

milling industry; the predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of the province is emphasized if to this figure be added \$16,896,652, the gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry and \$3,797,721, 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 \$21,741,910, 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, 1929.¹

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	371	56,724,482	15,430	18,605,076	34,628,185	64,637,301
Fish-curing and packing	189	22,461,580	7,760	3,488,589	12,820,915	21,741,910
Pulp and paper	6	47,590,726	3,077	5,068,733	4,383,848	16,896,652
Central electric stations	75	80,461,940	1,621	2,643,621	3,269,329	13,574,731
Slaughtering and meat-packing	6	5,375,432	662	917,300	9,644,221	11,744,300
Petroleum products	3	6,430,542	366	674,690	8,227,133	8,720,402
Printing and publishing	60	4,293,250	1,402	2,503,460	1,388,474	6,499,982
Bread and other baking products	217	3,506,965	1,285	1,412,964	2,894,875	5,638,338
Fruit and vegetable packery	27	3,975,704	1,268	809,957	3,064,693	5,562,664
Butter and cheese	35	1,713,058	516	752,104	3,450,815	5,049,793
Sheet metal products	19	7,612,247	562	839,986	2,907,837	5,017,420
Coffee and spices	8	945,870	105	136,367	3,115,504	4,175,431
Breweries	10	6,215,943	268	511,045	1,341,167	4,111,567
Planing-mill products	47	3,610,259	1,053	1,421,189	1,797,591	3,797,721
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	47	2,598,537	1,605	1,571,518	249,539	2,957,538
Coke and gas products	6	15,026,718	525	735,750	1,121,289	2,846,217
Castings and forgings	31	3,615,898	888	1,305,172	971,908	2,815,872
Shipbuilding	14	6,427,345	827	1,276,410	796,219	2,538,575
Biscuits, confectionery, cocos and chocolate	46	1,458,086	491	516,521	1,131,660	2,500,798
Boxes and packing cases	17	1,282,265	597	627,589	1,386,698	2,467,057
Printing and bookbinding	73	1,890,072	629	846,810	692,332	2,148,566
Distilleries	4	7,196,863	229	284,376	1,360,898	1,948,768
Flour and feed mills	9	1,853,636	96	169,965	1,565,129	1,922,192
Paints and varnishes	4	1,550,529	167	213,227	766,361	1,462,649
Furniture and upholstery	38	1,622,018	502	551,152	571,892	1,421,199
Totals, Twenty-five Leading Industries	1,320	295,439,964	41,874	47,822,577	163,548,502	262,266,637
Grand Totals, All Industries	1,699	394,866,933	51,379	61,930,107	144,664,706	276,956,914
Percentages of twenty-five leading industries to grand totals	77.6	74.8	81.5	77.2	71.6	73.0

¹ Including 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 1929 in all establishments irrespective of the number of employees was \$5,083,014,754, as compared with \$4,780,296,049 in 1928, and with \$3,244,302,410 in 1922, an increase of 57 p.c. in 7 years.