

crops were not offset by the higher prices which prevailed during the marketing of the 1924 crop, and the result was a considerable decline in their net production. British Columbia showed an increase in 1924, the net production being nearly 2 p.c. in excess of the preceding year. Owing to recession in manufacturing, the net value of production in Ontario and Quebec was not greatly changed from the preceding year, the gain in Ontario being less than 1 p.c., while Quebec showed a decline of 2 p.c. Production showed a gain of 5 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, but in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the output declined as compared with 1923.

**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 30.3 p.c., 26.7 p.c. and 24.5 p.c. of the output. The contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 17.5 p.c. In New Brunswick, forestry moved into first place as a producer of wealth in 1924, the proportion being 40 p.c., while agriculture furnished an output of 27.6 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 17.2 p.c., followed by fisheries with 6.9 p.c. Agriculture, including fur-farming, contributed 83.1 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Larger outputs in forestry, fisheries and trapping in the Maritime Provinces were offset by declines in agriculture, manufactures and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was less in 1924 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 41.3 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing process, referred to the same base, was 53.6 p.c. Farming held second place with a production of 26 p.c., and forestry, with an output of 12.5 p.c., occupied third rank. The net production of Quebec was \$729,993,000 in 1924, as compared with \$744,900,000 in 1923. Increases were realized in agriculture, electric power and fisheries, while other lines, notably manufactures, showed declines. The increase in agriculture amounted to \$17,300,000, while the decline in manufacturing was \$24,000,000.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$532,800,000, as compared with \$346,200,000 from agriculture. Forestry held third place with 7.5 p.c. of the total, and construction followed with 7.3 p.c. The mining output was 7.1 p.c. of the net production of the province. The net production aggregated \$1,217,800,000, as compared with \$1,212,000,000 in the preceding year. The output from agriculture increased by \$30,021,000, while the manufacturing output declined by \$28,500,000. 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 fisheries. More than 51 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 30 p.c. of the agricultural production was derived from the same source.

More than 89 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 71 p.c. and 73 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 11 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Lower grain yields accounted for the decline in the net production of