

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

The Atlantic Provinces are of economic importance in a number of fields, such as pulp and paper, fish processing, sawmills and primary iron and steel. In *Newfoundland* manufacturing production is dominated by the forest and fisheries resources. Pulp and paper is by far the most important industry, having shipments valued at \$63,302,987 in 1957, followed by fish processing with shipments of \$16,408,800. These two industries accounted for 68 p.c. of the total production of the province. In *Prince Edward Island* agriculture and fishing resources make butter and cheese, slaughtering and meat packing, and fish processing the leading industries. *Nova Scotia* is renowned for its coal mines, its fisheries and its extensive forests and agricultural lands; it is also 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, fish processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper and sawmills. In addition, an important petroleum refinery and industries producing railway rolling-stock, cotton yarn and cloth, and coke and gas add to the diversification of industry in the province. The forests of *New Brunswick* give a leading place to pulp and paper and sawmilling industries in the province. Other important manufacturing and processing activities are based on fish and agricultural resources.

Considering the Atlantic Provinces as an economic unit, pulp and paper was the leading industry in 1957 with factory shipments valued at \$179,676,000. Fish processing and packing with factory shipments valued at \$81,181,000 was in second place. Other leading industries, in order of importance and with shipments exceeding \$30,000,000, were: petroleum products, primary iron and steel, sawmills, sugar refining and railway rolling-stock. These seven industries accounted for 58 p.c. of the total value of factory shipments of the Atlantic Region. Other leading industries with shipments of \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 were, in order of importance: butter and cheese, shipbuilding and repairs, bread and other bakery products, slaughtering and meat packing, miscellaneous food preparations, sash, door and planing mills, printing and publishing, coke and gas products, breweries, prepared stock and poultry feeds, carbonated beverages and miscellaneous iron and steel products.

In the Atlantic Provinces the program of industrial development has been more selective than in some of the other provinces. Fish processing, new sawmills, increased pulp-making capacity and the manufacture of non-metallic building materials like cement and gypsum products have accounted for well over half of the industrial growth. There are, however, a few outstanding exceptions. Two sizable defence plants have been established in Nova Scotia, one to repair and overhaul naval aircraft and the other to build and repair radar and related electronic equipment. Considerable development has taken place in Newfoundland. Besides plants for the manufacture of cement and gypsum wallboard and plaster, factories for producing boots and shoes, birch veneer, leather goods, industrial machinery and tanned leather were established, thus broadening the industrial base of the province. With these exceptions, most of the developments in the Atlantic Provinces have been either small and scattered or confined to the modernization and expansion of existing facilities.

Despite the rapid development in the Atlantic Provinces since 1949, manufacturing production in that area did not quite keep pace with the development in the more industrialized provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. This is indicated by a slight drop in the Atlantic Provinces' share of the Canadian total from 4.5 p.c. in 1949 to 4.0 p.c. in 1957. In number of persons employed there was an increase of 1.3 p.c. for the Atlantic Provinces as compared with an increase of 15.8 p.c. for Canada as a whole. For salaries and wages paid the increase was 57.2 p.c. as compared with 85.8 p.c. for Canada, and in selling value of factory shipments the increase was 53.3 p.c. for the Atlantic Provinces and 77.6 p.c. for Canada as a whole. Increased employment since 1949 reported by Newfoundland and Nova Scotia was offset by declines in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.