15-Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia including,							
Yukon Territory, 1933.							

	Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1	Sawmills	235	36,033,557	7,398	5,954,842	12,543,028	21,592,153
2	Pulp and paper	6	50,838,480	2,417	2,958,363	3,482,225	11,098.400
3	Fish curing and packing	96	10,604,627	1,207	1,133,977	6,708,288	10,685,749
4	Central electric stations	87	95,985,468	1,274	1,803,116	Nil	9,892,781
5	Petroleum products	5	5,917,902	399	563,850	5,702,737	7,638,951
6	Slaughtering and meat packing	11	4,455,991	651	771,758	4,586,793	5,781,020
7	Bread and other bakery products.	263	3,217,186	1,301	1,094,670	2,023,776	4,114,195
8	Printing and publishing	66	3,835,448	1,273	1,809,754	707,984	4,065,627
9	Fruit and vegetable preparations.	36	4,133,305	888	602,971	2,399,060	3,745,308
10	Coffee, tea and spices	8	1,614,876	158	169,060	2,585,913	3,669,445
11	Butter and cheese	37	1,770,853	395	438,714	2,148,367	3,241,220
12	Sheet metal products	25	5,933,357	389	426,737	1,895,180	3,089.928
13	Breweries	11	5,641.075	258	381,279	847,808	2,498,119
14	Coke and gas products	6	14,429,111	401	464,288	613,771	2,272,112
15	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	58	2,069,235	1,205	895,998	131,478	1,718,844
16	Boxes, wooden	19	1,412,593	499	421,008	733,599	1,482,375
17	Printing and bookbinding	92	1,938,136	545	585,364	476,145	1,441,381
18	Fertilizers	3	11,322,064	303	398,927	861,139	1,331,154
19	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	41	987,033	340	286,196	517,479	1,265,439
20	Furniture	41	1,281,726	462	337,757	300,062	1,001,937
81	All other leading industries ¹	5	53,024,281	3,089	3,662,386	11,486,527	22,021,081
ļ	Totals, Leading Industries Totals, All Industries	1,151 1,697	316, 446, 304 361, 250, 355	24,852 30,896	25,161,015 31,168,339	60,751,359 70,297,698	123,647,219 145,490,955
	Percentages of leading industries to totals of all industries in the province	67-8	87.6	80-4	80.7	86· 4	85.0

¹ Includes: distilleries, 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 1933 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was \$4,689,373,704 as compared with \$4,741,255,610 in 1932 and with \$2,696,154,030 in 1917, an increase of 74 p.c. in 16 years.