

Total production was 18 p.c. less than in 1929, 22 p.c. less than in 1928, 17 p.c. less than in 1927, nearly 12 p.c. less than in 1926, 4 p.c. less than in 1925 and 6 p.c. greater than in 1924.

**The Main Branches of Production in 1930.**—Confining our analysis to the net production of commodities, "net" production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the production process, it is noteworthy that, as already pointed out, electric power, alone of the nine branches of production, showed increased production in 1930. The reason lay chiefly in the many projects already planned or begun which were being carried to completion. These included the Beauharnois project and the Rapide Blanc development on the Upper St. Maurice river, in Quebec; the Abitibi Canyon project and the Chats Falls development, in Ontario; the Seven Sisters development in Manitoba; and the Stave River project in British Columbia. The decline in agricultural production, after deducting the cost of materials such as seed, feed and nursery stock, was 26.6 p.c. Forestry, comprising woods operations and the value added by the manufacturing process in the sawmilling and pulp industries, showed a drop of 10.2 p.c., while mineral production at \$279,873,000 showed a decline of 10 p.c. The revenues of the fisheries and of trapping showed declines of 10.7 p.c. and 39.6 p.c., respectively.

Among the branches of secondary production, construction showed the heaviest proportional decline of 23.2 p.c. Custom and repair production was down by 14.5 p.c. compared with 1929 and manufactures was reduced by 11.8 p.c.

**Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.**—Owing to the more rapid decline in agricultural revenue in 1930, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 93 p.c. in 1929, increased to 132.2 p.c. in 1930. Agricultural production in 1930 represented 23.6 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the total value added by the manufacturing processes was 54.8 p.c. of the total net production. However, a number of industries listed under manufactures are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated. Eliminating this duplication, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included was 40.7 p.c. of the total net production. Forestry held third place in 1930 with a percentage of 9.4. Construction was in fourth place, with a percentage of 9.2, followed by mining, with a percentage of 8.7; in 1929 mining represented 7.9 p.c. and forestry 8.6 p.c. The electric power group in 1930 had an output of 3.9 p.c. of the total net production. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages in 1930 of 2.7, 1.5 and 0.3, respectively.

A summary of gross and net production is given by industries for the years from 1926 to 1930 in Table 1; a detailed itemized statement of the net value of production in 1928, 1929 and 1930, is given in Table 2.