

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Atlantic Provinces 1960, with Totals for 1959
—concluded

Province and 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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick—concluded						
21 Machine shops.....	16	245	864,906	516,924	1,559,579	2,020,410
22 Other leading industries ^a	15	3,269	12,259,795	62,835,999	35,069,958	96,211,480
Totals, Leading Industries ...	719	20,039	65,492,615	196,897,642	147,446,070	353,661,411
Totals, All Industries, 1960 ...	901	22,267	71,586,377	209,113,069	158,035,175	377,110,146
Totals, All Industries, 1959 ...	900	20,921	63,871,690	178,022,837	..	325,414,733

¹ Publication of these figures was authorized by the firms concerned. ² Reported on a production basis.
³ Includes cement; gypsum products; ice cream; miscellaneous foods, *n.e.s.*; paints and varnishes; railway rolling-stock; ready-mix concrete; and slaughtering and meat packing. ⁴ Includes cotton and jute bags; fruit and vegetable canners and preservers; mixed fertilizers; printing and publishing; and slaughtering and meat packing.
⁵ Includes aircraft and parts; boilers and plate works; breweries; communication equipment; corrugated boxes; cotton yarn and cloth; fabricated structural metal; miscellaneous metal fabricating, *n.e.s.*; petroleum refining; railway rolling-stock; and wire and wire products. ⁶ Includes breweries; brooms, brushes and mops; cement; cotton yarn and cloth; fruit and vegetable canners and preservers; miscellaneous metal fabricating, *n.e.s.*; petroleum refining; railway rolling-stock; and sugar refineries.

Subsection 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec

Quebec has long ranked as the second largest industrial province of Canada. The province has experienced a great industrial expansion during the past decade and a half, an expansion not confined to existing industrial areas but spreading to many towns and villages in the accessible areas and into new areas in the hinterland. In 1960, Quebec's output of \$7,206,096,003 represented over 30 p.c. of Canada's total selling value of factory shipments.

Several important factors have contributed to the development of industry in Quebec. Its geographic situation is extremely favourable, including as it does the great water highway of the St. Lawrence River with its excellent harbour at Montreal, 800 miles inland. Equally important are the province's abundant natural resources in forests, water power, minerals and agricultural lands. Pulp and paper, traditionally Quebec's major industry, was replaced in 1960 by smelting and refining which had an output valued at \$647,540,895. Pulp and paper mills, in second place, reported factory shipments amounting to \$601,216,411; the province is a principal world centre for the production of newsprint. Petroleum refining was in third place in 1960 with shipments valued at \$367,956,705; the largest agglomeration of petroleum refining facilities in Canada is located in the Montreal East area.

Quebec's industries are not as diversified as those of Ontario but several industries are predominant in that province. Of the forty leading industries in Canada in 1960, Quebec's share of the total value of shipments was 40 p.c. or over in the following: tobacco products manufacturers 84 p.c., cotton yarn and cloth mills 73 p.c., women's clothing factories 70 p.c., men's clothing factories 55 p.c., aircraft and parts manufacturers 55 p.c., synthetic textile mills 49 p.c., smelting and refining 43 p.c., and butter and cheese plants 40 p.c. Other industries in which Quebec predominated included shoe factories, manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medicines, railway rolling-stock industry, shipbuilding and repair, manufacturers of electric wire and cable, and knitting mills.

Despite the slowing down of Canadian manufacturing production which began in the autumn of 1957 and continued throughout most of 1958, Quebec recorded a small increase of 2.0 p.c. in selling value of factory shipments between 1956 and 1958. In employment, however, there was a loss of 3.8 p.c. in the same period as compared with a loss of 4.7 p.c.