

Trend of Net Production by Provinces.—When the net production of the several provinces in 1923 is compared with the record of the preceding year, the greatest gain was achieved by Alberta, where the increase, due chiefly to expansion in agriculture and coal mining, was nearly 50 p.c. Manitoba and Saskatchewan, on the other hand, being so largely dependent on grain crops, suffered from the lower prices prevailing during 1923. The result was a considerable decline in their net production. British Columbia showed an increase in 1923, the net production being nearly 13 p.c. in excess of the preceding year. Ontario and Quebec showed gains of 5 p.c. and 3.4 p.c. respectively, owing chiefly to greater productivity in manufacturing. Production was maintained in Prince Edward Island, but in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick declined as compared with the previous year.

Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces.—Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries which were respectively responsible for 30.6 p.c., 28.6 p.c. and 26.6 p.c. of the output. The contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 20.3 p.c. In New Brunswick, on account of the lower price level for farm products, total manufactures moved into first place as a producer of wealth in 1923, the proportion being 36.2 p.c., while manufactures, *n.e.s.*, furnished an output of 18.3 p.c. Forestry occupied second place with an output of 35.4 p.c., followed by agriculture with 31.8 p.c. Agriculture, including fur-farming, contributed 78.6 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Larger outputs in manufacturing, mining and forestry in the Maritime Provinces was offset by declines in agriculture and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was less in 1923 than in the preceding year, Prince Edward Island alone showing a slight gain.

The product derived from manufacturing in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 44.9 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing process, referred to the same base, was 55.6 p.c. Farming held second place with a production of 24.1 p.c., and forestry with an output of 14 p.c. occupied third rank. The net production of Quebec was \$744,900,000 in 1923, as compared with \$724,900,000 in 1922. Increases were realized in nearly all lines with the exception of agriculture, where a decline of \$33,600,000 was experienced. The returns from manufacturing, lumbering and mining were considerably greater during the later year, and among the minor industries only trapping showed a slight loss.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was in excess of \$555,700,000, as compared with \$316,000,000 from agriculture. Construction held third place, with 8.5 p.c. of the total, and forestry followed with 7.7 p.c. The mining output was 6.7 p.c. of the net production of the province. The net production aggregated \$1,212,000,000, as compared with \$1,154,000,000 in the preceding year. The output from agriculture declined by \$6,291,000, while manufacturing and forestry increased their outputs by \$54,200,000 and \$14,700,000 respectively. Except in forestry and in fisheries, Ontario led the other provinces in the productivity 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