

fisheries. More than 51 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 28.5 p.c. of the agricultural production was derived from the same source.

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, the proportions being 55 p.c. and 74 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 13 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Lower grain prices accounted for the decline in the net production of Saskatchewan, while yields were lighter in Manitoba. The heavy grain yields in Alberta more than offset the lower price level, the net production of the province increasing from \$161,000,000 in 1922 to \$241,000,000 in 1923.

The net income from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1923 was in excess of \$82,000,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, consisting of \$32,000,000, was 13.9 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, the lumbering industry constituted the chief source of new wealth—about 29.6 p.c. of the total output of the province was contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 19 and 16 respectively. The net output of British Columbia during 1923 increased nearly \$26,000,000 over the production of the preceding year. This advance was shared in by all branches of production with the exception of construction and trapping. The forestry production was \$69,000,000, as compared with \$52,000,000 in 1922, and mining realized \$43,800,000 as compared with \$39,400,000.

### 1.—Summary by Industries of the Value of Production in Canada, 1922 and 1923.

Divisions of Industry.	1922. <sup>1</sup>		1923.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	1,496,680,534	1,148,693,525	1,440,394,690	1,107,571,858
Forestry.....	361,848,588	266,406,715	426,696,350	313,748,937
Fisheries.....	53,425,936	41,800,210	54,019,239	42,565,545
Trapping.....	16,814,302	16,814,302	16,164,559	16,164,559
Mining.....	191,562,981	184,297,242	229,055,748	214,079,331
Electric power.....	82,328,866	62,173,179	91,141,296	67,496,893
<b>Total primary production.....</b>	<b>2,202,661,207</b>	<b>1,720,185,174</b>	<b>2,257,471,882</b>	<b>1,761,627,123</b>
Construction.....	339,389,954	220,460,235	324,745,698	212,155,020
Custom and repair <sup>2</sup> .....	90,837,351	58,053,266	90,837,351	58,053,266
Manufactures <sup>3</sup> .....	2,482,209,130	1,198,434,407	2,781,165,514	1,311,025,375
<b>Total secondary production.....</b>	<b>2,912,436,435</b>	<b>1,476,947,908</b>	<b>3,196,748,563</b>	<b>1,581,233,661</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>4,671,856,648</b>	<b>2,939,313,953</b>	<b>4,946,900,333</b>	<b>3,051,456,821</b>

<sup>1</sup> The figures for 1922, as given here, differ somewhat from those previously published, having been revised to maintain comparability with the statistics of 1923, which were compiled on a slightly different plan.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics of the production in the custom and repair industry were not compiled for 1923, and the 1922 figures have been left unchanged for the later year.

<sup>3</sup> 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 1922 to a gross of \$443,240,994 and a net of \$257,819,129, and in 1923 to a gross of \$507,320,112 and a net of \$291,403,963, is eliminated from the grand total.