

2.—Gross and Net Value of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1922-1926—concluded.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Percent- ages of total net value in 1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
P. E. Island.....	17,145,781	17,286,696	18,138,331	23,110,406	25,944,890	0.7
Nova Scotia.....	115,446,269	111,560,712	96,071,433	94,826,633	122,896,283	3.4
New Brunswick.....	86,742,965	82,575,810	78,298,070	87,097,614	90,064,329	2.5
Quebec.....	724,923,952	744,896,013	729,992,866	795,993,531	860,554,498	23.8
Ontario.....	1,154,289,316	1,211,877,669	1,217,764,312	1,259,737,135	1,372,596,603	38.0
Manitoba.....	158,031,262	124,228,542	190,022,463	181,977,811	200,835,198	5.6
Saskatchewan.....	311,313,707	280,023,272	237,254,471	360,433,859	351,744,946	9.7
Alberta.....	161,098,720	241,241,457	210,972,370	237,040,994	294,101,151	8.1
British Columbia.....	206,297,338	232,279,711	236,816,575	260,941,481	289,189,424	8.0
Yukon.....	4,024,643	5,487,040	2,851,140	3,956,127	5,588,596	0.2
Grand Total.....	2,939,313,353	3,051,456,821	3,018,182,061	3,325,115,594	3,613,455,948	100.0

Relative Production by Provinces, 1926.—Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production, and the percentage of Ontario to the total was even higher than in 1925. The net output in the two provinces during 1926 represented 38.0 p.c. and 23.8 p.c., respectively, compared with 37.9 p.c. and 23.9 p.c. in 1925. Saskatchewan held third place with a percentage of 9.7 in 1926, compared with 10.8 in 1925. Alberta occupied fourth place in 1926 with a percentage of 8.1, while British Columbia was fifth with a percentage of 8.0 and Manitoba sixth with a percentage of 5.6. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named with percentages in 1926 of 3.4, 2.5 and 0.7 respectively. The Yukon Territory contributed 0.2 of the total.

Subsection 3.—Types of Productive Activities in the Various Provinces in 1926.

Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, which respectively accounted for 31 p.c., 28 p.c. and 23.5 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 20.5 p.c. In view of the recession in the lumber industry in New Brunswick, agriculture took first place as a producer of new wealth, the proportion being 36.6 p.c., while forestry furnished an output of 29.7 p.c.; manufacturing occupied third place with a net output of 19 p.c., followed by fisheries with 5.9 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 86.9 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. A decline in the net output of forestry and construction in the Maritime Provinces was counterbalanced by increases in agriculture, manufactures, mining and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was 16 p.c. greater in 1926 than in the preceding year, Nova Scotia showing an increase of nearly 30 p.c.

The value of 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 43.9 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 53.7 p.c. Farming came second with a production of 24.3 p.c., and construction, with an output of 12.0 p.c., occupied third place. With the exception of