

**Total Net Value of Production.**—Approximately two-thirds of the gainfully employed persons in the Dominion produced in 1924 goods having a net value of \$3,018,182,081. This amount compares with a net production of \$3,051,456,821 in 1923 and \$2,939,313,953 in 1922. "Net" production represents the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the production process, such as seed in the case of field crops and food in the case of farm animals.

**Relative Importance of Different Branches of Production.**—On the assumption that we confine our subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities, it is noteworthy that of the nine branches of production, three only showed increases in 1924 over 1923. The net agricultural revenue in 1924 showed an increase of 3 p.c. over the preceding year, the lower crop yields being more than offset by the higher prices obtained for farm products. Construction experienced the greatest relative decline, the decrease amounting to 12 p.c. The decline of slightly more than 4 p.c. in the net production of manufactures was an indication of the minor recession in business during 1924. Among the other branches, forestry production was nearly maintained, while electric power and the fisheries showed increases of 11 p.c. and 5 p.c., respectively.

In view of the increase in agricultural production in 1924 and the decline in the output of manufactures, the lead of manufactures, which was 18 p.c. in 1923, decreased to 10 p.c. in 1924. The value added by manufacturing processes in 1924 was \$1,256,600,000, as compared with \$1,311,000,000 in the preceding year—a decline of \$55,000,000 or 4 p.c. The net production of agriculture, deductions being made for seed and similar products used on the farm for further production, was in 1924 \$1,140,900,000, as compared with \$1,107,600,000 in the preceding year. Forestry occupied third place in value of production; this amounted to \$311,300,000, or 10 p.c. of the total, as compared with \$313,700,000 in 1923. Construction and mining were close rivals for fourth place in 1924, when mining retained the lead with a production of \$209,600,000, or 7 p.c. of the country's production. While the value of construction was somewhat less in 1924 than in the preceding year, the industry was still of considerable importance, having a net output of \$187,100,000 or 6.2 p.c. of the total. The electric power industry was steadily expanding, the revenue after allowance for the purchase of power in 1924 being \$74,600,000. Activity in the other industries was well maintained, fishing and trapping showing total net outputs of \$44,500,000 and \$14,800,000 respectively. Statistics of the output from custom and repair establishments were not collected in 1924, but it is assumed that the production of such establishments was equal to that of the preceding year.

**Relative Production by Provinces in 1924.**—The production of Ontario in 1924 formed 40 p.c. of the Canadian total. Although the production of Quebec decreased 2 p.c. in 1924 as compared with the preceding year, the percentage of the total was nearly maintained. The province held second place with 24 p.c., and the three western provinces of Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba followed with percentages of 7.7, 7.5 and 6.9 respectively. The contribution of Alberta, largely agricultural, was 6.7 p.c., while the Maritime Provinces were jointly responsible for 6 p.c. of the total value of Canadian production.

**Trend of Net Production by Provinces.**—When the net production of the several provinces in 1924 is compared with the record of the preceding year, the greatest gain was achieved by Manitoba, where the increase, due chiefly to profitable field crops, was nearly 53 p.c. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the lower yields of grain