

factories, fish-canning and curing, sawmills, pulp-mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand totals as well as from "manufactures, *n.e.s.*", listed in Table 5.

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.

Section 1.—The Leading Branches of Production in 1928.

The net value of Canadian production was greater in 1928 than in any other year on record, being 6·8 p.c. more than in 1927 and about 14 p.c. more than in 1920. The marked increase in 1928 is accounted for by the active industrial conditions evident in many lines throughout the year. The net value of commodities produced in Canada during 1928 was \$4,122,500,000, compared with \$3,901,500,000 in 1927 and \$3,640,000,000 in 1926.

The Main Branches of Production in 1928.—If "net" production is taken as signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the production process, all of the branches of production except agriculture and trapping showed increases in the net production of 1928 as compared with 1927, while the decline in trapping was insignificant. A substantial gain was recorded in construction, where net output in 1928 was \$319,000,000, an increase of \$35,900,000 or 13 p.c. Manufacturing, however, took first place in absolute increase, as the net output of the manufacturing industries in 1928 was \$1,819,000,000 as against \$1,636,000,000 in 1927, an increase of \$183,000,000 or 11 p.c. Mineral production was valued at \$275,000,000 as compared with \$247,000,000 in 1927, an increase of \$28,000,000 or 11 p.c. The decline in agricultural production was nearly \$22,000,000 or 1·4 p.c., the total for 1928 being \$1,501,000,000. An important increase took place in electric power, where the gain was 8 p.c. A slight decrease was shown in trapping, while in the custom and repair industries, estimated for purposes of comparison, an appreciable increase was indicated.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.—In view of the increase in manufacturing production in 1928, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 7·5 p.c. in 1927, was increased to 21 p.c. in 1928. Agricultural production in 1928 represented 36·4 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the value added by the manufacturing processes in 1928 was 44·1 p.c. of the total net production. However, 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 was 34·9 p.c. of the total net production of 1928. Forestry held third place with a percentage of 7·9 p.c. Construction was in fourth place, with a percentage of 7·7 p.c., followed by mining, with a percentage of 6·7 p.c.; in 1927 mining represented 6·3 p.c. and forestry 8·0 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 1928 of 2·0, 1·3 and 0·4, respectively.