

The degree of concentration of manufacturing production in large units is illustrated in Table 2. In the Province of Quebec 44.0 p.c. of all persons engaged in manufacturing were employed in establishments having 500 or more employees as compared with 39.9 p.c. for Canada as a whole. Ontario ranked second with 40.5 p.c., followed by Nova Scotia with 37.7 p.c., British Columbia 36.5 p.c., Manitoba 28.7 p.c., New Brunswick 28.4 p.c., Alberta 20.1 p.c., and Saskatchewan 14.8 p.c. There were no plants in Prince Edward Island with an employment of 500 persons.

2.—Concentration of Manufacturing Production in Each Province, 1945

Province	Number of Establishments Employing 500 or More Persons	Percentage of Total Number of Establishments in Province	Provincial Percentage of Number of Employees Accounted for by these Establishments
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	12	0.9	37.7
New Brunswick.....	7	0.8	28.4
Quebec.....	126	1.3	44.0
Ontario.....	175	1.6	40.5
Manitoba.....	8	0.6	28.7
Saskatchewan.....	3	0.3	14.8
Alberta.....	6	0.5	20.1
British Columbia.....	19	0.8	36.5
Totals.....	356	1.2	39.9

Section 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1945

In Prince Edward Island the predominant agricultural and fishery resources make butter and cheese, fish-curing and -packing, and slaughtering and meat packing the leading manufactures of the Province. Nova Scotia is renowned for its coal mines and its fisheries, as well as extensive forests and agricultural lands and is favoured with easy access by sea to the high-grade iron-ore supply of Newfoundland. On these resources are based the leading manufactures of primary iron and steel, shipbuilding and repairs, fish-curing and -packing, sawmills, pulp and paper, and butter and cheese. In addition to this, important petroleum refineries and coke and gas plants add to the diversification of manufacturing in the Province. The forests of New Brunswick give a leading place to its pulp and paper and sawmilling industries, although fish and agricultural products add to the varied output. Sugar refining and the production of railway rolling-stock are also important branches.

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1945

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Fish-curing and -packing.....	68	597	382,901	2,794,782	738,556	3,566,949
2 Butter and cheese.....	29	145	148,269	1,717,924	323,051	2,069,968
3 Fruit and vegetable preparations..	5	181	173,987	678,157	434,990	1,143,137
4 Castings, iron.....	3	170	240,929	149,920	253,845	418,886
5 Sawmills.....	71	163	55,627	208,938	193,685	407,865
6 Bread and other bakery products.	12	85	72,225	164,443	137,179	312,333
7 Printing and publishing.....	4	125	135,586	43,652	202,752	254,060
8 Aerated waters.....	4	20	24,222	26,915	77,420	106,135
9 All other leading industries ¹	5	174	238,494	2,161,771	500,332	2,680,245
Totals, Leading Industries.	201	1,660	1,472,240	7,946,502	2,861,810	10,959,578
Totals, All Industries.....	234	1,851	1,679,212	8,242,949	3,178,434	11,592,753

¹ Individual statistics cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry.