

Size of Establishment in Leading Industries.—Table 32 summarizes the degree of concentration in some of the leading industries of Canada. Concentration is extremely marked in the case of automobiles, railway rolling-stock, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, rubber goods, cotton yarn and cloth, pulp and paper, and primary iron and steel; whereas in the case of bread and other bakery products, sawmills, miscellaneous foods, fish-curing and -packing, butter and cheese, and women's factory clothing, the degree of concentration is low.

32.—Percentage Importance of Establishments, each Employing 200 or more Persons in the Twenty-Five Leading Industries, 1946

Industry	Number of Such Establishments	Percentage of Total Number in the Industry	Percentage of Total Production in the Industry
1 Pulp and paper.....	62	54.9	92.7
2 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	28	19.0	75.1
3 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	11	73.3	95.8
4 Sawmills.....	21	0.4	22.1
5 Flour and feed mills.....	9	0.9	43.1
6 Butter and cheese.....	11	0.5	14.4
7 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	42	15.8	74.4
8 Petroleum products.....	11	25.6	79.9
9 Automobiles.....	5	55.5	98.3
10 Clothing, women's factory.....	8	0.7	7.4
11 Railway rolling-stock.....	22	59.4	96.3
12 Rubber goods.....	21	35.0	94.1
13 Primary iron and steel.....	24	40.7	89.1
14 Clothing, men's factory.....	28	5.2	31.4
15 Bread and other bakery products.....	21	0.7	26.2
16 Machinery.....	33	11.0	51.9
17 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	10	1.9	32.0
18 Sheet metal products.....	21	9.1	64.6
19 Miscellaneous foods.....	5	1.7	20.1
20 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	26	63.4	93.6
21 Breweries.....	9	14.7	50.4
22 Hosiery and knit goods.....	34	13.8	58.7
23 Printing and publishing.....	22	2.8	60.2
24 Fish curing and packing.....	6	1.0	18.9
25 Boots and shoes, leather.....	25	8.5	36.6

PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Section 1.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production

Ontario and Quebec are by far the most important manufacturing provinces, their combined production in 1946 amounting to \$6,252,495,222 or 78 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of Canada. The proximity of Ontario to the coalfields of Pennsylvania, the water power and other varied resources of the two provinces, and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States have all contributed to their progress.

Table 1 shows the outstanding predominance of Ontario and Quebec in each industrial group. Quebec leads in the manufacture of textiles, but in each of the other groups Ontario has the greater production. The standing of these two Provinces is most nearly approached by British Columbia in the case of the wood and paper products group, where the latter Province accounts for 16 p.c. of the gross production compared with 36 p.c. for Ontario and 36 p.c. for Quebec.