

the province being accentuated by adding to this figure \$14,485,730, the gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry and \$2,559,282, that of the planing mills and sash and door factories. Second in importance among the industries of the province is that of fish-curing and packing, with a gross value of products of \$17,700,583, followed by the pulp and paper industry, electric light and power generation and slaughtering and meat-packing.

Details of the production of the 15 leading industries of the province are given in Table 14.

14.—Statistics of Fifteen Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1924.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No	\$	No	\$	\$	\$
Saw-mills.....	299	60,576,876	12,915	15,614,863	29,672,589	53,161,257
Fish-curing and packing.....	134	14,310,389	2,848	1,947,803	10,150,425	17,700,583
Pulp and paper.....	6	41,111,470	2,554	4,217,915	3,842,565	14,485,730
Electric light and power.....	60	55,249,814	1,006	1,738,418	—	8,429,453
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	5	2,509,433	467	691,659	6,333,286	7,594,498
Butter and cheese.....	36	1,605,963	440	593,400	3,190,196	4,502,522
Printing and publishing.....	33	3,143,300	879	1,580,558	857,581	4,232,108
Bread and other bakery products.....	153	1,771,812	760	938,359	2,012,106	4,078,384
Sheet metal products.....	13	2,028,612	531	608,820	2,614,090	3,619,543
Fruit and vegetable canning and evaporating.....	27	2,224,089	699	523,013	2,240,836	3,239,101
Coffee and spices.....	8	769,676	128	145,203	2,310,689	2,813,500
Breweries.....	11	4,955,602	285	463,678	1,322,284	2,800,394
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	39	2,208,128	641	785,415	1,172,467	2,559,282
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	10	2,366,132	819	1,203,253	921,275	2,360,452
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	86	1,436,674	1,136	1,105,457	226,710	2,112,125
Total, fifteen industries.	925	196,267,976	26,108	32,157,814	66,867,699	133,688,932
Grand total, all industries	1,401	251,451,877	33,007	41,120,436	96,024,315	181,386,297

4.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production.

1.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from \$446,900,000 to \$833,900,000, and advanced to \$1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise of wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital used during 1924 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was \$3,538,813,460, compared with \$3,380,322,950 in 1923, an increase of 4.6 p.c., and with \$3,190,026,358 in 1921, an increase of 10.8 p.c. in 3 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by capital investments. Capital employed in Ontario during 1920 was 49.5 p.c. of the total, 50.6 p.c. in 1921, 52.3 p.c. in 1922, 52.5 p.c. in 1923 and 51.8 p.c. in 1924. The proportion of the total capital employed in the plants of Quebec was 30.5 p.c. in 1920, 30.8 p.c. in 1921, 29.9 p.c. in 1922, 29.9 p.c. in 1923 and 29.5 p.c. in 1924. British Columbia held third place in 1924, with a capital of 7.1 p.c.