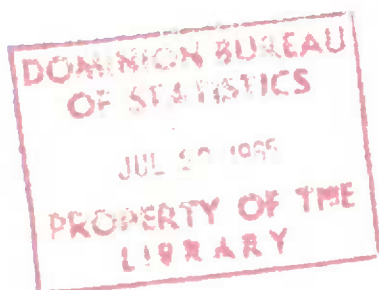


CATALOGUE No.

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ANNUAL



CLAY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

(From Domestic Clays)

1962

ANNUAL CENSUS
OF MANUFACTURES

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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- P preliminary figures.
- r revised figures.

CLAY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

(From Domestic Clays)

1962

This report includes statistics for the relevant part of industry 351—Clay Products Manufacturers of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Catalogue No. 12-501).

Data presented in this report under the heading of Clay Products Manufacturers (from Imported Clays) reflect implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C.) and the New Establishment Concept which are being used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its industry statistics compilations—see items “Standard Industrial Classification” and “Establishment” in the Explanatory Notes section of this report.

For statistical purposes the industry titled Clay Products Manufacturers (from Domestic Clays) in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of clay brick, roofing, floor and wall tile, sewer pipe and other structural products from domestic clays. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clay products such as pottery, chinaware, porcelain insulators and other products from imported clays are included in Clay Products Manufacturers (from Imported Clays) industry. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clay refractories are included in the Refractories Manufacturers industry.

The combination of improvements in internal procedures and the introduction of the final stage of the Establishment Concept have produced changes which, for some industries, have required adjustments to industry statistical data. (See Explanatory Notes Section for further details).

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics - Manufacturing Activity,¹ 1957-61
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Employees						Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁴	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴
		Production and related workers ⁴		Administrative and office employees ³		Total ⁴					
		Number	Wages	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries and wages				
	No.		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000				
1957	107	3,624	12,015	564	2,537	4,188	14,552	5,979	955	35,069	..
1958	109	3,650	12,866	560	2,715	4,210	15,581	6,420	1,062	40,784	33,784
1959	111	3,741	13,553	637	3,210	4,378	16,763	6,337	1,365	41,095	34,142
1960	111	3,340	11,959	639	3,213	3,979	15,172	5,653	1,284	37,147	31,077
1961	98	3,141	11,413	406	2,125	3,547	13,538	5,611	4,734	35,169	24,182

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 A. Principal Statistics - Manufacturing Activity and Total Activity,¹ 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Year and province	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ³	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Newfoundland	1	170	375	537	321	133	1,658	1,214	"	"	192	631	1,217
Nova Scotia	5												
New Brunswick	3	91	200	232	138	149	744	440	"	"	104	276	434
Quebec	13	697	1,442	2,722	1,175	949	7,906	5,362	-	-	821	3,345	5,512
Ontario	55	1,556	3,573	5,469	3,329	2,303	16,396	13,013	5	9	1,660	7,112	13,231
Manitoba	3	43	86	146	73	141	624	431	-	-	59	252	335
Saskatchewan	3	90	163	295	115	167	808	455	-	-	113	392	452
Alberta	9	344	730	1,307	169	550	3,100	2,146	-	-	408	1,640	2,096
British Columbia	6	149	348	705	291	343	1,983	1,171	-	-	177	860	1,189
Totals	98	3,140	6,916	11,413	5,610	4,734	35,219	24,233	11	23	3,734	14,509	24,466
1962													
Newfoundland	1	153	344	505	352	239	1,911	1,330	"	"	175	598	1,305
Nova Scotia	5												
New Brunswick	3	97	211	239	146	141	851	614	"	"	111	291	604
Quebec	12	634	1,380	2,574	1,123	968	7,291	5,542	-	-	745	3,144	5,520
Ontario	55	1,597	3,618	5,919	3,135	2,937	20,123	14,373	"	"	1,885	7,473	14,447
Manitoba	3	176	343	613	226	468	1,834	1,129	-	-	211	821	1,068
Saskatchewan	2												
Alberta	7	305	672	1,223	160	577	2,961	2,357	-	-	374	1,578	2,347
British Columbia	5	154	304	654	263	315	2,082	1,426	-	-	192	689	1,456
Totals	93	3,116	6,872	11,728	5,406	5,645	37,054	26,772	7	15	3,693	14,794	26,746

See Table 2 and footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1B. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Under \$10,000	11	18	38	40	10	4	59	43	6	11	20	44	43
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	3	18	34	48	10	8	42	29	—	—	19	53	28
25,000 " 49,999	10	60	124	135	81	64	345	215	1	1	68	159	214
50,000 " 99,999	13	127	318	373	195	160	876	624	3	6	149	436	632
100,000 " 199,999	18	338	743	993	399	213	2,584	1,939	1	5	385	1,224	1,958
200,000 " 499,999	25	806	1,754	2,820	1,515	891	8,133	5,547	—	—	964	3,633	5,414
500,000 " 999,999	10	567	1,262	2,038	1,216	951	6,571	4,150	—	—	640	2,434	4,315
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	8	1,206	2,644	4,965	2,184	2,442	16,610	11,686	—	—	1,418	6,129	11,888
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	397	(26)
Totals	98	3,140	6,916	11,413	5,610	4,734	35,219	24,233	11	23	3,734	14,509	24,466
1962													
Under \$10,000	8	10	14	15	7	4	51	39	5	10	11	16	40
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	5	24	48	56	14	13	76	62	—	—	29	74	73
25,000 " 49,999	12	74	180	203	116	54	419	316	1	1	82	246	313
50,000 " 99,999	9	85	187	245	97	41	601	444	1	4	97	292	442
100,000 " 199,999	18	372	811	1,110	480	246	2,740	2,086	—	—	426	1,350	2,127
200,000 " 499,999	22	690	1,472	2,329	1,237	970	7,238	4,940	—	—	806	2,975	4,864
500,000 " 999,999	8	374	860	1,441	782	1,094	5,038	3,489	—	—	430	1,755	3,490
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	11	1,487	3,319	6,327	2,673	3,223	20,892	15,395	—	—	1,775	7,868	15,415
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	217	(17)
Totals	93	3,116	6,872	11,728	5,406	5,645	37,054	26,772	7	15	3,693	14,794	26,746

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1C. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Manufacturing Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Under \$10,000	15	47	102	138	52	125	193	61	6	11	59	166	58
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	7	37	73	80	63	52	291	106	1	1	43	100	106
25,000 " 49,999	8	69	145	165	56	19	351	295	—	—	73	179	298
50,000 " 99,999	15	195	478	674	279	190	1,640	1,082	4	11	233	828	1,051
100,000 " 199,999	22	579	1,287	1,930	891	599	4,801	3,310	—	—	673	2,404	3,326
200,000 " 499,999	21	804	1,752	2,725	1,790	1,216	9,414	6,341	—	—	932	3,454	6,231
500,000 " 999,999	6	538	1,226	2,132	1,063	851	7,151	4,785	—	—	658	2,707	4,963
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	4	871	1,852	3,570	1,417	1,681	11,377	8,252	—	—	992	4,274	8,459
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	397	(26)
Totals	98	3,140	6,916	11,413	5,610	4,734	35,219	24,233	11	23	3,734	14,509	24,466
1962													
Under \$10,000	10	14	18	22	14	12	89	55	5	10	15	23	56
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	9	44	94	129	87	57	212	154	1	1	54	170	161
25,000 " 49,999	11	96	199	248	83	31	553	427	—	—	106	291	424
50,000 " 99,999	9	120	278	356	192	46	898	653	—	—	136	425	651
100,000 " 199,999	22	542	1,148	1,737	757	550	4,413	3,180	1	4	622	2,143	3,213
200,000 " 499,999	20	772	1,702	2,732	1,461	1,446	9,233	6,370	—	—	899	3,440	6,308
500,000 " 999,999	6	469	1,098	1,918	1,081	980	6,672	4,739	—	—	569	2,479	4,703
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	6	1,059	2,335	4,586	1,732	2,522	14,983	11,194	—	—	1,255	5,606	11,247
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	217	(17)
Totals	93	3,116	6,872	11,728	5,406	5,645	37,054	26,772	7	15	3,693	14,794	26,746

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1D. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Under \$10,000	15	47	102	138	52	125	193	61	8	11	59	166	58
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	7	37	73	80	63	52	291	106	1	1	43	100	106
25,000 " 49,999	8	69	145	165	56	19	351	295	—	—	73	179	298
50,000 " 99,999	15	195	478	674	279	190	1,640	1,082	4	11	233	828	1,051
100,000 " 199,999	21	552	1,222	1,838	827	547	4,525	3,110	—	—	643	2,298	3,117
200,000 " 499,999	22	831	1,818	2,816	1,854	1,268	9,691	6,541	—	—	962	3,559	6,440
500,000 " 999,999	6	538	1,226	2,132	1,063	851	7,151	4,785	—	—	658	2,707	4,983
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	4	871	1,852	3,570	1,417	1,681	11,377	8,252	—	—	992	4,274	8,459
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	397	(26)
Totals	98	3,140	6,916	11,413	5,610	4,734	35,219	24,233	11	23	3,734	14,509	24,466
1962													
Under \$10,000	10	14	18	22	14	12	89	55	5	10	15	23	56
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	8	32	67	97	79	53	199	140	1	1	39	122	136
25,000 " 49,999	12	108	226	280	90	35	567	441	—	—	121	339	450
50,000 " 99,999	9	120	278	356	192	46	898	653	—	—	136	425	651
100,000 " 199,999	23	571	1,197	1,824	799	673	4,843	3,420	1	4	656	2,266	3,388
200,000 " 499,999	19	743	1,653	2,644	1,418	1,323	8,804	6,130	—	—	865	3,316	6,132
500,000 " 999,999	6	469	1,098	1,918	1,081	980	6,672	4,739	—	—	569	2,479	4,703
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	6	1,059	2,335	4,586	1,732	2,522	14,983	11,194	—	—	1,255	5,606	11,247
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	217	(17)
Totals	93	3,116	6,872	11,728	5,406	5,645	37,054	26,772	7	15	3,693	14,794	26,746

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1E. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Employed,¹² 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Under 5 employees	14	16	31	35	48	55	189	67	5	10	20	46	66
5- 14 employees	24	211	480	592	211	122	1,361	980	2	2	233	674	991
15- 49 "	43	1,135	2,534	3,821	2,163	1,498	11,591	7,848	4	11	1,313	4,763	7,718
50- 99 "	8	429	930	1,532	899	728	4,888	3,118	—	—	530	2,073	3,112
100-199 "	9	1,349	2,942	5,433	2,289	2,332	17,190	12,219	—	—	1,567	6,557	12,605
200-499 "													
500 employees and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	397	(26)
Totals	98	3,140	6,918	11,413	5,610	4,734	35,219	24,233	11	23	3,734	14,509	24,466
1962													
Under 5 employees	14	17	25	29	41	20	171	114	5	10	19	32	114
5- 14 employees	20	173	403	509	233	137	1,267	944	1	1	194	596	939
15- 49 "	41	1,064	2,326	3,664	1,685	1,774	11,390	7,998	1	4	1,239	4,637	7,985
50- 99 "	10	570	1,277	1,993	1,184	943	6,880	4,732	—	—	683	2,618	4,691
100-199 "	8	1,292	2,841	5,532	2,062	2,771	17,345	12,984	—	—	1,521	6,695	13,034
200-499 "													
500 employees and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	217	(17)
Totals	93	3,116	8,872	11,728	5,406	5,645	37,054	26,772	7	15	3,693	14,794	26,746

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1F. Principal Statistics classified by Type of Organization, 1961 and 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Type of organization	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Individual ownerships	12	56	144	165	57	16	335	266	8	16	58	172	266
Partnerships	5	63	144	128	40	21	283	225	3	6	69	138	224
Incorporated companies	81	3,021	6,628	11,120	5,513	4,697	34,601	23,742	—	—	3,536	13,802	24,002
Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	397	(26)
Totals	98	3,140	6,916	11,413	5,610	4,734	35,219	24,233	11	23	3,734	14,509	24,466
1962													
Individual ownerships	9	46	114	143	65	18	362	279	6	13	47	146	279
Partnerships	7	88	195	275	130	65	972	733	1	2	98	336	732
Incorporated companies	77	2,982	6,562	11,309	5,210	5,562	35,720	25,760	—	—	3,511	14,094	25,752
Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	217	(17)
Totals	93	3,116	6,872	11,728	5,406	5,645	37,054	26,772	7	15	3,693	14,794	26,746

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 2. Industry Outputs, Inputs and Value Added, 1961 and 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Item	1961	1962
	\$'000	
Manufacturing activity:		
Value of shipments—Goods of own manufacture	35,219	37,054
Add: Closing inventory—Goods in process	509	495
Finished goods	5,766	6,275
Deduct: Opening inventory—Goods in process	467	550
Finished goods	6,451	(6,918)
Gross output—Manufacturing activity	34,576	37,823
Deduct: Cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing activity	4,734	5,645
Cost of fuel and electricity used	5,610	(10,344)
Value added—Manufacturing activity	24,233	26,772
Non-manufacturing activities:		
Value of shipments—Goods not of own manufacture .....	..	1,036
Add: All other revenue .....	..	173
Closing inventory—Goods purchased for resale	131	107
Deduct: Purchases of goods for resale as such .....	..	952
Opening inventory—Goods not of own manufacture	154	120
Cost of all other materials and supplies used .....	..	(..)
Value added—Non-manufacturing activities	233	(26)
Total value added	24,466	26,746

See footnote following Table 3 A.

TABLE 3. Employment and Payroll, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Year and province	Employees										Salaries and wages					
	Production and related workers				Adminis- trative and office ²		Sales and distribution ³		Total employees ⁴		Production and related workers		Admin- istrative and office	Sales, and distri- bution	Total salaries and wages	
	Manufacturing ⁴		Other ⁵								Manufacturing	Other				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
	number										\$'000					
1961																
Newfoundland	}	170	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	1	537	..	..	..	631
Nova Scotia		60	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	35	232	..	..	..	276
New Brunswick		697	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	796	25	2,722	..	..	..	3,345
Quebec		1,512	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,773	87	5,469	..	..	..	7,112
Ontario		42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	3	146	..	..	..	252
Manitoba		90	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	3	295	..	..	..	392
Saskatchewan		339	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	15	1,307	..	..	..	1,640
Alberta		149	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	4	705	..	..	..	860
British Columbia																
Totals		3,059	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,561	173	11,413	..	..	..	14,509
1962																
Newfoundland	}	153	—	1	—	20	1	—	—	174	1	505	2	91	—	598
Nova Scotia		57	40	—	—	10	4	—	—	67	44	239	—	52	—	291
New Brunswick		634	—	5	—	84	16	6	—	729	16	2,574	19	522	29	3,144
Quebec		1,551	46	1	—	160	48	75	5	1,786	99	5,919	2	1,099	453	7,473
Ontario																
Manitoba	}	174	2	—	—	25	3	7	—	206	5	613	—	171	37	821
Saskatchewan		301	4	2	—	35	12	20	—	358	16	1,223	12	236	107	1,578
Alberta		153	1	—	—	25	6	7	—	185	7	654	—	192	43	889
British Columbia																
Totals		3,023	93	9	—	359	90	114	5	3,505	188	11,728	35	2,362	669	14,794

See footnotes following Table 3A.

TABLE 3 A. Production and Related Workers,⁴— Manufacturing Activity, by Months, 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail		
	Plant	Plant	
	Male	Male	Female
	number		
January	75	2,499	80
February	76	2,469	85
March	83	2,544	84
April	93	2,811	82
May	120	3,114	85
June	132	3,237	108
July	125	3,233	103
August	118	3,200	99
September	118	3,151	92
October	109	3,089	101
November	95	2,864	103
December	73	2,564	97
Monthly averages	108	2,915	93

¹ See Table 2 and Explanatory Notes concerning manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities.

² See Explanatory Notes.

³ This category, in this table only, includes working owners and partners. Since administrative and office employees are engaged in a variety of activities they have been excluded from manufacturing activity beginning with the revised 1961 series shown in the following tables. They are included here for purposes of comparison with the tabulations of previous years.

⁴ Conceptually identical to previous years. See Explanatory Notes.

⁵ Cannot be reported separately for manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities but related substantially to manufacturing activity. Identical concept to previous years.

⁶ Working owners and partners were included with administrative and office employees in the "Manufacturing series" published in former years. See Explanatory Notes.

⁷ Includes production and related workers, administrative and office employees, sales distribution and other employees. See Explanatory Notes for the treatment of head office employees and those employed in auxiliary units.

⁸ Value of total shipments and other operational revenue less total cost of materials, supplies, fuels used and purchases of products and materials for re-sale in the same condition; all adjusted for inventory changes where required. See Table 2 and Explanatory Notes.

⁹ Sales and distribution workers and production workers (non-manufacturing) are included for the first time as a result of the full implementation of the new definition of the establishment. The figures for production workers (non-manufacturing), administrative and office employees and sales and distribution workers are not yet available for 1961 but form part of total employees. Sales and distribution workers may include some employees that are reported as part of a manufacturing establishment but are not working at the establishment's location. Head offices, sales offices, etc., which report separately are included in the figures for the province in which they are located.

¹⁰ These data cover the activities reported by separately located units such as head offices, sales offices, administrative offices, laboratories, warehouses, etc. Such units do not usually constitute separate "establishments" as they do not normally generate all the necessary elements of input and output statistics. However, they are treated as extensions of manufacturing establishments and, in the case of individual industries, may be located in provinces where no processing plants are situated. For the most part, these units contribute only to costs of operations (mainly salaries and wages) and they are included here to provide completeness and consistency of the statistics. See Explanatory Notes which deal with Single and Multi establishments for a complete explanation of procedure.

¹¹ Confidential data.

¹² Includes paid employees and working owners but excludes unpaid family workers.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 4. Materials and Supplies Used in Manufacturing Activity, 1962

This table is not applicable to this industry

TABLE 5. Fuel and Electricity Used¹ in Manufacturing Activity,² 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept³

Description	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines	ton 12,471	182
(b) Imported	" 50,416	801
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only)	—	—
Anthracite coal	ton 4,592	90
Lignite coal	" 819	6
Coke	" 254	5
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal. 730,285	243
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	" 12,194,883	1,082
Wood	cord 13,404	86
Gas:		
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases	Imp. gal. 72,449	16
(b) Other manufactured gas	—	—
(c) Natural gas	M cu.ft. 4,751,586	1,936
Other fuel .....	...	6
Electricity purchased	kwh. 73,820,649	953
Steam purchased .....	...	—
Total fuel and electricity used .....	...	5,406

¹ Does not include fuel and electricity produced for own use.

² Includes only fuel and electricity purchased. Conceptually identical to previous years in that it also includes relatively small amounts used in non-manufacturing activities since these cannot be reported separately.

³ See Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Description	Quantity	Value
		\$'000
1. Products:		
Clay:		
Fireclay	ton 2,077	16
Other clay (includes bentonite) .....	...	611
Fireclay blocks and shapes .....	...	41
Firebrick	M 3,035	392
Brick:		
Soft mud process:		
Face	" 38,633	2,047
Common	" 6,572	153
Stiff mud process (wire cut):		
Face	" 303,158	15,328
Common	" 41,755	1,092
Dry press:		
Face	" 66,298	3,295
Common	" 9,399	247
Fancy or ornamental brick (including special shapes, embossed and enamelled brick)	" 9,982	831
Sewer brick	" 1,551	56
Paving brick	—	—
Structural tiles:		
Hollow blocks (including fireproofing and loadbearing tile)	ton 111,228	2,260
Partition tile	—	—
Floor tile (quarries) and glazed tile	sq. ft. 198,794	99
Drain tile	M 54,903	3,381
Sewer pipe .....	...	3,506
Flue linings .....	...	946
Pottery, glazed or unglazed (including coarse earthenware, sanitaryware, stone ware, flower pots, and all pottery) .....	...	966
All other products .....	...	2,326
2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others		—
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above		(540)
Net adjustment for establishments receiving progress payments ²		—
Total adjusted value of shipments and work done		37,054

¹ See Explanatory Notes.

² See footnote 1, Table 7.

TABLE 7. Industry Inventories, 1962¹
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Province	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing	Total inventories		
	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total manufacturing	Products or materials purchased for resale			
book value \$'000								
Opening: ³								
Newfoundland	}	27	16	249	291	12	303	
Nova Scotia		19	3	85	106	8	114	
New Brunswick		201	132	798	1,131	2	1,133	
Quebec		510	281	2,925	3,716	40	3,757	
Ontario	}	135	27	349	512	—	512	
Manitoba		Saskatchewan	252	34	521	807	4	811
Alberta		133	59	488	680	53	732	
British Columbia								
Totals ⁴		1,278	550	5,413	7,242	120	7,361	
Closing:								
Newfoundland	}	35	1	272	308	1	309	
Nova Scotia		15	2	136	152	3	155	
New Brunswick		325	113	1,160	1,598	14	1,612	
Quebec		471	279	3,250	4,000	32	4,032	
Ontario	}	192	11	352	556	—	556	
Manitoba		Saskatchewan	372	30	658	1,060	5	1,065
Alberta		121	59	410	589	52	641	
British Columbia								
Totals ⁴		1,529	495	6,237	8,261	107	8,368	

¹ Values represent book values of inventories owned in Canada. Inventories held for which progress payments have been received are not included. Where progress payment accounts are maintained the change in these accounts is treated as a net adjustment to shipments.

² See Explanatory Notes.

³ The opening inventories may differ from the closing inventories for the previous survey year because of changes in classification, the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments and the removal of establishments which did not operate during the survey year.

⁴ Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 8. Producers' Shipments of Clay Products,¹ by All Operators, 1961 and 1962

Product	Sales or shipments			
	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Clay:				
Fireclay	ton	10,236	62,332	11,420
Other clay (includes bentonite)	—	1,213,631	...	1,022,995
Fireclay blocks and shapes	—	301,945	...	56,742
Firebrick	M	3,873	476,327	4,013
Brick:				
Soft mud process:				
Face	"	39,151	2,060,389	38,633
Common	"	42,125	1,934,196	6,572
Stiff mud process (wire cut):				
Face	"	226,550	11,432,632	303,447
Common	"	63,150	1,882,087	41,755
Dry press:				
Face	"	82,250	4,047,402	66,417
Common	"	4,695	111,694	9,399
Fancy or ornamental brick (including special shapes, embossed and enamelled brick)	"	5,189	476,960	9,982
Sewer brick	"	1,832	62,926	1,551
Paving brick	"	1,131	125,447	—
Structural tiles:				
Hollow blocks (including fireproofing and loadbearing tile)	ton	136,197	2,778,091	111,228
Partition tile	—	—	—	—
Floor tile (quarries) and glazed tile	sq. ft.	238,115	120,213	198,794
Drain tile	M	64,490	3,976,784	54,903
Sewer pipe	—	—	2,937,264	...
Flue linings	—	—	1,253,348	...
Pottery, glazed or unglazed (including coarse earthenware, sanitary-ware, stone ware, flower pots, and all pottery)	—	—	811,651	...
Other products	—	—	917,629	...
Totals	—	—	36,982,948	37,816,878

¹ Commodity data; includes the shipments by firms classified to other industries.

TABLE 8 A. Producers' Shipments of Clay Products,¹ by Provinces, 1960-62

	1960	1961	1962
	dollars		
Newfoundland	83,435	75,890	142,000
Nova Scotia	1,673,618	1,582,153	1,712,503
New Brunswick	705,366	744,293	822,400
Quebec	8,093,038	8,195,790	7,450,131
Ontario	20,191,325	19,036,556	20,146,786
Manitoba	813,135	623,966	621,275
Saskatchewan	1,130,332	1,115,474	1,354,635
Alberta	3,551,682	3,517,473	3,445,687
British Columbia	1,984,607	2,091,353	2,121,461
Canada	38,226,538	36,982,948	37,816,878

¹ Commodity data: includes the shipments by firms classified to other industries.

TABLE 8 B. Producers' Shipments of Clay Building Brick,¹ 1953-62

Year	Quantity	Value	Average value per M ²	Year	Quantity	Value	Average value per M ²
	M	\$			M	\$	
1953	426,446	18,352,718	43.08	1958	547,673	27,482,319	50.18
1954	467,738	20,752,225	43.44	1959	550,961	27,606,003	50.11
1955	489,240	22,157,837	45.29	1960	465,171	22,994,457	49.43
1956	510,101	24,005,749	47.06	1961	464,942	22,008,286	47.34
1957	473,728	22,590,169	47.69	1962	477,756	23,207,238	48.58

¹ Commodity data: includes the shipments by firms classified to other industries.

² Based on shipments of all grades; the value per M should be interpreted as the average value of pressed, common and other varieties together and not the value of any one particular type of brick.

TABLE 8 C. Producers' Shipments of Clay Building Brick,^{1,2} by Provinces, 1961 and 1962

Province	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M	\$	M	\$
Newfoundland	1,246	75,890	2,710	142,000
Nova Scotia	16,523	880,148	17,674	1,022,135
New Brunswick	9,948	454,211	10,091	548,826
Quebec	148,509	6,341,787	139,438	6,009,252
Ontario	241,038	11,965,626	256,122	12,833,593
Manitoba	992	36,001	865	30,279
Saskatchewan	8,408	329,586	10,978	486,599
Alberta	34,557	1,587,357	35,386	1,770,123
British Columbia	3,721	337,680	4,492	364,431
Canada	464,942	22,008,286	477,756	23,207,238
Average value per M	-	47.34	-	48.58

¹ Commodity data: includes the shipments by firms classified to other industries.

² Includes fancy and sewer brick.

TABLE 8 D. Producers' Shipments of Drain Tile, Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings Made from Domestic Clays,¹ 1953-62

Year	Value	Year	Value
	\$		\$
1953	5,838,362	1958	8,414,967
1954	6,212,425	1959	8,345,619
1955	7,107,946	1960	7,877,107
1956	6,948,189	1961	8,167,396
1957	6,706,053	1962	7,879,406

¹ Commodity data; includes the shipments by firms classified to other industries.

TABLE 8 E. Producers' Shipments of Drain Tile, Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings Made from Domestic Clays,¹ by Provinces, 1961 and 1962

Province	1961	1962
	dollars	
Newfoundland	—	—
Nova Scotia	488,685	557,658
New Brunswick	80,373	57,000
Quebec	584,837	433,525
Ontario	4,915,911	4,472,653
Saskatchewan	411,317	569,303
Alberta	944,935	829,725
British Columbia	741,338	959,542
Canada	8,167,396	7,879,406

¹ Commodity data; includes shipments by firms classified to other industries.

TABLE 8 F. Producers' Shipments of Fireclay, Fireclay Blocks and Shapes and Firebrick Made from Domestic Clays,¹ 1953 - 62

Year	Fireclay		Fireclay blocks and shapes	Firebrick	
	Short tons	Value	Value	Quantity	Value
		dollars		M	\$
1953	10,102	62,162	412,467	2,671	247,634
1954	10,770	61,750	316,061	2,416	230,907
1955	11,669	72,815	418,554	4,055	402,263
1956	8,448	64,588	471,083	4,258	430,922
1957	5,600	44,143	376,492	5,411	537,067
1958	8,190	44,737	313,164	2,806	325,653
1959	10,034	57,764	348,912	3,595	422,300
1960	11,711	59,593	263,010	4,397	553,196
1961	10,236	62,332	301,945	3,872	476,327
1962	11,420	62,112	56,742	4,013	514,260

¹ Commodity data; includes shipments by firms classified to other industries.

TABLE 8 G. Producers' Shipments of Fireclay Blocks and Shapes and Firebrick Made from Domestic Clays,¹ by Provinces, 1962

Province	Fireclay		Fireclay blocks and shapes	Firebrick	
	Short tons	Value	Value	Quantity	Value
		dollars		M	\$
Nova Scotia	1,874	9,370	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	1,948	30,658	—	978	122,634
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	7,598	22,084	56,742	3,035	391,626
Canada	11,420	62,112	56,742	4,013	514,260

¹ Commodity data; includes shipments by firms classified to other industries.

TABLE 8 H. Producers' Shipments of Pottery Made from Domestic Clays,¹ 1953-62

Year	Value	Year	Value
	\$		\$
1953	569,089	1958	710,292
1954	534,220	1959	700,434
1955	603,865	1960	803,331
1956	610,614	1961	811,651
1957	633,252	1962	965,566

¹ Commodity data; includes shipments by firms classified to other industries.

TABLE 8 I. Producers' Shipments of Pottery Made from Domestic Clays,¹ by Provinces, 1961 and 1962

Province	1961	1962
	dollars	
Nova Scotia	6,787	6,500
New Brunswick	145,503	181,426
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	570,239	680,388
Alberta	71,359	73,305
British Columbia	17,763	23,947
Canada	811,651	965,566

¹ Commodity data; includes shipments by firms classified to other industries.

TABLE 8 J. Producers' Shipments of Structural Tile Made from Domestic Clays,¹ 1953-62

Year	Hollow blocks ¹		Roofing tile		Floor tile (quarries) ²	
	Short tons	Value	Number	Value	Square feet	Value
		\$		\$		\$
1953	209,879	3,582,625	—	—	182,466	75,982
1954	185,069	3,432,799	10,000	350	169,326	70,091
1955	199,962	3,647,690	—	—	229,098	92,854
1956	206,348	3,863,522	—	—	238,817	98,280
1957	183,558	3,575,748	—	—	153,081	67,092
1958	159,114	3,118,197	—	—	174,081	70,896
1959	176,565	3,475,791	—	—	186,118	84,075
1960	158,885	3,165,414	—	—	178,661	85,035
1961	136,197	2,778,091	—	—	238,115	120,213
1962	111,228	2,292,324	—	—	198,794	99,397

¹ Commodity data; includes shipments by firms classified to other industries.

² Includes fireproofing, load-bearing and partition tile.

³ Includes value of glazed floor and wall tile.

TABLE 8 K. Producers' Shipments of Structural Tile Made from Domestic Clays,¹ by Provinces, 1962

Province	Hollow blocks ¹		Floor tile (quarries) ²	
	Short tons	Value	Square feet	Value
		\$		\$
Nova Scotia	5,826	116,840	—	—
New Brunswick	1,838	35,148	—	—
Quebec	49,204	978,224	—	—
Ontario	42,838	927,112	198,794	99,397
Saskatchewan	1,871	37,271	—	—
Alberta	8,128	161,064	—	—
British Columbia	1,523	36,665	—	—
Canada	111,228	2,292,324	198,794	99,397

¹ Commodity data; includes shipments by firms classified to other industries.

² Includes fireproofing and load-bearing tile.

³ Includes value of glazed floor and wall tile.

TABLE 8L. Available Data on the Consumption of Bentonite in Canada, 1960 and 1961

	1960	1961
	tons	
(a) By industries:		
Steel foundries	4,249	3,217
Soaps and cleaning preparations	1,184	2,259
Pulp and paper	—	—
Petroleum refining	1,133	1,449
Vegetable oil mills	281	351
Oil well drilling ¹	15,131	14,621
Iron castings	1,859	2,402
Paints and varnishes	172	161
Petroleum and natural gas	37,176	34,770
Totals	61,185	59,230
(b) By provinces:		
Newfoundland and Nova Scotia	2	3
New Brunswick	—	—
Quebec	3,080	2,305
Ontario	5,409	6,535
Manitoba	197	407
Saskatchewan	4,556	3,040
Alberta	45,992	45,044
British Columbia	1,722	1,788
Northwest Territories and Yukon	227	108
Canada	61,185	59,230

¹ Conjectural.

TABLE 8M. Available Data on the Consumption of Fuller's Earth in Canada, 1960 and 1961

	1960	1961
	tons	
(a) By industries:		
Soaps and cleaning preparations	94	95
Petroleum refining	760	673
Slaughtering and meat-packing	1	1
Vegetable oil mills	1	1
Starch and glucose manufacturing	315	139
Sugar refineries	—	2,089
Totals	1,169	2,996
(b) By provinces:		
Nova Scotia	68	—
Quebec	622	1,840
Ontario	437	398
Manitoba	—	—
Saskatchewan	18	36
Alberta	18	93
British Columbia	6	624
Canada	1,169	2,996

¹ Not listed.

TABLE 8N. Available Data on the Consumption of China-clay (Kaolin) in Canada, 1960 and 1961

	1960	1961
	tons	
(a) By industries:		
Paints	1,982	2,007
Toilet preparations	24	21
Miscellaneous chemical products n.e.s.	1,964	1,798
Imported clay products	7,036	6,875
Linoleum	2,092	1,892
Wallpaper	1	1
Rubber goods	7,370	9,099
Pulp and paper	76,222	71,135
Electrical apparatus	978	1,928
Paper goods	8,860	11,701
Gypsum products	103	177
Communications equipment	2	1
Major appliances	22	100
Electrical wire and cable	969	1,272
Refractories	8	16
Electrical industrial equipment	3	—
Totals	107,635	108,022
(b) By provinces:		
Newfoundland and Nova Scotia	25	19
New Brunswick	998	1,200
Quebec	29,498	34,518
Ontario	68,720	64,192
Manitoba	173	193
Saskatchewan	—	—
Alberta	1,036	622
British Columbia	7,185	7,278
Canada	107,635	108,022

¹ See paper goods.

Note: "n.e.s." means "not elsewhere specified" in the statistical classification.

TABLE 8O. Clays and Earths¹ Used in the Rubber Goods Industry, 1957-61

Year	Tons	Value
		\$
1957	13,652	454,089
1958	12,955	444,940
1959	14,312	527,616
1960	12,708	460,329
1961	12,907	472,699

¹ Includes china-clay, kaolin, and other clays and earths.

TABLE 8P. Firebrick, Fireclay and Cupola Blocks Used in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel and their Products, 1957-61

Year	Cost at works
	\$
1957	13,065,000
1958	11,227,000
1959	14,567,000
1960	13,877,000
1961	13,981,000

TABLE 8Q. Filtering Earths Used in the Sugar Refining Industry, 1958-62

Year	Sugar refineries	
	Pounds	Value
		\$
1958	3,930,645	164,382
1959	4,226,100	167,117
1960	4,435,350	191,213
1961	4,178,343	188,703
1962	4,186,747	188,850

TABLE 8R. Imports and Exports of Clay and Clay Products, 1961 and 1962

Item		1961		1962	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
Imports					
China-clay	cwt.	2,909,289	2,666,656	3,129,011	3,166,629
Fireclay	"	1,076,545	373,613	1,408,618	437,009
Pipe clay	"	302,996	32,640	540,871	57,361
Clays, all other, n.o.p. ....		...	602,529	...	975,316
Zirconium silicate .....		...	212,300	...	219,609
Zirconium oxide .....		...	32,540	...	58,286
Saggars .....		...	109,177	...	216,836
Activate clay, for the refining of oils .....		...	1,006,916	...	934,465
Grog for refractory materials	ton	11,519	413,917	13,074	439,571
Brick, building, n.o.p.	M	37,816	2,074,303	32,954	1,951,205
Brick, building, glazed	"	4,615	400,026	6,457	617,090
Brick, fire, other, valued at not less than \$100 per M, rectangular shaped, the dimensions of each not to exceed 125 cubic inches, for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln, etc. ....		...	1,206,109	...	1,211,913
Brick, fire, n.o.p., for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln, or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment (not made in Canada) .....		...	5,474,212	...	6,421,059
Brick, fire, n.o.p. ....		...	2,778,977	...	3,373,339
Brick, paving	M	191	11,536	103	9,679
Building blocks, building tile .....		...	1,134,109	...	832,431
Drain pipes, sewer pipes and earthenware fittings, chimney linings or vents, chimney tops or inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, n.o.p. ....		...	94,980	...	77,677
Tiles or blocks, of earthenware or stone, prepared for mosaic flooring .....		...	957	...	...
Earthenware tiles for roofing .....		...	3,602	...	14,225
Tiles, earthenware, n.o.p. ....		...	10,257	...	1,799
Tiles, floor and wall, earthenware	sq. ft.	12,021,519	2,456,477	12,577,081	2,767,993
Chemical stoneware .....		...	202,912	...	247,350
Hand forms of porcelain, for the manufacture of rubber gloves .....		...	...	...	...
China and porcelain ware, n.o.p. ....		...	122,169	...	122,380
Demijohns, chums, or crocks, n.o.p. ....		...	40,959	...	35,208
Tableware of china, porcelain .....		...	14,088,072	...	15,116,041
Stoneware, Rockingham ware and earthenware, n.o.p. ....		...	2,930,606	...	2,946,462
Artificial teeth, not mounted .....		...	1,640,386	...	1,668,980
Crucibles, n.o.p., and covers .....		...	123,458	...	144,990
Insulators, electric, porcelain, and parts .....		...	524,183	...	1,052,721
Manufactures of clay, n.o.p. ....		...	1,043,489	...	1,174,565
Exports					
Building brick, clay	M	6,267	440,970	4,634	321,336
Bricks, fire .....		...	...	...	...
Clay, manufactures of, n.o.p. ....		...	...	...	...
Clays, unmanufactured .....		...	...	...	...
Earthenware .....		...	...	...	...
Porcelain insulators .....		...	...	...	...
Clay, ground or unground	cwt.	13,387	17,866	39,756	55,740
High tension insulators .....		...	307,091	...	230,478
Stone, clay and concrete end products n.e.s. ....		...	6,794	...	10,222
Firebrick and similar shapes .....		...	1,935,368	...	3,998,911
Clay bricks, blocks and tiles n.e.s. ....		...	199,705	...	174,495

Note: "n.o.p." means "not otherwise provided for" in the statistical classification.
 "n.e.s." means "not elsewhere specified" in the statistical classification.

TABLE 9. Capital and Repair Expenditures, 1960-62

Year	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures			Total capital and repair expenditures		
	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	\$'000								
1960	1,348	2,518	3,866	584	2,957	3,541	1,932	5,475	7,407
1961	1,832	3,858	5,690	619	3,116	3,735	2,451	6,974	9,425
1962	908	1,585	2,493	549	3,343	3,892	1,457	4,928	6,385

Source: Business Finance Division. - DRS.

Operators of Domestic Clay Products Plants, 1962
Includes firms classified to other industries
(a) Clay used (b) Shale used (c) Idle, 1962 (d) Produce bentonite

Name of firm	Head office address	Location of plant
Newfoundland:		
Pelly, C. & M., Limited (b)	Milton	Milton
Nova Scotia:		
Foley Pottery Ltd. (c)	Saint John, New Brunswick	Musquodoboit
Harriss & Harriss (a)	5 Bying Ave., Sydney	Sydney
Lorenzen, E. (a)	Lantz	Lantz
Shaw, L.E., Limited (a) (b)	Box 996, Halifax	Lantz and New Glasgow
Standard Clay Products Limited (a)	New Glasgow	New Glasgow
New Brunswick:		
Canuck Pottery Ltd. (a)	Box 123, Saint John	Little River
Dyklands, The (a)	Box 800, Sussex	Sussex
Shaw, L.E., Limited (a)	Box 996, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Chipman
Quebec:		
Aggrite (1962) Inc. (b)	1343 du College, St. Laurent	St. Laurent
Brique Beauport Brick Inc. (b)	Box 1785, Quebec	Villeneuve
Brique Lotbinière Enrg. (c)	Deschailions	Deschailions
Brique de Scott Ltée (a)	Scott Junction	Scott Junction
Brique Victoria Ltée (a)	C.P. 458, rue Iactantia, Victoriaville	Victoriaville
Briqueterie Mistassini Inc. (c)	St-Michel	St-Michel
Demers Bordeleau (a)	Deschailions	Deschailions
Domtar Construction Materials Ltd., (Clay Products)	1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal	Delson and Laprairie
East Angus Brick & Tile Inc. (a) (b)	Box 553, East Angus	East Angus
Featherrock Inc. (c)	20 rue Prince, Sorel	Sorel
Fiber & Clay Products Co. Ltd. (a)	R.R. 1, Disraeli	Wolfe Co.
Montreal Terra Cotta Limited (a)	1010 W. Ste. Catherine, Montreal	Deschailions and Lakeside
Quebec Clay Mining Ltd. (c)	466 rue de la Couronne, Quebec	Chateau Richer
St. Lawrence Brick Co., Limited (h)	1010 Ste. Catherine St. W., Montreal	Laprairie
Standard Clay Products Limited (a)	St. Johns	St. Johns
Ontario:		
Barnes, Wm. R., Co. Ltd. (c)	Waterdown	Waterdown
Bauman N. (a)	Wallenstein	Waterloo Co.
Beaverton Brick & Tile (a)	Beaverton	Beaverton
Blue Mountain Pottery Ltd. (a)	99 Pine St., Collingwood	Collingwood Twp.
Bloch-Yeats Limited (a) (b)	320 Horner Ave., Toronto 14	North York
Brampton Brick Limited (a)	147 University Ave., Toronto	Brampton
Brantford Clay Products Ltd. (a)	R.R. 3, Brantford	Brantford
Bruce Brick and Tile Co. (a)	11 Adelaide St. W. Toronto I	Walkerton
Canada Brick (b) (Martin-Marletta Canada Ltd.)	Box 460, Streetsville	Streetsville
Canadian Pressed Brick Co. Ltd., (The) (a)	30 Kimberly Drive, Hamilton	Hamilton
Central Tile Brick Corporation Ltd. (a)	Tilbury	Belle River
Construction Materials Limited (h)	320 Horner Ave., Toronto 14	New Toronto
Continental Brick & Tile Co. Ltd. (a)	Shallow Lake	Shallow Lake
Coultis, Geo., & Son Ltd. (b)	Thedford	Bosanquet Twp.
Deller's Tile Limited (a)	Brownsville	Brownsville
Diamond Clay Products Limited (b)	Box 248, Hamilton	Burlington
Dochart Brick & Tile Co. Ltd. (a)	Box 1150, Amnprior	Amnprior
Domtar Construction Materials Ltd. (Clay Products) (b)	1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Quebec	Cheltenham, Cooksville, and Ottawa
Dresden Tile Yard Ltd. (a)	R.R. 2, Dresden	Dresden
Elliott's Brickyard (b)	Box 427, Sault St. Marie	Korah Twp.
Emig Clay Products Limited (a)	202 Stanley Ave., Chatham	Chatham
Fletcher Brick & Tile (a)	Fletcher	Fletcher
Foster Pottery Co. Limited, The (a)	Frid St., Hamilton	Hamilton
Gomoll Brick & Tile Works (a)	Powassan	Himsworth S. Twp.
Gravell Brick Co. Ltd. (a)	Box 83, North Bay	North Bay
Grimsby Tile Limited (a)	Box 10, Grimsby	Clinton Twp.
Hamilton Pressed Brick Co. (b)	215 Kensington Ave. S., Hamilton	Wentworth Co.
Henderson, J. (a)	Listowel	Grey Twp.
Hill Tile Ltd. (a)	Coatsworth	Coatsworth
Howlett, Fred W., & Sons (a)	Box 609, Petrolia	Petrolia
Huntsville Brick Works (a)	Huntsville	Huntsville
Janes, D.A. & Son Ltd. (a)	Mt. Brydges	Caradoc Twp.
Kitchener Brick Co. Ltd. (a)	645 Rockway Drive, Kitchener	Waterloo Twp.
Lindsay, Earl, & Sons Limited (a)	R.R. 2, Wallaceburg	Wallaceburg
Martin, Amos Ltd. (a)	Parkhill	Parkhill
McFarlane, W.J. & Sons Ltd. (a)	Forest	Forest
McFarren, F.B. Ltd. (b)	1255 Yonge St., Toronto 7	Streetsville
Milton Brick Co. Limited (b)	Box 220, Milton	Milton
Napanee Brick & Tile Works (a)	R.R. 3, Napanee	Napanee
Natco Clay Products Limited (h)	55 Eglinton Ave., Toronto 12	Burlington
National Sewer Pipe Ltd. (a) (h)	Box 18, Oakville	Clarkson and Hamilton
Norwich Brick & Tile Ltd. (a)	Box 10, Norwich	Norwich
Ontario Refractory Industries (a) (b)	Box 75, New Toronto, Toronto 14	Etblcoke Twp.
Parkhill Brick Co. Ltd. (a)	Parkhill	Parkhill
Royal Canadian Art Pottery (a)	822 Rennie St., Hamilton	Wentworth Co.
Royal Brick & Tile Ltd. (a)	R.R. 2, London	London
St. Catharines Brick & Tile Co. Ltd. (b)	70 Herrick Ave., St. Catharines	Niagara Twp.
Superior Brick & Tile Co. Limited (a)	121 South May St., Fort William	Paipoonage Twp.
Toronto Brick Co. Ltd. (a) (b)	1425 Bayview Ave., Toronto 17	Don Valley and Price
Wilkesport Brick & Tile Yard (a)	Wilkesport	Wilkesport
Wright, F.M., & Son (a)	Comber	Tilbury W. Twp.
Zavi, Jarko (a)	Brighton	Brighton

Operators of Domestic Clay Products Plants, 1962 - Concluded

(a) Clay used (b) Shale used (c) Idle, 1962 (d) Produce bentonite

Name of firm	Head office address	Location of plant
Manitoba:		
Alsip Brick, Tile & Lumber Company Limited (a)	508 Portage Ave., Winnipeg	Portage la Prairie
Atlas Light Aggregate Ltd. (a)	200-218 Portage Ave. Winnipeg	St. Boniface
Pembina Mountain Clay Ltd. (d)	945 Logan Ave., Winnipeg	Winnipeg and Morden
Saskatchewan:		
Dominion Fire Brick & Clay Products (1954) Ltd., The (a)	309 Scott Bldg., Moose Jaw	Claybank
Saskatchewan Minerals (Clay Products Division) (a)	Regina	Estevan
Western Clay Products Ltd. (a)	Box 1083, Regina	Regina
Alberta:		
Alberta Clay Products Division (Medicine Hat Brick Tile Co. Ltd. (a)	Box 70, Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat
Alberta Potteries Ltd. (a)	527-2nd St. S.E. Medicine Hat	Redcliff
Baroid of Canada Ltd. (a)	44 King St. W., Toronto, Ontario	Onoway
Magcobar Mining Co. Ltd. (d)	510-5th St. S.W., Calgary	Rosalind
Medicine Hat Brick & Tile Company Ltd. (a)	Box 70, Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat
Medicine Hat Brick & Tile Co. Ltd. (a) (b) (Redcliff Premier Brick Division)	Box 70, Medicine Hat	Redcliff
Medicine Hat Brick & Tile Co. Ltd. (a) (Redcliff Pressed Brick Division)	Box 70, Medicine Hat	Redcliff
Northwest Ceramics Ltd. (a)	Box 3590, Terminal D, Edmonton	Cannell
Redalta Brick Ltd. (a)	Redcliff	Redcliff
Sunburst Ceramics Ltd. (a)	Box 700, Lethbridge	Medicine Hat
British Columbia:		
Clayburn-Harison Ltd. (a)	1690 W. Broadway, Vancouver 9	Kilgard and Abbotsford
Evans, Coleman & Evans Ltd. (a)	900 Wharf St., Victoria	Victoria
Fairey & Company Limited	661 Taylor St., Vancouver	Vancouver
Haney Brick & Tile Ltd. (a)	Haney	Haney
Haney Pottery (a)	23948 Dewdney Trunk Rd., Haney	Haney
Mainland Clay Products Limited (a)	8699 Angus Drive, Vancouver 14	Burnaby
Richmond, G.W. (a)	2890 Kent St., Vancouver 16	Kilgard

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 140 publications which present the results of the 1962 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this series refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and special reports on geographical distribution and on type of ownership and size of establishments.

With the publication of the results of the 1962 Census of Manufactures, the Bureau has completed a major revision in the classification and concept of its annual census of manufacturing establishments. Because of its size and complexity, this project had to be carried out in three stages. The first stage was the change in classification and the results of the 1960 Census, together with the re-compilation of the 1957, 1958 and 1959 Censuses were published in the 1960 reports on the basis of the revised Standard Industrial Classification. This part of the project was confined entirely to a re-coding of existing reporting units. The second stage consisted of the implementation of the new definition of the reporting unit i.e. "establishment" as it applied to **manufacturing activities** of manufacturing establishments (See following note on "Establishment"). Results of the 1961 Census reflected this change in concept and, in order to provide comparability of data for recent years, the 1961 reports contained principal statistics on the basis of the new establishment definition for years back to 1957.

The third stage which was the extension of the definition of the establishment to cover **total activities** of manufacturing establishments is reflected in the statistics for 1961 and 1962 contained in this report. This full implementation of the new definition of the establishment has resulted in an extension of the data to non-manufacturing activities of manufacturing establishments and in additional changes in the 1961 statistics of manufacturing activities. Statistics on manufacturing activities will continue to be shown separately as in the past but, beginning with 1961, data on all operations (total activity) of manufacturing establishments will also be given. By definition "total activity" relates to all operational data and excludes such non-operational items as rent, interest and dividends. In addition, statistics on man-hours paid will be included as part of the regular series of industry statistics. For many industries, adjustments and revisions were made to the 1961 data on **manufacturing activities** which were published during the second stage to bring them in line with reporting procedures followed in the 1962 Census and to reflect the final application of the new concept. The 1961 statistics on manufacturing activities contained in this report are thus not entirely comparable with those published in the 1961 reports. However, the 1961 statistics are shown in this publication in both their original and revised forms in order to provide a link with the immediate past. A more complete account of recent changes and additions and brief descriptions of the principal industry statistics are given in following sections of these notes.

Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which was introduced with the 1960 Census of Manufactures and applied to the results of the 1957, 1958 and 1959 censuses provides for a breakdown of the manufacturing universe into 140 industries arranged in 20 major groups. Custom Tailoring Shops is the only industry class in the Manufacturing Industries Division of the classification which is not covered in the annual Census of Manufactures. It is surveyed as part of the Decennial Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments. Of the 140 "three-digit" industry classes in the Manufacturing Industries Division, 21 are further broken down into 67 "four-digit" sub-classes. With the exception of the Wood Preservation and Sound Recording industries, the figures for which are at present confidential and have to be included with those of related industries, the statistics for all of the "four-digit" sub-classes are published regularly. Thus, at the Canada level, principal statistics are compiled for 183 industries. These cannot all be published separately by province because of the confidential nature of the data in certain provinces.

Reporting establishments are classified or allotted to specific industries in the classification system on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped. In general, establishments primarily engaged in repair work (Shoe Repair Shops, Motor Vehicle Repair Shops etc.) are not included in manufacturing industries. Exceptions are establishments primarily engaged in furniture, ship, boat, aircraft and railroad rolling stock repairs which are classified to the manufacturing industries producing the products involved. Establishments primarily engaged in assembling parts into complete units have always been included in manufacturing industries.

Full details concerning the revised classification system 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.

It should be noted that two new industries (Poultry Processors and Dental Laboratories) and three new groups of establishments (book publishers in the Publishing Industry, electro-plating establishments in the Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry and prescription branches in the Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturers Industry) have been included in the 1961 (revised) and 1962 Census statistics and will continue to be included thereafter. They were surveyed for the first time in the 1960 Census (1961 Census in the case of prescription branches) in line with the revised classification but, since they did not represent new production, they were removed from the 1960 and 1961 compilations published in the 1961 Census reports in order to provide complete comparability of data over the period 1957-61. Statistics for this period are repeated in the 1962 reports to supply a link with the revised 1961 data and the new 1962 statistics.

Establishment

The reporting unit in the Census of Manufactures is the **establishment**. The majority of establishments are firms, but 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 below.

Beginning with the 1961 Census of Manufactures the establishment is defined as follows:

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

- Materials and supplies used,
- Goods purchased for resale as such,
- Fuel and power consumed,
- Number of employees and salaries and wages,
- Inventories,
- Shipments or sales."

Following is a description of the main features of the new establishment concept introduced in the 1961 Census, how they differ from those of the old "activity" concept and the steps taken to correct for breaks in continuity.

(a) The establishment is to be distinguished from smaller subdivisions or departments which do not have records that 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 activities which were classifiable to different industries. Beginning with 1961, separate reports for such activities are required only in cases where accounting records can provide the necessary input and output elements of principal statistics. 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.¹

(b) A manufacturing establishment is typically a factory, mill or plant principally engaged in manufacturing activities. Prior to 1961, the Census of Manufactures attempted to cover the manufacturing activities of all establishments, whether or not they were primarily engaged in manufacturing. 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.¹

¹ Most of these adjustments were made when the results of the 1961 Census were being compiled. Since publication of these results in the 1961 reports additional adjustments were made to the 1961 data, as noted earlier, and these are reflected, where applicable, in the revised 1961 statistics contained in this report.

Again, adjustments were made to reflect the removal of such reporting units for the period 1957-60. These reporting units are now listed as establishments in other Bureau surveys, such as Wholesale Trade, Construction etc. This has resulted in a somewhat smaller universe represented by the Census of Manufactures. In terms of overall 1960 Census results, the number of establishments transferred to other industries totalled 2,786 or 8% but these represented only 0.7% of total employment and of total value of shipments of manufactured products. In order, however, to maintain complete coverage of certain commodity items produced mainly in manufacturing establishments, many non-manufacturing establishments are now surveyed by the Industry Division for commodity shipments only and the latter are included in those tables of industry reports showing shipments of certain commodities "from all industries".

(c) A manufacturing establishment may be, and often is, engaged in other activities in addition to its principal manufacturing activity. Prior to 1961 the main emphasis in the Census of Manufactures was on manufacturing activity. Beginning with 1961, each establishment reports on all the activities carried out within its accounting boundaries (except income from investments such as rent, interest and dividends) and data on different activities (manufacturing, trading in goods not of own manufacture, construction by own labour force, revenue from services etc.) are requested separately. However, the statistics published in the 1961 reports were confined to manufacturing activity only in order to maintain comparability with previous years and to permit a more thorough audit of the new data. The 1962 reports contain principal statistics on total activities of manufacturing establishments for 1961 and 1962 with the main elements of manufacturing activity shown separately as in the past. It should be noted that the statistics for separate activities are not completely consistent. Some respondents cannot distinguish in their records materials, shipments and inventories relating to own manufacturing activities from those relating to goods not of their own manufacture or to other activities and can report operational data in total only under manufacturing activity. This situation has always existed, however, and is not considered important enough to invalidate the use of the data in the measurement of manufacturing as an "activity". The values assigned by the respondent to materials and shipments of own manufactured goods include costs in varying degrees that relate to internal (to the establishment) transportation, warehousing and selling activities, but it is not possible to make adjustments to arrive at a uniform valuation for manufacturing activity only; although valuation at the establishment "boundary" must be accepted, the items valued under manufacturing activities still relate, in most cases, to "goods of own manufacture". In the case of employment only data on manufacturing production workers and manufacturing man-hours can be assigned, in total, to manufacturing activity; administrative and office employees can seldom be allocated to separate activities.

Complete consistency, therefore, can be obtained only at the "all operations" (total activity) level, and for studies or statistical measures requiring accurate co-ordinated data, the "total" statistics should be used.

(d) Additional changes resulted from intensive editing and follow-up consistent with the introduction of the new concept. An example of such changes is the provision for the elimination, in total, of sales taxes and outward transportation charges from value of shipments. Prior to 1961, although the value of shipments for each product was requested excluding taxes and transportation charges, no allowance had been made for the reporting of these items in total when the respondents' records did not permit their deduction from the values of the individual products. Another example is a change in the valuation of shipments where, prior to 1961, a manufacturing company operating warehouses or sales outlets was reporting value of shipments in terms of an estimated manufacturer's price in accordance with the old activity concept, even though his records were not kept on this basis. Since the accounting boundary in such cases extends to distribution operations, the respondent was instructed in 1961 to report shipments at the final selling price in order to obtain more realistic and accurate data.² Adjustments were made to the value of shipments for the period 1957-60 to reflect such changes and maintain continuity of the shipments data. Since no actual data to make these corrections were available for back years, 1961 adjustment ratios were applied to the previous years for each industry affected, on the assumption that the valuation changes in 1961 applied in equal proportions to the preceding period.³

(e) The new concept also demands that inventories held apart from plant be included with plant inventories if establishment boundaries extend to warehouses and sales outlets. Prior to 1961, compilations took into account only the inventories held at plant. In this case, however, most of the missing data were available from supplementary questions in the Annual Census and from the Monthly Inventories and Shipments Survey and actual corrections could be made for previous years.

² Some manufacturing firms operate sales branches or selling warehouses as separate sales establishments for which complete accounting records of receipts, expenses, employment and sales are maintained. In such cases the plants, in effect, "sell" to the sales outlets on much the same basis as they would to independent buyers. The value of plant shipments is based on factory prices and the "boundary" of the manufacturing establishment does not extend beyond the plant. The sales outlets in such cases constitute separate sales establishments and are classified to wholesale or retail trade. Some sales outlets of manufacturing firms, although they physically handle products of the plants, do not maintain separate accounts and are generally treated for statistical purposes as extensions of manufacturing operations. Special arrangements were made for separate reporting in a few cases where the treatment of such outlets as manufacturing extensions would seriously affect the significance of statistics for particular manufacturing and trade industries.

³ See footnote 1.

(f) Prior to 1961 the Census of Manufactures did not have complete coverage of head and administrative offices and had never surveyed separate sales offices, warehouses or laboratories operated by manufacturing firms. Beginning with the 1961 survey, complete coverage of these auxiliary units was effected. In the past the employment and salaries and wages of those head and administrative offices that were surveyed were either coded in total to the industry in which the greatest portion of the company's manufacturing activities was classified or else, in the case of certain large multi-unit firms with establishments in several industries, were pro-rated among the different industries involved. In the original 1961 statistics published in 1961 reports, the same coverage and treatment of head offices was applied to maintain comparability over the 1957-61 period. Beginning with the revised 1961 statistics, all head offices and auxiliary units are covered and are processed according to the methods described below.

1. Single-Establishment Companies

In the great majority of cases central administrative and executive personnel of companies consisting only of one establishment are generally located at the site of the manufacturing plant and are automatically included in the plant reports. Where head offices and auxiliary units are geographically separate from plant locations and employ a sizeable number of workers they are surveyed on special questionnaires.

Separately located head offices, sales offices, administrative offices and other separate auxiliary units (laboratories, warehouses, etc.) do not usually constitute separate establishments⁴ for purposes of industry statistics since they do not normally generate operational revenues but give rise only to costs of operation (mainly salaries and wages) which make up part of the selling price of manufactured products and which are thus included in the value of shipments or sales. Where such units belong to single-establishment companies, they will be considered as extensions of the establishment's boundaries and their operations consolidated with the establishment's total activity.

2. Multi-Establishment Companies

In the case of companies with more than one establishment the following rules are applied:

(i) Where all the establishments of a company are classified to the same (three-digit) industry, the head office and other auxiliary units are coded to that same industry.

(ii) Where the establishments of a company are not all classified to the same (three-digit) industry but are coded to different industries, or industries in different industry groups or even different divisions

⁴ See footnote 2 for exceptions.

of the Standard Industrial Classification, the inclusion of data for head office and auxiliary units in any one of the (three-digit) industries concerned would distort the relationship between items of principal statistics. In such cases, the auxiliary units are coded at the group (two-digit) level in tabulations of industry statistics. Where multi-establishment companies cut across group or major division lines of the Classification, the head office and auxiliary units will be coded to the (two-digit) industry group in which the major part of the company's operations are classified. Although this may result in some distortion of (two-digit) industry group statistics it will eliminate distortion within groups as it will leave statistics at the (three-digit) industry level free of these company-wide data.

Period Covered

Respondents 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 respondents find it impossible to supply calendar year data from accounting records. However, the data on employees, salaries, wages and man-hours are requested on a calendar year basis in all cases.

When establishments are operated for only a portion of a year, a report is required covering the period of operation.

Working Owners or Partners

Beginning with the revised 1961 statistics working owners and partners of unincorporated businesses are shown as a separate category in the principal statistics and are neither included in the number of employees nor in salaries and wages; there is some duplication in numbers when a person owns more than one establishment and is reported as a working owner on each census return. In all previous reports of the Census of Manufactures these workers were included as part of the number of administrative and office employees and their withdrawals were included as part of salaries. Withdrawals are defined as amounts withdrawn by owners or partners for normal living expenses, excluding withdrawals for payment of income tax.

Number of Establishments

The number of establishments represents the number of operating units (accounting entities as per the new definition of the establishment) for which separate reports are submitted. Head offices located apart from establishments and which are surveyed separately and separate sales and administrative auxiliaries that are treated as extensions of manufacturing activities are not included in the establishment count. However, the operational statistics (employment, salaries etc.) of such auxiliary units which are coded at the "three-digit"

level are included in the principal statistics of industries coded at the same level; those units coded at the "two-digit" level are included with the statistics for groups of industries.

Employees

As noted above, the number of working owners and partners are excluded from the number of employees, beginning with the revised 1961 statistics. This change brings the definition of "employees" in the Census of Manufactures in line with that of "employees" in the Bureau's monthly Employment Survey and with that of "paid workers" in the Bureau's Labour Force Survey. For purposes of historical comparisons, the number of working owners and partners should be added to total employees (beginning with the revised 1961 data) in order to correspond with the figure of "total employees" published in previous reports concerned with the Annual Census of Manufactures.

In addition to production and related workers engaged in manufacturing activities, total employees include administrative, office, sales and distribution workers as well as any production workers employed in non-manufacturing activities such as construction undertaken for the use of the establishment by its own employees (when these are treated as a separate work force) or logging (mostly in connection with sawmills or planing mills). Number of employees represents as closely as possible equivalent annual full-time employment. Adjustments are made when reported figures indicate the existence of part-time or seasonal employment.

Administrative and office employees include all executive and supervisory officials such as presidents, vice-presidents, controllers, secretaries, treasurers etc., together with managers, professional, technical and research employees, superintendents and factory supervisors above the working foreman level, and clerical staffs. Also included are employees in activities such as advertising, credit collections, purchasing, personnel, legal, medical etc. Sales and distribution workers include office personnel whose salaries are charged to selling expense, travelling salesmen, driver salesmen, truck drivers and their helpers, etc. They exclude persons working on a commission basis who are not considered regular employees.

Production and related workers in manufacturing activities include, in addition to those engaged in processing and assembling, those employed in storing, inspecting, handling, packing, warehousing, etc. They also include employees in related activities such as maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services. Working foremen doing similar work to that of employees they supervise are also included. Production workers employed in non-manufacturing activities such as construction undertaken for the use of the establishment, logging

employees or outside piece-workers employed in certain industries are excluded from the number of production and related workers but are part of the total number of employees in those industries.

Production and related workers are reported as those receiving pay during the last pay period of each month, 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 in order to derive equivalent annual full-time employment. The numbers are somewhat affected by turn over, in that employment is overstated when an employee changes employment within the same industry during a pay period. Other categories of workers are reported in the form of annual averages. Figures on employment and man-hours refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments report other data on a financial year basis.

Man-hours of production and related workers in manufacturing activities represent total man-hours paid (total hours at work during the calendar year plus hours not worked but nevertheless paid for, such as paid vacations, sick leave, statutory holidays etc.). In reporting overtime hours, respondents are requested to report only hours actually at work. It should be noted that the division of hours paid into production and related workers payrolls results in **average** hourly earnings and does **not** represent hourly wage rates which are collected and published by the Department of Labour and which are based on selected occupations.

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and Wages refer to gross earnings of the employees described above, **before** deductions for income tax and employees' contributions to social services such as sickness, accident and unemployment insurance, pensions etc. They include all salaries, wages, bonuses, profits shared with employees, the value of room and board where provided, commissions (paid to regular employees only), as well as any other allowance forming part of the workers' earnings. Payments for overtime are included.

Wages refer to amounts paid to production and related workers engaged in manufacturing operations as defined above. Salaries refer to amounts paid to all other categories of employees including relatively small numbers of production workers engaged in construction and extractive operations or who are employed as outside piece-workers. Figures on salaries and wages refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

Fuel and Electricity

Figures for fuel refer to amounts actually used (including fuel used in cars, trucks, locomotives etc.) not to purchases unless the quantities are

substantially the same. **Any fuel and electricity produced by establishments for internal consumption are not included in the total cost.** Values represent laid-down cost at the establishment including freight, duty etc.

Materials and Supplies

(a) Used in manufacturing activities. Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the establishment, of materials, supplies and purchased components owned and used during the year in manufacturing activities and related processes. The statistics represent only commodity items or physical goods (costs of services or overhead charges such as advertising, insurance, depreciation etc. are not included) whether purchased from others or received as transfers (in the form of materials, components or semi-processed goods) from other establishments of the reporting company. Respondents are required to report materials and supplies **used not purchased**. Included are maintenance and repair supplies not chargeable to fixed assets accounts and any amounts charged by other establishments for work done on materials owned by the reporting establishment. Cost of repairs or maintenance done by outside contractors and cost of returnable containers are not included.

(b) Purchases for resale as such. Figures represent the cost of materials or products purchased from others by the reporting establishment (or received as transfers from other establishments of the reporting company) for re-sale as such in the same condition as purchased. Included are any finished products received on consignment from other countries.

(c) Other materials and supplies used. Figures represent the cost of materials and supplies, if any, used in new construction and in the production of machinery and equipment (for the use of the reporting establishment) by the establishment's own employees. Included are materials used for any capital repairs and alterations carried out by the establishment's employees. Value of construction and repair work done by outside contractors is not included nor is the cost of purchased machinery and equipment. Also included is the cost of office supplies not chargeable to fixed assets accounts and the cost of such other items of materials and supplies used as food, beverages and supplies for establishment-operated cafeterias and lunch counters, first aid medical supplies, laboratory supplies etc.

Shipments

In general the figures represent revenue from all production, sales, services and related activities of reporting establishments. Non-operating revenues such as rent, interest and dividends and the sale of used fixed assets are excluded.

(a) Shipments of goods of own manufacture

These figures represent 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 establishments for work done. Included are revenue from repair and custom work, amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by other establishments and the cost of any goods shipped on a rental basis.

All products and by-products of own manufacture shipped from the establishment are covered, including transfer shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses or to other manufacturing plants of the reporting firm when such units are treated as separate establishments. (See notes on "Establishment").

Such shipments are net of returned goods, and value figures at the establishment exclude discounts, returns, allowances, sales taxes and excise duties, returnable containers, and charges for outward transportation by common or contract carriers. Transportation or delivery expenses incurred by the reporting establishments' own carriers are not deducted.

The unsold portion, at year-end, of consignment shipments in Canada, is treated as inventory and not as shipments, but all shipments to foreign countries, for which form B.13 "Customs Canada, Export Entry" has been completed, are treated as shipments.

In four industries, viz. Fabricated Structural Metal Industry, Aircraft and Parts Manufacturers, Railroad Rolling Stock Industry and Shipbuilding and Repair, where work on principal products extends over a relatively long period, the value of production, rather than the value of shipments, is recorded. For these industries value of 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 units delivered in the year under review. Adjustments to the value of shipments are also made for firms in these industries and in some other industries which operate on the basis of progress payments. The latter are treated as sales and not as inventory, so that for firms which use a progress payments account, an adjustment to the value of shipments is made for the net change in this account during the year.

(b) Shipments of goods not of own manufacture

These figures represent the net selling value at the establishment (less discounts, returns, allowances, sales taxes and excise duties and transportation charges by common or contract carriers) of all products or materials (including products transferred from other establishments of the reporting firm) sold as such in the same condition as purchased or received as transfers. For those industries which ship goods on a rental basis value of shipments represents the book value of such goods. All sales of consignment goods from other countries are included.

(c) Other revenue

Figures represent the book value of fixed assets, if any, (new construction and machinery and equipment including major repairs and alterations, additions, modifications, installation and assembly work) produced during the year for the use of reporting establishments by the establishments' own employees and for which depreciation accounts are maintained. Included also are any revenues from the sale of electricity and from any operations performed by the establishments' own employees, such as revenue from goods produced for rental (the book value of such goods are included as part of factory shipments), servicing revenues, commissions on sales (when not included in value of sales), revenue from company-operated cafeterias and lunch counters and revenue from outside installation or construction work not related to the establishments' own products, sale of used materials (excluding sale of used fixed assets), research and development work etc. As mentioned previously the figures do not include non-operating revenue such as rent, dividends, interest, etc.

Inventories

(a) Manufacturing inventory

Values represent the book value of manufacturing inventory owned in Canada. The value of inventory held for which progress payments have been received is treated as shipments and is not included in inventory owned. Figures consist of inventory owned at the plant and at warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of establishments for the purpose of reporting shipments. Inventory owned in transit in Canada or on consignment in Canada is included. Inventory owned abroad has already been reported as shipments and is excluded.

(b) Inventory of goods purchased for re-sale

Figures represent the book value of inventory of goods purchased for re-sale as such without further processing, owned by reporting establishments and held at the plants and at any warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of establishments. Inventory owned in transit in Canada or on consignment in Canada is included.

Because of changes in classification, the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments or the removal of old establishments which did not operate during the latest year, the opening inventory for the latest year does not necessarily coincide with the closing inventory of the preceding year.

Value Added

(a) By manufacturing activities

Figures are compiled by deducting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity consumed from the value of production (value of shipments adjusted for changes in the value of inventories of finished goods and goods in process).

(b) By total activities

Figures consist of value added by manufacturing activities plus value added by non-manufacturing activities and is compiled by deducting the cost of goods purchased for re-sale and the cost of other materials and supplies used from the value of shipments of goods not of own manufacture plus other revenue, adjusted for changes in the value of inventories of goods purchased for re-sale.

"Value added" is sometimes referred to as net production. However, to arrive at the National Accounts concept of net production, or "Gross domestic product at factor cost", it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of advertising, insurance and other business expenses which are not collected in the annual Census of Manufactures. "Value added" figures for the primary industries, manufacturing and construction are published in DBS publication Catalogue No. 61-202, Survey of Production.

Short Forms

Since 1949, in order to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a one-page short form has been used asking for only a limited amount of detail. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. Beginning with the 1959 census, the general limit for short forms was raised from \$50,000 (the limit used since 1949) to \$100,000 value of shipments and a new medium 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 medium forms there are lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smaller firms account for a larger share of total shipments.

Prior to 1961, the short form was limited to a question on the principal items of factory shipments. In the 1961 and 1962 censuses, in addition to the question on shipments of goods of own manufacture, general 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, were estimated by using ratios based on the change in the value of shipments reported in 1961 and 1962. This was done to permit the complete compilation of basic industry statistics by industry and by geographic location. The proportions of the estimated data was generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

Beginning with the 1963 census, general questions on total purchases of materials, fuel and electricity and on total inventory were added on the short forms. The two questions, however, were designed so that the data can be easily derived from respondents' regular accounting records. This will permit a complete tabulation of principal statistics without the necessity of estimating missing items and will result in increased accuracy for rural area statistics where small firms account for a relatively important part of industrial output.

The addition of extra questions on the short form in recent years has also permitted an increase in the cut-off limits for short forms in many industries. This has meant that many more firms are now receiving the short form instead of the long or medium form. It has also resulted in the withdrawal of the medium form in a number of industries, thus further simplifying collection and tabulation procedures.

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