,123,282	441,653	3,075,994	3,330,186
Cod	132,702	2,169,275	321,277	2,623,254	3,648,749
Haddock	119,256	504,575	32,419	556,230	562,331
Sardines	-	-	398,573	398,573	405,474
Smelts	24,162	15,103	238,768	278,033	291,499
Herring	73,402	411,515	641,907	1,126,824	1,496,871
Mackerel	49,482	751,017	60,858	841,357	886,597
Salmon	140	84,136	151,089	235,365	5,748,220
Halibut	794	111,210	3,444	115,448	342,406
Hake	36,483	167,518	55,500	258,501	260,098
Oysters	80,278	4,044	49,491	133,813	145,813
Clams and quahaugs	1,324	15,537	75,878	92,759	117,744(a
Alewives	3,760	40,995	142,960	187,715	187,715

(a) Includes mussels.

1911 $					
Lobsters	642,019	2,271,883	583,622	3,497,524	3,784,099
Cod	117,514	4,376,018	446,498	4,940,030	5,921,248
Haddock	15,976	1,138,102	63,550	1,217,628	1,218,759
Sardines	-	2,022	555,573	557,595	539,227
Smelts	55,500	41,446	675,218	772,164	797,066
Herring	17,452	353,333	572,851	943,636	2,278,842
Mackerel	43,840	252,449	43,668	339,957	400,182
Salmon	660	115,945	248,805	365,410	7,205,871
Halibut	20	141,219	11,220	152,459	1,251,839
Swordfish	-	22,765	-	22,765	22,765
Hake and Cusk	28,476	405,927	75,705	508,108	508.354
Oysters	78,848	9,570	84,270	172,688	198,689
Clams and quahaugs	61,109	32,255	265,208	358,572	385,529
Alewives	338	51,486	85,454	137,278	137,278

Table VI. - Principal Mineral Products of the Maritime Provinces
1. Coal (a)

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	Quantity Tons	Value $	Quantity Tons	Value $
1786-1873	8,053,670	12,583,860	-	-
1880	1,177,669	1,840,108	-	-
1890	2,181,033	3,407,864	7,110	13,850
1900	3,623,536	8,088,250	10,000	15,000
1910	6,431,142	12,919,705	55,455	110,910
1920	6,437,156	32,314,523	171,610	1,091,440
1923	6,597,838	28,170,458	276,617	1,196,772

(a) For the years 1920 and 1923 the tonnage shown is the total output from all mines: for previous years the figures given include only sales, colliery consumption and coal used by operators.

(2) Gypsum

	Tons	$	Tons	$
1874	67,830 (b)	68,164	-	-
1880	125,685 (b)	111,833	10,375	10,987
1890	181,285	154,972	39,034	30,986
1900	138,712	108,828	112,294	145,850
1910	408,455	458,638	90,236	213,579
1920	260,661	573,752	49,405	428,183
1923	341,705	747,934	104,740	564,680

(b) Export figures, production figures not being available.

(3) Iron Ore

	Tons	Tons
1876	15,274	-
1880	51,193	-
1890	49,206	-
1900	18,940	-
1910	18,134	5,336
1920	-	-

(4) Clay Products

	$	$
1910	204,782	56,475
1920	541,114	73,484
1923	413,974	62,587

(5) Lime

	Bushels	$	Bushels	$
1910	55,750	13,490	470,050	105,593
1920	201,500	40,300	701,859	365,030
1923	42,370	7,199	329,545	143,814

(6) Stone

	Tons	$	Tons	$
1910	-	227,635	-	58,988
1920	-	420,175	-	280,167
1923	138,682	177,090	32,448	166,083

(7) Gold.

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	Quantity Fine ounces	Value $	Quantity	Value
1870	18,740	387,392	-	-
1880	12,472	257,823	-	-
1890	22,978	474,990	-	-
1900	28,955	598,653	-	-
1910	7,928	163,891	-	-
1920	690	14,263	-	-
1923	680	13,556	-	-

(8) Petroleum

	Barrels	$
1910	1,485	1,826
1920	5,148	19,963
1923	8,826	35,642

(9) Natural Gas.

	M.Cu.ft.	$
1912	173,903	36,549
1920	682,502	130,506
1923	640,300	126,068

Table VI.-Values of Mineral Production of Maritime Provinces with totals for all Canada, 1900, 1910, and 1920 and 1923.

	(a) Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Maritime Provinces	Canada
	$	$	$	$
1900	9,298,479	439,060	9,737,539	64,480,877
1910	14,195,730	581,942	14,777,672	106,823,623
1920	34,130,017	2,491,787	36,621,804	227,859,665
1923	29,648,893	2,462,457	32,111,350	214,079,331

(a) Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island.

...DIX VIII.

Principal Statistics of Manufactures - from Censuses of 1871 to 1911.

		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Maritime Provinces	Canada
1871 (1)						
Capital Invested	$		6,041,966	5,976,176		77,964,020
Employees	No.		15,595	18,352		187,942
Value of Products	$		12,338,105	17,367,687		221,617,773
1881 (1)						
Capital Invested	$	2,085,776	10,183,060	8,425,282	20,694,118	165,302,623
Employees	No.	5,767	20,390	19,922	45,079	254,935
Value of Products	$	3,40[illegible],208	18,575,326	18,512,658	40,488,192	309,676,068
1891 (1)						
Establishments	No.	2,679	10,496	5,429	18,604	75,968
Capital Invested	$	2,911,963	19,821,986	15,821,855	38,555,804	354,620,750
Employees	No.	7,910	34,965	26,675	69,550	370,256
Salaries&Wages	$	1,101,620	7,240,611	5,970,914	14,313,145	100,663,650
Cost of Materials	$	2,092,067	16,099,229	12,501,453	30,692,749	256,119,042
Value of Products	$	4,345,910	31,043,392	23,849,655	59,238,957	476,258,886
1901 (2)						
Establishments	No.	334	1,188	919	2,441	14,650
Capital Invested	$	2,081,766	34,586,416	20,741,170	57,409,352	446,916,487
Employees	No.	3,804	23,284	22,158	49,246	330,808
Salaries& Wages	$	445,998	5,613,571	5,748,990	11,808,559	113,249,350
Cost of Materials	$	1,319,058	13,161,077	10,814,014	25,294,149	266,527,858
Value of Products	$	2,326,708	23,592,513	20,972,470	46,891,691	481,053,375
1911 (2)						
Establishments	No.	442	1,480	1,158	3,080	19,218
Capital Invested	$	2,013,365	79,596,341	36,126,012	117,734,718	1,248,583,609
Employees	No	3,762	28,795	24,755	57,312	515,203
Salaries & Wages	$	531,017	10,628,955	8,314,212	19,474,184	241,008,416
Cost of Materials	$	1,816,804	26,058,315	18,516,096	46,391,215	601,609,018
Value of Products	$	3,136,470	52,706,184	36,422,302	91,264,956	1,165,975,639

(1) Includes all factories

(2) Includes factories employing five hands or more.

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