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THE CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRY 1958



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PUBLICATIONS

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 compilations are completed. Reports for industries classified to the **Textile Mills** 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, or from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

A - Annual

Q - Quarterly

M - Monthly

Catalogue number	Title	Price
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

publications which present the results of the 1958 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this series refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and for major industry groups. An annual Census of Manufactures has been carried 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, supplies, fuel and electricity, gross value of shipments, inventories and value added by manufacturing. Details of materials used and products shipped are also given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistics, with special reference to 1958, are as follows:

Period Covered

Firms are asked to submit figures for the calendar year, if at all possible, and most reports are on this basis. Financial year reports for periods differing from the calendar year are accepted in instances where the firms find it impossible to supply calendar year data from accounting records. However the data on employees, salaries and wages are requested on a calendar year basis in all cases.

Establishment

Data for the annual census is collected on an establishment basis. A firm with more than one plant is required to file a report for each plant. In most cases an establishment is a complete factory. Sometimes, however, a plant is divided into two or more establishments when it carries out operations classifiable to different industries and when separate accounting records are available. Usually the statistics for an establishment relate only to the manufacturing activities. Other activities such as construction at the plant by its own employees. wholesale or retail activities carried on at the plant location, etc., are not included. Plants engaged solely in repair work (except in the case of furniture, shipbuilding, boat building, aircraft and railway rolling stock industries) are not included but plants occupied in assembling parts into complete units are included.

Employees

Administrative and office employees include all executives and supervisory officials such as presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurers, etc., together with managers, professional and technical employees, superintendents and factory supervisors above the working foremen level and clerical employees. Working owners and partners are also included in this category.

Preduction and rained workers include all other factory workmen whether paid on a monthly, weekly, hourly or piece-work basis. Working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, 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 earnings of the employees described above, including salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, the value of room and board where provided, deductions for income tax and social services such as sickness and unemployment insurance, pensions, etc., as well as any other, allowances forming part of the employees' wages. Payments for overtime are included.

Salaries refer to amounts paid to administrative and office employees. Withdrawals by working owners or partners for normal living expenses for self and family are included but not their withdrawals for income tax. Wages refer to the amounts paid to production and related workers as defined above. Data on earnings refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

Cost of Fuel and Electricity

Figures for fuel refer to amounts actually used, (including fuel used in cars and trucks), not to purchases unless the quantities are the same. Values refer to the laid-down cost at the works, including freight, duty, etc.

Materials and Supplies Used

Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the works, of materials and supplies actually used during the year whether purchased from others or received as transfers from other plants of the reporting company. Amounts paid to other manufacturers for work done on materials owned by the reporting company are included. Returnable containers or any other items charged to capital account are not included. Fuels are not included. Goods bought from others or received as transfers from other plants 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 f.o.b. plant or plant warehouse basis, and do not include sales tax or excise duties. Values of containers not returnable are included. Amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by others are included.

In a few industries such as shipbuilding, aircraft, etc., where work on principal products extend over a relatively long period, the value of production is recorded rather than the value of shipments. For those industries production is computed from the value of deliveries of complete units during the year plus the value of work done during the year on unfinished units less the value of work done in previous years on finished units delivered in the year under review.

Inventories

Values represent the book values of manufacturing inventories owned and held at the reporting plant. Figures include inventories held in warehouses or selling outlets which have been included with plant operations for purposes of reporting shipments.

Value Added by Manufacturing

Figures are computed from value of shipments plus or minus changes in inventories of finished goods and goods in process less cost of materials, fuel and electricity. This figure is sometimes referred to as net production.

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 classified or allotted to specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

Short Forms

Prior to 1949 all manufacturing firms, regardless of size, were required to complete a standard form annually covering all census details, but for later years an effort was made to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms which usually do not maintain regular records in the required detail. A modified or short form was introduced in 1949 asking for the total value of shipments only, or in industries with a large number of small firms, for total value of shipments and quantities and values of a few principal products. Using the ratio of value of shipments in the current year to value of shipments in the base year, 1948, estimates of other census data were made for each plant for inclusion in the regular compilations. In general, the cut-off point for short forms was set at \$50,000 gross value of shipments annually, but there were lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the small firms accounted for a larger share of total shipments. About 40 per cent of the total number of establishments reported on the modified or short form. They accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total value. In 1958, to establish a new base year, the small firms were again asked to report data on employees, salaries and wages, and other principal statistics together with some detail on material and products.

¹ To arrive at the National Accounts concept of ''gross domestic product at factor cost'', it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of office supplies used, advertising, insurance and other goods and services obtained from other businesses. Data on these inputs are not collected on the annual Census of Manufactures. Value added figures for ''The primary industries and construction'' are published in D.B.S. publication 61—202, Survey of Production.

THE CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRY

1958

In 1958 as in 1957, the value of factory shipments again decreased from the previous year. The total value of goods shipped was \$15,969,624—\$868,140 or 5.2 per cent below the preceding year's \$16,837,764. Among individual products, only baler twine and jute twine showed increased shipments.

Shipments of binder twine were down to 17,809,588 pounds valued at \$2,388,978 from 19,955,535 pounds worth \$2,793,997. Baler twine showed an increase from 41,452,095 pounds worth \$5,701,709 in 1957 to 42,685,184 pounds worth \$5,754,544 in 1958, a continuation at a lower rate of the increase from 1956 to 1957. Rope was shipped to the extent of 9,821,561 pounds with a selling value of \$3,972,895 as against 11,644,581 pounds valued at \$4,384,403 in 1957. Twine shipments also decreased, being 7,062,731 pounds worth \$2,196,791 as opposed to the 7,629,041 pounds worth \$2,285,045 in the previous year. For the first time, it was possible to identify the shipments of nylon and other synthetic fibre tope: these amounted to \$488,915 in 1958.

The addition of the small \$665 increase in the total of goods in process and the subtraction of the substantial \$264,371 decrease in finished goods inventory, both during the year, places the value of production for 1958 at \$15,705,918. This amount, when compared to the previous year's total of \$17,331,967 represents a decrease of 9.4 per cent. According to an index1 prepared by the Bureau from data obtained by this annual survey, the volume of output for the industry was also down by 9.4 per cent from the previous year. This agreement between the volume and the value percentage decreases reflects the general hardening of prices obtained for this industry's products in the year under review, although there were slight changes therein. According to information compiled by the Prices Division of DBS, the average monthly wholesale price of binder twine increased

very slightly from \$17.84 per cwt. (revised) in 1957 to \$17.92 per cwt. in 1958, whereas that of baler twine decreased from \$7.710 to \$7.338 per 40 lb. bale over the two years. On the other hand, the price of Manila rope per lb. remained relatively constant, being \$0.486 in 1957 and \$0.490 in 1958.

This smaller production was accompanied by a decrease of 114 in the number of employees, 1,067 as against 1,181 a year earlier. Salaries and wages decreased from \$4,009,122 to \$3,727,459. The cost of materials consumed in manufacture also decreased from \$9,388,918 in 1957 to \$8,167,755 in 1958.

The industry was composed of 14 establishments, two less than the year before. They were located provincially as follows: Newfoundland 1, Nova Scotia 1, Quebec 2, Ontario 7, and British Columbia 3. Ontario continued to dominate the industry, accounting for 79 per cent of the factory shipments and for 80 per cent of the employment.

Hard fibres such as Manila hemp, African sisal, Mexican sisal, etc., again constituted the principal materials used by this industry. The quantity consumed in 1958 was valued at \$5,426,788 or 66 per cent of the total cost of materials used. Of all the hard fibres consumed, only those of Haitian and Brazilian origin, and African sisal, showed very little change during the period under review; the consumption of all other such fibres decreased from 1957 to 1958. There was also a slight increase in the use of cotton and other purchased yarns, but this was outweighed by a sharp drop in the use of flax, hemp and jute yarns.

Beginning with 1954, information on the value of year-end inventory holdings at plant and plant warehouses has been collected as part of the Annual Census of Industry. This data was formerly collected by a separate survey. The summarized results for the Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry for the year under review will be found in Table 3.

Full details of factory shipments and of materials consumed are to be found in Tables 4 and 6 of this report.

Based on 1949 equals 100, the Bureau's volume of production index for the cordage, rope and twine industry is as follows: 1950-104.5; 1951-143.8; 1952-136.3; 1953-83.4; 1954-97.0; 1955-116.0; 1956-122.9; 1957-131.3; 1958-119.0.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1924-1958

Year and province	Establish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost at factory of fuel and electricity	Cost at factory of materials and supplies used	Value added by manufacture	Gross value of production ¹
	numi	oer			dollars		
1924 1929 1930 1933 1937 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1950 1951 1952 1953 1955 1955	9 13 13 11 10 10 11 11 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10	1,359 1,368 1,015 1,030 978 1,285 1,346 1,590 1,531 1,741 1,678 1,740 1,607 1,470 1,302 1,370 1,774 1,720 1,188 1,191 1,156	1,486,702 1,518,280 1,182,568 1,027,460 1,132,435 1,055,702 1,533,026 1,668,462 2,243,872 2,279,708 2,637,162 2,477,765 2,669,236 2,837,339 2,999,745 2,805,837 3,030,188 4,576,300 4,930,896 3,570,086 3,701,430 3,735,936 3,735,936	123, 415 122, 249 108, 798 103, 453 106, 246 101, 436 129, 940 141, 875 158, 069 153, 053 159, 897 164, 878 170, 710 176, 154 167, 114 186, 041 198, 775 216, 893 189, 836 205, 596 203, 673 204, 560 176, 773	5,096,892 7,798,893 6,059,887 2,461,395 3,907,340 2,710,778 4,903,793 5,684,207 8,350,266 8,197,636 10,594,964 8,814,693 8,058,127 11,053,378 11,575,748 10,732,750 10,989,236 19,736,188 21,655,091 7,336,124 7,901,107 8,089,835 9,024,435	3,656,479 3,877.023 2,382,664 2,175,764 2,565,381 2,153,869 4,159,212 5,069,912 5,249,890 4,300,242 5,422,835 5,440,375 5,641,0375 5,641,0375 6,253,058 5,999,147 6,271,56,163 6,996,413² 10,324,294² 6,626,696 7,269,748	8, 876, 786 11, 798, 165 8, 551, 349 4, 740, 612 6, 578, 967 4, 966, 074 9, 192, 945 10, 895, 994 13, 758, 225 12, 650, 931 16, 177, 696 14, 419, 946 13, 869, 880 17, 995, 920 16, 917, 938 17, 459, 571 29, 709, 244 28, 841, 340 17, 866, 014 15, 045, 023 17, 155, 868
1957	13	1,130	3,012,114	110,119	3,021,133	1,334,003	11,100,000
Canada	16	1, 181	4,009,122	188, 283	9, 388, 918	7, 754, 766	16, 837, 764
Quebec	3 7 6	15 923 243	40,304 3,096,607 872,211	2,239 130,958 55,086	103,542 7,403,376 1,882,000	99, 206 5, 675, 700 1, 979, 860	198, 367 12, 801, 625 3, 837, 772
1958			0 808 450	004 007		W 000 400	4 H 600 CO.
Canada	14	1,067	3, 727, 459	201, 695	8, 167, 755	7, 336, 468	15, 969, 624
OntarioOther provinces	7 7	858 209	2,970,050 757,409	155, 105 46, 590	6,611,008 1,556,747	5,819,908 1,516,560	12,571,273 3,398,351

Beginning with 1952 the value of factory shipments has been collected instead of the gross value of production.
 Because of insufficient inventory data in 1952 and 1953, these figures have been calculated from value of factory shipments and are, therefore, only approximations to true "value added by manufacture".
 Includes one establishment in Newfoundland, one in Nova Scotia and four in British Columbia.
 Includes one establishment in Newfoundland, one in Nova Scotia, two in Quebec, and three in British Columbia.

TABLE 2. Comparison of Principal Statistics, 1957 and 1958

Item	1957	1958	+Increase -Decrease	
Establishments reporting	16	14	- 2	
Supervisory and office employees: Total Male Female	205 135 70	203 136 67	- 2 + 1 - 3	
Total salaries\$	1,092,593	1,032,670	- 59, 923	
Production workers: Monthly average	976 703 273	864 624 240	- 113 - 79 - 33	
Total wages\$	2, 916, 529	2, 694, 789	- 221, 740	
Cost of fuel and electricity\$	188, 283	201,695	+ 13,411	
Cost of materials used\$	9, 388, 918	8, 167, 755	-1.221.18	
Cost of factory shipments\$	16, 837, 764	15, 969, 624	- 868, 140	

Note: Profits or losses cannot be estimated from the figures published in this report as no data are collected for overhead expenses, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.

TABLE 3. Inventories, 1958

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
		do	llars	
Opening: ²				
Ontario	1,686,406	208,380	2, 185, 831	4,080,617
Other provinces	590,882	139,884	704,111	1,434,877
Canada	2, 277, 288	348, 264	2, 889, 942	5, 515, 494
Closing:				
Ontario	1,493,673	270, 913	2, 138, 046	3,902,632
Other provinces	397, 282	78,016	487, 525	962,823
Canada	1,890,955	348, 929	2,625,571	4, 865, 455

Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plant and plant warehouses.
 The opening inventory for 1958 differs from the closing inventory published for 1957 because of the inclusion of new firms and the removal of figures for firms which did not operate during 1958.

TABLE 4. Factory Shipments, 1957 and 1958

	19	57	19	58
Principal products	Quantity	Selling value at factory	Quantity	Selling value at factory
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Binder twine	19, 955, 535	2, 793, 9971	17, 809, 588	2, 388, 978
Baler twine - All sisal	41.452.095	5, 701, 709	42.685.184	5,754,544
Twines for sale:				
Hemp	152.346	112.656	130, 782	102,000
Jute	2,634,248	755,162	2,690,963	785,250
Sisal	4, 359, 676	1.027,210	4,056,856	941,332
All other	482,771	390,017	184,130	368, 209
Rope:				
Manila	7.076.092	2, 796, 960	5,807,863	2.301.211
Sisal	4.241,970	1,217,968	3,550,597	967.350
Cotton	73,736	86, 034	72.558	69.136
Hemp	111,260	73,610	98, 315	65, 656
Nylon and other synthetic fibres	2	2	209, 179	488,915
All other	141.523	209,831	83.049	80, 627
Yarns:		Market Rolling		
Flax, hemp, jute, etc.	1,713,298	491,317	1,447,706	406, 849
All other products, unable to specify	_	1,181,293	-	1, 249, 567
Total factory shipments	des	16, 837, 764	_	15, 969, 624

¹ Selling value at factory in this case does not represent sales at a definite level as it includes sales to wholesaints at wholesale prices along with sales to dealer organizations at manufacturer's cost of production. As a guide to solling prices of binder twine, reference may be had to the wholesale prices as published by Prices Statistics Branch of the Bureau of Statistics which for the years 1957 and 1958 were \$17.84 and \$17.92 per cwt., respectively. ² Included in "All other rope".

TABLE 5. Consumption of Binder Twine in Canada for the Years, 1955 - 1958

	1955	1956	1957	1958
		hundredwe	ight	
Factory shipments	273,495	219,475	199, 555	178,095
Imports	41,134	51,041	30, 819	29,377
Total	314, 629	270,516	230, 374	207, 472
Exports	94, 152	74, 447	56,472	55,006
Available for consumption ¹	220, 477	196, 069	173, 902	152, 466

¹ Heretofore production instead of factory shipments was used in this table in arriving at available supply. The changeover is calculated to give data more closely approximating "market".

TABLE 6. Materials Used, 1957 and 1958

	195	7	1958	
Principal materials	Quantity	Cost value at factory	Quantity	Cost value at factory
	» 1b.	\$	1b.	\$
Hard fibres:				
Manilla hemp	6,002,403	1,151,754	4,345,789	984,821
Java sisal	3,602,760	315,541	(1)	(1)
Mexican sisal	5, 882, 282	479,662	4,740,924	378, 891
African sisal	22, 799, 349	2,089,606	23, 427, 881	2, 008, 386
Cuban	(1)	(1)	-	-
Haitian Brazilian	23, 247, 970	1,973,044	22,986,232	1,896,255
Other hemp and sisal	7, 312, 694	666, 869	913, 327	158,840
oft fibres:				
Hemp, hemp tow, flax, flax tow and jute	3,886,515	468,962	3,490,034	405, 711
Twines, cotton and other	127, 970	208, 857	162, 997	271, 49
Yarns purchased:				
Flax, hemp and jute	875, 215	244, 090	486, 848	128, 11
Cotton and other	610,115	414, 199	535, 238	436, 34;
Dils	_	268, 569		240,604
/ax	_	8,728		5,390
egras	-	10, 644	-	9,643
All other materials and supplies	- 1	453,417		605, 120
Packing and shipping materials	_	351, 271	_	354,40
Operating, maintenance and repair supplies	-	283,705	-	284, 130
Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by reporting plants	-	(2)		(2)
Total cost of materials used		9, 388, 918		8, 167, 75

<sup>Included in "Other hemp and sisal".
Included in "All other materials and supplies".</sup>

TABLE 7. Imports of Materials Used and Products Made by the Cordage Rope and Twine Industry, 1957 and 1958

	195	57	195	58
Articles imported	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Fibrilla, flax fibre and flax tow cwt.	1,038	30, 967	14	411
lemp, dressed or undressed	1,899	40,944	331	9, 317
Manila fibre	63.731	1,299,660	41,751	854.069
legetable fibres, n.o.p	8,920	88, 192	10,145	94,639
isal, istle and tampico fibre	756, 124	5,929,070	621,305	4,680,215
ute and jute butts	12,606	105.514	27, 511	239, 362
Okum of flax, hemp and jute	24,729	407.632	20,995	340,917
Coir and coir yarn	5,984	74,935	3,517	34,351
Carns, vegetable fibres, singles, n.o.p	137, 119	56, 134	106, 973	45,726
farns, cords and twines, vegetable fibres, plied, n.o.p "	1,446,525	337, 323	1, 260, 387	305,035
arns, cords and twines, jute, plied, n.o.p.	191,934	49, 187	199, 102	50,025
(arns, jute, singles, n.o.p.	601,027	107,679	363,334	63,056
Cords and twine, cotton, n.o.p.	410, 120	347, 255	398, 287	330,516
Thread, twines, marlines, fishing lines of vegetable fibre				
for commercial fishing purposes or for the construction				
or repair of fishing nets	888,607	774.406	1.031,053	894, 402
Cordage, manila, sisal and New Zealand fibre, exceeding				
one inch in circumference	1.979,785	475,044	2, 257, 953	465, 743
Cordage exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly of				
vegetable fibre, n.o.p.	535, 154	173, 405	569,973	154, 386
tope and cordage not exceeding one and one half inches				
in circumference, to be used for commercial fishing pur-				
poses, or for the construction and repair of fishing nets	2, 482, 931	623,970	2,217,656	576, 854
Baler twine	112, 112	1,539,414	117, 939	1,507,192
Binder twine	30,819	419,246	29,377	375, 103
rish nets and nettings	1,299,906	1,828,482	1,499,923	2, 219, 249
ute manufactures, n.o.p.	51,915	33, 154	52, 446	33,848
regetable fibre manufactures, n.o.p	3,638,700	3,725,729	3, 570, 190	3,645,448

TABLE 8. Exports of Cordage, Rope and Twine, etc., 1957 and 1958

	195	1958			
Articles exported	Quantity		Quantity	Value	
	cwt.	\$	cwt.	\$	
Fibre and tow of flax or hemp Binder twine Rope Cordage and twine, n.o.p. Nets, twines, lines and rope for commercial fishing	3,085 56,472 5,449 176,471	71,690 858,533 221,515 2,857,050 1,018,530	1, 957 55, 006 493 207, 031	32,302 746,512 20,054 3,163,098 1,328,267	

TABLE 9. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1957 and 1958

		Ave	rage num	ber	Earnings			
	Supervisory and office employees		office Produ		Total	Supervisory and office	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female		employees	WOLECIS	
1957			number				dollars	
Quebec	5 90 40	2 53 15	5 560 138	220 50	15 923 243	18,104 746,774 327,715	22,200 2,349,833 544,496	40,304 3,096,607 872,211
Canada	135	70	703	273	1, 181	1,092,593	2, 916, 529	4,009,122
Charlo	90 46	52 15	529 95	187 53	858 209	720,840 311,830	2.249,210 445,579	2,970,050 757,409
Canada	136	67	624	240	1,067	1, 032, 670	2,694,789	3, 727, 459

Includes one establishment in Newfoundland, one in Nova Scotia, and four in British Columbia.
 Includes one establishment in Newfoundland, one in Nova Scotia, two in Quebec, and three in British Columbia.

TABLE 10. Monthly Employment of Production Workers, 1956-1958

		1956		1957			1958		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
					number				
January	684	267	951	719	285	1,004	673	240	913
February	684	254	938	714	283	997	666	245	911
March	716	261	977	694	288	982	655	230	885
April	711	270	981	694	285	979	659	234	893
May	707	268	975	698	285	983	661	244	905
June	702	250	952	746	280	1,026	612	245	857
July	674	247	921	720	271	991	597	222	819
August	699	259	958	694	271	965	552	208	760
September	645	255	900	696	273	969	543	210	753
October	690	248	938	689	256	945	617	202	819
November	700	253	953	672	249	921	641	225	866
December	706	274	980	667	234	901	634	228	862
Monthly average	695	258	953	703	273	976	624	240	864

TABLE 11. Estimated Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures 1946-1958

	Capi	tal expenditu	ires	Repair and maintenance expenditures			Capital, repair and maintenance expenditures		
Year	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Total
				thou	sands of dol	lars		-	
1946			340			469			809
1947			125	111	424	535	173	549	721
1948			361		8 9	519	108	772	880
1949			226	127	372	499	133	592	725
1950			222	152	293	445	173	494	667
1951	215	363	578	174	464	638	389	827	1, 216
1952		0 0	551	154	461	615	232	934	1, 166
1953			625			437	137	925	1,062
1954	1		415			505	122	798	920
1955			321			453	161	613	774
1956			430			458	140	748	888
1957			236			392	156	472	628
1958¹			515			386	102	799	901

¹ Figures for 1958 are preliminary. .. Figures not available.

TABLE 12. Mechanical Equipment, 1957 and 1958

	1957	1958
	number	
Spindles which consumed fibre during the year	3,230	3.172
Spindles which consumed no fibre during the year	471	491
Twisting and doubling spindles	850	891
00ms ,	4	4
Braiding machines	474	450
Rope machines	1 64	169
Winding machines	367	369
Vetting	27	25

TABLE 12A. Power Installation, 1953 and 1958

	1953	1958
Classes of power	Horse-power capacity	Horse-power capacity
eam engines and steam turbines	186	-
asoline, gas and oil engines, other than Diesel engines	10,039	6,6771
Total Power used in Manufacturing	10, 225	6,677

^{1.} Electric motors (one-quarter horse-power and over.)

TABLE 13. Consumption of Fuel, Electricity and Steam, 1957 and 1958

Kinds of fuel		1957		1958	
		Quantity	Cost value at factory	Quantity	Cost value at factory
			\$		\$
Bituminous coal Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) I Fuel oil Other fuel	ton mp. gal.	1,982 11,966 267,566	24,710 4,457 33,100 572	2,107 7,562 237,386	26, 140 3, 173 27, 935 529
Total cost of fuel	-		62, 839		57, 777
Electricity purchased (including service charges) Steam purchased	kwh. pound	10,953,657	125,444 (1)	10,304,410 36,875,250	116, 335 27, 583
Total cost of fuel, electricity and steam	_	_	188, 283	_	201, 695

¹ Not specified in 1957.

List of Cordage, Rope and Twine Manufacturers Operating in Canada in 1958

Name of firm	Location	Products made		
Newfoundland:1				
Colonial Cordage Company Ltd	St. John's	Rope, twine, yarn, lines		
Nova Scotla:1				
Plymouth Cordage Co. of Canada, Ltd. (H.O. Welland, Ontario)	Wyse Road, Dartmouth	Rope		
Quebec: ²				
Dominion Wire Rope Ltd. (Synthetic Cordage Div.) Kenyon William, & Sons (Canada) Ltd.	175 St. Joseph St., Lachine	Rope Rope, tape		
Ontario ⁷				
Algonquin Line & Thread Co. Ltd Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd., The	6 Bartlett Avenue, Toronto	Fishing lines etc. Baler twine, binder twine, rope, twine		
Brooks Limited, John S. Derrett Cordage Co. Doon Twines Ltd.	722 Broad St., E., Dunville	Fish netting Twines, lines Baler twine, binder twine, rope, twine, yarn		
International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd Plymouth Cordage Co. of Canada Ltd	208 Hillyard Street, Hamilton 229 Plymouth Road, Welland	Baler twine, binder twine Baler twine, binder twine, rope, twine		
British Columbia:				
Canada Ropes Ltd. Canada Western Cordage Co., Ltd. (H.O. 20 Water St., Vancouver) First Vancouver Net Factory Ltd.	377 No. 3 Road, Lulu Island Braid St., New Westminster	Rope, twines, lines Rope, twine Fish nets, twines		

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