

put of agriculture being \$1,149,000,000 as compared with a total of \$1,131,000,000 for manufactures. The ratio of agriculture to the grand total of net production was 38.9 p.c. This figure may be compared with 38.3 p.c. for manufactures, including the net value of the products made by manufacturing establishments closely associated with the primary industries. The corresponding ratios for the preceding year were 38.8 p.c. for agriculture and 40.9 p.c. for manufactures.

Of the remaining branches, forestry in 1922 occupied third place, contributing \$266,000,000 or 9 p.c. of total net output. Construction is credited with \$220,000,000 or 7.5 p.c. and mining with \$177,000,000 or 6 p.c. Other industries, each credited with less than 3 p.c. of the national production, were the generation of electric power, custom and repair work, fisheries and trapping.

**Production in the Provinces.**—The leading position of Ontario in production, with 39.3 p.c. of the total output, was distinctly marked. Quebec held second place with 24.7 p.c., and the three western provinces of Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta followed with percentages of 10.6, 7.0 and 5.5 respectively; Manitoba contributed 5.4 p.c. and the Maritime Provinces and the Yukon 7.5 p.c.

**Industrial Activities in the Provinces.**—Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 78.5 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia was dependent chiefly on agriculture, manufacturing and mining which were respectively responsible for 35.2 p.c., 24.0 p.c. and 22.4 p.c. of the output. The contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 17.8 p.c. Farming was the chief industry of New Brunswick, and total manufactures and lumbering competed for second place, with contributions of 29.3 p.c. and 29 p.c. respectively. Manufactures, *n.e.s.*, furnished an output of 16.2 p.c. of the total. Comparing the results in 1922 with the preceding year, the net production of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island declined, while that of New Brunswick increased from \$85,977,000 to \$86,763,000. In Nova Scotia the value of the fisheries, trapping and the generation of electric power increased, while the remaining branches declined. All branches, with the exception of agriculture, were more productive in New Brunswick.

The income derived from manufacturing in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry; aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, it was equivalent to 40.9 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing process was 47.8 p.c. Farming held second place with a production of 29.3 p.c. and forestry, with an output of 12.7 p.c., occupied third place. The net output of Quebec was \$728,000,000 in 1922, compared with \$735,000,000 in the preceding year. The chief change was the decline of about \$45,000,000 in net agricultural output. Returns from manufacturing, mining and construction were considerably greater during the later year, and the income from the lumber industry was well maintained.

The net revenue from manufacturing in Ontario was in excess of \$592,000,000, as compared with \$323,000,000 from agriculture. Construction held third place, with a contribution of 7.5 p.c., and forestry followed with 6.8 p.c. The mining output constituted 5 p.c. of the total net production. The income from custom and repair work and that from the generation of electric power were also important, with 4.3 p.c. and 3.5 p.c. respectively. Production increased from \$1,116,000,000 in 1921 to \$1,160,000,000 in 1922, due mainly to construction and mining operations, which increased their outputs by \$33,000,000 and \$11,000,000 respectively. Except in forestry and in fisheries, Ontario led the other provinces in the productiveness