

above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", *viz.*, dairy factories, fish-canning and curing, sawmills, pulp-mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral 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 1927 goods having a net value of \$3,896,280,555. This amount compares with a net production of \$3,613,455,948 in 1926, \$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.

Section 1.—The Leading Branches of Production.

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 production process, it is noteworthy that in all the nine branches of production except fisheries and forestry increases were shown in 1927 over 1926, while the decline in forestry was insignificant. The greatest percentage gain was in construction, the net output in 1927 being \$318,000,000, an increase of \$67,000,000 or 26 p.c. Manufacturing, however, took first place in the matter of absolute increases, the net output of the manufacturing industries in 1927 being \$1,636,000,000 as against \$1,519,000,000 in 1926, an increase of \$117,000,000 or 7.7 p.c. Mineral production was valued at \$247,000,000 as compared with \$240,000,000 in 1926, an increase of \$7,000,000, or nearly 3 p.c. The advance in agricultural production was over \$110,000,000 or 8 p.c., the total for 1927 being \$1,483,000,000. An important increase also took place in electric power, where the gain was 17 p.c. 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 1927, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 10 p.c. in 1926, was increased to 10.5 p.c. in 1927. Agricultural production in 1927 represented 38.1 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the value added by the manufacturing processes in 1927 was 42.0 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. Eliminating this duplication, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included was 33.1 p.c. of the total net production. Construction held third place with a percentage of 8.2 p.c. in 1927. Forestry was in fourth place, with a percentage of 8.0 p.c., followed by mining, with a percentage of 6.3 p.c.; in 1926 mining represented 6.7 p.c. and forestry 8.7 p.c. The electric power group had an output of 2.7 p.c. of the total net production. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages in 1927 of 1.9, 1.3 and 0.4 respectively.