

industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand total as well as from "manufactures, *n.e.s.*", listed in Table 4.

*Manufactures, n.e.s.*—The figures given for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, are exclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, and for the other eight divisions.

**Total Net Value of Production.**—Approximately 65 p.c. of the gainfully employed persons in the Dominion produced in 1926 goods having a net value of \$3,613,455,948. This amount compares with a net production of \$3,325,115,594 in 1925, \$3,018,182,081 in 1924 and \$3,051,456,821 in 1923. "Net" production represents the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the productive process, such as seed in the case of field crops and food in the case of farm animals.

### Subsection 1.—The Branches of Production and Their Relative Importance in 1926.

Confining our subsequent 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 productive process, it is noteworthy that in eight of the nine branches of production, increases were shown in 1926 over 1925, while the decline in forestry was insignificant. The greatest percentage gain was in construction, the net output in 1926 being \$251,000,000, an increase of \$49,000,000, or 24 p.c. Manufacturing, however, took first place in the matter of absolute increases, the net output of the manufacturing industries in 1926 being \$1,519,000,000, compared with \$1,361,000,000 in 1925, an increase of \$158,000,000 or more than 11 p.c. Mineral production was valued at \$240,000,000 as compared with \$227,000,000, an increase of nearly \$14,000,000 or 6 p.c. The advance in agricultural production was over \$30,000,000 or 2.3 p.c., the total for 1926 being \$1,373,000,000. Important increases were also attained in the fisheries and electric power divisions, where the gains were 17.5 p.c. and 12 p.c., respectively. A slight decrease was shown in forestry production, while the total for custom and repair industries, estimated for purposes of comparison, shows an appreciable increase.

In view of the greater increase in manufacturing production in 1926, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 1.5 p.c. in 1925, was increased to 10 p.c. in 1926. Agricultural production in 1926 represented 38 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the value added by manufacturing processes in 1926 was 42 p.c. of the total net production. As explained below, a number of the industries listed under manufactures are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated. When this duplication is eliminated, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included is 33.3 p.c. of the total net production. Forestry held third place with a percentage of 8.7 in 1926 and 9.4 in 1925. Construction moved up into fourth place, with 6.9 p.c., followed closely by mining, with 6.7; in 1925 mining represented 6.8 p.c. and construction 6.1 p.c. The electric power group had an output of 2.4 p.c. of the total net production. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages in 1926 of 1.9, 1.6 and 0.5 respectively.