

7.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1957—concluded

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Value Added by Manufacture	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
13 Printing and publishing	86	3,064	12,284,967	7,157,927	22,768,668	30,196,331
14 Bridge and structural steel work	5	1,813	8,909,947	14,881,595	13,985,517	29,120,605
15 Fertilizers	4	1,104	4,967,251	12,474,966	13,732,237	28,920,140
16 Sheet metal products	35	1,103	4,731,086	14,581,840	10,165,596	24,641,986
17 Machinery, industrial	48	2,047	8,718,679	9,330,836	14,733,644	23,795,635
18 Boxes and bags, paper	16	1,133	4,079,065	13,323,463	9,053,096	22,202,509
19 Furniture	238	2,129	6,927,552	11,010,696	10,090,419	21,301,153
20 Breweries	10	681	2,791,953	4,442,579	14,680,584	19,160,251
21 Feeds, stock and poultry, prepared	39	656	2,079,696	12,833,454	4,276,831	17,603,342
Totals, Leading Industries²	2,789	76,769	292,915,925	715,027,714	571,365,125	1,305,810,637
Totals, All Industries	4,250	105,631	405,129,932	985,519,123	767,914,301	1,785,298,750

¹ Reported on a production basis. ² Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining is also a leading industry. Statistics, however, are confidential since there are fewer than three firms reporting.

Section 2.—Manufacturing Industries in Urban Centres

Table 8 indicates the extent to which the manufacturing industries are concentrated in urban centres and shows, by province, the proportion of the selling value of factory shipments contributed by cities and towns having shipments of over \$1,000,000 each. In the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec such cities and towns accounted for 79 p.c. and 95 p.c., respectively, of the total manufactures of those provinces in 1957, while in the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia, where sawmilling, fish packing and dairying are leading industries, the proportions were 68 p.c. and 50 p.c., respectively. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing is confined largely to a few urban centres.

A trend towards the decentralization of industry is apparent in all provinces but the most striking change has been shown by Ontario where there has been a recent tendency to establish new industry in smaller urban centres and where many new one-industry areas have been opened up. For Canada as a whole the percentage of manufactures accounted for by urban centres having shipments of over \$1,000,000 was 85.8 in 1954 but dropped to 80.6 by 1957.

8.—Urban Centres, Each with Selling Value of Factory Shipments of Over \$1,000,000, Number of Establishments and Total Shipments in these Centres as a Percentage of the Provincial Total, by Province, 1957, and Totals for Canada, 1955-57.

Province or Territory	Urban Centres with Shipments of Over \$1,000,000 Each	Establishments Reporting in Urban Centres with Shipments of Over \$1,000,000	Shipments of Urban Centres having \$1,000,000 or Over	Total Shipments of Each Province	Shipments of Urban Centres having \$1,000,000 or Over as a Percentage of Total Shipments in the Province
	No.	No.	\$	\$	
Newfoundland	4	120	73,763,623	117,713,795	62.7
Prince Edward Island	3	60	16,974,145	24,952,853	68.0
Nova Scotia	26	501	265,697,648	427,299,045	62.2
New Brunswick	14	328	243,499,093	311,795,501	78.1
Quebec	184	8,385	6,324,703,364	6,679,595,056	94.7
Ontario	194	9,354	8,729,173,035	11,078,592,683	78.8
Manitoba	12	1,129	561,512,994	684,529,736	84.5
Saskatchewan	11	440	257,024,130	306,115,112	84.0
Alberta	17	969	524,487,248	784,480,512	66.9
British Columbia	34	2,258	880,879,990	1,785,298,750	49.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	—	—	3,221,268	—
Canada, 1957	499	23,542	17,886,715,270	22,183,594,311	80.6
1956	498	23,289	17,262,650,120	21,636,748,986	79.8
1955	482	23,618	15,704,708,812	19,513,933,811	80.5