# THE MISCELLANEOUS NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY 

## 1959



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## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## PUBLICATIONS

The results of the annual Census of Industry are published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a serles of industry feports which are released each year as the compilations are completed. Reports for industries classlfied to the Non-ferrous Metal Products Major Group are listed below. along with current and anrual publications of related interest. Similar reports are issued for other industries. A complete catalogue of publications of the Bureau is avallable on request from the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawe, or from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

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\text { A-Annual } \quad M \text { - Monthly } \quad Q \text { - Quarterly }
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Catalogue Title
number
41-202 Non-ferrous Metal Products - General Review (A) ..... 50
41-204 The Aluminum Products Industry (A) ..... 50
41-206 The Brass and Copper Products Industry (A) ..... 50
41-215 The White Metal Alloys Industry (A) ..... 50
41-211 The Jewellery and Silverware Industry (A) .....  50
41-214 The Smelting and Refining Industry (A) ..... 50
41-218 The Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products Industry (A) .....  25
41-007 Non-ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-ferrous Ingot (Q) per year ..... 1.00
31-201 General Review of the Manufacturing Industries (A) ..... 2.00
31-001 Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (M) per year ..... 7.50
65-007 Trade of Canada - Imports (M) per year ..... 7.50

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## SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:
... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

- nil or zero.
porelimaary figures.


## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 130 publications which present the results of the 1959 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this serles refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Camada and the provinces and for malop industry groups. An annual Census of Manufactures has been carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1916.

Industry statistics given in these feports fefer to number of establishments, employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials, supplies, fuel and electricity, gross value of shipments, inventories and value added by manufacturing. Details of materials used and products shipped are also glven. Descriptions of the principal industry statistics. with special teference to 1959 are as follows:

## Period Covered

Firns are asked to submit figures for the calendar year, if at all possible, and most reports are on this basis. Financial year reports for periods differing from the calendar year are accepted in Instances where the firms find it impossible to supply calendar year data from accounting records. However the data on employees, salaries and wages are requested on a calendar year basis in all cases.

## Establishment

Data for the annual census is collected on an establishment basis. A firm with more than one plant is required to file a report for each plant. In most cases an establishment is a complete factory. Sometimes, however, a plant is divided into two of more establishments when it carries out operations classiflable to different industries and when separate accounting records are available. Usually the statistics for an establishment relate only to the manufacturing activities. Other activities such as construction at the plant by its own employees. wholesale or retail activities carried on at the plant location, etc., are not included. Plants engaged solely in repair work (except in the case of furniture, shipbuilding, boat building, aircraft and rallway rolling stock industrles) are not included but plants occupied in assembling parts into complete units are included.

## Employees

Administrative and office emplovees include all executives and supervisory officials such as presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurers, etc. together with managers, professional and technical employees, superintendents and factory supervisors above the working foremen level and clerlcal employees. Working owners and partners are also included in this category.

Production and related workers include all other factory workmen whether paid on a monthly, weekly, hourly or piece-work basis. Working foremen coing work similar to that of the emplovees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, warehsusing and delivery staffs. Employees on new construction work, in retail or wholesale operations, on outside piece work etc., are not included.

Production workers are reported by months, an average for the year being obtained by summing the monthly figures and dividing by twelve This procedure is followed even though the plant did not operate in all months. Figures on employment refer to calendar years whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

## Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages refer to gross eamings of the employees described above, including salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, the value of room and board where provided, deductions for income tax and social services such as stckness and unemployment insurance, pensions, etc., as well as any othet allowances forming part of the employees' wages. Payments for overtime are included.

Salaries refer to amounts paid to administrative and office employees. Withdrawals by working owners of partners for normal living expenses for self and family are included but not their withdrawals for income tax. Wages refer to the amounts paid to production and related workers as defined above. Data on earnings refer to the calendat year whether of not some establishments reported othep data on a financial year basis.

## Cost of Fuel and Electricity

Figures for fuel refer to amounts actually used, (including fuel used in cars and trucks), not to purchases unless the quantities are the same. Values refep to the laid-down cost at the wotks, including feeight, duty, etc.

## Materials and Supplies Used

Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the works, of materials and supplies actually used during the year whether purchased from others or received as transfers from other plants of the reporting company. Amounts paid to other manufacturers for work done on materials owned by the reporting company are included. Returnable containers or any other items charged to capital account are not included. Fuels are not included. Goods bought from others or recelved as transfers from other plants of reporting companies for resale without further processing are not included. Maintenance and repair supplies not chargeable to capital account are included.

## Factory Shipments

Factory shipments refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting plant of by other manufacturers on the basis of a charge to the reporting plant for work done. All products and by-products shipped from the establishment are included whether for domestic use, export, or for government departments. Transfer shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses or to othe: manufacturing units of the reporting firm are included. Goods bought of received as transfers and resold without further processing ate not included. Values are computed on f.o.b. plant of
plant warehouse basis, and do not include sales tax or excise duties. Values of containers not returnable are included. Amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by others are included.

In a few industries such as shtpbullding, atrcraft, etc., where work on principal products extend over a relatively long period, the value of production is recorded rather than the value of shipments. For those industries production is computed from the value of deliveries of complete units during the vear plus the value of work done during the year on unfinished units less the value of work done ir: previous years on finished units delivered in the year under fevien

## Inventories

Values represent the book values of manufacturing inventories owned and held at the reporting plant. Figures include inventories held in warehouses or selling outlets which have been included with plant operations for purposes of reporting shipments.

## Value Added by Manufacturing

Figures are computed from value of shipments plus of minus changes in inventories of inished goods and goods in process less cost of materials. fuel and electricity. This figure is sometimes referred to as net production. ${ }^{2}$

## Standard Industrial Classification

The Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, provides for 135 threedigit industries in the manufacturing sector, arranged in 17 major groups. Reporting establishments are classified or allotted tc specific Industries on the basis of the value of princlpal products made of shipped.

## Short Forms

Between 1949 and 1957, in an effort to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a short form was used asking for the total value of shipments only or, in a few cases where losses of detail were significant, for quantities and values of principal products. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate tatios. In general the cut-off point for these short forms was set at $\$ 50.000$ value of shipments. About $40^{\circ}$; of the total number of establishments reported on the short form and accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total value of shipments.

In 1958, in order to establish a new base year, the small firms were asked to report all items of principal statistics together with some detail on materials and products.

[^0]For the 1959 Census, the short form was used arain, but further steps were taken to ease the respondents' burden. First, the general limit for short forms was raised to $\$ 100,000$ value of shipments. In addition, a new intermediate form was developed. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that most of the general questions were pared down and the detailed lists of materials and products wete limited to the more important items. The general limits for firms in this category were set at between $\$ 100,000-\$ 500,000$ value of shipments, but in the case of both the short and intermediate forms there were lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smallet firms accounted for a larger share of total shipments. On the other hand, limits were raised where this could be done without a significant loss of coverage. On most of the short forms for 1959, in addition to total value of shipments, data on principal products were requested. In a few industries, where loss of employment and earnings data were considered too large because of higher cut-offs, a question on total payroll was placed on the short form.

The intermediate and long forms provide complete data for the compilation of all elements of principal industry statistics and the details of materials and products. The one-page short form, although containing data on principal products and total value of shipments, does not request information on other elements of principal statistics such. as value of inventories, materials, fuel and electricity and, in most cases, employment and salaries and wages, nor does it contain detailed data on volume and value of materials used. For purposes of compiling aggregates of principal statistics by industry and by geographic location, the missing data for each establishment were estimated for 1959 by using, in general, ratios based on the change in the value of shipments between 1958 and 1959. The proportion of the estimated data was generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

The general request for the principal items of products on the short form for 1959 permitted a fairiy complete compilation of the detailed quantities and values of commodity shipments. In the case of the detailed quantities and values of materlals, fuel and electricity, however, and the monthly distribution of production workers, only the totals of data actually reported on the intermediate and long forms are contained in published reports and no attempt was made as in past years to estimate the generally small proportion of individual totals represented by detailed items omitted from the short forms.

The new approach has relieved an additional 12,000 establishments from filling out the regula: long form. Establishments now teceiving the shor: form number in excess of 20,000 and account far more than 54 per cent of the total number of estat:lishments and a little more than 3 per cent of the total value of shipments.

# THE MISCELLANEOUS NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY 

## 1959

The industry for which statistics are presented in this bulletin covers the operations of a miscellaneous group of concerns which cannot properly be classified to any of the other industries included in the manufactures of the non-ferrous metal group.

In 1959 there were 32 plants included in this group, 18 being located in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Manitoba and 2 in British Columbia. Factory shipments from these factories were valued at $\$ 17,499,279$; the number of employees was 1,059 ; payments for salaries and wages totalled $\$ 4,496,329$ and the cost of materials for use in manufacturing processes was \$7,939,441.

Output included electroplating supplies, weatherstrip. railway and marine lamps and lanterns, window screens, name plates, metallic packing, stellite, etc. Output of weatherstrip amounted to
$\$ 417,452$ compared with $\$ 375.418$ in 1958. Figures for the other commodities cannot be published as there were only one or two producers in each case.

Note: Due to lack of inventory data, figures for valued added by manufacture prior to 1954 were obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used, including fuel and electricity, from the total value of factory shipments. In 1954 and 1955 the "Value added" adjustment incorporated the increase of decrease to shipments values resulting from changes in the value of inventories over the period. For these two years, the adjustments that were made used only the change in finished product inventory owned by manufacturers. Beginning with 1956 the calculation of the "Value added" figure was further adjusted to take into account the "Goods in process" as well as the finished goods held at plant or plant warehouse.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics of the Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products Industry, Significant Years 1929-59, and by Provinces, 1958 and 1959

| Ybat sat ;rovmot | Estab-lishments | Employees | Salaries <br> and <br> wages | Cost of fuel and electricity at plant | Cost of materials at plant | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{1}$ | Gross selling value of products ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 | 17 | 236 | 345, 245 | 11.326 | 317. 130 | $78 \% .597$ | 1,116,053 |
| 1931 | 19 | 150 | 211,595 | 9. 242 | 130,806 | 340.240 | 480.188 |
| 1937 | 19 | 361 | 433.403 | 14,265 | 552,909 | $1.038,913$ | 1.606,087 |
| 1939 | 19 | 395 | 471.222 | 15.609 | 415,902 | 1.508,904 | 1. 940.415 |
| 1942 | 25 | 926 | 1.343.807 | 39.308 | 1.907,811 | 4.803,873 | 6.750.992 |
| 1949 | 18 | 686 | 1,605,307 | 69.339 | 1.768.060 | 2,670,102 | 4.507.501 |
| 1954 | 23 | 536 | 1.717.996 | 110.952 | 2,835, 061 | 3.165, 981 | 6, 148,876 |
| 1955 | 25 | 729 | 2,444.440 | 115.447 | 3.862,843 | 4,489,036 | 8, 403, 307 |
| 1956 | 30 | 1. 103 | 4.421.722 | 261,328 | 7, 335, 302 | 7,854,003 | 15.047.787 |
| $195 \%$ | 34 | 1.341 | 5.383.649 | 319.022 | 9,983, 138 | 9,268,243 | 19.263.253 |
| Quebec | 13 | 105 | 355,840 | 22.231 | 394.582 | 515.520 | 933, 881 |
| Ontario | 15 | 996 | 4.527 .985 | 250,480 | 8,219,849 | 7.380,007 | 15, 860, 443 |
| Manitoba British Columbia | 3 | 38 | 152,134 | 16.601 | 239.437 | 133,722 | 271,346 |
| Canada | 33 | 1.139 | 5,035,959 | 289,312 | 8,853,868 | 8,029, 249 | 17,065,670 |
| Quebec | 10 | 97 | 333,488 | 21, 132 | 401.711 | 615.719 | 1.027, 230 |
| Ontario | 18 | 924 | 3,993,705 | 242,937 | 7,258,691 | 7.876 .625 | 15.981 .908 |
| Manitoba British Columbla | 2 | 38 | 169,136 | 20.838 | 279,039 | 294,043 | 490, 141 |
| Canada | 32 | 1,059 | 4,496,329 | 284, 90\% | 7,939,441 | 8,786,387 | 17, 499, 279 |

${ }^{1}$ See note to text.
Note: Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the above figures as data are not avallable for general expense itenis, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.

TABLE 2. Inventories, ${ }^{1} 1959$

|  | Raw materials and supplies | Goods in process | Finlshed goods of own manufacture | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | doll | ars |  |
| Opening: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 92,552 | 20,926 | 129, 189 | 242.667 |
| Ontario | 1.741.928 | 1,102,217 | 662.033 | 3, 506, 178 |
| Manitoba and British Columbia | 234,472 | 30, 130 | 166. 544 | 431,146 |
| Canada | 2,068, 952 | 1, 153, 273 | 957,766 | 4, 179, 991 |
| Closing: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 82, 104 | 16,327 | 145, 120 | 243, 551 |
| Ontario | 1.357,647 | 642,095 | 518,500 | 2,518, 242 |
| Manitoba and British Columbia | 312,001 | 52,605 | 247, 848 | 612,454 |
| Canada | 1, 751, 752 | 711,027 | 911,468 | 3, 374, 247 |

${ }^{1}$ (a) Book value of all manufacturing inventories owned and heid at plant and plant warehouses.
(b) Beginning with 1954, information on the value of year-end inventory holdings at plant and plant warehouses is being collected as part of the annual Census of Industry. These data were formerly collected by a separate survey. The summarized results for the Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products Industry for the year under review are shown in the above table.
(c) The opening inventory for 1959 does not necessarily agree with the closing inventory for 1958, because of the addition of new plants, the transfer of plants to other industries and plants going out of business, etc. However, the value added figures for the previous year have not been recalculated to allow for the changes mentioned above.

TABLE 3. Principal Statistics of the Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products Industry in Canada, grouped according to Size of Establishment, 1958 and 1959


TABLE 4. Principal Statistics classified according to Type of Ownership, 1958 and 1959


TABIE 5. Fmployees, Salaries and Wages in the Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1958 and 1959


TABLE 6. Production Workers, by Month $\mathrm{s}, 1959$

| Month |
| :--- |

[^1]TABLE 7. Capital and Repair Expenditures in the Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products industry, 1955-59

|  | Year | Total capital and repair expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$'000 |
| 1955 |  | 541 |
| 1956 |  | 1.977 |
| 1957 |  | 2.231 |
| 1958 |  | 908 |
| $1959^{\circ}$ |  | 1.086 |

TABLE 8. Fuel and Electricity Used in the Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1959

| Kind | Quantity | Cost at plant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |
| 1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) ................... Imp.gal. | 6,456 | 2.731 |
| Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil................................................... | 570,548 | 68,124 |
| Gas (a) Liquefied petroleum gases......................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5,042 | 1,470 |
| (b) Natural gas............................................................... M cu. ft . | 43.499 | 57.038 |
| Electricity purchased ............................................................... kwh. | 16,097,234 | 129,770 |
| 2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Cost of fuel and electricity. | ... | 25,774 |
| 3. All establishments: |  |  |
| Total cost of fuel and electricity | $\cdots$ | 284,907 |

${ }^{1}$ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of $\$ 200,000$ and over.
${ }^{2}$ Establishments genefally reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 200,000$.

## List of Firms in the Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1959

| Name of firm | Location of plant |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quebec: |  |
| Beaver Metal Weather Strip | 8785 St. Denis St., Montreal |
| Bel Art Metal Castings Reg'd. | 9105 Notre Dame St. E., Montreal |
| Economic Weatherstrip | 8671-10th Ave., Ville St. Michel |
| Hard and Soft Metal Works | 5780 Royer St., Montreal |
| Ideal Weatherstrips Reg'd. | 62-9th Ave. E., Charlesburg |
| Piper, Hiram L., Co. Ltd, | 555 St. Remi St., Montreal |
| Produits Universal Products Inc | 95 du Meneje, Beauport |
| R.C.R. Products Ltd, | 5815 Azilda, Ville d'Anjou |
| Ville Emard Metal Spinning Reg'd. | 5726 Beaulieu St., Montreal |
| Well Colmonoy (Canada) Limited | 2997 Broadway, Montreal E. |
| Ontario: |  |
| A.M.F. Atomics (Canada) Ltd. | Port Hope |
| Armalite Company Limited | 907 Oxford St. Toronto |
| Atlas Titanium Ltd. | Welland |
| Eest Weatherstrip Company Limited | R.R. \#7, Brantford |
| Canadian Hanson \& Van Winkle Co. Ltd. | 15-25 Morrow Ave. Tofunto |
| Cunadian Racall Co... | 39 Colbourne St. East, Lindsay |

List of Firms in the Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1959 - Concluded

| Name of firm | Location of plant |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ontario - Concluded: |  |
| Canadian Steel Improvement Itd. | 289 Horner Ave.. Toronto |
| Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co. Limited, The | 5 Centre St., London |
| Crane Packing Company, Limited | 617 Parkdale Ave. N., Hamilton |
| Deloro Stellite | Belleville |
| Etched Name Plates Limited | 2202 Gerrard St. E., Toronto 13 |
| Higgin-Duplex Ltd | 134 Park Lawn Road, Toronto |
| Hose Couplings Fittings Ltd. | 38-44 Water St., Simcoe |
| Magcoa Limited | 277 Kipling Ave. S., Toronto |
| Marina Electronics Engineering Co. | 52 Advance Rd., Toronto |
| Superior Tool \& Die Ltd. | 19 Mansion Ave., Toronto |
| Tri-Canada Fittings \& Equipment | 4231 Dundas St. W., Toronto |
| Vanal Mfg. Co. Ltd. | 1480 Lakeshore Rd., Toronto |
| Manitolba: |  |
| Deeley Metal Weatherstrip | 921 Redwood Ave., Winnipeg |
| Sran Manufacturing Company | Ellen \& Aipxander Sts.. Wimmipeg |
| British Columbia: |  |
| Leigh's Weatherstrips | 736 Newport Ave., Victoria |
| Macro Div. of Kennametal, Inc. | Kingsway Ave., Port Coquitlam |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ To artive at the National Accounts concept of "gross domestic product at factor cost", it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of office supplies used, advertising, insurance and other goods and serices obtained from other businesses. Data on these inputs afe not collected on the annual Census of Manufactures. value added figures for "'The primary industries and construction' are published in D.B.S. publication 61-202. Survey of Production

[^1]:    1 The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments of $\$ 200,000$ and over.
    ${ }^{2}$ For establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 200,000$, no data on number of workers were collected. Average was estimated by using change in value of shipments to arrive at value of payroll which was then used in conjunction with estimated average earnings to arrive at number of workers.

