Alberta, the proportions being 51.9 p.c. and 78.2 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 7.7 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance with Manitoba, representing 27.3 p.c. of the provincial total. Larger grain yields accounted for the increase in the net production of Saskatchewan and Alberta, while agricultural income showed a decline in Manitoba. Despite the decline in Manitoba, the net value of production in the three Prairie Provinces showed an increase over 1926 of \$31,900,000 or 3.8 p.c.

The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1927 was about \$120,700,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, \$50,000,000, was 16.9 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, forestry constituted the chief source of new wealth—about 26 p.c. of the total output of the province was contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 20.6 and 13.5, respectively. The general increase in the net output of production in the province during 1927 indicated that the improvement in business conditions was well distributed throughout the main branches of industry. (See Tables 3 and 4 for details.)

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1927.

Norg.—For Dominion totals, see Tables 1 and 2.

GROSS PRODUCTION.

Industries.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$. \$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture Forestry Fisheries Trapping Mining Electric power Construction Custom and repair	23,357,246 865,142 1,951,313 4,454 172,692 559,000 283,000	41,384,818 13,414,496 14,680,792 207,326 30,111,221 3,024,754 29,114,715 3,901,000	34,923,473 38,027,035 5,276,161 234,832 2,148,535 1,929,628 7,824,900 2,440,000	308,649,280 156,224,261 3,128,887 2,924,315 33,929,603 41,778,415 154,300,122 22,131,000	556, 284, 933 116, 488, 992 3, 670, 229 3, 800, 004 99, 747, 656 63, 197, 412 191, 026, 814 53, 445, 000
Manufactures ¹ Grand Total	4,493,628 29,324,024	74,458,297 190,663,835	72,666,665 139,288,463	990,582,995 1,515,224,487	1,758,004,575 2,600,123,121
Industries.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia,	Yukon.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture Forestry Fisheries Trapping Mining Electric power Construction Custom and repair Manufactures ¹	122,513,987 7,210,095 2,039,738 1,558,339 2,888,912 6,057,796 24,043,776 9,006,000 142,089,678	407,923,335 3,051,520 503,609 1,609,782 1,455,225 3,389,538 22,127,100 7,254,000 52,180,681	331,218,195 6,336,095 712,469 2,178,583 29 309,223 3,981,504 17,909,700 7,642,000 84,987,317	51,837,947 112,077,195 31,901,271 1,779,229 78,493,963 11,192,315 41,533,600 9,980,000 246,034,704	12,090 3,343,917 ² 1,789,044 94,513
Grand Total	299,059,886	488,715,415	468,991,168	443,929,088	5,239,564

The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. Shipbuilding has been included under construction as well as under manufacturing. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces:—Prince Edward Island, \$2,362,451; Nova Scotia, \$19,633,584; New Brunswick, \$26,182,766; Quebec, \$198,424,391; Ontario, \$245,542,494; Manitoba, \$18,348,435; Saskatchewan, \$10,779,375; Alberta \$15,283,918; British Columbia, \$140,901,136.

2 Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.