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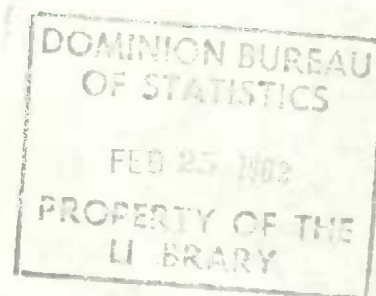


MINERAL WOOL MANUFACTURERS

1960

First issue—Previously part of
26-217—The Stone Industry

ANNUAL CENSUS
OF MANUFACTURES



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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.
- nil or zero.

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*.

MINERAL WOOL MANUFACTURERS 1960

Data presented in this report under the heading of Mineral Wool Manufacturers reflect implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C.) 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. For statistical purposes the industry titled Mineral Wool Manufacturers in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mineral wool from minerals such as limestone, slag and glass. The present report constitutes the first in this series for Mineral Wool Manufacturers.

In many instances adoption of the new Standard Industrial Classification effected a radical shifting of manufacturing establishments as between industry groupings and establishment of new industries; as in the case of firms manufacturing mineral wool previously included as part of the old S.I.C. industry, The Stone Industry. In order to provide a statistical comparison an attempt has been made to recompile 1957, 1958 and 1959 data on the revised Standard Industrial Classification basis. Figures on this basis are shown in Table 1.

There were 12 establishments classified as Mineral Wool Manufacturers in 1960; there being 1 in Nova Scotia, 7 in Ontario, 3 in Alberta and 1 in

British Columbia. Employees in this industry numbered 1,067; salaries and wages totalled \$4,903,049; materials used in the manufacturing processes cost \$5,984,247; and factory shipments were valued at \$17,739,972.

Factory shipments of mineral wool for building insulation in 1960 were valued at \$10,415,000 compared with a value of \$12,628,000 in the previous year. Details by grades are carried in Table 5 while Table 6 carries an analysis developed from a special monthly survey.

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: Mineral Wool 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	Selling value of factory shipments
	number		dollars				
1957							
Ontario	7	845	3,796,810	658,186	5,216,218		14,618,662
All other Provinces	4	127	440,008	75,134	813,185	²	1,812,912
Canada	11	972	4,236,818	733,320	6,029,403		16,431,574
1958							
Ontario	7	867	3,819,187	985,258	5,514,836		15,643,311
All other Provinces	4	131	470,335	114,159	808,603	²	2,147,537
Canada	11	998	4,289,522	1,099,417	6,323,439		17,790,848
1959							
Ontario	7	920	4,285,542	933,451	6,111,749		17,363,507
All other Provinces	3	152	540,360	67,757	851,927	²	2,033,348
Canada	10	1,072	4,825,902	1,001,208	6,963,676		19,396,855
1960							
Ontario	7	846	4,083,180	991,622	4,855,141	9,670,535	15,121,510
All other Provinces	5	221	819,869	153,072	1,129,106	1,482,047	2,618,462
Canada	12	1,067	4,903,049	1,144,694	5,984,247	11,152,582	17,739,972

¹ See note to test.² 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 Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1960**

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
	dollars			
Opening:				
Ontario	890,922	35,584	490,394	1,416,900
All other Provinces	180,957	—	52,434	233,391
Canada	1,071,879	35,584	542,828	1,650,291
Closing:				
Ontario	791,380	55,974	865,792	1,713,146
All other Provinces	236,065	1,830	196,367	434,262
Canada	1,027,445	57,804	1,062,159	2,147,408

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

TABLE 3. Materials Used: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1960

Material	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
Asphalt Imp. gal.	1,140,322	159,465
Coke for mineral wool ton.	11,548	273,105
Dolomite, calcined "	598	23,026
Dolomite, raw or crude "	9,355	85,427
Limestone "	6,960	48,032
Nepheline syenite "	5,737	112,215
Paper (scutan, crepe, etc.) .....	...	581,045
Resins, synthetic (phenolic, luxite, etc.) .....	..	540,060
Slag ton.	76,298	352,931
Containers and packaging materials .....	...	1,475,155
All other materials ¹ .....	...	2,333,786
Total		5,984,247

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from firms generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$100,000. The total value of materials used by these firms was \$12,841 and this amount is included in "all other materials."

TABLE 4. Factory Shipments¹ of Mineral Wool for Building Insulation, (from All Industries), 1951 - 60

Year	Selling value at plant	Year	Selling value at plant
	\$		\$
1951	7,927,000	1956	10,953,000
1952	7,923,000	1957	10,681,000
1953	9,002,000	1958	12,155,000
1954	9,093,000	1959	12,626,000
1955	9,815,000	1960	10,415,000

¹ Does not include production of other forms such as, pipe covering, refrigerator car insulation, stove, refrigerator and other appliances insulation, etc.

TABLE 5. Factory Shipments¹ of Mineral Wool for Building Insulation, by Grades, (from All Industries), 1960

	Quantity	Selling value at plant
		\$
Six-inch batts sq. ft.	1,040,623	74,302
Four-inch batts "	7,683,613	421,446
Three-inch batts "	72,346,741	3,112,730
Two-inch batts "	158,336,635	5,460,307
Granulated cu. ft.	6,541,893	1,125,548
Bulk or loose wool "	1,099,609	220,375
Total .....	...	10,414,708

¹ See footnotes to Tables 4 and 6

TABLE 6. Factory Shipments of Mineral Wool for Building Insulation, by Months, 1959 and 1960

	Four-inch batts ¹	Three-inch batts	Two-inch batts	Granulated wool	Bulk or loose wool
	square feet			cubic feet	
1959					
January	303,126	4,087,675	9,947,336	721,131	71,240
February	630,868	6,579,722	14,447,839	787,844	80,407
March	286,601	5,543,117	16,189,973	668,888	50,829
April	304,925	3,802,197	11,722,247	414,564	57,485
May	410,510	4,842,262	13,650,250	508,179	50,900
June	789,253	6,985,340	16,007,178	731,869	72,112
July	922,883	8,159,038	18,394,304	784,690	59,215
August	1,102,538	9,105,138	19,458,038	929,681	69,848
September	688,299	8,226,270	18,091,223	1,082,077	74,915
October	722,713	8,945,172	20,654,185	1,223,978	111,874
November	656,251	7,764,325	16,730,902	1,083,108	110,502
December	570,680	5,882,160	13,524,495	883,455	95,962
Totals	7,388,647	79,922,416	188,817,970	9,819,464	905,289
1960					
January	433,446	4,515,798	11,546,888	734,139	64,715
February	324,989	3,370,924	8,253,493	526,034	29,492
March	342,187	3,085,277	7,987,721	295,842	108,611
April	428,268	3,808,508	8,572,287	444,173	52,458
May	686,745	4,531,139	11,910,701	343,073	43,050
June	881,403	6,881,579	15,140,318	555,639	23,625
July	1,130,256	7,601,305	15,805,334	511,090	30,137
August	1,165,893	8,941,889	16,216,777	678,627	58,481
September	1,025,795	7,505,852	16,009,326	722,490	105,313
October	833,598	8,263,869	17,243,691	916,579	92,642
November	797,959	8,018,870	17,030,261	862,248	104,867
December	591,438	5,984,798	11,350,845	507,950	43,931
Totals	8,641,977	72,509,808	157,067,642	7,097,884	757,322

¹ Includes six-inch batts.

Note: The difference in totals shown in Tables 5 and 6 is accounted for by the fact that for the most part the former were developed from reports which in some instances were filed in a fiscal, rather than calendar year.

TABLE 7. Principal Statistics classified according to Type of Ownership:
Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1957 and 1960

Type	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost at plant of materials used	Selling value of factory shipments
	number		dollars		
1957					
Incorporated companies	11	972	4,236,818	6,029,403	16,431,574
Totals	11	972	4,236,818	6,029,403	16,431,574
1960					
Incorporated companies	12	1,067	4,903,049	5,984,247	17,739,972
Totals	12	1,067	4,903,049	5,984,247	17,739,972

**TABLE 8. Principal Statistics grouped according to Selling Value of Factory Shipments:
Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1957 and 1960**

Establishments reporting value of factory shipments	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost at plant of materials used	Selling value of factory shipments
	number		dollars		
1957					
Under \$1,000,000	8	302	1,099,833	2,073,484	4,055,630
Over 1,000,000	3	670	3,136,985	3,955,919	12,375,944
Totals	11	972	4,236,818	6,029,403	16,431,574
1960					
Under \$1,000,000	7	224	781,841	1,336,253	2,875,382
Over 1,000,000	5	843	4,121,208	4,647,994	14,864,590
Totals	12	1,067	4,903,049	5,984,247	17,739,972

TABLE 9. Employees and their earnings: Mineral Wool 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								
Ontario	226	70	624	—	920	1,487,226	2,798,316	4,285,542
All other provinces	45	6	101	—	152	269,250	271,110	540,360
Canada	271	76	725	—	1,072	1,756,476	3,069,426	4,825,902
1960								
Ontario	220	70	556	—	846	1,545,514	2,537,666	4,083,180
All other provinces	51	16	153	1	221	311,817	508,052	819,869
Canada	271	86	709	1	1,067	1,857,331	3,045,718	4,903,049

TABLE 10. Production Workers, by Months: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1960

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail	
	Male	Female
January	635	—
February	719	—
March	706	—
April	712	1
May	694	1
June	689	1
July	684	1
August	682	1
September	712	1
October	716	1
November	743	1
December	709	—
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail	701	1
Average estimated for small establishments ¹	8	—
Average for all establishments	709	1

¹ For establishments reporting value of shipments of less than \$100,000, no data on the number of workers were collected. The average was estimated by using the change in value of shipments to arrive at the value of the payroll which was then used in conjunction with estimated average earnings to arrive at the number of workers.

TABLE 11. Fuel and Electricity Used: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1960

Kind	1960	
	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
1. Establishments reporting commodity detail:		
Bituminous coal:		
From Canadian mines ton	860	8,448
Coke "	5,011	110,118
Gasoline, including gasoline used in cars and trucks Imp. gal.	26,304	9,145
Fuel oil "	3,100,641	288,635
Gas:		
Liquefied petroleum gases Imp. gal.	1,601,018	122,429
Natural gas M cu. ft.	217,127	65,714
Other fuel "	...	144
Electricity purchased kwh.	25,188,354	204,971
Steam purchased "	..	329,669
2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ¹		
Cost of fuel and electricity "	...	5,421
3. All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity "	...	1,144,694

¹ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$100,000.

TABLE 12. Imports of Mineral Wool, 1959 and 1960

Item	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$
Glass wool or fibre glass	3,586,734	1,460,381	2,519,082	1,217,061
Mineral wool	3,575,128	541,035	3,340,946	348,560
Totals	7,161,862	2,001,416	5,860,028	1,565,621

Directory of Firms: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1960

Name of firm	Location of plant
Nova Scotia:	
Elmac Company Limited	Anson Ave., Amherst
Ontario:	
Associated Mineral Wool Co. Ltd.	Fleeceline Road, Etobicoke
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	21 Oak St., Weston
Canadian Johns Manville Co. Ltd.	Highland Creek
Fiberglas Canada Limited	Sarnia
Gypsum Lime and Alabastine Limited	Caledonia
Holmes Foundry Co. Ltd.	200 Exmouth St., Sarnia
Spun Rock Wools Ltd.	65 Ormond St. N., Thorold
Alberta:	
Fiberglas Canada Limited	Clover Bar
Foothills Rock Wool Co. Ltd.	Exshaw
Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine Limited	30th Ave. and 17th St. E., Calgary
British Columbia:	
Westroc Industries Limited	576 West First Ave., Vancouver

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