

Relative Production by Provinces.—As will be seen from the preceding Table, Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production in 1925, but their percentage to the total for Canada was not as high as in 1924. The net output in these two provinces during 1925 represented 37.9 p.c. and 23.9 p.c. respectively, compared with 40 p.c. and 24.1 p.c. in 1924. Saskatchewan held third place with a percentage of 10.8 in 1925, compared with 7.7 in 1924. The net output of British Columbia in 1925 was 7.9 p.c. of the net total for the Dominion. Alberta occupied fifth place in 1925 with a percentage of 7.7, while Manitoba was sixth with a percentage of 5.5. (In 1924 the order was reversed—the proportions of Manitoba and Alberta being 6.8 p.c. and 6.7 p.c. respectively.) Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named, with percentages in 1925 of 2.9, 2.6 and 0.7 respectively.

Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces in 1925.—*Maritime Provinces.*—Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, which were respectively accountable for 32.8 p.c., 28.7 p.c. and 18.6 p.c. of the net output of the province. The contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 19.0 p.c. In view of the recession in the lumber industry in New Brunswick, agriculture moved into first place as a producer of new wealth in 1925, the proportion being 36.2 p.c., while forestry contributed an output of 33.3 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 16.6 p.c., followed by fisheries with 5.5 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 84.8 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Declines in the net outputs of forestry, mining and construction in the Maritime Provinces were counterbalanced by increases in agriculture, manufactures and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was 6.5 p.c. greater in 1925 than in 1924, Nova Scotia alone showing a slight decline.

Quebec.—The product derived from manufactures 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 division was 51.3 p.c. Farming came second with a production of 27.8 p.c., and forestry with an output of 12.1 p.c. occupied third place. With the exception of forestry, increases were shown in each of the branches of production in 1925 compared with 1924.

Ontario.—The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$564,800,000, compared with \$363,400,000 from agriculture. Forestry held third place with 7.4 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 7 p.c. The construction output was 6.3 p.c. of the net production of the province. The increases in 1925 over 1924 in agriculture, mining, electric power, repair work and manufactures counterbalanced the decline in the remaining branches of production. The net output of manufactures increased by \$54,800,000, and agriculture showed a gain of \$17,200,000.

Prairie Provinces.—Nearly 93 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 62 p.c. and 76 p.c. respectively.