plants in remote sections are drawing greater value in employment and dollars from natural resources. However, the growth in this province has been considerably slower than for Canada as a whole. Value of factory shipments in 1960 was 37.9 p.c. higher than in 1951 compared with an increase of 44.9 p.c. for all Canada. On the other hand the number of employees in manufacturing industries in British Columbia increased 7.3 p.c. over the period, as against 2.9 p.c. in Canada as a whole. Also the consumption of 8,100,000,000 kwh. of electric power by manufactures during 1960 marked a steady upward climb of 200 p.c. during the decade. British Columbia ranks second among the provinces in available water power resources and its hydraulic development, which at the end of 1960 totalled 3,700,326 hp., was exceeded only by Quebec and Ontario.

7.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia 1960, with Totals for 1959

Note.—Based on the revised Standard Industrial Classification (see text on pp. 623-624).

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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Sawmills (incl. shingle mills)	1,222 14 7 18 202 43 17 50 42 16 49 88 83 322 20 48 43 46 7 5 180 5	26,791 8,695 1,379 6,034 3,522 2,555 1,579 2,059 852 1,417 1,955 3,422 2,603 1,059 641 1,555 594 1,225 1,224 6,259	107, 965, 077 49, 334, 620 8, 440, 519 26, 725, 331 14, 273, 103 9, 202, 043 7, 350, 613 8, 552, 943 3, 350, 884 6, 908, 077 5, 532, 323 15, 584, 617 11, 970, 874 13, 084, 458 5, 520, 896 2, 543, 017 7, 321, 198 2, 858, 845 6, 511, 628 4, 576, 668 32, 992, 841	209, 557, 535 94, 437, 237 78, 556, 066 47, 799, 853 48, 278, 250 35, 527, 000 49, 003, 258 26, 802, 938 29, 394, 459 17, 295, 496 23, 331, 486 7, 151, 463 13, 544, 281 7, 063, 620 12, 583, 793 17, 266, 767 8, 030, 269 4, 548, 567 9, 431, 125 6, 878, 242 112, 796, 196	168, 362, 162 148, 646, 669 22, 617, 965 34, 827, 342 21, 845, 110 20, 237, 633 11, 984, 871 14, 510, 599 11, 567, 730 23, 173, 039 12, 077, 751 26, 834, 422 17, 547, 621 17, 891, 008 11, 180, 871 4, 884, 711 12, 865, 057 15, 514, 168 8, 663, 781 6, 729, 262 73, 692, 755	384,227,0571 256,731,375 106,688,2861 82,891,001 71,522,221 67,564,005 60,846,392 42,118,617 41,252,259 39,423,566 34,270,725 32,033,308 25,297,951 23,266,306 22,644,390 21,160,580 20,532,982 18,603,7231 13,749,589 193,528,244
Totals, Leading Industries	2,444	78,722	350,600,575	859,277,901	685,654,527	1,592,678,363
Totals, All Industries, 1960	3,995	100,507	439,368,651	1,026,998,973	853,836,400	1,936,917,630
Totals, All Industries, 1959	3,891	100,947	420,629,945	974, 483, 535		1,872,399,845

<sup>1</sup> Reported on a production basis.

## 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 82 p.c. and 94 p.c., respectively, of the total manufactures of those provinces in 1959, compared with 77 p.c. and 94 p.c., respectively, in 1958. In the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia, where sawmilling, fish products and dairying are leading industries, the proportions were 68 p.c. and 48 p.c., respectively in 1959, showing little change compared

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes sugar refineries; corrugated boxes; and smelting and refining.