

third among the provinces of Canada in the value of production, number of plants, capital invested and variety of articles produced, as shown by the following table:

Province	No. of Plants.	Capital Invested.	Employees.	Value of Production.
Ontario	17,538	\$1,703,454,000	334,192	\$2,010,484,000
Quebec	11,518	1,030,570,000	205,107	1,120,263,000
Nova Scotia	2,440	148,194,000	28,342	163,059,000
British Columbia	2,673	224,423,000	40,892	258,545,000

The steady expansion of manufacturing which has been going on in this province during the last five years is scarcely realized by the average citizen. It conveys little to him to be told that there are 1200 manufacturing establishments in and around Vancouver until the amazing variety of articles now being made here is brought directly to his attention. It is not possible in the space available to give a detailed schedule of all these articles, but the following list is sufficient evidence on which to base the claim that British Columbia, and in particular the Lower Mainland, is an industrial centre of some importance. The following are a few of the manufactured articles turned out in British Columbia with the number of factories making them:

Automobile Bodies	19	Fish Oil	8
Boats and Launches	41	Flour	6
Boilers	20	Foundries	42
Book-Binders	13	Fruits, Canned	11
Boxes, Wooden	41	Furniture	10
Brass Foundries	14	Jams and Jellies	17
Bricks	17	Laths	32
Canvas Goods	12	Lumber	292
Castings, Iron	22	Machinery	64
Cigars	16	Paint	13
Chemicals	11	Pulp and Paper	7
Coal	16	Salmon, Canned	56
Confectionery	25	Sash and Doors	48
Creameries	27	Sheet Metal	53
Engines, Gas	14	Shingles	108
Fertilizer	16	Shipbuilding	12

That the industrial plants of British Columbia have a great bearing on the financial condition of the country is beyond doubt when it is found that they have distributed last year \$57,392,521 in wages, and purchased materials to the value of \$133,930,354. This is a valuable point which must not be overlooked when dealing with the manufacturing activities of this country.

Closely linked with the factories of British Columbia is the hydro-electric development. The industrial structure of this province depends to a great degree upon the utilization of its water power. The full extent of the resources in this direction are not definitely ascertained even now, but it is estimated that there is to be obtained more than five million horse-power, dependable for six months in the year, of which to date some 312,423 horse-power of hydro-electrical energy is developed, besides more in steam and internal combustion plants. The capital invested in central station plants alone is no less than forty million dollars, while allied electrical industries in British Columbia bring the total up to one hundred million dollars.

The influence of water power development on industrial undertaking is well illustrated by the growth of the pulp and paper industry throughout the Dominion. In 1890 Canada's exports of pulp and paper were valued at \$120,000; the value of the present production is around \$100,000,000, of which British Columbia contributes about one-seventh. How greatly hydro-electric development enters into this industry may be judged from the fact that it takes 100 horse-power to make one ton of paper per day. The future of British Columbia as a pulp and paper producing centre and the resulting

lesser industries rests very largely on the proper development of the abundant supply of water power.

As an industrial centre British Columbia has a direct and vital interest in the expansion of her own home markets and those in the prairies to the east. It is greatly to her interest that more settlers take up land and bring the millions of untilled acres under cultivation. The consequent increased population will widen the markets for her own manufactured goods, and greater production will increase the variety and volume of natural products available for the secondary processes of the factory and mill.

With the ever-widening domestic market and the vast possibilities of enormous trade with the Orient, British Columbia's industries may well look forward to better business conditions and a prosperous future.

There is no doubt that the economic foundations of the province are now resting upon bed-rock and that the continent-wide interest which is being taken in the Port of Vancouver will result in greatly increased prosperity in both commercial and industrial enterprises. A fairly accurate gauge of the economic progress of the province and the satisfactory manner in which the exploitation of her natural resources is taking place and industrial development expanding, is the list of companies incorporated for last year. No less than 254 companies with a combined capital of \$55,645,000 were incorporated.

It is interesting to note that of the capital invested in manufacturing industries in British Columbia about 59 per cent. is owned by Canadian investors, about 25 per cent. in the United States and 16 per cent. in the United Kingdom. It is hoped that British investors will recognize the great advantages to be gained by establishing plants in this province, as there is no doubt that the Western Canadian market to-day offers such possibilities that British manufacturers cannot afford to ignore it. But while the development of the latent riches of the province is constantly advocated, it cannot be expected that capital will seek industrial investment here if the citizens are not prepared to lend their support by making use of the products which follow the establishment of manufacturing plants.

Patronizing British Columbia products means nearly as much as the establishment of new industries, for it is the power that develops existing industries and attracts new ones.

While the problems facing the manufacturing industry are many and varied, the citizens of this province can help to a large extent in the work of establishing industries on a sound basis, and at the same time bring about their own prosperity by giving preference, where quality and price are equal, first to the products of British Columbia, second to those of Canada, and then to those of the British Empire. Be optimistic, and have confidence in British Columbia by helping to develop her internal trade. Then, and then only will our industries be able to expand, and the ultimate results will be reduced taxation, increased employment and consequently increased population, the key to British Columbia's future greatness.

PHONE SEYMOUR 3054

HARVEY & GORRIE

Auctioneers & Appraisers

519 Pender St., West

Vancouver, B. C.