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# THE WINE INDUSTRY <br> 1959 

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The Honourable George Mes, Minister of Trade and Commerce

## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Industry and Merchandising Division

## PLBLICATIONS

The results of the annual Census of Industry are published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a series of industry reports which are released each year as the compllations ape completed. Reports for industries in the Foods, Beverages and Tobacco Major Group are listed below, along with current and annual publications of related interest. Similar reports are issued for other industries. A complete catalogue of publications of the Bureau is available on request from the information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, of from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.


Note: In addition, several special statements are available. These include Monthly Meat Products, Monthly Stocks of Canned Foods, Monthly Production of Alfalfa Meal. Quarterly Bread and Bakery Products, 20 Seasonal Commodity Reports of Canned Fruits and Vegetables including Irish Potatoes.

[^0]
## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Industry statistics given in these reports refer to number of establishments, employees, salaries and wages. cost of materials, supplles, 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 1959 are as follows:

## Period Covered

Firns are asked to submit figures for the calenda: 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 avallable. 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 industrles) are not included but plants occupied in assembling patts 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 ather factory workmen whether paid on a monthly. weekly, hourly of piece-work basis. Wotking foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, warehousing 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 eapnings 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.
salarles 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 iefer to the amounts paid to production and selated workets as defined above. Data on earnings refer to the calendar year whether of 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 of reporting companies for resale without further processing are not included. Maintenance and repair supplies not chargeable to capital account are included.

## Factory Shipments

Factory shipments refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting plant 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 1.o.b. plant of
plant warehouse basis, and do not include sales tax or excise duties. Values of containers not returnable are included. Amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by others are included.

In a few industries such as shipbullding, alrcraft, 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 ir: 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 compuied from value nf 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. '

## Standard Industrial Classification

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

## Short Forms

Between 1949 and 1957, in an effort to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a short form was used asking for the total value of shipments only or, in a few cases where losses of detail were signif. icant, 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 cic 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.

[^1]For the 1959 Census, the short form was used again, but further steps were taken to ease tha respondents' burden. First, the general limit for short forms was raised to $\$ 100,000$ value of shipments. In addition, a new intermediate form wala developed. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that most of the general quest.ons 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 cui-offs, a question on total payroll was placed on the short form.

The intermediate and long forms provide com= plete 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 elostricity and, in most cases, employment and salarias and wages, not does it contain detailed data oa volume and value of materials used. For purposes of compiling aggregates of principal statistics industry and by geographic location, the missing data for each establishment were estimated for 1959 by using, in general, ratios based on the change in the value of shipments between 1958 and 1959. The proportion of the estimated data was generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

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

The new approach has relieved an additional 12,000 establishments from filling out the reguiat long form. Establishments now receiving the short form number in excess of 20,000 and account for more than 54 per cent of the total number of estatlishments and a little more than 3 per cent of the total value of shipments.

# THE WINE INDUSTRY 

## 1959

Th: wite Industry in Canada is confined to: a few localities such as the Niagara Peninsula in Ontario and the Okanagan Valley and other fruit growing districts in British Columbia where climatic conditions for the cultivation of grapes and beries suitable for wine are favourable. In this industry in 1959, there were 19 establishments, located by provinces as follows: New Brunswick 1, Quebec 1, Ontario 12 and British Columbia 5. These plants had an employment of 494 persons, who received $\$ 2,363,975$ in salaries and wages. The selling value of factory shipments amounted to $\$ 17,142,095$ in 1959. This included $6,519,347$ imperial gallons of matured wine having a selling value of $\$ 16,864,131$ and other products, consisting of cocktails, grave concentrate and wine soirits having a selling value of $\$ 277,964$.

The wine industry consists of two distinct operations viz. (1) production of wines which are placed in storage for maturing and which are. therefore, not sold during the current year and (?) bottling or shipoing in bulk of matured wines which have been produced in previous years. Production of new wine in 1959 amounting to $7.033,431$ gallons shows a decrease of 382,574 gallons from 1958 and the sales amounting to $6,519,347$ gallons decreased by 65,969 gallons.

It may te noted that the province of Ontario aocounted for over 87 per cent of the total value of factory shipments.

Starting in 1954, statistics were collected on opening and closing inventories of "raw materials and supplies", "goons in process" and "finished goods of own manufacture". A compilation showing these figures will be found in Table 3.

In Table 1, showing principal statistics of the industry, a column has been added headed "value added by manufacture". These figures are obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used, including fuel and electricity, from the value of production. Since 1954, the value of production was obtained by adding the difference between closing and opening inventory values of "finished goods" and "goods in process'" to the sales value. Previous to 1954 inventory values were not available. The following table for the period 1953 to 1959 illustrates the procedure.

Detailed statistics of shipments, materials used, employment, etc. are given in the various tables within this report.

| Year | Value of factory shimments | Change in inventory | Value of production | Cost of materials | Cost of fuel and electricity | Value added by manufacture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1953^{2}$ | . | $\ldots$ | 9,657 | 4,482 | 132 | 5,043 |
| 1954 | 12,045 | + 9 | 12,054 | 4,674 | 130 | 7. 250 |
| 1955 | 12,396 | +579 | 12.975 | 5,443 | 154 | 7,378 |
| 1956 | 13,316 | -463 | 12,853 | 5,263 | 143 | 7.447 |
| 1957 | 15, 191 | +470 | 15,661 | 5,881 | 177 | 9,603 |
| 1958 | 17.825 | +899 | 18, 724 | 7.681 | 165 | 10,878 |
| 1959 | 17, 142 | +403 | 17,545 | 7,368 | 175 | 10,002 |

[^2]TABLE 1, Principal Statistics of the Wine Industry, significant Years 1925-56 and by Provinces 1958 and 1959

| Year and province | Estab-lishments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fm- } \\ & \text { ployees } \end{aligned}$ | Salaries and wages | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture | Cross seline value of products ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |
| 1926 | 27 | 204 | 294,820 | 19,042 | 1,349,787 | 1, 116, 301 | 2,485,136 |
| 1929 | 47 | 411 | 495.154 | 26, 562 | 3,143,367 | 2, 271,304 | 5,541,133 |
| 1933 | 56 | 451 | 552,427 | 42,244 | 1. 329,539 | 1,275,433 | 2,646,216 |
| 1939 | ? 6 | 634 | 906,340 | 52,274 | 2,032,848 | 1,955,775 | 4,040,897 |
| 1942 | 31 | 749 | 1,080.634 | 81, 317 | 3,111,986 | 2,894,790 | 6,088,093 |
| 1923 | 30 | 630 | 1,009,140 | 72,001 | 2,403,109 | 2,794,035 | 5,269,145 |
| 1945 | 31 | 693 | 1,117,325 | 86,095 | 3,474,943 | 3,789,976 | 7,351,014 |
| 1946 | 29 | 827 | 1, 424,623 | 99,075 | 5.215,338 | 5,497,977 | 10,812, 390 |
| 1947 | 29 | 722 | 1,497,009 | 105, 764 | 5.659,928 | 6,456,977 | 12,222,669 |
| 1948 | 28 | 664 | 1.521.468 | 116,347 | 4,823,917 | 5,279,952 | 10,230,216 |
| 1949 | 27 | 572 | 1,417,858 | 103, 790 | 3,894,965 | 4,603.110 | 8,601,873 |
| 1950 | 27 | 527 | $1,498,119$ | 115.726 | 4.648,0.55 | $5,194,167$ | 9,957,928 |
| 1951 | 26 | 556 | 1.677,916 | 126.739 | 4,356,877 | $5,614,554$ | 10,098,170 |
| 1952 | 25 | 556 | $1,820,480$ | 126.539 | 4, 026,160 | 6, 179,85? | 10,332,55\% |
| 1953 | 24 | 524 | 1,80\%, 840 | 132,026 | 4,481,979 | 5,042,665 | 9,656,670 |
| 1954 | 20 | 424 | 1.780.629 | 129,689 | 4,680, 175 | 7, 250.707 | 12,045,447 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 1955 | 20 | 538 | 1,906,992 | 154,026 | 5,442,759 | 7.377 .747 | 12,396, 135 |
| 1956 | 19 | 526 | 1,991,823 | 142, 841 | 5,262,701 | 7,446,994 | $13,315,534$ |
| 1957 ................................... | 19 | 518 | 2,161,199 | 177,050 | 5,891,238 | 9,603,191 | 15,190,809 |
| Canada ............................ | 19 | 524 | 2,366,811 | 165,210 | 7.681, 190 | 10,878,135 | 17,825,250 |
| Ontario | 12 | 451 | 2,095,381 | 152,785 | $6,597,128$ | 9,851,045 | 15,762,161 |
| British Columbia <br> Other provinces | $2$ | 73 | 271.430 | 12, 425 | 1,084,062 | 1.027.090 | 2,063,089 |
| Canada | 19 | 494 | 2,363,975 | 174,646 | 7,367,742 | 10,002,363 | 17,142,095 |
| Ontario | 12 | 421 | 2,071,704 | 157,8.24 | 6,296, 172 | 8,716, 376 | 15,007,116 |
| British Columbia <br> Other provinces | 2 | 73 | 292,271 | 16, 212 | 1,001,570 | 1,285,987 | 2,134.979 |

1 "Value of factory shipments" since 1954.

TABLE 2. Production and Factory Shipments, 1958 and 1959


[^3]TABLE 3. Inventories 1959

|  | Raw materials and supplies | Gaods in process | Finished goods of own manufacture | Total value ${ }^{\text { }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | doll |  |  |
| Opening: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario. | 831.549 | 5,872,896 | 683,319 | 7.387.764 |
| Other provinces | 83.026 | 1.157,791 | 354, 868 | 1,595,685 |
| Canada | 914,575 | 7,030,687 | 1,038,187 | 8,983,449 |
| Closing: |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario. | 834, 808 | 6,088,712 | 620,769 | 7,544,289 |
| Other provinces | 80,917 | 1,370,852 | 391.197 | 1,842,966 |
| Canada | 915,725 | 7,459,564 | 1,011,966 | 9,387.255 |

[^4]TABLE 4. Materials Used in the Wine Industry, 1958 and $1959^{8}$

|  | 1958 |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Cost value at works | Quantity | Cost value at works |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Grapes, domestic................................................ lb. | 60, 563,670 | 2,652,221 | 51,218,861 | 2,452,912 |
| Grapes, imported ................................................ | 1,607,527 | 117.991 | 1,814,771 | 112.372 |
| Loganberries and blackberries ............................ " | 697,486 | 96,410 | 837, 731 | 119,676 |
| Other fruits (including raisins and currants)........ " | 65, 220 | 7,416 | 295,571 | 33.477 |
| Sugar - Raw | 16,519.418 | 911,068 | 14.056,619 | 652.986 |
| Refined ................................................... * | 2, 791, 354 | 220.031 | 2, 908, 732 | 210,684 |
| Acids (tartaric and citric) .................................. | 3,615 | 1,575 | 1.488 | 924 |
| Grape spirits ...................................................... pf. gal. | 101,766 | 203,649 | 146,430 | 328,842 |
| Grape concentrate .....................................................gal. | 253.123 | 544,128 | 290,317 | 636,860 |
| Extracts and essential oils ................................ " | 464 | 6,514 | 354 | 4,214 |
| Caramel. | 435 | 1,708 | 661 | 2,025 |
| Clarifying and filtering materials ....................... | - | 47.072 | - | 42,703 |
| Bottles and jars..................................................... | - | $1,635,664$ | - | 1,500,525 |
| Cases and cartons | - | 426,649 | - | 458,551 |
| Cooperage .............................................................. | - | 27, 263 | - | 64.440 |
| Other packaging material .................................... | - | 351,702 | - | 354, 149 |
| Wines and liquors, purchased for blending, etc... gal. | 148,362 | 187,560 | 106,291 | 143,147 |
| Other materials ${ }^{1}$.................................................... | - | 66,702 | - | 83,484 |
| Operating, maintenance and repair supplies ....... | - | 136.916 | - | 129,460 |
| Almunt paid out to athers for work done ............. | - | 38,950 | - | 36,311 |
| Total cost of materials used ........................ | - | 7.681 .190 | - | 7.36\%.742 |

${ }^{3}$ Detail shown relates only to firms with value of shipments of $\$ 100,000$ and over. Materials used by small firms included in "All other materials".

TABLE 5. Exports and Imports of Wines, 1958 and 1959

|  | 1958 |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
|  | gals. | \$ | gals. | \$ |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |
| Wines ................................................................... | 2. 925 | 9,543 | 2,401 | 7.761 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |
| Wi:!es, non-sparkling ........................................... | 1,876,158 | 5,330, 828 | 1.901,060 | 5,511,424 |
| Wines, sparkling ................................................ | 48.756 | 528,277 | 52,975 | 584,174 |

TABLE 6. Employees and their Earnings, by provinces, 1958 and 1959

|  | Average |  |  |  |  | Salaries and wages |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Supervisory and office employees |  | Production workers |  | Total | Supervisory and office employees | Production workers | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |  |  |  |
|  | number |  |  |  |  | dollars |  |  |
| Ontario <br> Other provinces | 100 20 | 50 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 265 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | 36 3 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 51 \\ 73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 990,854 \\ 87,312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,104,527 \\ 184,118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,095,381 \\ 271,430 \end{array}$ |
| Canada .................................... | 120 | 51 | 314 | 39 | 524 | 1,078,166 | 1,288,645 | ?.366. 811 |
| Ontario ............. | 79 | 47 | 257 | 38 | 421 | 961. 200 | $1,110,504$ |  |
| Other provinces ............................ | 21 | 1 | 49 | 2 | 73 | 91.396 | $200,875$ | $292,271$ |
| Canada | 100 | 48 | 306 | 40 | 494 | 1,052,596 | 1,311,379 | 2,363,975 |

TABLE 7. Production workers, by months, 1959

|  | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments reporting monthly detail: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| January | 260 | 40 |
|  | 259 | 37 |
| March ...................................................................................................... | 260 | 37 |
| April ....................................................................................................... | 259 | 40 |
| May ............................................................................................................. | 255 | 40 |
| June ......................................................................................................... | 262 | 41 |
| July .......................................................................................................... | 286 | 32 |
| August ...................................................................................................... | 287 | 49 |
| September ................................................................................................ | 606 | 41 |
| October. | 318 | 36 |
| November .................................................................................................. | 284 | 39 |
| December | 270 | 38 |
| Average for establishments reporting monthly detail ............................ | 302 | 40 |
| Average estimated for small establishments ${ }^{2}$............................................... | 4 | - |

[^5]TABLE 8. Consumption of Fuel and Electricity 1959

| Sund | Quantity | Cost at works |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |
| 1. Establishments reporting commodity detail:* |  |  |
| Bituminous coal: |  |  |
| (a) From Canadian mines ................................................. ton | 227 | 3.073 |
| (b) Import ed ..................................................................... | 1.986 | 24.525 |
| Sub-hituminous coal (from Alberta mines only) | - | - |
| Anthracite coal .......................................................................... $t$ ton | 475 | 7.003 |
| Gasoline (inciudes gasoline used in cars and trucks)............ Imp. gat. | 137.019 | 49,003 |
| Trel oil..................................................................................... .. | 183,375 | 22, 229 |
| Wood .............................................................................. co. co. | 2 | 12 |
| Gas: |  |  |
| (a) Liquefied petroleum gases (Propane, etc.) ................. | - | - |
| (b) Other manufactured gas .............................................. M cu. ft. | 68 | 100 |
| (c) Natural gas ................................................................. | 20,442 | 17.057 |
| Electricity purchased (including service charges)................. kwh. | 3,641.661 | 47.409 |
| rotals | * | 170,411 |
| 2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ${ }^{2}$ Cost of fuel and electricity $\qquad$ | - | 4,235 |
| 3. All establishments: |  |  |
| Taral cost of fuel and electticity ......................................... | $\cdots$ | 174.646 |

$\therefore$ Establishments reporting value of shipments of $\$ 100,000$ and over.

- Zstablishments reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 100,000$.

TABLE 9. Estimated Capital and Repair Expenditures in the Wine Industry, 1949-59
(Figures Prepared in the Business Finance Division)

|  | Capital expenditures |  |  | Repait expenditures |  |  | Capital and repair expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Construction | Machinery and equipment | Suhtotal | Construction | Machinery and equipment | Sub- <br> total | Construc- tion | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Machinery } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { equipment } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| 1949 |  |  | 296 |  |  | 198 | 126 | 368 | 494 |
| 1950 |  |  | 254 |  |  | 183 | 106 | 331 | 437 |
| 1951 |  |  | 320 |  |  | 209 | 174 | 355 | 529 |
| 1952 | Break | down | 243 | Srea | kown | 149 | 128 | 264 | 392 |
| 1953 |  |  | 285 |  |  | 177 | 103 | 359 | 462 |
| 1954 |  |  | 1.010 |  |  | 157 | 734 | 433 | 1,167 |
| 1955 |  |  | 1.447 |  |  | 188 | 1.044 | 591 | 1.635 |
| 1956 |  |  | 506 |  |  | 216 | 144 | 578 | 722 |
| 1957 | avai | able | 577 | avai | iable | 185 | 182 | 580 | 762 |
| 1958 |  |  | 561 |  |  | 211 | 222 | 550 | 772 |
| 1959 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 597 | 625 | 1,222 | 110 | 169 | 279 | 707 | 794 | 1.501 |

[^6]TABLE 10. Principal statistics grouped according to the Size of Establishments, 1958 and 1959


List of Wimeries ixeporimg in 1959

| Name of firm |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |




[^0]:    Remittances should be in the form of cheque or money order, made payoble to the Receiver General of Canado and forwarded to the Information Services Division, Dominian Bureau of Statistics, or to the Queen's Printer, Ottawo, Canada.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ 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. Surver of Production.

[^2]:    : Historical series on "Value added by manufacture" included in Table 1.

    - Previous years were computed as in 1953.
    .. Figures not available.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ This refers to the wine produced during the current year but which has been put in storage for maturing. The valua given for this is the inventory value.
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ These refer to the products sold during the year. The values given do not include sales tax and other duties.
    " "Other products" consist of cocktails, grape concentrate and wine spirits.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plants and plant warehouses.
    ${ }^{2}$ Where the opening inventory for 1959 differs fram the closing inventory published for 1958 it is because of changes made by firmis reporting.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments reporting value of shipmenta of $\$ 100,000$ and over.
    ${ }_{2}$ For establishments reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 100,000$ no data on number of workers were collected. Average was estimated by using change in value of shipments to arrive at value of payroll which was then used in conjunction with estimated average earnings to arrive at number of workers.

[^6]:    P Preliminary figures.

