

output of \$3,682,000,000 as compared with 41 p.c. for agriculture. Mineral production followed with a value of about 5.8 p.c. of the net output (Table 3). Construction is credited with a net production of \$136,000,000 or 3.7 p.c. Other industries, each credited with less than 2 p.c. of the national production, were the generation of electric power, custom and repair work, fisheries and trapping, which contributed to the value of production during 1920 in the order named.

Manufactures, construction and repair shops such as garages, blacksmithing and steam laundries are regarded as secondary production, which may be contrasted with the extractive or primary industries. Deducting the net value of the products made by manufacturing establishments closely associated with the primary industries, a value of about \$1,957,000,000 remained in 1920 as the product of the strictly extractive processes. This compares with \$1,404,000,000, the net value of secondary production after all duplication has been eliminated. In other words, the combined extractive industries exceeded in net output the secondary industries by \$553,000,000 in 1920.

With reference to the provincial statistics given in Tables 2 and 3, the analysis relates to the net production in 1920. The pre-eminence of Ontario as the most productive province is distinctly shown in Table 2. It produced in 1920 about 38 p.c. of the Canadian total of \$3,682,000,000. Quebec held second place with 26.2 p.c., and the three western provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia followed with percentages of 7.8, 7.2 and 6.2 respectively. The well known agricultural resources of Manitoba enabled the province to contribute 5.7 p.c. of the net output for 1920.

A series of percentages designed to show the relative importance to each province of the several productive industries in 1920 is given in Table 3. To facilitate comparison the percentages of the net output of manufactures to the net production of all industries have also been computed.

Nova Scotia was dependent almost equally on agriculture and manufacturing. The contribution of agriculture was 32.9 p.c. as compared with a percentage of 23.3 for manufactures, *n.e.s.* The percentage for the whole of the manufactured product was 31.9. The mining industry was also important with a production of 18.4 p.c. Agriculture, including fur-farming, contributed 81 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Farming was the chief industry of New Brunswick and lumbering was a close second, the respective contributions being 40.6 and 35.4 p.c. The whole of manufactures was represented by a percentage of 31.4, while manufactures, *n.e.s.* was valued at 13.3 p.c.

The income derived from manufacturing in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry. The portion, aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, was equivalent to 37.6 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing process, referred to the same base, was 48.1 p.c. Farming held second place with a production of 36.9 p.c. and forestry with an output of 14.4 p.c. occupied third rank in this connection. A similar order obtained in the province of Ontario, the pre-eminence of manufacturing being more marked than in the sister province of Quebec. The percentages for agriculture and forestry were 30.7 and 8.1 respectively. Mining was credited with an output of 4.8 p.c. and construction followed with a production of 3.7 p.c. Nearly 87 p.c. of the output of Saskatchewan was derived from farming, and the records of Manitoba and Alberta were 60 p.c. and 72.5 p.c. respectively. Manufacturing held second place in Manitoba and mining in Alberta, the mineral production of Alberta, consisting chiefly of coal mining, formed 12.7 p.c. of the net output of the province.