

32.—Percentage Importance of Establishments, each Employing 200 or more Persons in the Twenty-Five Leading Industries, 1944

Industry	Number of Such Establishments	Percentage of Total Number in the Industry	Percentage of Total Production in the Industry
1 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	27	17.6	79.8
2 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	15	93.7	98.6
3 Miscellaneous chemical products.....	22	9.6	92.4
4 Aircraft.....	24	53.3	98.3
5 Pulp and paper.....	57	54.8	91.4
6 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	33	35.1	94.5
7 Automobiles.....	4	80.0	99.7
8 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	45	19.2	83.7
9 Iron and steel products, miscellaneous.....	27	15.9	92.3
10 Butter and cheese.....	11	0.5	12.2
11 Sawmills.....	21	0.4	21.1
12 Flour and feed mills.....	7	0.6	41.6
13 Primary iron and steel.....	31	48.4	91.4
14 Petroleum products.....	9	18.7	65.8
15 Rubber goods.....	19	33.9	94.4
16 Railway rolling-stock.....	22	59.4	96.5
17 Automobile supplies.....	24	23.1	83.1
18 Brass and copper products.....	22	13.6	78.4
19 Machinery.....	35	13.6	66.0
20 Clothing, men's, factory.....	32	7.7	41.1
21 Clothing, women's, factory.....	11	1.3	10.8
22 Bread and other bakery products.....	19	0.7	25.1
23 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	25	61.0	94.5
24 Sheet metal products.....	25	12.9	72.6
25 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	9	2.0	29.4

PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

This part of the Chapter is introduced by a general analysis of the concentration of the manufacturing industries in the provinces. In the sections that follow, the principal features of the manufactures of each province are brought out and finally the distribution of manufacturing throughout the principal cities and towns of the Dominion is shown.

Ontario and Quebec are by far the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1944 amounted to \$7,269,483,000 or over 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. The proximity of Ontario to the coalfields of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., the water power and other varied resources of the two provinces, and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States have all contributed to the above result.

Table 1 shows the outstanding predominance of Ontario and Quebec in each industrial group. Quebec leads in the manufacture of textiles and chemicals, but in each of the other groups Ontario has the greater production. The standing of these two provinces is most nearly approached by British Columbia in the case of the wood and paper products group, where the latter province accounts for 16.5 p.c. of the gross production compared with 35.7 p.c. for Ontario and 34.5 p.c. for Quebec; in each of the other groups the positions of Ontario and Quebec lead by a wide margin.