

CATALOGUE No.

34-204

ANNUAL



MAR 2 1961

THE COTTON AND JUTE BAG INDUSTRY 1959



Published by Authority of
The Honourable George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Industry and Merchandising Division

March, 1961
6524-515

Price 50 cents

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
34-201	General Review of Textile Mills (A)50
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or to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 130 publications which present the results of the 1959 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this 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 1959 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, 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.¹

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

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.

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*.

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.

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.

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

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

THE COTTON AND JUTE BAG INDUSTRY

1959

Factory shipments by the Cotton and Jute Bag Industry in 1959 amounted to \$27,666,156, an increase of \$776,033, or 2.9 per cent, over the \$26,890,123 worth of goods shipped in 1958. The number of employees increased by 30, or 2.9 per cent, to 1,080 from 1,050 reported the previous year. Salary and wage payments in the year under review also were higher, \$3,197,321 as against \$3,084,008, an increase of \$113,313, or 3.7 per cent. The cost of materials and supplies used by the industry dropped by less than one per cent to \$20,952,595 in 1959 from \$20,967,580 in 1958.

Shipments of jute bags in 1959, at 7,731,853 dozen worth \$15,547,498, were down by 3.4 per cent in quantity, but were fractionally higher in value than the comparable 1958 sales of 8,005,946 dozen worth \$15,401,475. Cotton bag shipments for the year under review, 2,786,402 dozen worth \$7,364,193, were lower by 3.9 per cent in quantity and by 1.0 per cent in value than the 2,898,295 dozen bags worth \$7,437,015 shipped in 1958.

Consumption of jute fabric decreased in 1959 to 121,410,482 yards costing \$10,809,232 from the previous year's consumption of 129,582,212 yards costing \$11,707,615, a loss of 6.3 per cent in volume and of 7.7 per cent in value. The use of cotton fabric in the current year, 30,867,571 yards valued at \$6,247,397, was lower by 3.4 and 1.2 per cent respectively than the 31,943,624 yards worth \$6,326,244 used in 1958.

In 1959 the industry was comprised of 30 establishments, two less than a year earlier. Eleven of them were to be found Quebec; 10 in Ontario; 3 in Manitoba; 2 each in Alberta and British Columbia; and 1 each in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. On a combined basis Quebec and Ontario plants continued to dominate the industry, accounting for approximately 65 per cent of both employment and factory shipments.

Twelve establishments, each having factory shipments with a value in excess of \$1,000,000, accounted for 61.6 per cent of the employees and for 69.7 per cent of the plant sales. Employment in the industry was steady throughout the year, ranging from a low of 737 production workers in July to a high of 839 in October.

Capital, repair and maintenance expenditures amounted to \$495,000 in 1959, more than double the outlay of \$241,000 reported in 1958.

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 Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, for the year under review, will be found in Table 2.

Exports and imports of cotton and jute bags are small in relation to the total Canadian market for these commodities. For details of imports and exports see Tables 6 and 7.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics for Representative Years, 1922-59

Year and province	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost at factory of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value added by Manufacture	Gross value of production ¹
	number				dollars		
1922	14	918	863,439	27,298	8,701,562	2,251,364	10,970,224
1925	15	984	939,639	33,794	12,948,571	1,949,957	14,932,322
1927	17	1,037	952,080	35,790	10,906,830	1,990,159	12,932,779
1928	19	1,065	999,633	34,371	12,494,239	1,754,786	14,283,396
1930	23	965	975,688	38,112	7,587,868	2,253,482	9,879,462
1932	23	885	851,258	36,185	5,105,244	1,839,759	6,981,188
1934	24	922	879,098	40,411	6,643,990	1,938,243	8,622,644
1936	24	923	912,612	41,891	7,238,846	1,776,539	9,057,276
1937	29	944	905,927	37,814	7,554,563	1,612,090	9,204,467
1938	27	873	867,334	37,111	6,425,466	1,806,448	8,269,025
1939	27	976	1,013,334	42,399	8,057,837	2,220,478	10,320,714
1940	27	987	1,043,129	49,465	10,149,154	2,239,453	12,438,072
1941	26	1,089	1,190,635	57,933	14,142,983	3,628,885	17,829,801
1942	30	1,334	1,466,977	63,274	16,625,355	4,061,224	20,749,873
1943	30	1,418	1,672,252	67,882	19,822,334	4,195,192	24,085,408
1944	32	1,487	1,762,483	59,836	22,075,033	4,464,136	26,599,005
1945	32	1,486	1,854,707	67,515	22,279,949	4,767,112	27,114,576
1946	31	1,413	1,942,873	71,257	22,026,290	6,043,937	28,141,484
1947	32	1,571	2,282,256	74,502	32,389,892	6,672,546	39,136,940
1948	35	1,360	2,270,453	85,334	26,405,819	5,569,952	32,061,105
1949	34	1,262	2,210,994	82,693	23,274,040	4,397,869	27,754,602
1950	32	1,267	2,335,332	86,989	28,031,738	4,943,812	33,062,539
1951	33	1,312	2,483,760	99,230	33,916,959	4,713,005	38,729,194
1952	34	1,199	2,527,248	100,147	26,955,208	3,140,718 ²	30,196,073
1953	34	1,196	2,677,515	100,786	21,611,488	3,609,653 ²	25,321,927
1954	37	1,136	2,629,619	100,455	22,114,334	4,254,784	26,517,109
1955	36	1,114	2,593,532	109,864	21,624,421	4,097,704	25,912,629
1956	36	1,162	2,887,484	124,482	23,705,742	5,343,749	29,108,048
1957	34	1,104	3,009,234	121,090	21,416,328	5,398,881	26,839,960
1958							
Canada	32	1,050	3,084,008	141,068	20,967,580	5,800,693	26,890,123
Prince Edward Island and Quebec ..	14	447	1,285,127	64,745	8,513,722	2,481,981	11,040,932
Ontario	10	268	786,977	40,660	4,724,151	1,202,292	5,973,921
Manitoba	3	196	608,546	20,039	4,480,521	1,327,848	5,812,684
Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	5	139	403,358	15,624	3,249,186	788,572	4,062,586
1959							
Canada	30	1,080	3,197,321	124,078	20,952,595	6,304,085	27,666,156
Prince Edward Island and Quebec ..	12	480	1,314,089	62,606	8,162,635	2,746,598	10,943,173
Ontario	10	267	810,014	22,396	4,907,340	1,082,304	6,339,091
Manitoba	3	198	653,973	20,932	4,623,014	1,523,916	6,167,909
Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	5	135	419,245	18,144	3,259,606	951,267	4,215,983

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".

Note: Profits or losses cannot be estimated from Census figures as no data are collected for certain expense items such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.

TABLE 2. Inventories,¹ 1959

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
	dollars			
Opening: ²				
Prince Edward Island and Quebec	1,851,551	14,397	202,028	2,067,976
Ontario	1,102,069	31,536	413,273	1,546,878
Manitoba	994,336	92,409	69,727	1,156,472
Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	844,114	22,538	15,251	881,903
Canada	4,792,070	160,880	700,279	5,653,229
Closing:				
Prince Edward Island and Quebec	1,513,419	18,247	226,844	1,758,510
Ontario	1,376,929	33,919	83,839	1,494,687
Manitoba	1,092,846	54,500	107,589	1,254,935
Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	919,919	27,925	22,898	970,742
Canada	4,903,113	134,591	441,170	5,478,874

¹ Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plant or plant warehouses.

² The opening inventory for 1959 differs from the closing inventory published for 1958 because of the inclusion of new firms and the removal of figures for firms which did not operate during 1959.

TABLE 3. Factory Shipments, 1958 and 1959

Principal products	1958		1959	
	Quantity	Selling value at factory	Quantity	Selling value at factory
	dozen	\$	dozen	\$
Manufactured bags:				
Jute	8,005,946	15,401,475	7,731,853	15,547,498
Cotton	2,898,295	7,437,015	2,786,402	7,364,193
Cotton mesh	137,758	200,512	93,710	117,246
Paper	}	2,012,108 ¹	-	2,531,867
All other				
Bags, repaired	-	434,979	-	575,680
Paper liners for bags	-	53,140	}	1,328,950
All other products	-	1,142,125 ²		
Custom and contract work	-	208,769	-	200,722
Total factory shipments	-	26,890,123	-	27,666,156

¹ Revised to include small paper bags, liquor bags, silver roll bags, and bags made from re-worked material, all previously reported under "All other products."

² Revised figure.

Note: The above figures do not necessarily represent Canadian totals as bags of various kinds are also manufactured in other industries. For total figures for cotton and jute bags in all industries see Table 5.

TABLE 4. Materials Used, 1958 and 1959

Principal materials		1958		1959 ¹	
		Quantity	Cost value at factory	Quantity	Cost value at factory
			\$		\$
Fabric:					
Jute	yard	129,582,212	11,707,615	121,410,482	10,809,232
Cotton	"	31,943,624	6,326,244	30,867,571	6,247,397
Duck	"	79,488	71,628	75,287	71,100
Burlap	pound	488,434	25,499	—	—
Paper fabric	"	399,133 ^r	84,133 ^r	349,987	62,162
All other		—	7,537	—	—
Paper mesh		—	68,557	—	154,443
Cotton mesh		—	157,261	—	96,772
Second-hand bags		—	441,235	—	274,777
Sewing twine	pound	429,576	352,283	397,993	315,001
Thread	"	96,945	86,068	80,123	53,208
Printing ink	"	394,880	163,449	369,919	155,205
Rubber	"	8,375 ^r	17,483	7,529	13,823
All other materials ²		—	1,437,493 ^r	—	2,683,736 ¹
Packing and shipping materials		—	21,095	—	15,739
Total cost of materials used .....		...	20,967,580	...	20,952,595

¹ The detail shown for 1959 relates generally to firms with value of shipments over \$300,000. The small firm estimate of \$885,000 for materials used has been included in "All other materials".

² Includes Operating, maintenance and repair supplies.

^r Revised figures.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

TABLE 5. Production¹ of Cotton and Jute Bags in All Industries, 1939-58

Year	Cotton bags		Jute bags	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	dozen	\$	dozen	\$
1939	4,407,503	4,243,836	5,998,687	5,601,703
1940	4,395,669	4,644,020	5,987,011	7,233,122
1941	5,210,216	7,227,997	5,772,834	9,401,021
1942	5,316,964	9,693,827	4,303,969	9,119,467
1943	6,022,553	11,640,429	4,640,556	10,376,845
1944	5,047,213	9,180,128	6,716,333	15,756,984
1945	4,450,741	8,055,597	7,377,251	16,966,145
1946	4,070,512	8,324,666	7,768,895	17,236,320
1947	4,001,883	11,046,376	8,421,512	22,716,224
1948	3,181,926	8,549,573	6,604,772	19,709,268
1949	3,629,704	9,732,206	5,286,189	15,278,710
1950	4,204,979	12,345,940	5,332,798	16,906,928
1951	4,305,183	15,072,061	4,228,753	18,255,880
1952	3,528,564	10,201,595	5,549,098	16,330,522
1953	3,856,881	10,689,304	5,658,622	12,317,543
1954	3,833,985	10,217,660	6,040,590	13,245,412
1955	3,780,446	9,420,547	6,086,171	13,044,915
1956	4,195,385	10,297,746	6,815,991	14,207,677
1957	3,086,631	7,676,097	7,004,550	14,117,703
1958	3,066,313	7,682,907	8,005,946	15,401,475

¹ Beginning with 1952, factory shipments were collected instead of production.

TABLE 6. Imports of Cotton and Jute Bags, 1958 and 1959

Articles imported	1958		1959	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Bags, new, cotton	168,885	109,404	75,000	54,891
Bags or sacks, new, of hemp, linen, jute or sisal, including such bags paper lined	—	343,891	—	326,616
Bags, used or second-hand, made from fabrics composed wholly of vegetable fibres	—	42,786	—	26,861

TABLE 7. Exports of Cotton and Jute Bags, 1958 and 1959

Articles exported	1958	1959
	Value	Value
	dollars	
Bags of cotton, jute or similar material	44,046	84,274

TABLE 8. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1958 and 1959

	Employees					Earnings		
	Supervisory and office employees		Production workers		Total	Supervisory and office employees	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
1958								
Prince Edward Island and Quebec	55	28	139	225	447	525,245	759,882	1,285,127
Ontario	28	14	71	155	268	237,572	549,405	786,977
Manitoba	32	12	57	95	196	211,486	397,060	608,546
Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	20	8	36	75	139	111,542	291,816	403,358
Canada	135	62	303	550	1,050	1,085,845	1,998,163	3,084,008
1959								
Prince Edward Island and Quebec	54	29	159	238	480	528,051	786,038	1,314,089
Ontario	26	13	75	153	267	238,927	571,087	810,014
Manitoba	31	12	59	96	198	227,394	426,579	653,973
Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	20	10	31	74	135	109,455	309,790	419,245
Canada	131	64	324	561	1,080	1,103,827	2,093,494	3,197,321

TABLE 9. Production Workers by Months, 1959

	Establishments reporting monthly detail ¹	
	Male	Female
January	277	487
February	276	488
March	274	487
April	272	490
May	274	479
June	274	487
July	277	460
August	282	533
September	278	536
October	288	551
November	288	536
December	282	507
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail	280	504
Average estimated for small establishments ²	44	57
Average for all establishments	324	561

¹ The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments of \$300,000 and over.

² For establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$300,000, no data on number of workers were collected. Average was estimated by using change in value of shipments to arrive at value of payroll which was then used in conjunction with estimated average earnings to arrive at number of workers.

TABLE 10. Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures, 1946-59

	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 .....	..	..	257	144	..	144	205	196	401
1947	293	418	711	104	108	212	397	526	923
1948 .....	..	..	270	..	..	221	162	329	491
1949	112	251	363	..	..	220	185	398	583
1950	383	113	496	..	..	154	446	204	650
1951	130	148	278	..	..	132	168	242	410
1952	121	153	274	..	..	118	162	230	392
1953	104	296	400	..	..	131	147	384	531
1954 .....	..	..	275	..	..	131	..	..	406
1955 .....	..	..	508	..	..	139	128	519	647
1956 .....	..	..	133	..	..	158	..	..	291
1957 .....	..	..	142	..	..	142	..	..	284
1958 .....	..	..	112	..	..	129	..	..	241
1959 ^P .....	..	..	340	..	..	155	..	..	495

.. Figures not available.

^P Preliminary figures.

TABLE 11. Principal Statistics of the Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, grouped according to the Size of Establishments, 1958 and 1959

Establishments with factory shipments of	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of factory shipments
	number			dollars		
1958						
\$ 25,000 to \$ 49,999	1	29	75,088	1,662	89,540	204,462
50,000 " 99,999	2					
100,000 " 199,999	5	81	185,121	14,683	532,813	785,740
200,000 " 499,999	3	61	185,449	3,145	806,723	1,085,308
500,000 " 999,999	10	278	755,859	36,930	5,957,432	7,361,822
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	11	601	1,882,491	84,648	13,581,072	17,452,791
Totals	32	1,050	3,084,008	141,068	20,967,580	26,890,123
1959						
\$ 50,000 to \$ 99,999	2	57	145,755	8,823	317,392	542,378
100,000 " 199,999	3					
200,000 " 499,999	5	114	310,029	12,317	1,208,341	1,723,400
500,000 " 999,999	8	244	658,194	28,362	4,883,599	6,110,822
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	12	665	2,083,343	74,576	14,543,263	19,289,556
Totals	30	1,080	3,197,321	124,078	20,952,595	27,666,156

TABLE 12. Fuel and Electricity, 1959

Kind	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: ¹		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines	ton	300
(b) Imported	"	603
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only)	"	175
Coke	"	6
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal.	46,067
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	"	137,926
Gas:		
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases		-
(b) Other manufactured gas		-
(c) Natural gas	M cu. ft.	10,874
Other fuel		-
Electricity purchased	kwh.	1,879,504
Steam purchased	pound	4,465,565
2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ²		
Cost of fuel and electricity		-
3. All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity		-

¹ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of \$300,000 and over.² Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$300,000.



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THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

List of Cotton and Jute Bag Manufacturers, 1959

Name	Address
Prince Edward Island:	
Prince Edward Island Bag Company, Limited	Summerside
Quebec:	
Beaudoin, Jos. T. Ltée	Thetford Mines
City Bag Company, The	776 Chatham St., Montreal
Climan, Isaac & Son, Inc.	2390 St. Antoine St., Montreal
Commercial Bags Reg'd.	21 Montcalm St., Lévis
Industrial Bag Co.	Lois & Desjardins St., Hull
Industrial Bags Limited	6945 Upper Lachine Rd., Montreal
Inter Provincial Co-operatives Ltd.	P.O. Box 430, Dorion
Montreal Jute Industries Ltd.	711 Common St., Montreal
National Bag Company	155 Van Horne Ave. W., Montreal
Thomas Bonar & Co. (Canada), Limited	606 De Courcelles Street, Montreal
Workman Bag Company Ltd., The	1301 Montmorency Street, Montreal
Ontario:	
Burlap Bag Products Limited, The	251 College Street, Toronto
Dominion Bag & Burlap Co. Ltd.	280 York Street, Hamilton
Lloyd Bag Company Limited	114 St. Clair Street, Chatham
Lowry Textile Co.	325 Devonshire Rd., Windsor
Morris Burlap Mfg. Co.	130 Liberty St., Toronto
Ontario Bag Company	Port Colborne
Quaker Oats Company, The, of Canada Limited	34 Hunter Street, Peterborough
Thomas Bonar & Co. (Canada), Limited, (H.O. 606 De Courcelles St., Montreal, P.Q.)	100 Paton Road, Toronto
Western Bag & Burlap Co. Ltd.	87 Front St., E. Toronto
York Bag & Burlap Co. Ltd.	3581 Dundas St. W., Toronto
Manitoba:	
Bonar & Bemis Ltd.	311 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg
Winnipeg Bag Co.	975 Main St., Winnipeg
Woods Bag & Canvas Co. Ltd.	P.O. Box 668, Winnipeg
Saskatchewan:	
Prairie Bag Company Limited	429 River Street West, Moose Jaw
Alberta:	
Bonar & Bemis Ltd.	2235 - 15th St. E., Calgary
Woods Bag & Canvas Co. Ltd.	Rear 1902 - 11th St. S.E., Calgary
British Columbia:	
Bonar & Bemis Ltd., (H.O. 311 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.)	900 Parker Street, Vancouver
Industrial Bags Ltd. (H.O. 6945 Upper Lachine Road Montreal)	703 Terminal Ave., Vancouver