## LEATHER TANNERIES

 1961The list of firms normally included in this report has been omitted from this issue, along with certain tables. See introductory text for details.

ANNUAL CENSUS<br>OF MANUFAGTURES

Published by Authority of The Minister of Trade and Commerce

## SYMBOLS

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

- nil or zero.


## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 140 mubliations which present the results of the 1961 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this series refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and for major industry groups. Implementation of the new definition of the establishment in the 1961 Census has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics for previous years in ordet to maintain comparability of the data. (See following note on "Fstablishment".)

Inclustry statistics given in these reports refer 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 given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistics, with special reference to 1961, are as follows:

## Period Covered

Firms 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

The reporting unit in the Census of Manufactures is the establishment. Beginning with the 1961 Census, the establishment is defined as follows:

The smallest unit which is a separate operating entity capable of reporting all the following:

> Materials and supplies used,
> Goods purchased for resale as such,
> Fuel and power consumed,
> Number of employees and their pay,
> Inventories,
> Shipments of sales.

The establishment is to be distinguished from smaller subdivisions or departments which do not have records which permit them to report all items required of an establishment. Prior to 1961, some establishments were required to submit two or more separate reports when they were engaged in operations which were classifiable to different industries. Beginning with 1961, separate reports for such operations will be required only in cases where accounting records can provide all the elements of principal statistics enumerated above. Special reporting arrangements were made with respondents when the acceptance of combined reports would have seriously affected the statistics for particular industries or areas. Where continuity of industry statistics was affected by this change in reporting procedures, adjustments to the data were made back to 1957 in order to maintain comparability of the series for recent years.

A manufacturing establishment is typically a factory, mill or plant principally engaged in manufacturing operations. Prior to 1961, the Census of Manufactures attempted to cover the manufacturing activities of all establishments, whether or not they were principally engaged in manufacturing operations. Beginning with the 1961 Census, establishments (accounting entities) which are not primarily engaged in manufacturing are no longer included as manufacturing establishments in the basic industry statistics. Again adjustments to the industry statistics were made to reflect the removal of such reporting units for the period 1957-1960. These reporting units are now listed as establishments in other Bureau industry surveys, such as Wholesale Trade, Construction, etc. In order, however, to maintain complete coverage of certain commodity items produced mainly in manufacturing establishments, many non-manufacturing establishments are now surveyed for commodity shipments only and the latter are included in those tables of industry reports showing shipments of certain commodities "from all industries".

Many firms have more than one manufacturing establishment. Such firms are requested to submit a separate Census of Manufactures report for each manufacturing establishment which can meet the reporting requirements described earlier.

Prior to 1961, the main emphasis in the Census of Manufactures was on manufacturing activity whereas, beginning with 1961, each establishment reports on the total operations carried out within its accounting boundaries (except income from investments such as rent, interest and dividends). However, data on different activities (manufacturing, selling, construction by own labour force etc.) are requested separately. The 1961 statistics in this report are confined to manufacturing activity in order to maintain comparability with previous years. In the 1962 reports it is planned to show both 1961 and 1962 data on the "total activity" basis in addition to the data on manufacturing operations.

## Employees

Administrative and office employees 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 clerical employees. Working owners and partners are also included in this category but will be shown separately in subsequent years.

Production and related workers include all other factory workmen whether paid on a monthly, weekly, hourly or piece-work basis. Working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, handling, warehousing and delivery staff. 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 ubtained by summing the monthly figures and dividing by twelve. This procedute is followed even though the plant did not operate in all months. Figures on employment refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

## Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages refer to gross earnings 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 sickness and unemployment insurance, pensions, etc., as well as any other 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 or partners for normal living expenses for self and family are included with salaries, but will be shown separately in subsequent years. Wages refer to the amounts paid to production and related workers as defined above. Data on earnings refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments reported other 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 refer to the laid-down cost at the estabishment including freight, duty, etc.

## Materials and Supplies Used

Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the establishment, of materials, supplies and components 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 received as transfers from other plants or 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 generally refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting establishments or by other manufacturers on the basis of a charge to the reporting establishment 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 other manufacturing units of the reporting firm which are treated as separate establishments are included. Goods bought or received as transfers and resold without further processing are not included. Values are requested
on f.o.b. establishment 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 awned by others art included.

In a few industries such as shipbuilding, air craft, 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 year plus the value of work done during the year on unfinished units less the value of work done in previous years on finished units delivered in the year under review.

## Inventories

Values represent the book value of manufacturing inventory. Figures consist of inventory at the plant and at warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of the plants for the purpose of reporting shipments.

## Value added by Manufacturing

Value added is compiled by deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity consumed from the value of production (value of shipments adjusted for changes in the value of inventories of finishet koods and goods in process). Value adled is sombemats reforted to as nef production. ${ }^{1}$

## Standard Indusirial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which was introduced with the 1960 Census of Manufactures provides for a breakdown of the universe into 140 industries arranged in 20 major groups compared with 135 industries in 17 major groups in the old classification which was used in the compilations for the years 1949 to 1959 inclusive. Full details are contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Catalogue No. 12-501, which is available from either the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Reporting establishments are classified or allotted to specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

Establishments engaged solely in repair work are not included in manufacturing industries (except in the case of fumiture, shipbuilding, boat building, aircraft and railroad rolling stock industries) but establishments principally engaged in assembling parts into complete units are included.

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## Short IForms

Since 1949. in order to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a one-page short form has been ased asking only for certain principal items of shipwents. For-purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropilate ratios. For the 1959 and 1960 censuses the general limit for short forms was raised from $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 100,000$ value of shipments and a new intermediate form was used. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that some of the general questions were pared down and the detailed lists of materials and products were 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 inter-
mediate forms there are lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smaller firms account for a larger share of total shipments.

In the 1961 Census, in addition to the question on shipments of goods of own manufacture, questions on employment and payroll and on total revenue were added on all short forms. The other elements of principal statistics, viz, value of materials, fuel and electricity, and inventories, are generally estimated by using ratios based on the change in the value of shipments from year to year. This is to permit the complete compilation of basic industry statistics by industry and by geographic location. The proportion of the estimated data is generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

## LEATHER TANNERIES 1961

For the 1961 survey year, the Bureau implemented the new "Establishment" concept, one of the results of which was minor revisions to this industry as a scrutiny of the revised Principal Statistics (Table 1) for the years 1957 to 1960, inclusive, will show. The implementation of a new definition of the establishment (reporting unit) in the 1961 Census of Manufactures has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics. In order to maintain comparability of the principal statistics for recent years, the necessary adjustments were applied to the data back to 1957. (See also Explanatory Notes.)

It should be noted that the 1960 data in this report, with the exception of Table 1, are based on the revised 1960 Standard Industrial Classification without iny adjustment for the new "Establishment" concept.

As a result of increased work loads and staff shortages, it has been necessary to suspend publication of certain tables normally contained in this report. It is planned to resume publication of these tables in the 1962 reports. The tables affected are the following: List of firms - Imports - Exports - Capital and Repair Expenditures.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Canada, Representative Years, 1917-59 and by Provinces, 1960 and 1961


Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and new establishment concept

|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1957 | 50 | 3,908 | 12, 561,645 | 1,160,683 | 29,637, 018 | 18, 375, 188 | 48,944,513 |
| 1958 | 48 | 3,743 | 13,101,438 | 1,107, 710 | 30,640,591 | 20, 184, 500 | 52, 194, 556 |
| 1958 | 46 | 3,629 | 12,677,010 | 1,082,119 | 39, 068,742 | 20,042,151 | 59, 067,686 |
| Canada | 46 | 3,248 | 12,138,340 | 1,070,425 | 29,403,423 | 17,900,690 | 48,619,184 |
| Quebec | 17 | 428 | 1, 510, 068 | 108, 231 | 2,929, 424 | 2, 377.949 | 5, 404, 684 |
| Ontario .............. | 24 | 2,668 | 10,154,093 | 925,990 | 25, 117, 109 | 14,547,699 | 40,858,699 |
| Other provinces ${ }^{3}$ | 5 | 152 | 474,179 | 36,204 | 1,356,890 | 975,042 | 2, 355,801 |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 44 | 3,538 | 13, 572,364 | 1, 079,300 | 38,364,107 | 19,495,638 | 57, 862,467 |
| Quebec | 17 | 478 | 1,754,372 | 117,346 | 3,744,562 | 2,857,946 | 6,675,176 |
| Ontario | 22 | 2.895 | 11, 283, 412 | 913,903 | 32,941, 442 | 15, 922, 081 | $48,681,658$ |
| Other provinces ${ }^{5}$ | 5 | 165 | 534,580 | 48,051 | 1,678,103 | 715,611 | 2, 505,633 |

${ }^{2}$ For the years 1917-23 cost of fuel only is shown.
${ }^{2}$ Figures for "Value added by manufacture" areobtained by subtracting cost of materials used and cost of fuel and electricity from value of production. In 1952 and 1953 value of shipments was used since the value of production could not be ascertained. In 1954 and 1955 value of production was computed by using the value of shipments plus or minus the increase or decrease in finished goods inventory. For 1956 and later years the decrease in gonds in process inventory was also deducted.
${ }^{3}$ Figures up to and including 1951 represent value of production.

- Manitoba, 2; Alberta, 2; British Columbia, 2.
${ }^{3}$ Manitoba, 1; Alberta, 2; British Columbia, 2.

TABLE 2. Opening and Closing Inventories ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}, 1961$

|  | Raw materials and supplies |  | Goods in process |  | Finished goods |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Opening ${ }^{2}$ | Closing | Opening ${ }^{2}$ | Closing | Opening ${ }^{2}$ | Closing | Opening ${ }^{2}$ | Closing |
|  | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebee | 523,373 | 502, 056 | 357, 486 | 399, 834 | 182,922 | 185, 252 | 1,063,781 | 1,087,142 |
| Ontario | 3,350,761 | 3, 967, 875 | 4,967,603 | 6,099, 043 | 3, 831, 764 | 3, 796,092 | $12,150,128$ | 13,863,010 |
| Other provinces ................ | 128,074 | 127,858 | 168,412 | 142,869 | 92,081 | 53,756 | 388,567 | 324,483 |
| Canada | 4,002,208 | 4,597,789 | 5,493,501 | 6, 641,746 | 4, 106,767 | 4, 035, 100 | 13,602,476 | 15,274,635 |

${ }^{1}$ Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plants and warehouses.
${ }^{2}$ The opening inventory for 1961 differs from the closing inventory for 1960 because of the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new firms, the removal of figures for firms which did not operate during 1961, changes in classification, and the implementation of the new "Establishment" concept.

TABLE 3. Factory Shipments, 1980 and 1961

| Principal products | $1960^{1}$ |  | 1961 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Sole leather: |  |  |  |  |
| Bends ....................................................... ${ }^{\text {b }}$ S. | 5,833, 763 | 4, 064, 475 | 5,323,907 | 3,630,976 |
| Sellies ... | $1.829,726$ | 1,058,792 | 1,921,137 | $949,813$ |
| Tpper leather: |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and horse hides ${ }^{2}$........................... No. | 2,697,068 |  | 3,651,125 |  |
| sq. ft. | 54,994,214 | 21,356, 404 | 74,872,309 | 28,766,338 |
| Calf skins ................................................. ${ }_{\text {No. }}^{\text {No. }}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 841,486 \\ & 356.185 \end{aligned}$ | 7,911, 221 | -... | 3 |
| Chrome splits ......................................... No. ${ }_{\text {, }}$ | 2, 203,021 |  | 2,531,040 |  |
| sq. ft. | 14,589,906 | 3,175, 268 | 18,044,446 | 3,241,987 |
| Other leather: |  |  |  |  |
| Splits, n.e.s. ................................ |  | 509,873 |  | 303. 105 |
| Trunk, bag and pocketbook leather ........... sq. ft. | 2,389,329 | 1,126,869 | 4,031,829 | 1,774, 157 |
| Glove leather ... | 10,911,030 | 3, 259, 230 | 11.329, 159 | 3,054,646 |
| Gasment leather | 793, 050 | -324,989 | 2,950,485 | 1,016,373 |
| Leather, $\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{e} . \mathrm{s}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 3,636,469 | 2,950, | 12,881, 413 |
| Other products: |  |  |  |  |
| Offal .......................................................... lb . | 600,688 | 211, 221 | 542,634 | 163,070 |
| Hair ......................................................... | 2,636,299 | 260,600 | 3,175,483 | 264, 222 |
| Glue stock ............................................... cwt. | 297,354 | 229,398 | 436,806 | 379, 346 |
| Miscellaneous ${ }^{\text {s }}$........................................... | , | 912,933 | - | 987,645 |
| Amount received for custom tanning ${ }^{6}$ | * $\cdot$ | 482,332 | -•• | 643.571 |
| Total value of shipments ...................... | -•• | 48,809,537 |  | 58,056,662 |
| Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which were |  |  |  |  |
| Total value of shipments (adjusted) |  |  |  | 57.862,467 |

[^1]TABLE 4. Materials Used, 1960 and 1961


[^2]TABLE 5. Factory Shipments of Upper Leather, 1952-61

${ }_{2}^{1} 1956$ and later years: patent and ename lled shoe leather included with cattle and horse.
${ }^{2}$ Figures confidential for 1961.

TABLE 6. Factory Shipments of Other Types of Leather, 1952-61

|  | Year | Sole leather |  | Trunk, bag and pocketbook leather |  | Glove leather |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lb. | Value | Sq. ft. | Value | Sq. ft. | Value |
|  |  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 1952. |  | 14,093,548 | 7,823,658 | 2,413,430 | 1,141,877 | 14, 256, 871 | 3,665,689 |
| 1953. |  | 14, 706, 216 | 7,947,394 | 2, 549, 067 | 1, 175,920 | 9,749,865 | 2, 345, 577 |
| 1.954 |  | 12,634,637 | 6,515, 129 | 1,991.816 | 881,181 | 8,770, 397 | 1,980,580 |
| 1955. |  | 13,417,522 | 6,974,340 | 2,087, 221 | 885,959 | 12,722, 075 | 2,790,122 |
| 1956. |  | 13, 105,959 | 7,008, 156 | 2,435,447 | 1,052, 196 | 14, 045, 361 | 3,331,666 |
| 1957. |  | 11, 547, 297 | 6,309,437 | 2, 089,503 | 876, 014 | 11, 783, 225 | 2, 783, 108 |
| 1958. |  | 12,039,577 | 5,571,374 | 1,531,300 | 641,552 | 10,352, 032 | 2, 415, 159 |
| 1959. |  | 10,915, 790 | 7,024,555 | 1,857, 245 | 905,796 | 9,395,853 | 2,456,539 |
| 1960. |  | 8,459,742 | 5,412,730 | 2,389,329 | 1, 126, 869 | 10,911,030 | 3, 259, 230 |
| 1961. |  | 7,245, 044 | 4,580,789 | 4,031,829 | 1,774, 157 | 11, 329, 159 | 3,054,646 |

TABLE \%. Average Prices of Chief Products, 1959-61


TABLE 8. Custom Tanning, 1960 and 1961

| Hides and skins treated for other firms or individuals |
| :--- |

TABLE 9. Principal Statistics of the Leather Tanneries in Canada, grouped according to the Size of Establishments, 1960 and 1961

| Size of shipments | Estab-lishments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Selling value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 5 | 9,300 | 7.100 | 22.113 |
| \$ 10.000 to \$ 49,999 | 7 | 19 | 64,884 | 87, 383 | 164,434 |
| 50,000 - 199,999 | 4 | 31 | 90.260 | 209. 756 | 348,647 |
| 200,000 " 999,999 | 18 | 602 | 1,968,405 | 4,616,211 | 8,077.044 |
| 1,000,000 and over | 15 | 2,576 | 9.941.581 | 24,504.473 | 40,197,299 |
| Totals | 48 | 3,233 | 12,074,430 | 29,424, 923 | 48,809, 537 |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$10,000 | 5 | 7 | 13,611 | 13,300 | 31,780 |
| \$ 10,000 to \$ 49,999 | 3 | 10 | 26,847 | 52,000 | 88,448 |
| 50,000 "199,999 | 5 | 50 | 173,874 | 299.937 | 521.618 |
| 200,000 * 999,999 | 14 | 434 | 1,451,718 | 3,352.912 | 5,914,317 |
| 1,000,000 and over | 17 | 3,037 | 11,906, 314 | 34,645,958 | 51,306.304 |
| Totals | 44 | 3,538 | 13,572,364 | 38,364, 107 | 57, 862,467 |

${ }^{1}$ Based on the revised 1960 Standard Industrial Classification without revisions for the new "Establishment" concept.

TABLE 10. Principal Statistics classified according to Type of Ownership, 1960 and 1961

| Type of ownership | Estab-lishments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Selling value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |
| Individual ownership ................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partnership | 9 | 15 | 37.701 | 112,807 | 181,807 |
| Incorporated companies | 39 | 3.218 | 12.036.729 | 29,312,116 | 48,627,730 |
| Totals | 48 | 3,233 | 12,074,430 | $29,424,923$ | 48,809,537 |
| Individual ownership |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partnership | 9 | 21 | 54,609 | 97,795 | 185,566 |
| Incorporated companies | 35 | 3,517 | 13,517.755 | 38,266,312 | 57,676,901 |
| Totals. | 44 | 3,538 | 13,572,364 | 38, 364, 107 | 57,862,467 |

[^3]
## rABLE 11. Principal Statistics of the Leather Tanneries in Canada, grouped by Number of Employees, 1960 and 1961

| Group size | Estab-lishments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Selling value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |
| $1960^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 employees | 11 | 22 | 54,791 | 134,307 | 226,019 |
| 5 to 14 employees | 5 | 46 | 159,104 | 267, 304 | 513,953 |
| 15 " 49 " | 14 | 414 | 1,385, 081 | 2,957, 232 | 5,385,014 |
| 50 " 99 | 7 | 534 | 1,886, 146 | 4,420,576 | 7.722,049 |
| 100 " 199 - | 6 | 813 | 3,173,882 | 7,882, 135 | 13,159,705 |
| 200 and over | 5 | 1,404 | 5,415,426 | 13,763,369 | 21,802,797 |
| Totals | 48 | 3. 233 | 12, 074, 430 | 29, 424,923 | 48,809,537 |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 employees .. <br> 5 to 14 employees |  | 35 | 98,003 | 161,295 | 301.317 |
| 15 ${ }^{\text {- }} 49$. 49 | 15 | 400 | 1,337, 003 | 3, 046,765 | 5,407, 557 |
| 50 " 99 " | 5 | 346 | 1, 190,934 | 3,749, 162 | 5,581,669 |
| 100 * 199 | 8 | 1,094 | 4. 315,606 | 12,074,650 | 17,998,655 |
| 200 and over | 5 | 1,663 | 6.630. 818 | 19, 332, 235 | 28, 573, 269 |
| Totals | 44 | 3,538 | 13,572, 364 | $38,364,107$ | 57, 862,467 |

[^4]TABLE 12. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1960 and 1961


[^5]TABLE 13. Production Workers, by Months ${ }^{3}$, 1961

|  | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 2,773 | 268 |
| February | 2,755 | 285 |
| March | 2,795 | 279 |
| April | 2,798 | 280 |
| May | 2,788 | 291 |
| June | 2,846 | 297 |
| July | 2,612 | 282 |
| August | 2,853 | 303 |
| September. | 2,869 | 320 |
| October | 2,887 | 314 |
| November | 2,959 | 320 |
| December | 2.919 | 312 |
| Average | 2,823 | 295 |

${ }^{1}$ The monthly detail of production workers was not collected from small establishments. Annual averages reported by these establishments were included in each month's total.

TABLE 14. Consumption of Fuel and Electricity, 1961

| Kind | Quantity | Cost at plant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |
| 1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Bituminous coal: |  |  |
| (a) from Canadian mines........................................................... ton | 2,558 | 33,735 |
| (b) Imported ..................................................................... * | 39, 124 | 458,471 |
| Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) ......... Imp. gal. | 52, 253 | 19,396 |
| Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil ................................. ** | 1,901, 698 | 170,245 |
| Wood ................................................................................ c... cord | 465 | 2,329 |
| Gas (a) Liquefied petroleum gases........................................ Imp. gal. | 754 | 282 |
| (b) Natural gas............................................................... Mcf. | 92,347 | 28,305 |
| Electricity purchased....................................................... kwh. | 26,814,869 | 352,763 |
| Steam purchased .............................................................. po. pound | 2,400,000 | 3,996 |
| 2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ${ }^{2}$ Cost of fuel and electricity $\qquad$ | $\ldots$ | 9,778 |
| 3. All establishments: |  |  |
| Total cost of fuel and electricity ....................................... | . . | 1, 079,300 |

[^6]
# STATISTICSCANACA LGF:A? 



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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ To arrive at the National Accounts concept of "gross domestic product at factor cost". it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of advertising, insurance and other business costs which are not collectert in the annual Census of Manufactures. Value added figures for the primary industries, manufacturing and construction are published in D.B.S. publication 61-202, Survey of Production.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based on the revised 1960 Standard Industrial Classification without revisions for the new "Establishment" concept.

    Includes patent and enamelled shoe leather.
    ${ }^{3}$ Figures confidential: included in "Leather, n.e.s.".
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes: belting leather; sheep skins; goat skins; upholstering leather; bookbinders leather; oll tanned shoepack luather; harness leather; lace leather; welting and other miscellaneous products, also upper leather calf skins for 1961 only.

    Includes: shearling, mouton and other non-leather products.
    ${ }^{5}$ The number of hides and skins treated for customers is given in a separate statement. (Table 8, page 12) but the amount of money received for the work is included in the production tables of the report as an item of value.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Based on the revised 1960 Standard Industrial Classification without revisions for the new "Establishment" concept.
    ${ }^{2}$ No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments. The estimated value of materials used by these establishments was $\$ 128,800$ in 1961, ( $\$ 117,600$ in 1960): these amounts have been included in "Miscellaneous tanning materials". The value of shipments of these small establishments in 1961 was $\$ 235,979$ ( $\$ 284,384$ in 1960).

[^3]:    "Based on the revised 1960 Standard Industrial Classification without revisions for the new "Establishment" concept.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based on the revised 1960 Standard Industrial Classification without revisions for the new "Establishment" concuot.

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ Based on the revised 1960 Standard Industrial Classification without revisions for the new "Establishment" conuapt.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Large establishments.
    ${ }^{2}$ Small establishments.

