

the province is emphasised if to this figure be added \$15,436,666, the gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry and \$2,970,718, 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 \$19,769,631, followed by the pulp and paper industry, electric light and power generation and slaughtering and meat-packing.

#### 14.—Statistics of Fifteen Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1925.

Note.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than 3 establishments in each industry, are: non-ferrous metal smelting, sugar refining and petroleum products. The statistics for these industries are included in the grand total.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- p- loyees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Sawmills.....	314	78,985,887	13,917	15,938,079	28,871,174	53,851,612
Fish-curing and packing.....	145	14,844,219	7,438	3,351,518	11,636,277	19,769,631
Pulp and paper.....	6	39,668,690	2,411	4,436,549	3,986,008	15,436,666
Electric light and power.....	64	63,247,049	1,079	1,717,420	-	9,326,590
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	5	2,619,305	547	737,295	7,628,888	8,786,310
Printing and publishing.....	46	3,554,360	1,150	1,870,856	1,093,990	4,505,421
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	153	1,861,280	766	976,972	2,221,074	4,234,878
Sheet metal products.....	16	2,184,652	594	679,420	2,851,830	4,231,007
Butter and cheese.....	37	1,516,830	479	653,130	2,926,556	3,904,698
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating, etc.....	29	2,238,060	1,189	577,853	2,350,216	3,551,274
Breweries.....	10	5,467,799	284	476,580	1,512,063	3,382,514
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	12	4,876,978	1,575	916,094	477,732	3,108,782
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	39	2,833,491	847	1,050,323	1,496,689	2,970,718
Coffee and spices.....	8	647,826	95	101,956	2,177,281	2,731,406
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	56	1,484,390	1,128	1,101,378	252,540	2,094,601
<b>Total, fifteen leading in- dustries.....</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>226,620,816</b>	<b>33,499</b>	<b>34,564,423</b>	<b>69,512,318</b>	<b>111,881,106</b>
<b>Grand Total, all industries</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>313,494,263</b>	<b>43,548</b>	<b>49,112,628</b>	<b>116,826,966</b>	<b>219,775,635</b>

#### 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 investment in 1925 in all establishments irrespective of the number of employees was \$3,808,309,981, as compared with \$3,538,813,460 in 1924, and with \$3,190,026,358 in 1921, an increase of 19.4 p.c. in 4 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by the investments of capital. 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, 51.8 p.c. in 1924 and 50.4 p.c. in 1925. The percentage employed in the plants of Quebec was 30.5 in 1920, 30.8 in 1921, 29.9 in 1922, 29.9 in 1923, 29.5 in 1924 and 29.9 in 1925. British Columbia held third place in 1925 with a capital of 8.3 p.c. of the total, while Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick followed in the order named, with proportions of between 2 p.c. and 4 p.c. each. (Table 15.)