

Section 2.—Provincial Distribution of Production.

Seven of the nine provinces registered gains in net production in 1937 over the preceding year. Despite a decline in Prince Edward Island, the total for the Maritimes was up nearly 11 p.c. Extending the gain of the preceding three years, the net production of Quebec showed an increase of 17 p.c. and the advance of 14 p.c. in Ontario was substantial. The trend in the Prairie Provinces was uneven: Manitoba registered a big advance of about 42 p.c., but the net value of Saskatchewan's output was over 50 p.c. lower in 1937; Alberta increased the net value of its production by 27 p.c. The net result for the Prairie Provinces during 1937 was an increase of 3.7 p.c. Featured by substantial net gains in forestry, mining, and manufacturing, the recovery movement was extended in the British Columbia-Yukon region, the net value of the output rising by nearly 17 p.c.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1937.—In the following table the net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This represents the net value of new wealth produced by capital and labour, and, as such, measures the annual dollar return on the natural resources and on the plant and equipment of the nation. 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, and the utilities of time, place, and possession that have a distinct though somewhat intangible value in the economic sense in the same manner as commodities produced.

Seven of the nine provinces recorded appreciable per capita betterment in 1937 over 1936. The lower agricultural production in Saskatchewan accounted for all the decrease in that province.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1936 and 1937.

Province.	1936. ¹				1937.			
	Gross Value.	Net Value.			Gross Value.	Net Value.		
		Amount.	Per-centage.	Per Capita. ²		Amount.	Per-centage.	Per Capita. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
P.E.I.	21,166,389	12,372,654	0.47	134.50	18,366,455	9,361,792	0.32	100.67
N.S.	154,815,695	89,318,776	3.40	166.33	181,261,518	102,321,783	3.44	188.79
N.B.	116,170,230	62,758,002	2.39	144.27	135,930,088	70,738,543	2.38	160.77
Que.	1,247,023,268	648,790,860	24.68	209.56	1,498,939,161	759,264,651	25.56	242.19
Ont.	2,191,559,179	1,158,885,508	44.09	314.15	2,580,553,917	1,319,991,840	44.44	355.70
Man.	232,926,071	123,128,621	4.68	173.18	301,631,357	175,355,562	5.90	244.57
Sask.	255,200,863	154,936,876	5.90	166.42	176,834,009	74,894,069	2.52	79.76
Alta.	260,635,137	161,864,956	6.16	209.40	309,276,957	205,891,931	6.93	264.64
B.C. and Yukon ²	382,629,217	216,363,724	8.23	283.20	456,083,609	252,797,339	8.51	330.46
Totals	4,862,126,049	2,628,419,977	100.00	238.34	5,658,877,071	2,970,617,510	100.00	267.14

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1939 Year Book.

² Based on estimates of population given on page 103.

³ The value of production in Yukon, mainly in mining and trapping (including similar industries of the N.W.T.) was \$5,444,626 gross and \$4,147,174 net in 1937 and \$4,024,720 gross and \$3,387,894 net in 1936.