

Per capita production in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average, and stood at around one-half the national figure in 1952. Quebec's per capita output has averaged between 10 and 13 p.c. below the Canadian average during the last five years, after having almost reached the national figure during some of the war years. Per capita production in Ontario has consistently been the highest among the provinces, but in 1952 it was very slightly lower than the Saskatchewan figure as the result of the bumper Prairie grain crops in that year. Ontario's per capita figure, at \$1,146, was still nearly 19 p.c. above the national average.

Manitoba's per capita production in the post-war period has been well below the Canada average and in 1952 stood at \$728 or 25 p.c. under the average. The figure for Saskatchewan has fluctuated widely according to crop conditions, sometimes dropping far below the national average, sometimes exceeding it, as in 1952 when, at \$1,148 it was the highest of any province. During the 1948-52 period, per capita output in Alberta has been consistently above the all-Canada figure and stood at its highest relative level in 1952, 13 p.c. above the national average. The well-diversified economy of British Columbia usually ranks high in per capita production, being surpassed only by Ontario. During 1951 and 1952, however, owing mainly to the increased value of Prairie farm output, it dropped to fourth place behind Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**3.—Per Capita Net Value of Production with Percentage Variation from the National Average, by Province, 1948-52**

Province	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	Per Capita Net Value	P.C. Variation	Per Capita Net Value	P.C. Variation	Per Capita Net Value	P.C. Variation	Per Capita Net Value	P.C. Variation	Per Capita Net Value	P.C. Variation
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Prince Edward Island.	307	-58.6	327	-56.7	321	-59.8	372	-60.8	405	-58.0
Nova Scotia.....	399	-46.2	419	-44.6	407	-49.0	462	-51.3	483	-49.9
New Brunswick.....	431	-41.9	423	-44.0	473	-40.7	520	-45.1	506	-47.6
Quebec.....	648	-12.7	661	-12.6	710	-11.0	823	-13.2	863	-10.6
Ontario.....	884	+19.1	932	+23.3	1,014	+27.1	1,148	+21.1	1,146	+18.8
Manitoba.....	670	- 9.7	637	-15.7	630	-21.1	734	-22.6	728	-24.6
Saskatchewan.....	759	+ 2.3	770	+ 1.9	657	-17.7	1,071	+13.0	1,148	+19.0
Alberta.....	838	+12.9	826	+ 9.3	804	+ 0.8	1,068	+12.6	1,094	+13.4
British Columbia <sup>1</sup> .....	842	+13.5	789	+ 4.4	872	+ 9.3	1,057	+11.5	1,029	+ 6.6
<b>Totals<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Newfoundland.

**Section 4.—Provincial Analysis of Production**

**Newfoundland.**—In 1952, the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland accounted for a little more than 1 p.c. of the Canadian total. The principal industry in the Province is manufacturing, consisting, in the main, of pulp and paper production and fish processing. Construction ranks next in importance, followed by mining and forestry. The principal mineral products are iron ore, lead and zinc. Primary fisheries represented about 8 p.c. of the value of commodity output in 1952. Exclusive of agriculture, the total value of output rose by about 10 p.c. over 1951.