

in the industrial life of the province is emphasized if to this figure be added \$18,714,056, the gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry and \$3,825,208, 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 \$24,261,345, followed by the pulp and paper industry, electric light and power generation, and slaughtering and meat-packing.

14.—Statistics of Twenty-five Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1928.¹

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are non-ferrous metal smelting, sugar refining, cement and explosives. The statistics for these industries are included in the grand total of all industries in the province.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Sawmills.....	314	57,613,927	15,005	18,281,163	33,668,354	62,536,200
Fish-curing and -packing.....	136	20,961,338	7,176	3,488,386	12,908,157	24,261,345
Pulp and paper.....	6	47,331,108	2,855	4,432,572	5,357,002	18,714,056
Central electric stations.....	79	75,366,646	1,735	2,798,704	2,223,978	12,353,576
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	7	6,197,315	671	927,375	9,764,492	11,550,069
Petroleum products.....	3	5,388,305	343	627,886	6,031,846	6,951,695
Printing and publishing.....	61	4,271,150	1,406	2,368,496	1,382,792	6,187,566
Bread and bakery products.....	209	3,120,796	1,151	1,317,643	2,689,065	5,160,482
Fruit and vegetable packing.....	24	3,501,466	1,270	782,496	3,231,797	5,073,854
Butter and cheese.....	36	1,878,230	513	750,295	3,397,436	4,932,788
Sheet metal products.....	18	6,999,950	557	811,042	2,665,411	4,842,089
Planing-mill products.....	52	2,921,061	1,022	1,306,515	1,765,365	3,825,208
Breweries.....	10	4,475,887	261	463,125	1,436,761	3,795,952
Coffee and spices.....	9	1,001,700	109	136,177	2,772,587	3,681,144
Distilleries.....	3	5,148,685	211	244,039	1,195,107	3,179,341
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	14	5,972,339	840	1,303,312	744,693	2,743,635
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	58	2,116,942	1,462	1,391,110	210,087	2,670,093
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	44	1,377,126	512	536,097	1,417,257	2,566,940
Coke and gas products.....	6	12,602,896	500	696,899	1,009,010	2,338,628
Castings and forgings.....	28	3,178,532	682	939,806	611,892	2,219,065
Printing and bookbinding.....	73	1,472,462	541	781,639	732,986	2,041,445
Boxes and packing cases.....	13	1,484,078	533	582,571	1,042,417	2,034,728
Flour and feed mills.....	4	1,396,430	103	115,614	1,306,984	1,637,832
Paints and varnishes.....	8	1,387,547	161	199,378	716,704	1,435,094
Furniture and upholstering.....	40	1,353,310	501	551,371	508,763	1,251,709
Totals, Twenty-five Leading Industries.....	1,255	378,519,146	49,122	45,823,711	98,941,733	197,984,443
Grand Totals, All Industries.....	1,624	367,898,589	48,949	58,726,093	137,185,812	276,851,669
Percentages of twenty-five lead- ing industries to grand totals.....	77-27	75-70	81-97	78-03	72-12	73-09

¹Including Yukon Territory.

Section 4.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production.

Subsection 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 1928 in all establishments irrespective of the number of employees was \$4,780,296,049, as compared with \$4,337,631,558 in 1927, and with \$3,190,026,358 in 1921, an increase of 49 p.c. in 7 years.