

Per Capita Production by Provinces.—In the foregoing table the net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This represents the net value of new wealth put into the national economy by the people and, as such, measures the annual dollar return on the natural resources, the plant, and equipment of the nation. As already stated, it is distinct from, and must not be confused with, the national income, which includes, in addition to the net commodity production, the value of services, the utilities of time, place, and possession, which, although somewhat intangible, are in their turn equally as valuable in the economic sense as the actual commodities produced.

All provinces recorded appreciable per capita betterment in 1936 over 1935. Owing to its pre-eminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity output of nearly \$321 per capita in 1936, an improvement of \$35 per capita over 1935, due to considerable gains in manufacturing, mining, and agriculture. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$283, registering an increase of \$44 per capita over 1935. Alberta and Quebec figures were quite similar at \$213 and \$212, respectively, both recording gains from the preceding year.

The Dominion figure of net commodity production, at nearly \$242 per capita, was 11.6 p.c. or \$25 in advance of the figure for 1935, with provincial totals ranging from \$136 for Prince Edward Island to \$321 for Ontario. The estimated increase in population in 1936 over 1935 was nearly 1 p.c., the estimate being 11,028,000 as at June 1st.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in each Province, 1936 compared with 1935.

Maritime Provinces.—The net value of production in the Maritimes during 1936 rose nearly 9 p.c. or \$13,336,000 over the preceding year. Agriculture contributed about one-quarter of the net, while manufacturing, eliminating duplication, accounted for 21 p.c. Construction was more active than in 1935. Mining continued to increase in importance with 13 p.c. of the total for the Maritimes attributable to this industry. Fisheries showed a gain of 12 p.c., the total reaching \$12,622,000.

Quebec.—Manufacturing continued to be by far the leading industry in Quebec, contributing, without duplication, 46.6 p.c. of the net value produced in the province during 1936. This percentage compares with agriculture at only 17 p.c., and forestry on a revised basis at 13 p.c. of the total net. Mining registered a gain in relative importance from 5.6 to 6.8 p.c., while electric power showed a percentage decline in importance.

Ontario.—The net value of manufacturing in Ontario during 1936, less duplication, was nearly half of the provincial total. Agriculture accounted for 20 p.c. with a net value of \$234,620,000. Mining advanced to 12.8 p.c., while forestry remained unchanged in relation to the net total.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture predominated in the Prairie Provinces, supplying over 62 p.c. or nearly two-thirds of the net production in 1936. Manufacturing accounted for one-sixth of the regional output. Mining increased 22.8 p.c. over 1935 and represented 8 p.c. of the value of the area's net product.