

in 1958 reported substantial declines in value of shipments. Railway rolling-stock was down 22.5 p.c., shipbuilding and repairs 19.5 p.c., sawmills 15.6 p.c., and primary iron and steel 0.6 p.c. The miscellaneous iron and steel products group, which was in this category in 1957, reported a severe decline bringing its shipments down below the \$10,000,000 mark.

Postwar industrial development in the Atlantic Provinces 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.

Thus, manufacturing production in the Atlantic area has not quite kept pace with that in the more industrialized provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. This is indicated by a drop in the Atlantic Provinces' share of the Canadian total shipments from 4.5 p.c. in 1949 to 3.9 p.c. in 1958. In number of persons employed there was a decrease of 4.6 p.c. for the Atlantic Provinces but an increase of 9.9 p.c. for Canada as a whole. Salaries and wages paid increased 50.7 p.c. for the Atlantic Provinces compared with 85.1 p.c. for Canada and selling value of factory shipments increased 50.8 p.c. compared with 77.5 p.c. for Canada. Increased employment since 1949 reported by Newfoundland was offset by a major decline in New Brunswick and minor declines in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Atlantic Provinces, 1958

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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland						
1 Pulp and paper ¹	2	2,971	15,098,491	26,736,005	29,702,009	61,003,231
2 Fish processing.....	35	2,326	3,909,858	8,089,308	6,602,920	15,661,753
3 Breweries.....	3	204	713,850	995,029	3,297,165	4,404,324
4 Bread and other bakery products.....	12	277	759,098	1,683,027	1,507,633	3,286,525
5 Carbonated beverages.....	11	168	438,363	926,959	2,079,878	3,051,493
6 Sash, door and planing mills.....	25	229	640,440	1,652,025	1,122,795	2,803,783
7 Printing and publishing.....	6	270	903,704	310,099	1,726,005	2,089,760
8 Sawmills.....	549	803	289,165	1,080,121	767,551	1,897,327 ²
9 Biscuits.....	3	158	334,491	632,161	752,311	1,429,283
10 Concrete products.....	6	60	127,830	565,938	492,357	1,097,963
11 Other leading industries ³	11	930	3,215,994	5,926,970	5,509,342	11,810,837
Totals, Leading Industries...	663	8,396	26,441,284	48,597,642	53,560,566	108,536,279
Totals, All Industries.....	768	9,604	29,233,569	52,156,291	58,044,514	116,979,200

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 670.