

17.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, 1932.

No.	Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1	Sawmills.....	220	31,835,488	6,490	5,307,281	10,580,686	17,729,397
2	Pulp and paper.....	6	51,102,837	2,330	3,015,228	3,309,093	11,056,236
3	Central electric stations.....	82	95,165,620	1,323	2,027,163	-	10,082,357
4	Fish curing and packing.....	89	11,186,283	1,037	1,062,886	5,274,306	9,085,834
5	Petroleum products.....	3	5,759,995	332	516,989	6,107,709	7,182,495
6	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	12	4,597,775	663	789,672	4,451,742	6,001,923
7	Printing and publishing.....	69	4,600,489	1,267	2,004,901	870,979	4,611,002
8	Bread and other bakery products.....	267	3,306,477	1,288	1,178,970	1,958,216	4,023,604
9	Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	35	3,834,397	839	590,216	2,199,638	3,597,176
10	Coffee, tea and spices.....	7	1,404,384	147	163,734	2,217,002	3,318,173
11	Butter and cheese.....	36	1,500,266	358	439,592	2,339,930	3,180,060
12	Sheet metal products.....	19	9,367,422	422	467,202	1,640,454	2,936,571
13	Breweries.....	10	5,415,687	244	345,861	706,295	2,656,532
14	Coke and gas.....	6	13,584,408	372	414,800	768,826	2,500,067
15	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	57	2,430,733	1,359	1,082,850	147,549	2,038,306
16	Boxes, wooden.....	19	1,945,819	496	412,632	677,989	1,423,731
17	Printing and bookbinding.....	89	1,981,766	584	698,320	447,302	1,415,894
18	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	44	938,456	329	289,430	474,802	1,163,910
19	Foods, stock and poultry.....	8	1,636,093	191	172,209	589,810	1,008,639
20	All other leading industries ¹	9	67,491,725	3,183	5,486,700	12,278,164	25,031,744
Totals, Leading Industries.....		1,087	319,086,120	23,254	26,466,636	57,040,492	120,043,701
Totals, All Industries.....		1,643	362,879,441	29,488	33,210,405	65,960,568	140,538,016
Percentages of the above leading industries to totals of all indus- tries.....		66.2	87.9	78.9	79.7	86.5	85.4

¹Includes condensed milk, distilleries, fertilizers, sugar refineries and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.

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 in wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital investment in 1932, in all establishments irrespective of the number of employees, was \$4,741,255,610 as compared with \$4,961,312,408 in 1931 and with \$2,696,154,030 in 1917, an increase of 76 p.c. in 15 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by the investment of capital. Capital employed in Ontario was 48.3 p.c. of the total in 1917, 52.4 p.c. in 1923 and 45.2 p.c. in 1932. The percentages employed in the plants of Quebec were: 29.4 in 1917, 29.8 in 1923 and 34.4 in 1932. British Columbia held third place in 1932 with a capital investment of 7.7 p.c. of the total, while Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with proportions varying between 4.0 p.c. and 1.3 p.c. (Table 18.)