

CATALOGUE No. *γ*

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ANNUAL



CORDAGE AND TWINE INDUSTRY

(Formerly The Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry)

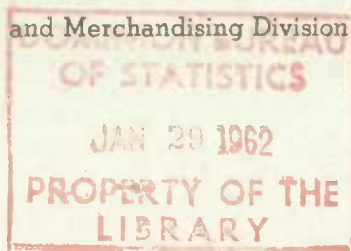
1960

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- ^p preliminary figures.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 140 publications which present the results of the 1960 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this series refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and for major industry groups. Adoption of the revised Standard Industrial Classification for 1960 compilations has necessitated changes in titles of many reports in this annual series. The content of many industries has also been affected (see following note on Industrial Classification).

Industry statistics given in these reports refer to number of establishments, employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials, supplies, fuel and electricity, gross value of shipments, inventories and value added by manufacturing. Details of materials used and products shipped are also given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistics, with special reference to 1960 are as follows:

Period Covered

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

Establishment

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

Employees

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

Production and related workers include all other factory workmen whether paid on a monthly, weekly, hourly or piece-work basis. Working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, ware-

housing and delivery staffs. Employees on new construction work, in retail or wholesale operations, on outside piece work etc. are not included.

Production workers are reported by months, an average for the year being obtained by summing the monthly figures and dividing by twelve. This procedure is followed even though the plant did not operate in all months. Figures on employment refer to calendar years whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages refer to gross earnings of the employees described above, including salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, the value of room and board where provided, deductions for income tax and social services such as sickness and unemployment insurance, pensions, etc., as well as any other allowances forming part of the employees' wages. Payments for overtime are included.

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

Cost of Fuel and Electricity

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

Materials and Supplies Used

Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the works, of materials and supplies actually used during the year whether purchased from others or received as transfers from other plants of the reporting company. Amounts paid to other manufacturers for work done on materials owned by the reporting company are included. Returnable containers or any other items charged to capital account are not included. Fuels are not included. Goods bought from others or received as transfers from other plants or reporting companies for resale without further processing are not included. Maintenance and repair supplies not chargeable to capital account are included.

Factory Shipments

Factory shipments refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting plant or by other manufacturers on the basis of a charge to the reporting plant for work done. All products and by-products shipped from the establishment are included whether for domestic use, export, or for government departments. Transfer shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses or to other manufacturing units of the reporting firm are included. Goods bought or received as transfers

and resold without further processing are not included. Values are computed on f.o.b. plant or plant warehouse basis, and do not include sales tax or excise duties. Values of containers not returnable are included. Amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by others are included.

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

Inventories

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

Value added by Manufacturing

Figures are computed from value of shipments plus or minus changes in inventories of finished goods and goods in process less cost of materials, fuel and electricity. This figure is sometimes referred to as net production.¹

Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which has been introduced with the 1960 Census of Manufactures provides for a breakdown of the universe into 140 industries arranged in 20 major groups compared with 135 industries in 17 major groups in the old classification which was used in the compilations for the years 1949 to 1959 inclusive. It incorporates changes considered desirable on the basis of experience in using the earlier classification as well as those which take account of changes in the structure of Canadian industries associated with the rapid developments of the past decade. Full details are contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Catalogue No. 12-501, which is available from either the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Reporting establishments are classified or allotted to specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

Many industries remain unchanged in the new classification but in many instances there have been substantial changes in content because of the shifting of establishments from one industry to another or in re-grouping of establishments. Where

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*.

changes have occurred the principal statistics for 1957, 1958 and 1959 have been re-compiled to provide data on a basis comparable with those for 1960.

Short Forms

Between 1949 and 1957, in an effort to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a short form was used asking for the total value of shipments only or, in a few cases where losses of detail were significant, for quantities and values of principal products. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. In general the cut-off point for these short forms was set at \$50,000 value of shipments. About 40% of the total number of establishments reported on the short form and accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total value of shipments.

In 1958, in order to establish a new base year, the small firms were asked to report all items of principal statistics together with some detail on materials and products.

For the 1959 Census, the short form was used again, but further steps were taken to ease the respondents' burden. First, the general limit for short forms was raised to \$100,000 value of shipments. In addition, a new intermediate form was developed. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that most of the general questions were pared down and the detailed lists of materials and products were limited to the more important items. The general limits for firms in this category were set at between \$100,000-\$500,000 value of shipments, but in the case of both the short and intermediate forms there were lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smaller firms accounted for a larger share of total shipments. On the other hand, limits were raised where this could be done without a significant loss of coverage. On most of the short forms for 1959, in addition to total value of shipments, data on principal products were requested. In a few industries, where loss of employment and earnings data were considered too large because of higher cut-offs, a question on total payroll was placed on the short form. This practice was followed again in 1960.

The intermediate and long forms provide complete data for the compilation of all elements of principal industry statistics and the details of materials and products. The one-page short form, although containing data on principal products and total value of shipments, does not request information on other elements of principal statistics such as value of inventories, materials, fuel and electricity and, in most cases, employment and salaries and wages, nor does it contain detailed data on volume and value of materials used. For purposes of compiling aggregates of principal statistics by industry and by geographic location, the missing data for each establishment were estimated for 1959 by using, in general, ratios based on the change in the value of shipments between 1958 and 1959. The proportion of the estimated data was generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

CORDAGE AND TWINE INDUSTRY

1960

Although the Bureau implemented a new Standard Industrial Classification for the 1960 Census of Manufactures Survey, there was no change in the composition of this industry despite the slight change in title. It is defined as comprising "establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rope, cable, cordage, net, twine, and related goods from hemp, jute, cotton, paper, flax and other fibres".

In 1960 the value of factory shipments in this industry was \$16,390,845, \$91,305 or 0.6 per cent above the preceding year's total of \$16,299,540. This very slight increase was reflected in the shipments of individual products, where tabulated separately, most of which showed minor changes.

Shipments of bindertwine continued to decrease, as in both 1958 and 1959, being 12,727,332 pounds valued at \$1,961,954 as opposed to 14,587,945 pounds worth \$1,948,868 in 1959. Baler twine shipments also showed a slight decrease from 44,922,997 pounds worth \$6,194,919 in 1959 to 43,241,373 pounds valued at \$6,411,766 in 1960. Rope was shipped to the extent of 9,249,630 pounds with a selling value of \$4,147,703 as against 9,976,709 pounds valued at \$4,094,983 in 1959. Twine shipments decreased slightly, being 7,246,737 pounds worth \$2,201,665 as opposed to 7,915,158 pounds worth \$2,239,248 in the previous year. The shipments of nylon and other synthetic fibre rope amounted to 245,389 pounds valued at \$526,281 in the year under review as compared to 226,382 pounds worth \$536,138 in 1958.

The goods in process inventories decreased by \$12,143 over the period and a similar decrease amounting to \$347,492 took place in finished goods inventories. The estimated 1960 value of production was thus \$16,031,210, a decrease of 2.9 per cent when compared to the previous year's total of \$16,511,846.

According to information compiled by the Prices Division of DBS, the average monthly wholesale price of binder twine increased from \$8.33 per 50 lb. bale in 1959 to \$8.55 in 1960; and that of baler twine increased even more sharply from \$6.72 to \$7.33 per 40 lb. bale.

This smaller production was accompanied by a decrease of 97 in the number of employees, 961 as against 1,058 a year earlier. Salaries and wages decreased from \$3,815,802 to \$3,635,142. The cost of materials consumed in manufacture increased from \$9,081,210 in 1959 to \$9,476,734 in 1960.

The industry was composed of 13 establishments, the same as the year before. They were located provincially as follows: Newfoundland 1, Quebec 2, Ontario 7, and British Columbia 3. Ontario continued to dominate the industry, accounting for 84 per cent of the factory shipments and for 81 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 of such fibres consumed in 1960 was valued at \$6,625,707 or 70 per cent of the total cost of materials used. Although there were some changes from 1959 to 1960 in the consumption of individual raw materials on a poundage basis, the main reason for the increase in the total cost of materials used was the higher unit cost for certain important hard fibres such as Manila hemp and African sisal.

Beginning in 1960, as reflected in Table 8, the exports of baler twine from Canada have been tabulated separately. This has enabled the enlargement of Table 5 to include the apparent consumption of this commodity in Canada for the year under review.

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

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1924 - 60

Year and province	Estab- lish- 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
	number				dollars		
1924	9	1,359	1,486,702	123,415	5,096,892	3,656,479	8,876,786
1929	13	1,368	1,518,280	122,249	7,798,893	3,877,023	11,798,165
1930	13	1,058	1,182,568	108,798	6,059,887	2,382,664	8,551,349
1933	11	1,015	1,027,460	103,453	2,461,395	2,175,764	4,740,612
1937	10	1,030	1,132,435	106,246	3,907,340	2,565,381	6,578,967
1939	10	978	1,055,702	101,436	2,710,778	2,153,869	4,966,074
1940	11	1,285	1,533,026	129,940	4,903,793	4,159,212	9,192,945
1941	11	1,346	1,668,462	141,875	5,684,207	5,069,912	10,895,994
1942	11	1,590	2,243,872	158,069	8,350,266	5,249,890	13,758,225
1943	11	1,531	2,279,708	153,053	8,197,636	4,300,242	12,650,931
1944	10	1,741	2,637,162	159,897	10,594,964	5,422,835	16,177,696
1945	10	1,678	2,477,765	164,878	8,814,693	5,440,375	14,419,946
1946	10	1,740	2,669,236	170,710	8,058,127	5,641,043	13,869,880
1947	10	1,607	2,837,339	176,154	11,053,378	6,999,873	18,229,405
1948	10	1,470	2,999,745	167,114	11,575,748	6,253,058	17,995,920
1949	10	1,302	2,805,837	186,041	10,732,750	5,999,147	16,917,938
1950	10	1,370	3,030,188	198,775	10,989,236	6,271,560	17,459,571
1951	11	1,774	4,576,300	216,893	19,736,188	9,756,163	29,709,244
1952	11	1,720	4,930,896	189,836	21,655,091	6,996,413 ²	28,841,340
1953	14	1,188	3,570,086	205,596	7,336,124	10,324,294 ²	17,866,014
1954	16	1,198	3,701,430	203,673	7,901,107	6,626,696	15,045,023
1955	17	1,191	3,735,936	204,560	8,089,835	7,269,748	15,571,556
1956	15	1,156	3,812,114	176,773	9,024,435	7,934,809	17,155,868
1957	16	1,181	4,009,122	188,283	9,388,918	7,754,766	16,837,764
1958	14	1,067	3,727,459	201,695	8,167,755	7,336,468	15,969,624
1959							
Canada	13	1,058	3,815,802	202,958	9,081,210	7,227,678	16,299,540
Ontario	7	864	3,097,322	165,665	7,637,039	6,210,045	13,601,834
Other provinces ³	6	194	718,480	37,293	1,444,171	1,017,633	2,697,706
1960							
Canada	13	961	3,635,142	200,728	9,476,734	6,353,748	16,390,845
Ontario	7	780	2,929,234	168,024	7,963,393	5,294,065	13,847,133
Other provinces ³	6	181	705,908	32,704	1,513,341	1,059,683	2,543,712

¹ Beginning with 1952 the value of factory shipments has been collected instead of the gross value of production.² 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".³ Includes one establishment in Newfoundland, two in Quebec, and three in British Columbia.

TABLE 2. Comparison of Principal Statistics, 1959 and 1960

Item		1959	1960	+Increase -Decrease
Establishments reporting				
No.		13	13	—
Supervisory and office employees:				
Total	"	195	190	— 5
Male	"	130	129	— 1
Female	"	65	61	— 4
Total salaries	\$	1,060,410	1,080,446	+ 20,036
Production workers:				
Monthly average	No.	863	771	— 92
Male	"	627	563	— 64
Female	"	236	208	— 28
Total wages	\$	2,755,392	2,554,696	-200,696
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$	202,958	200,728	— 2,230
Cost of materials used	\$	9,081,210	9,476,734	+395,524
Value of factory shipments	\$	16,299,540	16,390,845	+ 91,305

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,¹ 1960

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
	dollars			
Opening: ²				
Ontario	1,666,054	299,910	2,519,964	4,485,928
Other provinces	458,426	87,205	478,622	1,024,253
Canada	2,124,480	387,115	2,998,586	5,510,181
Closing:				
Ontario	1,923,972	279,423	2,118,800	4,322,195
Other provinces	603,716	95,549	532,294	1,231,559
Canada	2,527,688	374,972	2,651,094	5,553,754

¹ Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plant and plant warehouses.² The opening inventory for 1960 differs from the closing inventory published for 1959 because of receipt of revised data.

TABLE 4. Factory Shipments, 1959 and 1960

Principal products	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Selling value at factory	Quantity	Selling value at factory
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Binder twine	14,587,945	1,948,868 ¹	12,727,332	1,961,954 ¹
Baler twine — All sisal	44,922,997	6,194,919	43,241,373	6,411,766
Twines for sale:				
Hemp	2	2	2	2
Jute	2	2	2	2
Sisal	4,584,842	1,050,055	4,274,039	1,083,815
All other	3,330,316	1,189,193	2,972,698	1,117,850
Rope:				
Manila	5,915,698	2,412,338	5,253,484	2,371,855
Sisal	3,629,087	992,555	3,515,263	1,062,877
Cotton	3	3	3	3
Jute	3	3	—	—
Hemp	105,871	70,180	109,363	68,045
Nylon and other synthetic fibres	226,382	536,138	245,389	526,281
All other	99,671	83,772	126,131	118,645
Yarns:				
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. ....	...	4	...	4
Fishing nets and netting, commercial .....	...	4	...	4
Other nets and netting .....	...	4	...	4
All other products, unable to specify .....	...	1,821,522	...	1,667,757
Totals, factory shipments .....	...	16,299,540	...	16,390,845

¹ Selling value at factory in this case does not represent sales at a definite level as it includes sales to wholesalers at wholesale prices along with sales to dealer organizations at manufacturer's cost of production. As a guide to selling prices of binder twine, reference may be had to the wholesale prices as published by Prices Division of the Bureau of Statistics which for the years 1959 and 1960 were \$8.33 and \$8.55 per 50 pound bale, respectively.² Included in "All other twines".³ Included in "All other rope".⁴ Included in "All other products, etc.".

TABLE 5. Consumption of Binder Twine in Canada, 1957-60 and Baler Twine, 1960¹

	Binder twine				Baler twine
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960
	hundredweight				
Factory shipments	199,555	178,095	145,879	127,273	432,413
Imports	30,819	29,377	47,982	36,914	197,863
Totals	230,374	207,472	193,861	164,187	630,276
Exports	56,472	55,006	43,014	26,071	173,367
Available for consumption	173,902	152,466	150,847	138,116	456,909

¹ Not available in previous years.

TABLE 6. Materials Used, 1959 and 1960

Principal materials	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Cost value at factory	Quantity	Cost value at factory
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Hard fibres:				
Manila hemp	5,165,675	1,211,653	4,227,053	1,226,902
Java sisal	¹	¹	¹	¹
Mexican sisal	7,976,703	590,049	7,909,649	757,344
African sisal	28,000,044	2,493,705	29,977,534	3,230,705
Cuban	¹	¹	—	—
Haitian	16,992,804	1,481,469	11,826,568	1,410,756
Brazilian				
Other hemp and sisal	2,543,250	306,887		
Soft fibres:				
Hemp, hemp tow, flax, flax tow and jute	5,354,584	631,984	5,360,780	635,871
Twines, cotton and other	120,941	204,370	117,298	216,242
Yarns purchased:				
Flax, hemp and jute	539,413	146,206	490,125	155,146
Nylon	136,761	186,710	223,541	268,938
Cotton	443,913	284,963	453,479	249,162
All other				
Oils .....	...	234,657	...	176,316
Wax .....	...	10,238	...	10,669
Degras .....	...	11,576	...	12,107
All other materials and supplies .....	...	613,398	...	527,046
Packing and shipping materials .....	...	363,912	...	363,003
Operating, maintenance and repair supplies .....	...	309,433	...	236,527
Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by reporting plants .....	...	²	...	²
Total cost of materials used .....	...	9,081,210	...	9,476,734

¹ Included in "Other hemp and sisal".² Included in "All other materials and supplies".

TABLE 7. Imports of Cordage, Rope and Twine, etc., 1959 and 1960

Articles imported	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Fibrilla, flax fibre and flax tow	lb. 618,300	48,323	917,700	63,482
Hemp, dressed or undressed	"	—	66,200	13,221
Manila fibre	" 5,540,200	1,276,520	5,134,300	1,357,333
Vegetable fibre, n.o.p.	" 522,600	64,476	412,800	52,961
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	" 75,775,800	6,231,001	59,128,400	6,099,498
Jute and jute butts	" 7,594,900	729,039	1,636,500	175,977
Okum of flax, hemp or jute	" 2,197,000	326,051	1,881,500	266,567
Coir and coir yarn	" 628,900	60,995	659,800	59,950
Yarns, vegetable fibres, singles, n.o.p.	" 53,907	20,989	57,524	22,270
Yarns, cords and twines, vegetable fibres, plied, n.o.p.	" 1,416,897	326,433	1,732,306	360,309
Yarns, cords and twines, jute, plied, n.o.p.	" 291,041	73,691	170,068	45,053
Yarns, jute, singles, n.o.p.	" 525,712	93,797	398,228	73,803
Cords and twine, cotton, n.o.p.	" 479,384	388,787	429,435	349,598
Threads, twines, marlines, fishing lines for commercial fishing purposes or for the construction or repair of fishing nets	" 1,221,879	1,026,776	1,087,088	966,781
Cordage, manila, sisal and New Zealand fibre, exceeding one inch in circumference	" 2,081,366	558,429	1,939,255	560,707
Cordage exceeding one inch in circumference, n.o.p. and second-hand rope	" 524,176	144,064	540,758	165,176
Rope and cordage not exceeding one and one half inches in circumference, to be used for commercial fishing purposes, or for the construction or repair of fishing nets	" 2,812,496	746,848	2,912,141	741,681
Baler twine	" 16,404,800	2,068,962	19,786,300	2,616,158
Binder twine	" 4,798,200	615,604	3,691,400	530,502
Fish nets and nettings (commercial)	" 1,647,569	2,658,804	1,270,653	2,384,354
Jute manufactures, n.o.p.	" 136,331	55,560	62,386	39,574
Vegetable fibre manufactures, n.o.p.	" 3,906,121	3,772,454	3,299,136	3,437,210

TABLE 8. Exports of Cordage, Rope and Twine, etc., 1959 and 1960

Articles exported	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Baler twine	1	1	17,336,700	2,717,012
Binder twine	4,301,400	586,425	2,607,100	368,157
Rope	74,900	33,542	69,300	33,813
Cordage and twine, n.o.p.	19,334,000	2,910,552	53,000	15,849
Nets, twines, lines and rope for commercial fishing .....	..	1,834,317	..	1,488,058

¹ Included in "Cordage and twine, n.o.p."

TABLE 9. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1959 and 1960

	Average number					Earnings		
	Supervisory and office employees		Production workers		Total	Supervisory and office employees	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
1959								
Ontario	91	52	536	185	864	750,279	2,347,043	3,097,322
Other ¹	39	13	91	51	194	310,131	408,349	718,480
Canada	130	65	627	236	1,058	1,060,410	2,755,392	3,815,802
1960								
Ontario	86	46	483	165	780	757,682	2,171,552	2,929,234
Other ¹	43	15	80	43	181	322,764	383,144	705,908
Canada	129	61	563	208	961	1,080,446	2,554,696	3,635,142

¹ Includes one establishment in Newfoundland, two in Quebec, and three in British Columbia.

TABLE 10. Monthly Employment of Production Workers, 1958 - 60

	1958			1959			1960		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	number								
January	673	240	913	646	238	884	577	205	782
February	666	245	911	650	248	898	594	212	806
March	655	230	885	678	257	935	585	221	806
April	659	234	893	674	264	938	560	209	769
May	661	244	905	668	262	930	552	218	770
June	612	245	857	646	254	900	579	205	784
July	597	222	819	613	222	835	543	196	739
August	552	208	760	607	218	825	558	216	774
September	543	210	753	584	208	792	554	197	751
October	617	202	819	590	211	801	559	202	761
November	641	225	866	574	214	788	561	206	767
December	634	228	862	590	217	807	539	197	736
Monthly average	624	240	864	627	236	863	563	208	771

TABLE 11. Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures 1946 - 1960

Year	Capital expenditures			Repair and maintenance expenditures			Capital, repair and maintenance expenditures		
	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	thousands of dollars								
1946	340	..	..	469	..	..	809
1947	125	111	424	535	173	549	722
1948	361	..	..	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	551	154	461	615	232	934	1,166
1953	625	..	..	437	137	925	1,062
1954	415	..	..	505	122	798	920
1955	321	..	..	453	161	613	774
1956	430	..	..	458	140	748	888
1957	236	..	..	392	156	472	628
1958	391	..	..	435	..	..	826
1959	213	..	..	463	..	..	676
1960 ^p	212	..	..	416	..	..	628

TABLE 12. Mechanical Equipment, 1959 and 1960

	1959	1960
	number	
Spindles which consumed fibre during the year	3,124	2,926
Spindles which consumed no fibre during the year	491	431
Twisting and doubling spindles	867	638
Looms	4	—
Braiding machines	451	425
Rope machines	136	123
Winding machines	367	355
Netting machines	25	35

TABLE 13. Consumption of Fuel, Electricity and Steam, 1959 and 1960

Kind	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Cost value at factory	Quantity	Cost value at factory
		\$		\$
Bituminous coal ton	2,046	26,124	2,260	28,392
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks).... Imp. gal.	10,686	4,508	10,276	4,016
Fuel oil "	185,507	21,875	185,662	21,389
Other fuel .....	..	515	..	684
Total cost of fuel .....	...	53,022	...	54,481
Electricity purchased (including service charges) kwh.	9,957,850	116,246	9,393,640	106,746
Steam purchased pound	48,405,000	33,690	56,754,000	39,501
Total cost of fuel, electricity and steam .....	...	202,958	...	200,728

List of firms in the Cordage and Twine Industry, 1960

Name of firm	Location	Products made
Newfoundland:		
Colonial Cordage Company, Ltd.	St. John's	Rope, twine, yarn, lines
Quebec:		
Dominion Wire Rope Ltd. (Synthetic Cordage Div.)	175 St. Joseph St., Lachine	Rope
Kenyon William, & Sons (Canada) Ltd.	Cabana & Berard St., Granby	Rope, tape
Ontario:		
Algonquin Mfg. Co., Ltd.	6 Bartlett Avenue, Toronto	Fishing lines etc.
Brantford Cordage Co., The (Division of Tancord Industries Ltd.)	111 Sherwood Drive, Brantford	Baler twine, binder twine, rope, twine
Brooks Limited, John S.	722 Broad St., E., Dunville	Fish netting
Derrett Cordage Co.	6 Bartlett Avenue, Toronto	Twines, lines
Doon Twines Ltd.	50 Ottawa St., S., Kitchener	Baler twine, binder twine, rope, twine, yarn
International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd.	208 Hillyard Street, Hamilton	Baler twine, binder twine
Plymouth Cordage Co. of Canada Ltd.	229 Plymouth Road, Welland	Baler twine, binder twine, rope, twine, yarn
British Columbia:		
Canada Ropes Ltd.	377 No. 3 Road, Lulu Island	Rope, twines, lines
Canada Western Cordage Co., Ltd. (H.O. 20 Water St., Vancouver)	Braid St., New Westminster	Baler twine, binder twine, rope, twine
First Vancouver Net Factory Ltd.	121 Main St., Vancouver	Fish nets

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