of the main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations to Quebec alone, while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income from the fisheries. More than 52 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the Dominion and 28 p.c. of its agricultural income was contributed by Ontario.

More than 91 p.c. of the output of Saskatchewan was obtained from farming, which also largely predominated as a producer of new wealth in Manitoba and Alberta, with proportions of $64 \cdot 9$ p.c. and $62 \cdot 2$ p.c. respectively. Manufacturing held second place in Manitoba and mining in Alberta. The mineral production of Alberta, consisting chiefly of coal, formed $17 \cdot 3$ p.c. of the net output of the province. Increased yields of wheat accounted in large measure for the increase in the net output of the Prairie Provinces during 1922 over the preceding year. The gain of Saskatchewan was about \$79,000,000, while Manitoba gained \$18,000,000 and Alberta \$7,000,000.

The net income from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1922 was in excess of \$63,000,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, of nearly \$29,000,000, was $13 \cdot 8$ p.c. of the net output of the province. The lumbering industry provided the chief source of new wealth, about 25 p.c. of the net income of the province, while mining and farming followed in order with percentages of $19 \cdot 0$ and $17 \cdot 3$ respectively. The net output of British Columbia during 1922 was about \$9,000,000 greater than the production of the preceding year. The income from mining increased from \$33,000,000 to \$39,000,000; in forestry the advance was from \$50,000,000 to \$52,000,000, while the net value of construction contracts increased from \$17,908,000 to \$18,738,000. Agriculture and manufacturing showed slight decreases.

Division of Industry.	1921.		1922.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Agriculture Forestry Fisheries Trapping Mining Electric power.	348,032,597 43,456,342 9,527,029 171,923,342	263,235,712 34,931,935 9,527,029 162,926,722	361,848,588 53,425,936 16,889,403 184,297,242	$\begin{array}{r} 266,406,716\\ 41,800,210\\ 16,889,403 \end{array}$
Total primary production	2,131,425,686	1,636,420,548	2,195,470,569	1,733,150,223
Construction	259,641,859	169,048,630	339,389,954	220,460,235
Custom and repair	89,108,737	57,956,112	90,837,351	58,053,266
Manufactures ¹	2,534,315,435	1,150,217,869	2,420,349,2272	1,130,866,629
Total secondary production ¹	2,883,066,031	1,377,222,611	2,850,576,532	1,409,380,130
Grand Total	4,626,589,036	2,814,996,678	4,661,497,767	2,950,574,884

1.—Summary by Industries of t	he Value of Production i	n Canada, 1921 and 1922.
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¹ The item "manufactures" includes dairy factories, saw-mills, pulp-mills, fish canning and curing, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1921 to a gross of \$387,902,681 and a net of \$198,646,481 and in 1922 to a gross of \$384,549,334 and a net of \$191,955,469, is eliminated from the grand total.

²The gross value of manufactured products in 1922, as given in the manufactures section of the present volume, was \$2,439,843,766. The total for central electric stations, \$82,328,866, included here under "primary production," has been deducted, while the output of the shipbuilding industry, \$7,546,154, also included here under "gross construction," and of certain mineral industries amounting to \$55,288,173, and also included here in the gross total for "mining," was added. In this manner a gross value for "manufactures" of \$2,420,349,227 was derived as one of the chief components of national production.