

British Columbia ranks second among the provinces in available water power resources and its hydraulic development, which at the end of 1953 totalled 1,702,858 h.p. out of a Canadian total of 15,140,880 h.p., was exceeded only by Quebec and Ontario.

In the investment in new plant and equipment by British Columbia manufacturers, the wood products group, principally sawmills and new plants manufacturing plywood and furniture, are well out in front both in number of firms and in new development opportunities; paper products rank second.

7.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of British Columbia 1953

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Earnings	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Value Added by Manufacture	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ¹
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Sawmills.....	1,824	28,594	87,569,268	163,192,486	156,345,168	323,474,522
2 Pulp and paper.....	12	6,432	28,088,527	50,058,822	81,452,215	138,883,093
3 Fish processing.....	77	3,389	9,308,400	39,449,608	25,438,255	65,726,800
4 Veneers and plywoods.....	12	4,333	13,838,443	22,913,006	33,132,477	56,503,885
5 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	11	1,477	5,024,832	44,335,142	8,771,763	53,415,609
6 Sash, door and planing mills.....	204	3,066	9,125,328	31,240,764	15,819,252	47,658,772
7 Petroleum products.....	4	795	3,358,977	34,624,372	4,588,262	40,562,462
8 Miscellaneous food preparations.....	45	856	2,015,856	33,237,728	6,793,359	40,172,603
9 Fertilizers.....	6	1,271	5,000,012	11,028,239	23,955,694	35,156,537
10 Shipbuilding.....	28	3,405	13,394,083	10,249,400	21,913,882	32,548,906
11 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	72	2,330	4,850,424	18,126,106	10,520,227	28,946,460
12 Butter and cheese.....	31	1,833	5,279,962	17,639,996	7,713,526	25,994,334
13 Bridge building and structural steel.....	5	1,519	6,084,070	8,698,221	15,100,579	23,986,933
14 Bread and other bakery products.....	263	2,626	7,349,250	10,847,370	12,114,535	23,623,489
15 Printing and publishing.....	91	2,811	10,327,631	5,653,094	17,268,777	23,112,264
16 Furniture.....	196	1,992	5,296,339	7,828,366	7,732,075	15,713,015
17 Feeds, stock and poultry, prepared.....	42	691	1,807,125	11,137,359	3,505,138	14,921,025
18 Breweries.....	11	659	2,379,516	3,243,948	11,011,427	14,506,072
19 Sheet metal products.....	27	834	2,959,557	9,088,938	5,059,847	14,279,965
20 Boxes and bags, paper.....	15	785	2,274,024	8,641,778	4,666,356	13,389,625
21 Machinery, industrial.....	37	1,388	5,232,993	3,013,220	9,019,789	12,185,005
Totals, Leading Industries:	3,013	71,086	230,564,617	544,247,963	481,922,696	1,044,761,457
Totals, All Industries.....	4,317	93,844	300,921,318	724,495,754	615,686,215	1,366,823,690

¹ In 1952 gross value of products was replaced by value of factory shipments; see text, pp. 624-625. ² Other leading industries for which statistics cannot be shown since there are fewer than three establishments in each industry are: non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, sugar-refining, and distilled liquors.

Section 2.—Manufacturing Industries in Urban Centres

The prosperity of most of the cities and towns of Canada, especially eastern Canada, is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries, which provide employment for a large proportion of the labour forces. In western Canada the cities are more largely distributing centres, though manufactures are increasing rapidly there also.

Table 8 indicates the extent to which the manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated in urban centres and shows by province the proportion of the gross manufacturing production contributed by cities and towns having factory shipments of over \$1,000,000 each. In the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec such cities and towns accounted for 90 p.c. and 94 p.c. in 1952, and 89 p.c. and 92 p.c. in 1953 respectively of the total manufactures for those Provinces, while in the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia, where sawmilling, fish packing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportions were 72 p.c. and 59 p.c. in 1952 and 73 p.c. and 59 p.c. in 1953 respectively. In the Prairie Provinces manufacturing is confined largely to a few urban centres.