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OFFICE AND STORE MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

1960

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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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 140 publications which present the results of the 1960 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. Adoption of the revised Standard Industrial Classification for 1960 compilations has necessitated changes in titles of many reports in this annual series. The content of many industries has also been affected (see following note on Industrial Classification).

Industry 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 1960 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

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 or more establishments when it carries out operations classifiable 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 railway rolling stock industries) are not included but plants occupied in assembling parts into complete units are included.

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.

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, ware-

housing 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 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 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 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 works, including freight, 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 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 refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting plant or 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 other manufacturing units of the reporting firm are included. Goods bought or received as transfers

and resold without further processing are not included. Values are computed on f.o.b. plant or 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 shipbuilding, aircraft, 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 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 or minus changes in inventories of finished goods and goods in process less cost of materials, fuel and electricity. This figure is sometimes referred to as net production.¹

Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which has been 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. It incorporates changes considered desirable on the basis of experience in using the earlier classification as well as those which take account of changes in the structure of Canadian industries associated with the rapid developments of the past decade. 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.

Many industries remain unchanged in the new classification but in many instances there have been substantial changes in content because of the shifting of establishments from one industry to another or in re-grouping of establishments. Where

changes have occurred the principal statistics for 1957, 1958 and 1959 have been re-compiled to provide data on a basis comparable with those for 1960.

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 ratios. In general the cut-off point for these short forms was set at \$50,000 value of shipments. About 40% 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.

For the 1959 Census, the short form was used again, 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 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 intermediate forms there were lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smaller 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. This practice was followed again in 1960.

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.

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 office supplies used, advertising, insurance and other goods and services obtained from other businesses. Data on these inputs are 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*.

OFFICE AND STORE MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

1960

Data for 1960 presented in this report reflect implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) which is being used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its compilation of 1960 industry statistics—see item "Standard Industrial Classification" in the Explanatory Notes section of this report. The present report constitutes the first in this series for Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers. For statistical purposes the industry titled Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing office and store machinery such as typewriters, cash registers, coin-operated vending machines, mechanical computing machines, and scales and balances. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic computers, data processors and control devices, are included in Industry 339—Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products.

In many instances adoption of the new Standard Industrial Classification effected a radical shifting of manufacturing establishments as between industry groupings and the establishment of new industries as in the case of Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers. This new industry is now comprised of those establishments previously forming a major component of the old SIC industry Household, Office and Store Machinery. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing items such as washing machines, dryers and sewing machines previously included in this latter industry are now classified in industry number 3320—Manufacturers of Major Appliances (electric and non-electric). In order to provide a statistical comparison an attempt has been made to re-compile 1957, 1958 and 1959 data on the revised Standard Industrial Classification basis. Figures on this basis are shown in Table 1.

There were 22 establishments classified as Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers in 1960, there being 5 in Quebec, 16 in Ontario and 1 in British Columbia. Employees in this industry totalled 3359; salaries and wages totalled \$16,113,815; materials used in the manufacturing processes cost \$36,557,312; and factory shipments were valued at \$73,776,859.

The establishments in this industry make office and store machinery as their main products. On the other hand some companies which have been classified to other industrial classes make office and store machinery as a secondary part of their business. Tables 1 to 4 and 6 to 10 of this report refer only to Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers which includes those firms reporting these lines as their main products. Small quantities of these commodities were also made by companies which have been classified to other industrial groups. Table 5 represents total factory shipments of office and store machinery from all industries.

Note: Due to lack of inventory data, figures for value 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 or 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, Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, by Provinces 1957-60
Basis: Standard Industrial Classification, revised 1960

Year and Province	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity at plant	Cost at plant of materials used	Value added by manufacture ¹	Value of factory shipments
	number		dollars				
1957							
Quebec	4	} 819	2,613,447	44,095	2,035,604		6,401,611
British Columbia	1						
Ontario	16	3,216	12,499,316	197,693	26,108,260		59,159,867
Canada	21	4,035	15,112,763	241,788	28,143,864		65,561,478
1958							
Quebec	6	} 606	2,089,866	42,874	1,684,078		5,103,839
British Columbia	1						
Ontario	17	2,723	12,305,652	212,596	20,203,617		52,357,436
Canada	24	3,329	14,395,518	255,470	21,887,695		57,461,275
1959							
Quebec	6	} 428	1,485,860	40,323	1,572,916		4,184,939
British Columbia	1						
Ontario	16	2,842	13,923,437	234,222	25,589,786		54,830,280
Canada	23	3,270	15,409,297	274,545	27,162,702		59,015,219
1960							
Quebec	5	} 364	1,698,743	36,761	1,237,937	2,848,210	4,094,644
British Columbia	1						
Ontario	16	2,995	14,415,072	210,584	35,319,375	34,422,570	69,672,215
Canada	22	3,359	16,113,815	247,345	36,557,312	37,270,780	73,766,859

¹ The changeover to the new classification has delayed the recompilation of "Value added" figures for these years and same will not be available until the next issue of this report.

TABLE 2. Inventories:¹ Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1960

Province	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
	dollars			
Opening:				
Quebec	} 160,170	454,005	673,021	1,287,196
British Columbia				
Ontario	9,601,744	4,481,662	6,953,364	21,036,770
Canada	9,761,914	4,935,667	7,626,385	22,323,966
Closing:				
Quebec	} 161,161	408,816	746,474	1,316,451
British Columbia				
Ontario	11,913,986	6,201,195	5,514,145	23,629,326
Canada	12,075,147	6,610,011	6,260,619	24,945,777

¹ Book value of all manufacturing inventories owned and held at plant and plant warehouses.

TABLE 3. Factory Shipments: Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1960

Item	Quantity shipped	Value of factory shipments
	No.	\$
Adding machines	10,380	1,723,772
Typewriters — Standard	26,659	3,321,172
Portable	42,051	2,699,559
Electric	16,994	7,272,091
Other office machinery, including cash registers, calculating machines, card sorting machines, accounting machines etc. (excluding parts).....	...	39,533,719
Scales .....	..	3,257,066
Parts for office, store and business machinery .....	...	7,645,484
All other products .....	...	2,678,887
Amount received for repair work .....	...	5,635,109
Total .....	...	73,766,859

Note: Data given in the above table reflect totals by firms classified as "Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers" see text for definition. These products may have been made also as minor products of firms classified to other industries, so the figures in this table do not necessarily represent the total Canadian production of the items which are listed. For the total figures of some of the major items, see Table 5.

TABLE 4. Materials Used: Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1960

Material	Quantity	Cost at works
		\$
Castings (rough and semi-finished received from foundry):		
Iron (gray and malleable)	ton 132	44,952
Steel	" 21	17,594
Pig iron, all grades	" 292	19,296
Steel (except alloy and tool steel):		
Bars	" 68	23,479
Plates (3/16 in. and thicker)	" 13	2,606
Sheets (under 3/16 in.) — Plain	" 15	2,734
Structural shapes, unfabricated (channels, angles, etc.)	" 159	55,822
Alloy and tool steel in all forms (including stainless) .....	... 5,250	
Scrap iron and steel (purchased only)	ton 316	13,458
Other iron and steel .....	... 83,654	
Non-ferrous metals in all forms:		
Aluminum — Castings	lb. 36,180	53,546
Sheet	" 43	26
Other forms	" 32,386	19,468
Brass and bronze	" 6,145	4,230
Lead	" 23,457	2,897
Nickel	" 985	1,038
Zinc	" 116,112	62,790
Other non-ferrous metals .....	... 37,664	
Other materials and supplies:		
Paints and varnishes .....	... 14,526	
Foundry coke	ton 154	5,459
Foundry sands	" 138	1,646
Lumber	M bd. ft. 58	6,644
Electric motors — Less than 1 h.p.	No. 1,053	13,506
Shipping containers .....	... 288,255	
All other materials ¹ .....	... 35,776,772	
Total .....	...	36,557,312

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from firms generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$500,000. The total value of materials used by these firms was \$876,096 and this amount is included in "All other materials".

TABLE 5. Factory Shipments of Office and Store Machinery (from All Industries), 1959 and 1960

Item	1959		1960	
	Quantity Shipped	Value of Factory Shipments	Quantity Shipped	Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Accounting machines	1	1	1	1
Adding machines	13,568	1,898,000	10,380	1,724,000
Addressing and mailing machines	1	1	1	1
Cash registers	1	1	1	1
Calculating machines	1	1	1	1
Card-sorting and tabulating machines	1	1	1	1
Duplicating machines	1	1	1	1
Bread-slicing machines	2	2	2	2
Meat-slicing machines	2	2	2	2
Scales:				
For stores, homes and offices	105,598	1,541,000	72,786	1,235,122
Industrial:				
Bench or portable type	4,105	770,000	4,485	982,064
Built-in or pit type	789	1,587,000	821	1,696,528
Typewriters:				
Standard, including long carriage	25,651	3,218,000	26,659	3,321,172
Portable	34,180	2,104,000	42,051	2,699,559
Electric	14,090	5,433,000	16,994	7,273,091
Time recording, job recording and time stamping machines	1	1	1	1
Other office and business machinery		30,075,000		41,842,000
Other store machinery		1,847,000		1,370,000
Parts for office, store and business machinery		6,101,000		7,684,000

¹ Included with "Other office and business machinery" to avoid disclosure of individual firms.² Included with "Other store machinery" to avoid disclosure of individual firms.

TABLE 6. Principal Statistics classified according to Type of Ownership: Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1957 and 1960

Type	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity at plant	Cost at plant of materials used	Value of factory shipments
	number			dollars		
1957						
Individual ownership	1	4,035	15,112,763	241,788	28,143,864	65,561,478
Incorporated companies	20					
Totals	21	4,035	15,112,763	241,788	28,143,864	65,561,478
1960						
Individual ownership	2	3,359	16,113,815	247,345	36,557,312	73,766,859
Incorporated companies	20					
Totals	22	3,359	16,113,815	247,345	36,557,312	73,766,859

TABLE 7. Principal Statistics grouped according to Selling Value of Factory Shipments:
Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1957 and 1960

Establishments reporting factory shipments	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity at plant	Cost at plant of materials used	Value of factory shipments
	number			dollars		
1957						
\$ 10,000 to \$ 99,999	6	44	125,527	5,947	170,357	325,794
100,000 to 999,999	5	96	357,414	19,787	452,900	1,186,244
1,000,000 to 4,999,999	6	823	2,826,040	85,315	5,085,546	13,152,530
5,000,000 and over	4	3,011	11,383,182	130,739	22,435,061	50,896,910
Head offices .....	...	61	420,600	...	...	...
Totals	21	4,035	15,112,763	241,788	28,143,864	65,561,478
1960						
\$ 10,000 to \$ 99,999	3	23	63,290	2,043	23,988	122,136
100,000 to 199,999	5	53	200,266	3,221	355,428	650,536
200,000 to 499,999	3	74	343,626	11,095	496,680	1,012,236
1,000,000 and over	11	3,138	14,953,233	230,986	35,681,216	71,981,951
Head offices .....	...	71	553,400	...	...	...
Totals	22	3,359	16,113,815	247,345	36,557,312	73,766,859

TABLE 8. Employees and their Earnings: Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers,
1959 and 1960

Province	Employees					Earnings		
	Supervisory and office		Production workers		Total	Supervisory and office	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
1959								
Quebec	130	60	251	55	496	907,707	999,253	1,906,960
British Columbia								
Ontario	473	292	1,720	357	2,842	4,124,533	9,798,904	13,923,437
Canada	603	352	1,971	412	3,338	5,032,240	10,798,157	15,830,397
1960								
Quebec	125	59	157	23	364	1,023,018	675,725	1,698,743
British Columbia								
Ontario	536	305	1,760	394	2,995	4,842,095	9,572,977	14,415,072
Canada	661	364	1,917	417	3,359	5,865,113	10,248,702	16,113,815

TABLE 9. Production Workers, By Months: Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1960

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail ¹	
	Male	Female
January	1,939	444
February	1,862	415
March	1,843	405
April	1,836	407
May	1,802	408
June	1,816	407
July	1,873	405
August	1,849	421
September	1,780	398
October	1,821	420
November	1,809	419
December	1,793	415
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail	1,835	414
Average estimated for small establishments ²	81	3
Average for all establishments	1,916	417

¹ The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments of \$500,000 and over.

² For establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$500,000, 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.

TABLE 10. Fuel and Electricity Used: Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1960

Kind	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
1. Establishments reporting detail: ¹		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines	ton 191	2,869
(b) Imported	" 585	7,445
Anthracite coal	" 998	12,357
Gasoline, including gasoline used in cars and trucks	Imp. gal. 9,356	3,627
Fuel oil	" 773,607	78,200
Natural gas	M cu. ft. 7,581	9,603
Electricity purchased	kwh. 11,341,241	116,885
2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ²		
Cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	16,359
3. All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	247,345

¹ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of \$500,000 and over.

² Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$500,000.

TABLE 11. Imports of Specified Types of Office and Store Machinery, 1959 and 1960

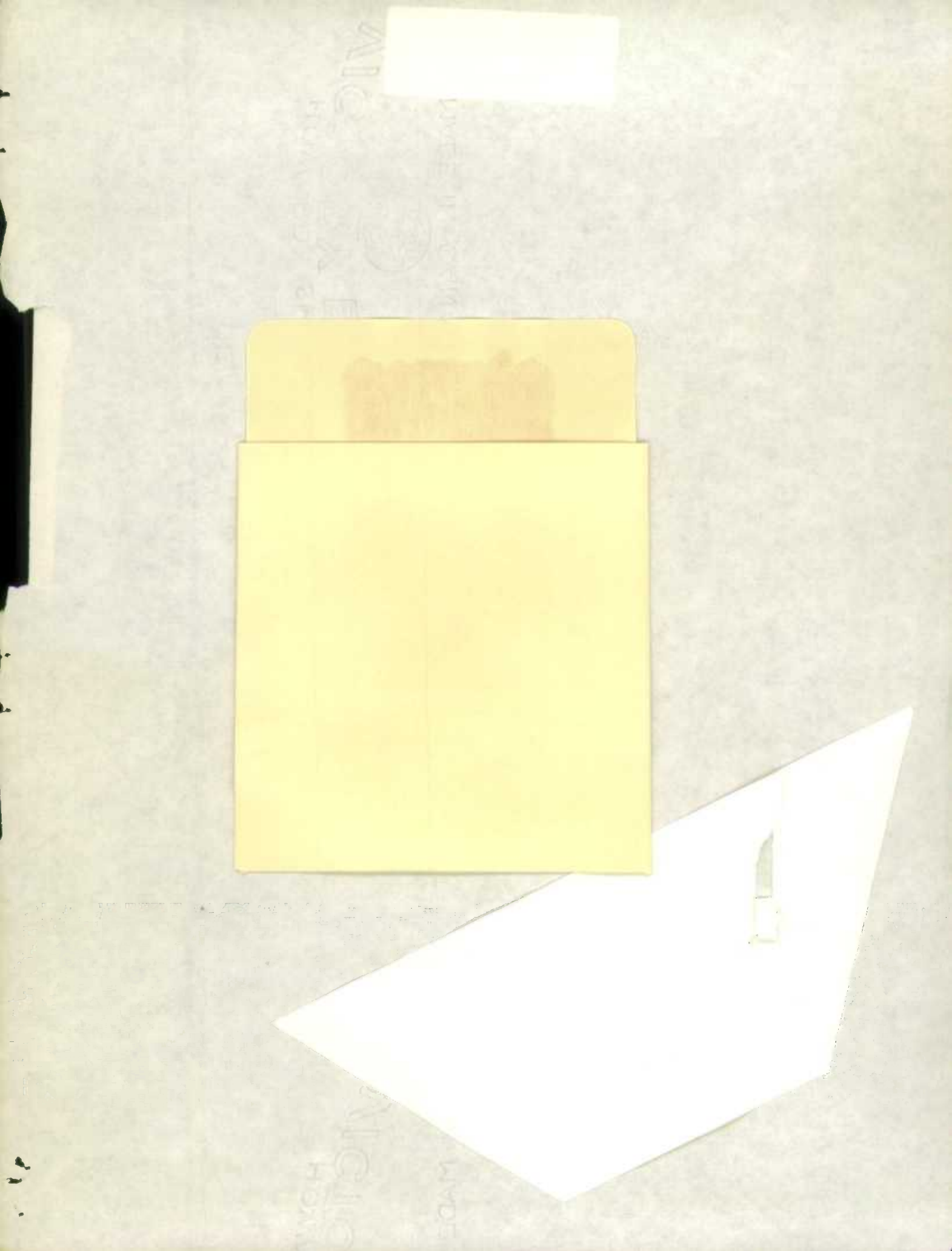
Item	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Adding machines and parts	16,132	2,665,525	16,500	2,495,430
Book-keeping, calculating and invoicing machines and parts n.o.p.	13,417	19,300,662	13,151	23,238,959
Cash registers .....	..	1,085,735	..	1,254,865
Cash register parts .....	...	3,034,278	...	1,924,910
Dictating, transcribing and cylinder shaving machines and parts, including cylinders, discs, dictating belts, and wax blanks .....	...	2,306,195	...	2,012,988
Typewriters	50,911	3,151,600	56,047	3,302,554
Typewriter parts .....	...	4,983,467	...	4,638,654
Electronic computers and parts .....	...	...	57	3,148,793
Household and person weighing scales, and parts	210,952	702,082	215,935	693,555
Scales, balances, weighing beams and parts, other	—	3,112,148	—	3,790,898

TABLE 12. Exports of Specified Types of Office and Store Machinery, 1959 and 1960

Item	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Adding machines and parts	436	396,786	547	404,354
Book-keeping and calculating machines and parts	2,803	10,855,515	4,555	16,982,531
Typewriters, portable	5,292	222,170	10,870	520,901
Typewriters, n.o.p.	7,865	1,205,699	6,741	1,247,232
Typewriter parts .....	...	14,673	...	50,970
Office machinery and parts, n.o.p. ....	...	50,248	...	148,602
Linotype and monotype machines and parts .....	...	5,073	...	5,673
Scales and weighing beams .....	...	40,578	...	37,020

Directory of Firms: Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1960

Name of firm	Location of plant
Quebec:	
Associated clock Industries Limited	298 Charon St., Montreal
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Limited	350 Belvedere St., Sherbrooke
Colnex Manufacturing Reg'd	618 St. Jacques St., St. John's
Interprovincial Safety Industries Limited	5485 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal 30
Royal Typewriter Company Limited	7035 Park Avenue, Montreal
Ontario:	
Addressograph-Multigraph of Canada Limited	42 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16
Better Packages of Canada Limited	245 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto 1
Burroughs Business Machines Limited	804 McDougall St., Windsor
Canadian Scale Company Limited	305 Horner Avenue, Toronto 14
Clary Multiplier of Canada Limited	979 O'Connor Drive, Toronto 16
Commodore Portable Typewriter Co. Limited	680 King St. West, Toronto 2B
Gurney Scale Company Limited	1176 Howard Road, Burlington
International Business Machines Company Limited	Don Mills Road, Don Mills
National Cash Register Co. of Canada, Limited	222 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto 3
Opal Manufacturing Company Limited	526 Bay St., Toronto 2
Remington Rand Limited	301 Sherman Ave. N., Hamilton
Scale, E.W. Company Limited	5 Six points Road, Toronto 18
Smith-Corona (Canada) Limited	30 Bertrand Avenue, Scarborough
Toledo Scale Company of Canada, Limited	2462 Howard Avenue, Windsor
Underwood Limited	1440 Don Mills Road, Don Mills
Victor Adding Machine Co. (Canada) Limited	Beverly St., Galt
British Columbia:	
Skinner Scales Limited	1722 Franklin St., Vancouver



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