

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of Quebec, 1956—concluded

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Value Added by Manufacture	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
38 Carbonated beverages.....	185	2,827	8,281,387	14,870,549	33,114,192	49,064,509
39 Castings, iron.....	53	4,153	14,733,941	23,337,525	25,188,283	47,384,025
40 Concrete products.....	200	3,206	9,812,483	23,375,029	22,291,007	46,895,724
Totals, Leading Industries¹..	7,710	310,850	1,020,396,374	2,795,614,093	2,182,504,854	5,037,711,385
Totals, All Industries.....	12,112	446,137	1,396,414,564	3,605,521,666	2,888,148,758	6,622,502,699

¹ Sugar refining is also a leading industry but statistics are confidential.

Subsection 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario

Ontario, one of the world's major industrial areas, accounts for approximately half of Canada's manufacturing production. Here the proximity of raw materials, cheap hydro-electric power, and a strategic location in relation to export markets, not only on this Continent but overseas, have been the decisive factors of development. Most of the manufactures and most of the population are located in the southern area of the province, which has the inestimable advantage of bordering on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway system, giving access westward to the heart of the Continent and eastward to the shipping routes of the world. Furthermore, this same waterway is also the source of most of Ontario's developed hydro-electric power. Many new industrial areas are being created as new industries and branch plants of established industries are increasingly being located in the smaller towns.

Despite the great industrial progress made by other provinces, Ontario continues to maintain its predominance and in 1956 produced 49 p.c. of the nation's manufactured goods. Steel ingot capacity is increasing. Huge investments have gone into the construction of plants in Sarnia for a whole group of new products based on Alberta oil flowing through the interprovincial pipeline from Edmonton. Significant developments have taken place in synthetic rubber, synthetic textiles, and industrial and consumer chemicals, and plants for their processing have been built in the vicinity of Sarnia and along the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence River between Cornwall and Kingston. Ontario has continued to gain in such traditional lines as motor vehicles, industrial and farm machinery, and the manufacture of household equipment, business and office machinery, and electrical apparatus and supplies. The province has the greatest diversification of manufacturing production in Canada. Certain industries, such as the manufacture of motor vehicles and their parts, heavy electrical machinery, agricultural implements, machine tools, starch and glucose, bicycles, and the processing of raw tobacco are carried on practically in this province alone. Of the forty leading industries in Canada in 1956, a substantial number were dominated by Ontario's share of the total production. These industries, with the percentage which the production of each bears to that of the 1956 Canada totals are: motor vehicles 98.8 p.c., motor vehicle parts 95.4 p.c., heavy electrical machinery 89.7 p.c., rubber goods 81.5 p.c., primary iron and steel 78.1 p.c., telecommunication equipment 76.7 p.c., iron castings 71.9 p.c., fruit and vegetable preparations 67.4 p.c., sheet metal products 59.7 p.c., wire and wire goods 58.4 p.c., aircraft and parts 58.1 p.c., industrial machinery 57.4 p.c., printing and bookbinding 57.3 p.c., brass and copper products 55.1 p.c., miscellaneous chemical products 54.6 p.c., acids, alkalies and salts 53.0 p.c., paper boxes and bags 52.0 p.c., and miscellaneous electrical apparatus 50.6 p.c.

There are also a number of medium-sized industries with a total Canadian production of over \$100,000,000 in which Ontario dominated: agricultural implements with 90.5 p.c., soaps and washing compounds 88.5 p.c., household and office machinery 80.0 p.c., refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, etc., 79.6 p.c., hardware, tools and cutlery 72.8 p.c., heating and cooking apparatus 68.7 p.c., and confectionery 57.2 p.c.