

**Per Capita Production by Provinces.**—In the foregoing table the net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces.

Owing to its preëminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity production of nearly \$286 per capita in 1935, an improvement of \$18 per capita over 1934, principally due to appreciable advances in manufacturing, agriculture, and mining. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$250, registering, largely because of forestry and manufacturing, an increase of \$17 per capita over 1934. Alberta held third place with \$203 per capita, a decline of \$12 from 1934 due mainly to reduction in agriculture. Quebec, with a per capita production of \$198, was fourth in rank, increasing its per capita figure by nearly \$9 over 1934. Nova Scotia with \$160, Saskatchewan \$146, Manitoba \$144, New Brunswick \$142, and Prince Edward Island \$124, produced in the order named. Of the nine provinces, Manitoba and Alberta alone showed recession which was limited in the former province to about \$5.50 per capita.

The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$219 per capita was 6 p.c. or \$13 in advance of the figure for 1934. The estimated increase in population in 1935 over 1934 was only 1 p.c.

### Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in each Province, 1935.

**Maritime Provinces.**—The net value of production in the Maritimes during 1935 rose 10 p.c. or \$14,216,000 over the preceding year. Agriculture contributed 23.3 p.c. while manufacturing, eliminating all duplication, accounted for 22 p.c. Construction was much more active than in 1934. Mining remained relatively the same with nearly 11 p.c. of the Maritime total attributable to this industry. Fisheries showed a recession of 8.1 p.c., although actual net value was up nearly \$400,000.

**Quebec.**—Manufacturing continued to be the leading industry in Quebec, contributing, without duplication, 46.4 p.c. of the net value of production during 1935. Agriculture accounted for over 18 p.c. of the net output while forestry, on the revised basis, rose in importance to nearly 14 p.c. of the net total.

**Ontario.**—The net value of manufacturing in Ontario during 1935, less duplication, was exactly 50 p.c. of the provincial total. Agriculture accounted for 20 p.c. or a net value of \$209,182,000. Mining advanced to 12.4 p.c. while forestry also showed betterment over the previous year at 5.5 p.c. of the provincial total.

**Prairie Provinces.**—Agriculture accounted for 61.0 p.c. of the value of net production of the Prairie Provinces in 1935, a drop of 1 p.c. from the preceding year. Manufacturing advanced slightly at 17.3 p.c. Mining showed a notable gain, the percentage increase being from 6.4 to 7.3 p.c. of the total for the Prairie Provinces.

**British Columbia and Yukon.**—The net output from manufacturing in British Columbia and Yukon during 1935 was \$86,196,000 or 46.1 p.c. of the provincial net production, but over half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, such as logging, mining, and fishing. Eliminating this duplication, manufactures comprised 21.7 p.c. of the net provincial output, whereas forestry supplied 25.8 p.c., mining 15.7 p.c., agriculture 13.9 p.c., and fisheries 8.1 p.c.

Tables 4 and 4A give the details of gross and net production, by industries, for each province for the years 1934 and 1935, respectively. Only in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta does agriculture now rank in first place, manufactures being more important than agriculture in each of the other six provinces.