

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 39.7 p.c. of the total net production. Mining held third place in 1935 with a percentage of nearly 10 p.c., followed closely by forestry with 9.5 p.c. The fifth and sixth places were held by electric power and construction, respectively, while custom and repair, fisheries, and trapping followed in the order named.

Section 2.—The Provincial Distribution of Production.

Seven of the nine provinces showed gains in net production in 1935 over the preceding year. Due to increases of important proportions in each of the three provinces, the Maritimes showed a greater percentage gain than in any other economic area. Increases in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were 8.6 p.c., 9.9 p.c., and 10.4 p.c., respectively.

Extending the gain of the preceding year, the net production of Ontario recorded an increase of 8.1 p.c. in 1935. The increase in Quebec at 6.1 p.c. was also substantial. The trend was uneven in the Prairie Provinces. Saskatchewan, due mainly to field crops, showed a gain of 27.5 p.c., but minor declines were recorded in Manitoba and Alberta. Recovery continued in British Columbia, an advance of 8.8 p.c. having been shown over the preceding year.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1935.—Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of new wealth, producing 43.7 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 43.4 p.c. in 1934. Quebec followed with an output of 25.4 p.c. against 25.6 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta were in third and fourth places, respectively, the contribution of the former in 1935 being 7.8 p.c. compared with 6.5 p.c. for Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba were in fifth and sixth places, respectively. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

3.—Summary Analysis of the Value of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1934¹ and 1935.

Province.	1934. ¹				1935.			
	Gross Value.	Net Value. ²			Gross Value.	Net Value. ²		
		Amount.	Per-centage.	Per Capita. ³		Amount.	Per-centage.	Per Capita. ³
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	
P. E. I.....	17,864,849	10,181,232	0.5	114.40	19,052,646	11,059,670	0.5	124.27
N. S.....	131,399,711	76,628,789	3.4	145.96	144,918,904	84,186,607	3.5	159.75
N. B.....	98,679,310	55,404,590	2.5	130.36	106,307,360	61,184,408	2.6	142.62
Que.....	1,058,503,197	572,339,409	25.6	189.64	1,137,261,900	607,222,088	25.4	198.31
Ont.....	1,794,724,551	971,143,305	43.4	267.61	1,984,461,443	1,050,064,179	43.7	285.89
Man.....	195,670,759	106,321,772	4.8	149.54	207,187,939	102,442,524	4.3	144.08
Sask.....	191,335,124	106,960,920	4.8	114.76	223,428,756	136,374,259	5.7	146.48
Alta.....	255,549,707	162,784,883	7.3	215.32	250,995,852	155,098,958	6.5	203.01
B.C. and Yukon.....	287,693,877 ⁴	171,932,118 ⁴	7.7	232.66	324,718,910 ⁴	187,087,995 ⁴	7.8	249.78
Totals....	4,031,421,085	2,233,697,018	100.0	206.37	4,398,333,710	2,394,720,688	100.0	219.00

¹ A number of items for 1934 have undergone revision since the publication of the 1937 Year Book.

² In conformance with Resolution 23 adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity was deducted from the gross value of manufactures, mining, forestry, and electric power for 1934 and 1935. This is in addition to the usual deduction for cost of materials.

³ Estimates of population on which these figures are based will be found on p. 155.

⁴ The value of production in Yukon, mainly in the mining and trapping industries (including similar industries of the N.W.T.), was \$2,996,649 gross and \$2,515,988 net in 1934 and \$3,375,554 gross and \$3,110,950 net in 1935.