

The degree of concentration of manufacturing production in large units is illustrated in Table 2. In 1949, Newfoundland had 42 p.c. of all persons engaged in manufacturing employed in establishments having 500 or more employees, as compared with 34 p.c. for Canada as a whole. Prior to the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, Ontario had the greatest concentration in the largest units; in 1949 it ranked second with 37.3 p.c. of its employees in the largest units. Quebec ranked third with 36.7 p.c. followed by Nova Scotia with 31 p.c., New Brunswick 29 p.c., British Columbia 23 p.c., Manitoba 20 p.c. and Alberta 12 p.c. There were no plants in either Prince Edward Island or Saskatchewan employing 500 or more persons.

## 2.—Concentration of Manufacturing Production in each Province, 1949

Province or Territory	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
Newfoundland.....	2	0.3	42.0
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	8	0.5	31.2
New Brunswick.....	8	0.8	29.0
Quebec.....	120	1.0	36.7
Ontario.....	174	1.3	37.3
Manitoba.....	6	0.4	19.8
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—
Alberta.....	4	0.2	12.0
British Columbia.....	20	0.6	23.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	—	—	—
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>

### Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Atlantic Provinces

Manufacturing production in Newfoundland is dominated by the forest and fisheries resources. Pulp and paper is the leading industry followed by sawmilling, these two industries together accounting for 71 p.c. of the total production of the Province in 1949. No information is available regarding the processing of fish products and the position of that industry in 1949 in the economy of the Province cannot be evaluated.

In Prince Edward Island the predominant fishery and agricultural resources make fish curing, and packing, and butter and cheese 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