

while British Columbia was fifth with a percentage of 7.8 and Manitoba sixth with a percentage of 5.7. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named, with percentages of 3.5, 2.1 and 0.6, respectively. The Yukon Territory contributed 0.1 p.c. to the total.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in each Province, 1928.

The Maritime Provinces.—Production in *Nova Scotia* in 1928 was principally in the manufacturing, agricultural and mining industries, which were accountable for 28.3 p.c., 25.4 p.c. and 21.2 p.c. respectively of the net output of the province; the contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 28.3 p.c. In *New Brunswick* agriculture took first place as a producer of new wealth, the proportion being 35.0 p.c., while forestry furnished an output of 26.2 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 20.0 p.c., followed by fisheries with 5.9 p.c. and construction with 6.0 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming contributed 83.8 p.c. of the net output of *Prince Edward Island*. Increases in seven branches of production in the Maritime Provinces, counterbalanced decreases in forestry and trapping. The net result was that the value of production was 9.7 p.c. greater in 1928 than in the preceding year, while Nova Scotia alone showed an increase of nearly 21 p.c.

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 45.8 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 57.4 p.c. Agriculture, with 23.3 p.c., forestry with 10.8 p.c. and construction with 10.3 p.c. occupied second, third and fourth places. With the exception of agriculture, increases were shown in each of the branches of production in 1928 as compared with 1927. The increases over 1927 in manufactures and in the generation of electrical energy reached 9 p.c. and 7 p.c., respectively.

Ontario.—The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$775,000,000 or 49.3 p.c. of the total, compared with \$393,000,000 or 25.6 p.c. from agriculture. Construction held third place with 7.9 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 6.3 p.c. The forestry output was 5.5 p.c. of the net production of the province. Increases over 1927 were achieved in all the main divisions of production except construction. The net output of manufactures increased by \$97,000,000, and agriculture showed a gain of \$2,698,000. Except in forestry and fisheries, Ontario led the other provinces and divisions 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 fisheries. About 50 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 26 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same source.

The Prairie Provinces.—About 88.2 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 57.6 p.c. and 72.7 p.c., respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal mining, held second place in