

Relative Production by Provinces, 1927.—Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production, though the percentage of Ontario to the total was not so high as in 1926. The net output in the two provinces during 1926 represented 37.3 p.c. and 23.6 p.c. of the total respectively, compared with 38.0 p.c. and 23.8 p.c. in 1927. Saskatchewan held third place with a percentage of 10.4 in 1927, compared with 9.7 in 1926. Alberta occupied fourth place in 1927 with a percentage of 9.8, while British Columbia was fifth with a percentage of 7.6 and Manitoba sixth with a percentage of 4.9. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named, with percentages in 1927 of 3.4 and 2.3 and 0.6 respectively. The Yukon Territory contributed 0.1 p.c. to the total.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in each Province.

Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, which were respectively accountable for 25.4 p.c., 24.4 p.c. and 22.7 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 17.2 p.c. Agriculture took first place as a producer of new wealth in New Brunswick, the proportion being 32.7 p.c., while forestry furnished an output of 29.5 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 21 p.c., followed by construction with 5.7 p.c. and fisheries with 5.0 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 83.6 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. A decline in the net output of agriculture, manufactures and fisheries in the Maritime Provinces was counterbalanced by increases in construction, mining and other lines. The net result was that the value of production in the Maritime Provinces was 2.5 p.c. greater in 1927 than in the preceding year, Nova Scotia showing an increase of about 8 p.c.

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 44.9 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 56.2 p.c.; forestry with 11.2 p.c. and construction with 10.9 p.c. occupied third and fourth places. With the exception of fisheries and construction, increases were shown in each of the branches of production in 1927 as compared with 1926. The increases over 1926 in manufactures and in the generation of electrical energy reached 11.6 p.c. and 30.4 p.c. respectively.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$694,600,000 or 47.8 p.c. of the total, compared with \$378,800,000 or 26.1 p.c. from agriculture. Construction held third place with 8.5 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 6.2 p.c. The forestry output was 5.5 p.c. of the net production of the province. Increases in 1927 compared with 1926 were general in all the main divisions of production except forestry. The net output of manufactures increased by \$48,200,000, and agriculture showed a gain of \$700,000. Except in forestry and fisheries, Ontario led the other provinces and divisions in the productiveness 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. About 50 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 25.5 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same source.

About 89.5 p.c. of the output of Saskatchewan was obtained from farming, which also largely predominated as a producer of new wealth in Manitoba and