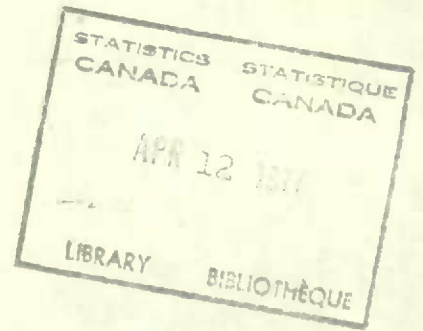


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CANNED FOODS SUMMARY

1962

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CANNED FOODS SUMMARY

1962

The Canned Foods Summary is an annual report combining production statistics from all sources of foods packed in cans or other air-tight containers. The items include food products such as meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, juices, concentrated milk, etc., but do not include canned beverages, dog food, etc.

Since the introduction, about 150 years ago, of canning as a method of food preservation, food processors have constantly sought to improve their production, not only through new and improved methods but also by adding to the variety of foods which may be successfully canned. The canning industry is of great importance economically as it gives work to nearly thirty thousand people annually. Related fields of transportation, merchandising, etc., employ many more workers proportionately. The commercial canning of foods has saved housewives many hours of needless toil and has helped keep the food budget within reasonable bounds. In addition, the canning industries are important from the standpoint of nutrition. Throughout the whole year, it is now possible to enjoy canned

foods with much of the flavour and all of the nourishment of fresh-cooked goods. The consumer is protected by the inspection services of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.

The commodities included here have been collected on the basis of "factory production" up to 1953. Beginning with 1954, however, all industries except Fish Processing have reported on a "factory shipments" basis. In 1936 value of production totalled 60,020 thousand dollars and has increased almost without interruption until 1959 when the value of factory shipments totalled 468,070 thousand dollars. For 1962 the shipments value totalled 474,802 thousand dollars.

The tables in this bulletin give volume and value of production or shipments of foods canned in Canada, as well as imports and exports of similar commodities. Tables 15 and 16 show per capita consumption of various canned foods from 1947 to date.

FOODS AND BEVERAGES

TABLE 1. Gross Value of Production or Shipments of Principal Canned Foods, 1936-62^a

Note: The values given here correspond to the quantities given in Table 2.

	Canned fish	Canned fruits	Canned vegetables	Canned meats ²	Canned soups	Miscellaneous canned foods ³	Concentrated milk products	Total
	thousands of dollars							
1936	15,564	5,319	14,093	1,551	6,256	9,802	7,435	60,020
1937	13,619	5,252	17,185	1,682	6,022	13,747	10,078	67,585
1938	16,297	4,556	14,640	1,834	7,743	12,982	11,845	69,897
1939	15,479	7,769	14,647	3,218	9,259	13,113	11,576	75,061
1940	17,873	6,741	16,988	2,902	6,912	17,209	14,479	83,104
1941	26,830	7,501	22,877	5,436	10,207	21,246	19,571	113,668
1942	31,943	6,057	22,777	8,368	8,851	20,131	24,488	122,615
1943	27,287	4,226	15,440	12,361	10,569	21,938	26,105	117,926
1944	26,046	6,549	27,063	25,678	14,757	31,950	27,829	159,872
1945	34,473	5,709	22,844	35,284	15,868	27,083	29,895	171,156
1946	39,114	12,000	31,361	43,711	25,093	40,637	32,969	224,885
1947	46,964	17,213	35,546	30,392	22,754	45,989	40,199	239,057
1948	42,149	14,904	48,521	26,960	17,991	51,714	54,216	256,455
1949	37,247	18,451	39,979	24,860	20,415	42,156	44,251	227,359
1950	42,948	18,554	39,877	28,986	26,683	46,550	47,077	250,675
1951	61,168	20,652	53,658	34,072	32,669	61,909	61,330	325,458
1952	40,794	14,681	60,594	81,774 ⁴	34,673	65,114	61,755	359,385
1953	47,510	19,016	51,315	41,003	33,185	61,582	53,866	307,477
1954 ⁵	50,851	23,482	52,140	33,721	34,105	63,922	54,322	312,543
1955	41,451	22,175	57,049	38,742	35,795	71,749	57,208	324,169
1956	45,435	23,290	59,605	37,023	41,853	76,201	61,234	344,641
1957	49,551	23,335	61,245	36,981	43,047	83,816	72,316	370,291
1958	71,507	22,216	60,178	38,103	47,827	95,121	84,476	419,428
1959	50,380	23,968	62,227	99,642 ⁶	47,149	106,293	78,411	468,070
1960 ⁷	41,622	23,807	70,109	43,382	52,004	114,497	84,909	430,330
1961 ⁸	60,045	23,267	73,545	39,553	50,871	115,698	83,043	446,022
1962	73,131	30,390	74,111	44,204	48,715	123,171	81,080	474,802

See footnotes below.

TABLE 2. Volume of Production or Shipments of Principal Canned Foods, 1936-62^a

	Canned fish	Canned fruits	Canned vegetables	Canned meats ²	Canned soups	Miscellaneous canned foods ³	Concentrated milk products	Total
	thousand pounds							
1936	114,117	65,648	254,420	6,734	71,838	130,830	109,814	753,399
1937	96,720	69,142	326,869	7,976	67,404	173,481	137,400	878,992
1938	107,584	64,373	290,720	8,733	79,751	150,273	157,924	859,358
1939	108,693	116,500	254,145	16,827	96,652	153,986	166,043	913,046
1940	132,124	102,459	289,250	14,839	71,110	208,574	193,126	1,011,482
1941	190,074	85,432	368,467	24,265	94,020	244,662	236,003	1,242,923
1942	198,339	60,696	330,786	30,978	81,473	221,579	260,667	1,184,518
1943	166,564	42,217	228,968	44,391	92,275	263,481	255,759	1,093,656
1944	144,960	70,003	395,408	94,477	124,893	363,204	270,660	1,463,605
1945	189,506	56,649	316,696	153,359	131,908	275,062	295,270	1,418,350
1946	180,623	108,354	414,447	210,099	204,669	425,484	301,498	1,845,174
1947	191,598	128,110	366,375	116,241	159,598	385,313	330,121	1,677,356
1948	121,938	101,336	503,918	75,819	125,913	464,956	388,864	1,782,744
1949	96,860	127,165	408,075	58,550	123,057	441,125	357,273	1,612,105
1950	104,219	125,455	376,236	64,845	172,046	337,562	378,672	1,559,035
1951	133,382	134,374	447,682	66,764	201,587	414,490	431,245	1,829,524
1952	92,790	100,499	514,922	150,541 ⁴	202,957	445,176	465,264	1,972,149
1953	124,745	122,189	446,677	75,182	192,817	400,100	440,285	1,801,995
1954 ⁵	116,166	147,597	441,281	68,029	212,398	439,420	453,249	1,878,140
1955	84,274	149,585	469,597	86,195	223,261	503,962	473,852	2,010,726
1956	62,589	141,977	474,924	79,015	230,573	513,296	493,200	2,015,594
1957	97,071	148,851	489,804	80,795	264,522	541,486	520,054	2,142,583
1958	116,622	140,785	477,509	80,045	264,596	607,617	609,509	2,296,683
1959	82,982	147,846	486,185	187,920 ⁶	266,980	651,860	609,241	2,433,014
1960 ⁷	61,567	147,238	540,352	94,208	269,293	743,399	625,640	2,481,698
1961 ⁸	92,859	150,513	555,561	86,976	279,825	739,025	663,760	2,570,519
1962	118,496	184,538	558,904	92,609	269,899	799,672	696,404	2,720,520

¹ Includes Newfoundland beginning 1951, except canned fish.² Includes meat, chicken, ready dinners, and meat pastes.³ Includes juices, pie fillings, jams, mincemeat, etc.⁴ Increased production in 1952 is due to government controlled canning programs.⁵ Commencing 1954 these figures represent "shipments" instead of "production", except canned fish.⁶ Government-held stocks were released for sale through meat packing firms.

Imports and Exports

Imports of canned foods during 1962 were valued at \$7,575 thousand dollars. Fruits not grown in Canada or grown only in limited areas by reason of climatic conditions form the most important items of import, e.g., pineapple, apricots. For the same reason citrus fruit juices are being imported in increasingly large quantities.

The exports of canned foods during 1962 amounted to 50,343 thousand dollars with canned fish, canned meat, and concentrated milk products making up 80.0% of this amount. The following tables summarize the imports and exports of canned foods by groups for significant years from 1939 to 1962.

TABLE 3. Imports of Canned Foods, Calendar Years 1939 - 62

	Canned fish	Canned fruits	Canned vegetables	Canned meats	Soup and soup preparations	Miscellaneous canned foods	Concentrated milk products	Total
	thousands of dollars							
1939	1,300	1,109	316	1,001	14	648	74	4,462
1940	881	1,232	511	843	11	1,032	180	4,690
1945	50	53	336	105	69	828	98	1,539
1946	337	293	536	2	305	7,480	502	9,455
1947	1,393	3,218	2,852	103	271	5,554	978	14,369
1948	1,378	3,191	311	140	7	4,235	175	9,437
1949	2,194	5,087	78	2,656	3	8,243	99	18,360
1951	2,334	9,675	1,848	7,482	80	8,538	885	31,342
1952	2,919	9,464	3,477	4,648	130	9,608	149	30,395
1953	3,744	10,110	2,171	3,943	252	13,694	133	34,047
1954	4,137	12,548	2,468	5,107	250	16,529	84	41,123
1955	4,912	11,876	3,213	4,988	336	19,437	162	44,924
1956	10,482	12,237	4,281	4,158	1,101	25,059	352	57,670
1957	9,065	14,501	5,074	6,024	770	27,506	1,347	64,287
1958	8,735	15,898	3,697	6,386	665	30,889	314	86,584
1959	7,182	15,963	3,462	6,812	677	31,692	319	66,107
1960	7,816	17,205	3,892	4,445	794	29,758	313	64,221
1961	9,137	18,018	3,548	6,914	921	32,556	352	71,446
1962	9,930	18,116	2,647	5,245	1,065	29,736	836	67,575

TABLE 4. Exports of Canned Foods, Calendar Years 1939 - 62

	Canned fish	Canned fruits	Canned vegetables	Canned meats	Canned soups	Miscellaneous canned foods	Concentrated milk products	Total
	thousands of dollars							
1939	11,549	3,090	2,907	832	3,600	1,769	3,295	27,042
1940	11,669	1,833	2,534	782	805	810	4,299	22,732
1945	23,665	1,422	1,588	21,752	537	885	12,218	62,267
1946	30,427	1,633	1,613	27,125	1,072	3,485	9,911	75,266
1947	31,511	2,882	1,385	19,776	1,780	3,058	12,010	72,404
1948	21,044	655	845	10,612	896	845	16,622	51,519
1949	17,397	1,111	365	4,690	587	796	11,988	36,934
1951	18,192	178	2,386	8,753	996	854	9,701	37,060
1952	13,986	121	299	11,114	897	748	13,686	40,853
1953	18,374	121	205	16,679	735	810	11,137	48,061
1954	27,835	405	430	17,586	724	944	8,536	56,460
1955	20,199	957	561	9,954	459	1,351	8,680	42,161
1956	19,628	956	671	7,698	861	1,108	9,744	40,666
1957	16,014	532	394	3,897	975	952	7,891	30,655
1958	35,624	1,432	423	4,402	1,060	979	11,414	55,334
1959	27,998	1,166	861	4,358	1,474	1,108	17,940	54,905
1960	17,773	446	736	9,904	4,127	1,212	17,867	52,067
1961	19,550	1,565	1,450	4,377	991	1,968	16,194	46,095
1962	21,837	4,139	3,044	5,707	1,039	1,920	12,657	50,343

TABLE 5. Factory Shipments of Canned Foods, Canada, 1961 and 1962

	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Selling value at factory	Quantity	Selling value at factory
	Net weight of contents in pounds		Net weight of contents in pounds	
		\$		\$
Fish, canned:¹				
Clams	825,594	441,700	1,088,370	468,900
Ground fish total	1,782,564	411,800	1,686,678	413,100
Herring	4,973,754	1,001,100	2,040,558	392,900
Herring, kippered snacks	1,966,160	747,100	1,997,840	787,700
Lobster	1,469,430	3,595,400	1,314,210	3,330,200
Lobster tomalley and paste	305,028	178,200	292,860	209,100
Mackerel	603,000	155,700	87,300	21,900
Salmon	67,515,504	46,198,700	87,256,692	55,842,100
Sardines	10,751,580	5,644,600	21,951,740	11,030,700
Tuna	1,052,640	675,100	21,312	17,100
All other	1,614,202	996,400	758,232	617,300
Totals	92,859,456	60,045,800	118,495,792	73,131,000
Fruits, canned:²				
Apples, including crabapples	15,405,015	1,606,029	24,711,622	2,789,595
Apple sauce	13,613,178	1,516,188	10,230,986	1,199,547
Apricots	4,554,110	925,620	5,194,391	1,028,943
Blackberries	"	"	"	"
Blueberries	933,581	242,945	1,019,061	246,935
Cherries	9,795,899	1,921,974	8,605,165	2,041,924
Fruit cocktail and fruits for salad	10,692,105	2,072,839	11,618,106	2,500,250
Loganberries	"	"	"	"
Peaches	45,050,627	6,864,901	46,473,457	7,474,609
Pears, Bartlett	11,674,312	2,130,608	12,259,960	2,136,956
Pears, Kieffer	18,416,433	2,176,049	23,508,423	3,084,877
Plums, gages, etc.	8,719,893	1,151,185	8,290,023	1,001,924
Raspberries	2,829,662	752,852	3,100,513	1,042,023
Rhubarb	"	"	"	"
Strawberries	2,583,768	709,869	2,226,021	596,760
All other fruits	8,165,311	1,195,485	17,297,827	5,245,752
Totals	150,513,052	23,266,544	184,535,555	30,390,094
Vegetables, canned:²				
Asparagus	5,655,244	1,804,750	5,808,918	1,825,573
Beans, green or wax	57,269,735	7,287,322	63,292,500	8,505,421
Beans, baked	113,644,974	15,199,664	111,810,625	15,174,579
Beans, lima	2,063,968	312,561	1,607,018	227,468
Beets	13,949,705	1,496,011	13,992,343	1,586,113
Carrots	6,970,129	633,163	9,645,685	867,545
Carrots and peas combined	7,469,230	1,096,838	8,626,745	1,227,068
Corn, cream, whole grain	90,812,009	13,433,062	93,188,547	12,852,393
Corn on the cob	2,783,899	270,139	2,044,093	222,681
Mixed vegetables (macedoine)	10,926,056	1,261,869	10,496,834	1,399,401
Mushrooms	4,037,375	2,267,751	4,409,302	2,701,092
Peas	111,771,448	15,166,049	111,324,525	14,488,341
Potatoes, Irish	3,765,941	397,996	4,661,098	451,536
Pumpkin and squash	7,131,199	581,763	7,785,903	686,911
Sauerkraut	"	"	"	"
Spinach	"	"	"	"
Tomatoes	92,289,392	9,385,505	96,969,463	10,020,729
All other vegetables	25,020,259	2,950,547	13,240,466	1,874,359
Totals	555,560,563	73,544,990	558,904,065	74,111,210

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Factory Shipments of Canned Foods, Canada, 1961 and 1962 - Concluded

	1961 ²		1962	
	Quantity	Selling value at factory	Quantity	Selling value at factory
	Net weight of contents in pounds		Net weight of contents in pounds	
		\$		\$
Meats, canned, all kinds:³				
Beef	3,751,787	1,525,945	4,377,184	1,854,815
Beef stews and dinners	37,407,045	10,964,751	32,826,459	10,897,791
Pork	31,939,531	18,806,893	37,898,348	21,988,176
Poultry	4,074,986	2,733,936	5,022,648	3,360,005
Paste	6,809,543	3,436,220	7,142,035	3,640,770
Miscellaneous	4,993,105	2,085,488	5,342,691	2,462,872
Totals	88,975,997	39,553,233	92,609,365	44,204,429
Other fruit and vegetable products:				
Juices:				
(a) Tomato	181,802,103	15,525,708	208,001,416	16,030,259
(b) Apple	85,537,124	6,328,039	100,327,154	7,688,551
(c) Grape	6	6	6	6
(d) Other fruit	6	6	6	6
Fruit drinks	93,953,870	9,913,834	88,988,980	8,482,110
Pie fillings:				
(a) Apple	8,974,939	1,374,941	10,185,286	1,676,486
(b) Other fruit	20,255,341	4,915,229	22,691,957	5,404,557
Infants foods:				
(a) Fruit puddings, custards etc.	7	7	7	7
(b) Vegetables	7	7	7	7
(c) Soups and dinners	7	7	7	7
(d) All other, including cereals	76,555,791	24,641,364	78,346,849	26,302,710
Soups, all kinds, except infants	279,825,448	50,870,767	269,898,607	48,715,335
Paghetti, macaroni, etc.	42,242,208	5,604,213	49,923,580	7,197,573
Tomato pulp, paste and purée	4,288,356	538,628	6,617,100	814,100
Tomato catsup	47,275,346	10,841,740	56,887,216	12,514,392
Jams	91,769,472	19,509,034	92,071,466	19,929,806
Jellies	8,040,202	2,062,883	8,078,726	2,039,056
Marmalades	20,457,738	4,241,341	18,964,984	3,823,156
Mince-meat	4,636,361	990,206	5,698,412	1,251,168
All other fruit and vegetable products, mainly canned	53,236,490	10,211,340	52,889,230	10,016,881
Totals	1,018,850,789	166,569,067	1,069,570,963	171,886,140
Concentrated milk products:				
Condensed milk:				
Case goods	15,193,311	2,289,299	46,405,048	6,935,033
Bulk goods				
Evaporated milk:				
Case goods	310,237,935	39,269,210	289,947,366	36,554,504
Bulk goods	17,728,730	2,588,840	11,006,086	1,317,926
Milk whole powder	39,956,031	12,401,123	27,686,835	8,908,532
Condensed skim milk	4,450,870	293,624	8,702,755	397,776
Evaporated skim milk	6,862,663	237,601	26,992,859	724,922
Skim milk powder	178,240,581	14,799,931	198,476,726	15,967,447
Buttermilk powder	8,064,084	502,211	10,420,023	620,413
Casein, green and dried	22,357,921	3,748,486	27,110,613	4,628,558
Whey powder	21,955,232	962,646	15,730,244	479,915
Unclassified products of a variable fat content	34,949,810	5,418,224	30,279,984	4,088,927
Cream powder, lactose (milk sugar), malted milk powder, condensed buttermilk	3,782,437	531,882	3,644,967	456,140
Totals	663,759,605	83,043,077	696,403,506	81,080,093

¹ These figures are for production, not factory shipments and are not identical with those published in the Fish Processing Industry report which includes domestic canners and some estimated figures. Newfoundland included.

² Fruits and vegetables canned by domestic or home canners are not included.

³ Included under "All other fruits".

⁴ Included under "All other vegetables".

⁵ Government-held stocks were released for sale through meat-packing firms.

⁶ Included under "All other fruit and vegetable products, mainly canned".

⁷ Included under "Infants foods, other".

TABLE 6. Production of Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Preparations, by Geographical Areas, 1962

Note: The following production figures are final. They have been reproduced from current pack reports and include all necessary revisions. All data is compiled on a calendar year basis except apples and apple products which are crop year.

No.		Canada		Ontario	
		Cases	Net weight of contents in pounds	Cases	Net weight of contents in pounds
1	Total fruits, canned	5,468,757	158,150,820	2,968,644	84,990,830
2	Apples, including crabapples.....	502,897	19,567,697	44,926	1,752,114
3	Apple sauce.....	578,745	15,445,584	304,524	7,837,552
4	Apricots.....	249,964	6,559,095	¹	¹
5	Blueberries.....	26,763	772,284	¹	¹
6	Cherries.....	337,772	8,879,234	261,892	6,897,621
7	Fruit cocktail and fruit salad.....	301,536	7,651,149	¹	¹
8	Loganberries.....	¹	¹	—	—
9	Peaches.....	1,413,864	40,344,552	950,570	26,608,144
	Pears:				
10	Bartlett.....	435,502	11,538,558	¹	¹
11	Kieffer, etc.....	708,452	24,110,482	665,160	22,745,181
12	Plums, gages, etc.....	288,089	8,267,797	114,308	3,430,988
13	Raspberries.....	93,724	2,310,986	37,709	1,019,166
14	Rhubarb.....	¹	¹	¹	¹
15	Strawberries.....	109,476	2,458,181	33,579	713,012
16	All other fruits.....	421,973	10,245,221	555,976	13,987,052
17	Total vegetables, canned	22,644,276	604,745,934	9,357,759	255,286,232
18	Asparagus.....	279,287	5,582,940	161,926	3,260,014
19	Beans, green.....	1,008,469	26,432,736	²	²
20	Beans, wax.....	1,556,129	45,452,785	²	²
21	Beans, baked, etc.....	4,402,910	107,117,660	..	..
22	Beans, lima.....	73,188	1,713,237	..	..
23	Beets.....	448,197	12,572,959	371,919	10,134,723
24	Carrots.....	262,086	7,931,581	133,092	3,617,245
25	Carrots and peas combined.....	398,909	9,287,632	—	—
26	Corn on the cob.....	95,537	2,852,773	—	—
27	Corn, cream, whole grain, etc.....	4,788,426	107,594,544	2,926,026	61,092,164
28	Mixed vegetables (macedoine).....	374,056	10,311,287	²	²
29	Mushrooms.....	502,151	8,250,712	265,113	4,675,844
30	Peas.....	5,062,084	134,371,673	1,966,346	48,770,712
31	Pumpkin and squash.....	136,503	5,013,575	106,030	3,922,141
32	Sauerkraut.....	²	²	²	²
33	Spinach.....	²	²	²	²
34	Tomatoes.....	2,726,831	105,355,582	2,448,836	94,068,773
35	All other vegetables.....	529,513	14,904,256	976,471	25,744,616
	Other products, canned, bottled, etc.:				
36	Poultry (chicken, turkey, etc.).....	..	4,300,456	..	³
37	Meats.....	..	43,778,837	..	³
38	Ready dinners, stews, etc.....	..	39,122,571	..	³
39	Paste (meat, chicken, etc.).....	..	5,991,474	..	³
40	Soups, all kinds.....	..	27,592,490	..	..
41	Spaghetti and macaroni.....	..	40,057,415	..	..
42	Infants foods.....	..	³	..	³
43	Pre-cooked cereal for infants.....	..	12,385,387	..	³
44	Tomato juice.....	7,063,774	224,925,525	6,927,464	220,878,820
45	Mixed vegetable juices.....	³	³	³	³
46	Tomato pulp, paste and purée.....	68,804	3,109,538	62,402	2,856,660
47	Tomato catsup.....	2,218,778	52,567,164	..	..
48	Pie filling (apple).....	282,434	9,619,552	188,977	6,418,013
49	Pie filling (cherry, peach, berry, etc.).....	887,820	28,088,226	779,920	24,526,588
50	Apple juice, vitaminized.....	3,144,822	110,485,277	838,061	31,913,040
51	Apple juice, plain.....	99,555	2,534,171	³	³
52	Fruit juices, other than apple.....	³	³	³	³

¹ Included in "All other fruits".

² Included in "All other vegetables".

TABLE 6. Production of Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Preparations, by Geographical Areas, 1962

Note: The following production figures are final. They have been reproduced from current pack reports and include all necessary revisions. All data is compiled on a calendar year basis except apples and apple products which are crop year.

Quebec		British Columbia		Atlantic Provinces		Prairie Provinces		No.
Cases	Net weight of contents in pounds	Cases	Net weight of contents in pounds	Cases	Net weight of contents in pounds	Cases	Net weight of contents in pounds	
360,607	8,970,261	1,517,318	33,597,641	622,188	21,604,411			1
1	1	1	1	421,995	18,452,897			2
1	1	1	1	1	1			3
1	1	1	1	1	1			4
1	1			1	1			5
1	1	75,880	1,981,613					6
1	1							7
		1	1					8
		463,294	11,736,408					9
		236,511	6,204,677	1	1			10
		1	1	1	1			11
		173,781	4,836,809					12
		56,015	1,291,820					13
								14
		75,897	1,745,168					15
360,607	8,970,261	435,940	5,801,146	200,193	5,151,514			16
5,614,360	160,203,118	1,223,296	29,401,974	419,378	11,611,140	1,304,986	33,915,895	17
2	2	2	2					18
540,009	14,252,295	209,429	5,155,426	2	2	72,766	1,974,048	19
1,332,837	36,653,819	2	2	2	2	91,953	2,389,427	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
41,703	1,424,125	2	2			2	2	23
110,464	3,980,737	2	2			2	2	24
2	2	2	2			2	2	25
2	2					2	2	26
1,149,338	28,952,147	2	2			2	2	27
209,641	6,557,094					2	2	28
2	2	2	2			2	2	29
1,780,818	51,869,081	410,296	9,742,722	305,225	8,173,876	599,399	15,815,282	30
		2	2			2	2	31
1	1							32
		2	2					33
2	2	2	2					34
543,424	16,513,820	603,571	14,503,826	114,153	3,437,264	540,868	13,737,138	35
..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	36
..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	37
..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	38
..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	39
..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	40
..	3	..	3					41
..	3							42
..	3							43
136,310	4,050,304							44
								45
3	3	3	3	3	3			46
3	3	3	3	3	3			47
3	3	3	3	3	3			48
2	3	3	3	3	3			49
3	3	3	3	633,021	21,977,041			50
3	3	3	3	3	3			51
								52

3 Not available in accordance with the confidential clauses of the Statistics Act.

Fish Canning

The principal varieties of fish used in Canadian canneries are, in order of their importance: salmon, sardines, lobsters, herring, and clams.

Salmon canning—The canning of salmon in Canada is an industry confined almost wholly to the province of British Columbia, where this river-spawning fish of the Pacific coast is taken in abundance. Annual records of the salmon pack extend to 1876, when the number of cases was 9,847. The annual pack in recent years has, with few exceptions, exceeded a million cases, and in each of four years (1926, 1928, 1930 and 1941) was more than two million cases. The pack of 1962 totalled 1,817,848 cases, valued at \$55,842,100. Under regulations made by Order in Council of April 4, 1932, canned salmon

shipped out of the province must be inspected and graded according to quality, and each can must carry a letter representing the species of salmon.

Every species of salmon known to the waters of the Pacific is to be found on the British Columbia Coast—the sockeye, the spring, the coho, pink and the chum salmon. Of these, the sockeye, is by far the most important, owing to its abundance, its deep red colour and its excellent texture which have created so keen a demand in British and foreign markets. The chief sources of supply are the Fraser River, the Skeena River and other northern waters. The remaining species are all marketable in quality though not commanding the high prices reached by the sockeye.

TABLE 7. Production of Canned Salmon in Canada, 1890 - 1962

Year	Cases of 48 lbs.	Year	Cases of 48 lbs.	Year	Cases of 48 lbs.
1890	409,464	1939	1,539,794	1952	1,304,933
1895	566,395	1940	1,471,435	1953	1,826,072
1900	606,530	1941	2,298,280	1954	1,743,887
1905	1,167,822	1944	1,099,852	1955	1,411,110
1910	762,201	1945	1,740,591	1956	1,115,388
1915	1,133,381	1946	1,350,358	1957	1,424,794
1925	1,719,282	1947	1,529,305	1958	1,900,353
1930	2,223,469	1948	1,310,842	1959	1,077,737
1931	688,697	1949	1,438,536	1960	631,234
1934	1,584,593	1950	1,493,130	1961	1,406,573
1935	1,708,835	1951	1,957,105	1962	1,817,848

TABLE 8. Production of Canned Salmon in the Province of British Columbia, by Species, 1949 - 62

Species	1949	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	cases										
Sockeye.....	449,495	510,147	680,718	249,385	320,096	226,452	1,074,304	256,171	226,644	398,204	297,717
Spring, red	5,104	7,481	3,677	4,136	6,122	4,044	2,775	3,308	1,572	7,921	7,175
Spring, pink	106	355	2,330	6,458	4,335	2,581	4,422	6,334	2,492		
Spring, white	2,640	4,130	6,470	5,503	2,811	3,229	3,242	5,588	1,851		
Blueback	5,582	2,056	4,302	10,544	10,549	12,147	11,103	10,114	23,345	'	'
Steelhead	3,762	3,030	3,734	1,589	1,253	1,318	1,205	1,256	504	979	814
Coho	59,371	108,109	123,777	175,178	201,566	180,911	120,424	202,991	68,159	241,379	187,735
Pink	679,182	794,764	335,550	831,253	363,933	751,809	451,802	458,596	219,564	661,291	1,168,662
Chum	91,687	394,113	580,574	124,769	204,071	239,641	230,636	133,129	86,619	95,385	134,483
Jack spring	1,428	1,083	1,604	—	445	626	265	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,298,557	1,825,268	1,742,736	1,410,795	1,115,181	1,424,558	1,900,178	1,077,487	631,150	1,405,159	1,818,586

¹ Included with Cohoe.

Lobster canning—The lobster is found in Canada in Atlantic Coast waters only, and the lobster canning industry is confined to the eastern Maritime Provinces, with Prince Edward Island as the chief producer. The annual pack of lobster in the early years of the present century frequently exceeded two hundred thousand cases, but in recent years, the output has been below that figure, the trend being towards the sale of lobsters "in shell" to the United States market. In 1962

the pack of lobster was 43,807 cases, and the value amounted to \$3,330,200.

In order to conserve the fisheries the Government prohibits the capture of lobsters of less than a fixed minimum size, and also makes provision for the closing to lobster fishing of suitable areas and for such periods in each year as may be deemed advisable.

TABLE 9. Production of Canned Lobsters, 1905 - 62

Year	Cases of 48 pounds	Year	Cases of 48 pounds
1905	219,534	1947	49,820
1910	183,094	1948	60,770
1915	162,966	1949	58,999
1920	163,299	1950	70,327
1925	127,497	1951	63,980
1930	139,109	1952	59,386
1935	99,905	1953	75,020
1936	88,102	1954	57,678
1937	88,581	1955	40,636
1938	92,004	1956	59,908
1939	85,693	1957	36,730
1940	58,996	1958	34,542
1941	58,517	1959	32,333
1944	66,834	1960	41,225
1945	65,525	1961	48,961
1946	71,280	1962	43,807

Sardine canning—Sardine is the name given to the young herring that is used for canning. New Brunswick produces almost the entire Canadian pack of canned sardines and in that province it is the leading fishing industry. The number of sardine canneries is small, but those in operation are of

large size. In 1962 the pack totalled 1,097,587 twenty pound cases valued at 11,030,700. There is an important market abroad for Canadian sardines, and large quantities are exported annually.

TABLE 10. Production of Canned Sardines, 1918 - 62

Year	Cases of 20 pounds	Year	Cases of 20 pounds
1918	177,193	1940	504,140
1919	119,225	1941	614,222
1920	129,925	1943	545,510
1921	111,835	1944	526,767
1922	121,800	1945	474,176
1923	268,800	1946	641,841
1924	282,306	1947	914,117
1925	209,649	1948	855,877
1926	217,592	1949	589,542
1927	240,091	1950	723,760
1928	257,881	1951	667,081
1929	329,204	1952	633,003
1930	244,238	1953	440,637
1931	202,520	1954	829,876
1932	113,197	1955	449,529
1933	180,597	1956	833,353
1934	288,091	1957	736,702
1935	338,436	1958	802,454
1936	393,854	1959	763,328
1937	423,043	1960	929,049
1938	349,887	1961	537,579
1939	539,486	1962	1,097,587

Fruit and Vegetable Canning

The canning of fruits and vegetables is carried on most extensively in the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, where climatic conditions are favourable for the growing of fruits and vegetables. The canning season begins in June and continues throughout the summer and autumn until October,

being at its height in July, August and September. For detailed statistics of factory shipments of canned fruits and vegetables, by provinces, see Table 5. Production of similar commodities by geographical areas is given in Table 6.

TABLE 11. Imports of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Juices, etc., Calendar Years 1961 and 1962

(Taken from "Trade of Canada" and includes weight of containers)

	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Canned vegetables:				
Asparagus	lb. 1,837,105	358,909	864,235	190,601
Beans, (green, wax)	" 644,612	88,794	597,807	69,286
Beans, baked	" 4,178,150	412,421	3,915,280	391,650
Corn	" 1,116,711	183,935	1,006,590	149,101
Mushrooms and truffles	" 356,839	147,645	311,054	117,679
Peas	" 623,416	78,593	693,269	93,308
Tomatoes	" 18,946,868	1,423,686	9,965,301	774,345
All other vegetables	" 7,503,219	947,644	6,479,623	860,694
Totals	35,206,920	3,641,628	23,833,159	2,646,664
Canned fruits:				
Mixed fruits or fruits for salads	" 45,780,883	6,066,665	39,717,657	5,508,614
Apricots	" 5,097,875	663,551	5,647,090	771,513
Peaches	" 29,529,212	3,128,974	28,303,712	3,174,484
Pears	" 5,261,535	796,542	5,612,830	883,755
Pineapple	" 45,232,909	5,541,502	44,840,523	6,084,521
All other fruits	" 13,892,402	1,848,665	11,188,348	1,892,832
Totals	144,794,816	18,045,899	135,810,160	18,115,719
Other products:				
Jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	" 5,488,173	1,207,050	5,165,326	1,244,972
Fruit juice, concentrated, frozen	gal. 3,574,832	13,652,887	3,872,528	12,720,839
Fruit juice, concentrated, fresh	" 528,540	2,058,808	490,734	2,006,317
Lemon juice	" 165,329	383,348	145,457	340,474
Orange juice	" 5,128,601	5,697,028	5,000,454	4,898,451
Blended fruit juice	" 1,839,916	1,633,917	1,670,925	1,277,925
Grapefruit juice	" 2,742,029	1,892,065	2,677,981	1,746,970
Pineapple juice	" 1,429,559	922,024	2,043,333	1,275,995
Other fruit juices	" 512,937	617,294	273,257	326,595
Tomato juice	lb. 12,307,971	890,929	7,099,496	468,375
Other tomato products	" 20,907,999	3,567,948	23,329,705	3,517,437
Vegetable juices	" 247,235	33,543	317,915	36,014
Totals	-	32,556,841	-	29,860,364

TABLE 12. Exports of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Juices, etc., Calendar Years 1961 and 1962

(Taken from "Trade of Canada" and includes weight of containers)

	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Canned vegetables:				
Corn	lb. 3,978,791	624,747	8,394,634	1,154,472
Peas	" 1,518,874	222,635	3,426,717	493,903
Beans (baked)	" 418,292	55,989	334,656	53,374
Tomatoes	" 196,812	29,865	284,449	39,020
Vegetables, canned or preserved, n.o.p.	" 3,365,430	516,961	11,580,266	1,302,979
Totals	9,478,199	1,450,197	24,020,722	3,043,748
Canned fruits:				
Pears	" 1,975,054	300,488	7,304,154	975,439
Apples	" 3,672,991	392,779	9,839,564	1,121,969
Peaches	" 499,604	80,266	1,695,228	246,038
Fruits, canned or preserved, n.o.p.	" 1,566,028	378,324	6,287,008	1,380,411
Totals	7,713,677	1,151,857	25,125,954	3,723,857
Other products:				
Tomato paste, pulp and purée	" -	-	-	-
Tomato juice	" 10,114,549	848,910	11,612,492	988,753
Tomato soup	" 527,093	72,496	537,774	80,734
Soups, n.o.p.	" 4,936,545	919,039	4,955,356	958,407
Jams, jellies, and preserves	" 1,838,188	413,164	1,846,002	414,877
Apple juice	gal. 243,820	304,292	165,487	168,369
Infants foods	lb. 950,377	341,380	513,774	222,586
Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli, canned	" 379,305	60,520	481,288	81,332
Totals	-	2,959,801	-	2,915,058

Meat Canning

The total value of canned meats shipped from packing plants in Canada during 1962 was \$44,204,429, an increase of 8.5 p.c. over the preceding year. This resulted from a Government price support program, similar to the 1952 system, under which it took all offered hogs at a base price. Unlike 1952, however, the latter program was necessitated not by foot and mouth disease but by natural economic forces.

This system was replaced on January 11, 1960 by a deficiency-payments program and the Government commenced the task of marketing the 140,000,000 pounds of pork, fresh and frozen; canned luncheon meats and canned hams which it then held. Better cuts were canned; others rendered into lard. The canned pork products went on the market at retail under regular commercial trade names and were also offered in carload lots as Government canned luncheon meat.

Concentrated Milk Products

The concentrated milk products industry in Canada dates from 1883 when the first factory was established in Truro, Nova Scotia, by the Reindeer Condensed Milk Company. As the demand for prepared milk grew, other plants were established and other kinds of products added to the output.

The value of concentrated milk products in Canadian factories as first reported in the decennial census of 1891 was \$83,000. In 1901 the value had increased to \$269,520 in 1906 to \$855,409 and 1910 to \$1,814,871. The value of production for the years 1918-61 is given in the following table.

TABLE 13. Production of Concentrated Milk Products, 1918-62

Year	Value of products	Year	Value of products
	dollars		dollars
1918	11,218,055	1940	14,478,543
1919	13,930,513	1941	19,470,999
1920	17,160,111	1944	27,829,398
1921	11,526,422	1945	29,895,009
1922	6,839,232	1946	32,968,991
1923	10,040,318	1947	40,198,691
1924	9,710,017	1948	54,216,408
1925	9,844,613	1949	44,250,824
1926	9,601,138	1950	47,076,784
1927	10,186,312	1951	61,330,207
1928	10,176,208	1952 ¹	61,755,498
1929	10,498,544	1953	53,865,900
1930	10,040,176	1954	54,321,999
1931	7,067,807	1955	57,208,213
1932	5,952,947	1956	61,233,515
1933	5,536,888		
1934	5,991,759	1957	72,316,348
1935	6,849,989	1958	84,476,395
1936	7,434,896	1959	78,411,237
1937	10,078,192	1960	84,909,177
1938	11,844,817	1961	83,043,077
1939	11,575,971	1962	94,726,303

¹ Beginning in 1952 the basis of collection is "value of factory shipments" instead of "Gross value of products".

TABLE 14. Imports and Exports of Concentrated Milk Products, Calendar Years 1922-62

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	dollars	dollars		dollars	dollars
1922	113,008	3,135,866	1943	133,780 ¹	5,433,172
1923	133,845	5,105,293	1944	383,349 ¹	5,423,636 ²
1924	94,035	5,323,658	1945	97,864 ¹	12,218,123 ²
1925	53,298	5,110,272	1946	502,242 ¹	9,910,583 ²
1926	75,984	4,538,939	1947	977,522 ¹	12,009,484 ²
1927	90,921	4,256,344	1948	175,189 ¹	16,622,196 ²
1928	72,497	3,497,601	1949	98,961 ¹	11,988,078 ²
1929	101,206	3,650,117	1950	117,445 ¹	9,550,595 ²
1930	64,014	2,966,536	1951	885,005 ¹	9,700,894 ²
1931	77,362	2,099,519	1952	148,858 ¹	13,667,946 ²
1932	30,339	2,099,119	1953	132,931 ¹	11,137,468 ²
1933	22,994	2,097,153	1954	83,864 ¹	8,536,135 ²
1934	25,123	2,209,750	1955	162,192 ¹	8,679,620 ²
1935	22,318	2,247,075	1956	352,406 ¹	9,743,581 ²
1936	35,876	1,886,468	1957	1,346,532	7,891,307
1937	115,683	3,174,594	1958	314,164	11,413,602
1938	61,188	3,456,398	1959	319,495	17,939,853
1939	73,601	3,295,009	1960	313,226	17,866,684
1940	180,499	4,298,778	1961	352,086	16,193,533
1941	142,154	7,218,907	1962	835,515	12,657,258

¹ Includes "dried whey".

² Exclusive of "milk preparations, n.e.c.".

Consumption of Canned Foods in Canada, 1947-62

The following table gives the per capita consumption in Canada of various canned foods. The method of arriving at consumption figures is shown in detail for 1961 and 1962. All fig-

ures given are for calendar year, except production of apple products.

TABLE 15. Per Capita Consumption of Canned Foods, 1947-60

	1947	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Population - 000's omitted: (Decennial census, June 1, 1951)	12,551	13,447	13,712	14,009	14,459	14,845	15,287	15,698	16,081	16,589	17,048	17,422	18,238
	pounds												
Canned fruits:¹													
Apple products, except juice ²	3.5	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Apricots	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Peaches	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.1
Pears	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
Raspberries	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Strawberries	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
All other fruits	2.5	3.8	4.7	5.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.9	6.8	7.0	4.2	3.3
Totals	11.9	11.3	13.7	13.2	14.3	16.0	15.7	14.9	16.2	15.0	15.9	16.6	11.9
Canned vegetables:¹													
Asparagus	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Beans, baked, including lima	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.1
Beans, green or wax	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
Corn, including corn-on-cob	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9
Peas	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.0	6.0	5.9
Tomatoes ³	6.2	5.0	7.2	7.3	6.1	6.4	6.7	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6
All other vegetables	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.1
Totals³	30.9	29.0	31.7	32.5	30.8	31.7	31.9	30.8	32.8	32.2	30.0	29.8	29.3
Concentrated milk products:													
Whole milk, condensed or evaporated	15.4	21.3	18.3	18.6	19.1	19.5	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.0	18.6	18.1	18.3
Whole milk, powder	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Skim milk, powder	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	6.4	7.0	6.9
Other concentrated milk products	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6
Totals	19.8	26.0	24.0	24.4	24.5	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.8	28.6	29.0	29.1	29.1
Other canned foods:													
Apple juice	1.7	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.5
Tomato juice	7.3	8.7	8.2	8.4	7.5	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.8	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.1
Jams, jellies and marmalades	8.8	6.9	7.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.8	6.6	6.4
Infant foods ⁴	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.0
Soups	10.0	9.5	12.4	13.8	13.1	12.1	14.1	14.5	11.7	13.4	14.2	15.2	13.3
Meats	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.9	6.2	4.0	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	11.7	3.3
Fish and shell fish	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.7

¹ Up to and including 1953 the import and export figures used in calculating per capita consumption were taken directly from Trade of Canada and include weight of containers as published.

² Beginning in 1954 this includes only solid pack apples, crabapples, sauce and pie filling.

³ Includes Domestic Canners.

⁴ Prior to 1954, meats are not included.

TABLE 16. Consumption of Canned Foods, 1961 and 1962

	Opening inventory	+ Production ¹	+ Imports ²	- Exports ¹	- Closing inventory	Total consumption	Per capita consumption ³
	thousand pounds						pounds
Canned fruits:							
Apples (includes sauce and pie filling) 1961	28,868	47,489	-	3,873	30,655	42,029	2.3
1962	30,655	43,471	-	9,840	32,236	32,050	1.9
Apricots	1961	5,568	5,097	-	4,771	10,963	0.6
1962	4,771	6,559	4,743	-	5,706	10,367	0.6
Cherries	1961	4,555	14,167	-	8,294	10,428	0.6
1962	8,294	8,879	..	..	6,376	10,797	0.6
Fruit cocktail and fruits for salad	1961	11,786	45,781	-	16,954	51,916	2.9
1962	16,954	7,651	33,362	..	15,569	42,398	2.3
Peaches	1961	45,306	60,469	500	55,719	79,085	4.3
1962	55,819	40,345	24,195	1,695	45,563	73,101	4.0
Pears	1961	37,442	30,804	5,262	1,975	35,357	2.0
1962	35,357	35,649	4,715	7,304	29,757	38,660	2.0
Plums	1961	4,995	-	-	8,606	8,325	0.5
1962	8,606	8,268	..	..	8,273	8,601	0.5
Raspberries	1961	2,050	4,386	-	2,410	4,026	0.2
1962	2,410	2,311	-	-	1,240	3,481	0.2
Strawberries	1961	1,741	3,257	-	2,062	2,936	0.3
1962	2,062	2,458	-	-	1,669	2,851	0.2
All other fruits	1961	13,798	9,155	59,126	1,566	14,882	3.4
1962	14,882	39,029	47,065	6,287	14,848	79,841	4.0
Totals, including pie fillings	1961	156,109	194,680	144,795	7,714	179,710	16.8
1962	179,810	194,620	114,080	25,126	161,237	302,147	16.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16. Consumption of Canned foods, 1961 and 1962 - Concluded

		Opening Inventory	+ Production ¹	+ Imports ²	- Exports ²	- Closing Inventory	Total consumption	Per capita consumption ³
		thousand pounds						pounds
Canned vegetables:								
Asparagus	1961	2,768	5,884	1,837	...	3,507	7,721	0.4
	1962	3,507	5,583	726	-	2,900	6,916	0.4
Beans, baked, including lima	1961	31,337	119,225	4,178	418	33,602	120,720	6.6
	1962	33,602	108,831	3,289	335	33,212	112,175	6.1
Beans, green or wax	1961	39,873	58,608	645	...	39,348	59,778	3.3
	1962	41,348	71,886	504	-	46,904	66,834	3.5
Corn, including corn-on-cob	1961	78,214	107,568	1,117	3,979	97,260	85,660	4.7
	1962	93,088	110,447	846	8,395	104,101	91,885	5.3
Peas	1961	67,759	106,064	623	1,519	69,921	103,006	5.6
	1962	69,921	134,372	582	3,427	87,241	114,207	6.4
Tomatoes	1961	86,890	89,670	18,947	197	71,045	124,265	6.8
	1962	71,045	105,356	8,370	284	76,694	107,793	5.8
All other vegetables	1961	61,119	60,726	6,602	3,365	62,092	62,990	3.4
	1962	62,092	67,972	5,704	11,580	57,084	67,104	3.6
Totals	1961	367,960	550,176	35,207	9,478	376,801	567,064	31.1
	1962	374,603	604,447	20,021	24,021	408,136	566,914	30.5
Concentrated milk products:								
Whole milk, evaporated	1961	45,453	324,049	-	4,659	62,158	302,685	16.6
	1962	62,158	292,606	-	6,058	41,164	307,542	16.6
Whole milk, condensed	1961	887	14,814	-	-	966	14,735	0.8
	1962	966	16,313	-	1	1,196	16,082	0.9
Whole milk, powder	1961	5,822	25,622	189	25,790	2,565	3,278	0.2
	1962	2,565	23,310	257	20,203	3,109	2,820	0.2
Skim milk, powder	1961	23,204	213,029	9	53,090	29,875	153,277	8.4
	1962	29,875	192,292	12	35,689	53,513	132,977	7.2
Other concentrated milk products	1961	8,975	85,535	461	7,855	10,603	76,513	4.2
	1962	10,603	98,515	400	13,850	8,301	87,367	4.5
Totals	1961	84,341	663,049	659	91,394	106,167	550,488	30.2
	1962	106,167	623,036	669	75,801	107,283	546,788	29.4
Other canned foods:								
Apple juice	1961	49,590	88,591	...	2,438	63,221	72,522	4.0
	1962	63,221	113,019	-	165	78,130	97,945	5.1
Tomato juice	1961	152,239	197,751	12,308	10,115	166,030	186,153	10.2
	1962	166,030	224,926	5,963	11,812	173,722	211,585	11.3
Tomato pulp, paste and purée	1961	8,414	6,386	20,588	-	15,594	19,794	1.1
	1962	15,594	3,110	19,597	-	10,752	27,549	1.5
Tomato ketchup	1961	37,390	48,004	...	...	24,631	...	...
	1962	24,631	52,567	1,327	..	26,435	..	..
Jams, jellies, and marmalades	1961	18,306	116,833	4,610	1,838	21,181	116,750	6.4
	1962	21,161	115,380	4,339	1,846	16,559	122,475	6.6
Infant foods	1961	37,259	70,015	...	950	32,085	74,239	4.1
	1962	32,085	...	-	514	33,198	...	..
Soups	1961	100,463	266,343	-	527	95,703	270,576	14.8
	1962	95,703	260,161	-	538	97,153	258,173	13.9
Meats	1961	14,172	87,764	10,938	9,623	15,879	87,372	4.2
	1962	15,879	92,943	11,110	13,849	17,256	88,827	4.7
Fish and shellfish ⁶	1961	°	92,859	12,060	35,083	°	54,386	3.0
	1962	°	118,496	9,085	36,740	°	..	..

¹ Production figures (except milk products) are taken from Pack or Quarterly Processed Foods reports.² 16% was deducted from Trade of Canada figures for canned fruit and vegetable preparations to allow for weight of containers.³ Population for 1961 was 18,238,000 and for 1962 was 18,570,000.⁴ Data not available.⁵ Confidential.⁶ Opening and closing inventories not available; change in stocks estimated.

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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