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COTTON AND JUTE BAG INDUSTRY

1963

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COTTON AND JUTE BAG INDUSTRY

1963

In terms of the revised Standard Industrial Classification and the New Establishment Concept, this industry is defined as comprising those "Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bags made from cotton, jute, burlap and other textile fabrics except canvas".

Tables 6 and 7, respectively, of this report, show in detail the materials and supplies used in manufacturing and the shipments of goods of own manufacture. Table 8 presents the shipments of cotton and jute bags, by all industries, for the years 1954 to 1963 inclusive.

A list of the establishments classified to the industry in the 1963 survey will be found at the end of this report.

SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- p preliminary figures.
- * revised figures.
- x confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

TABLE 1 A. Principal Statistics classified by Province, 1962 and 1963

Year and province	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added	Working owners and partners		Total employees		Total value added
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Totals	29	838	1,720	2,082	159	21,890	28,670	6,605	6	38	1,019	3,222	6,768
1962													
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1	476	978	1,142	81	11,178	15,120	3,928	x	x	577	1,935	4,262
Nova Scotia	—												
New Brunswick	—												
Quebec	14	234	488	704	52	7,395	9,622	2,194	x	x	289	993	2,237
Ontario	9												
Manitoba	3												
Saskatchewan	1	2											
Alberta	2												
British Columbia	1												
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	31	880	1,825	2,309	168	23,077	30,555	7,390	5	34	1,060	3,580	7,919
1963													
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	12	396	842	1,015	59	10,109	13,816	3,544	x	x	485	1,796	3,767
Ontario	9	161	334	424	25	4,371	5,687	1,288	x	x	187	597	1,359
Manitoba	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x
Alberta	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x
British Columbia	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	29	852	1,750	2,233	152	23,295	30,444	7,051	5	39	1,029	3,511	7,412

TABLE 1 B. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962 and 1963

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity	Cost of materials and supplies	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture	Value added	Working owners and partners		Total employees		Total value added
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1962													
Under \$10,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999.....	3	4	9	12	1	61	91	29	x	x	5	15	29
25,000 " 49,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 " 99,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 " 199,999.....	4	41	83	87	10	347	546	197	x	x	52	135	226
200,000 " 499,999.....	5	90	176	195	13	753	1,341	575	x	x	104	273	582
500,000 " 999,999.....	5	107	217	277	19	2,782	3,563	769	—	—	127	369	794
1,000,000 " 4,999,999.....	14	638	1,340	1,736	124	19,134	25,015	5,819	—	—	772	2,788	6,288
5,000,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	31	880	1,825	2,309	168	23,077	30,555	7,390	5	34	1,060	3,580	7,919
1963													
Under \$10,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999.....	3	4	10	12	1	57	91	34	2	8	5	15	34
25,000 " 49,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 " 99,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 " 199,999.....	8	96	184	183	22	1,400	2,152	736	3	31	111	283	775
200,000 " 499,999.....	4	93	185	256	13	2,596	3,176	618	—	—	111	338	633
500,000 " 999,999.....	14	659	1,370	1,781	116	19,242	25,025	5,663	—	—	802	2,874	5,969
1,000,000 " 4,999,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	29	852	1,750	2,233	152	23,295	30,444	7,051	5	39	1,029	3,511	7,412

TABLE 1 C. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Manufacturing Value Added, 1962 and 1963

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity	Cost of materials and supplies	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture	Value added	Working owners and partners		Total employees		Total value added
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1962													
Under \$10,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999.....	3	4	9	12	1	61	91	29	x	x	5	15	29
25,000 " 49,999.....	3	23	45	49	8	335	441	106	x	x	30	75	135
50,000 " 99,999.....	4	63	125	133	9	826	1,194	354	x	x	79	219	364
100,000 " 199,999.....	9	211	418	529	33	5,197	6,537	1,312	—	—	247	787	1,484
200,000 " 499,999.....	9	332	700	868	70	10,036	12,928	2,779	—	—	382	1,315	2,839
500,000 " 999,999.....	3	247	528	717	46	6,623	9,364	2,809	—	—	317	1,169	3,067
1,000,000 " 4,999,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	31	880	1,825	2,309	168	23,077	30,555	7,390	5	34	1,060	3,580	7,919
1963													
Under \$10,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999.....	4	11	23	26	1	146	207	47	2	7	13	39	70
25,000 " 49,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 " 99,999.....	6	82	157	157	20	1,457	1,949	454	3	31	99	262	490
100,000 " 199,999.....	5	103	205	291	19	3,341	4,182	829	—	—	126	408	850
200,000 " 499,999.....	11	377	821	1,010	64	11,482	14,576	3,144	—	—	437	1,562	3,231
500,000 " 999,999.....	3	279	544	748	49	6,869	9,530	2,577	—	—	354	1,239	2,771
1,000,000 " 4,999,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	28	852	1,750	2,233	152	23,295	30,444	7,051	5	39	1,029	3,511	7,412

TABLE 1 D. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Value Added, 1962 and 1963

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity	Cost of materials and supplies	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture	Value added	Working owners and partners		Total employees		Total value added
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1962													
Under \$10,000.....	3	4	9	12	1	61	91	29	x	x	5	15	29
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999.....	3	23	45	49	8	335	441	106	x	x	30	75	135
25,000 " 49,999.....	4	63	125	133	9	826	1,194	354	x	x	79	219	364
50,000 " 99,999.....	7	140	278	358	26	3,009	4,047	1,022	—	—	163	479	1,053
100,000 " 199,999.....	11	403	840	1,039	78	12,223	15,418	3,069	—	—	466	1,623	3,270
200,000 " 499,999.....	3	247	528	718	46	6,623	9,364	2,809	—	—	317	1,168	3,067
500,000 " 999,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 " 4,999,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	31	880	1,825	2,309	168	23,077	30,555	7,390	5	34	1,060	3,580	7,919
1963													
Under \$10,000.....	3	4	10	12	1	57	91	34	2	7	5	15	34
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999.....	7	89	170	171	20	1,546	2,065	467	3	31	107	286	526
25,000 " 49,999.....	4	77	148	215	15	2,402	3,048	638	—	—	94	297	634
50,000 " 99,999.....	12	403	878	1,087	68	12,421	15,710	3,336	—	—	469	1,674	3,446
100,000 " 199,999.....	3	279	544	748	49	6,869	9,530	2,577	—	—	354	1,239	2,771
200,000 " 499,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 " 999,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 " 4,999,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	29	852	1,750	2,233	152	23,295	30,444	7,051	5	39	1,029	3,511	7,412

TABLE 1 E. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Employed, 1962 and 1963

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity	Cost of materials and supplies	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture	Value added	Working owners and partners		Total employees		Total value added
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1962													
Under 5 employed.....	6	17	34	41	3	349	555	212	x	x	20	59	230
5- 14 ".....	19	476	963	1,138	83	12,075	15,662	3,491	x	x	563	1,813	3,720
15- 49 ".....	6	387	828	1,129	83	10,654	14,338	3,687	—	—	477	1,707	3,969
50- 99 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100-199 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200-499 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 employed and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	31	880	1,825	2,309	168	23,077	30,555	7,390	5	34	1,060	3,580	7,919
1963													
Under 5 employed.....	3	4	10	12	1	57	91	34	2	7	5	15	34
5- 14 ".....	4	27	55	60	9	509	866	330	2	10	31	76	358
15- 49 ".....	17	458	949	1,154	76	13,367	16,824	3,476	1	21	537	1,801	3,558
50- 99 ".....	5	363	735	1,007	66	9,362	12,663	3,211	—	—	456	1,619	3,462
100-199 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200-499 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 employed and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	29	852	1,750	2,233	152	23,295	30,444	7,051	5	38	1,029	3,511	7,412

TABLE 1 F. Principal Statistics classified by Type of Organization, 1962 and 1963

Type of organization	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added	Working owners and partners		Total employees		Total value added
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1962													
Individual ownerships	6	48	92	97	18	699	1,003	287	5	34	59	133	310
Partnerships													
Incorporated companies	25	832	1,733	2,211	150	22,378	29,553	7,102	...	...	1,001	3,447	7,609
Cooperatives													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units													
Totals	31	880	1,825	2,309	168	23,077	30,555	7,390	5	34	1,060	3,580	7,819
1963													
Individual ownerships	6	46	92	97	17	795	1,155	362	5	39	53	122	369
Partnerships													
Incorporated companies	23	806	1,658	2,136	135	22,500	29,289	6,689	...	...	976	3,388	7,043
Cooperatives													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units													
Totals	29	852	1,750	2,233	152	23,295	30,444	7,051	5	39	1,029	3,511	7,412

TABLE 2. Industry Output, Input and Value Added, 1962 and 1963

	Manufacturing activity		Non-manufacturing activities		Total activity	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	\$'000					
Output						
1. Shipments and other revenue	30,555	30,444	3,821	3,968	34,376	34,412
Inventories—Goods of own manufacture:						
Add closing—Goods in process	199	233	...	...	199	233
Finished goods	568	679	...	...	568	679
Less opening—Goods in process	162	197	...	...	162	197
Finished goods	526	662	...	...	526	662
2. Net inventory change	79	53	...	...	79	53
3. Gross output (1 + 2)	30,634	30,497	3,821	3,968	34,455	34,465
Input						
4. Purchases of goods not of own manufacture .....	...	...	3,347	3,613	3,347	3,613
Inventories—Goods not of own manufacture:						
Add opening .....	...	...	954	1,075	954	1,075
Less closing .....	...	...	1,081	1,151	1,081	1,151
5. Cost of goods sold (not of own manufacture) .....	...	...	3,220	3,537	3,220	3,537
6. Materials, supplies, components and semi-processed goods	23,077	23,295	70	71	23,147	23,366
7. Fuel and electricity	168	152	...	...	168	152
8. Gross input (5 + 6 + 7)	23,245	23,447	3,290	3,608	26,535	27,055
Census value added (3-8)	7,390	7,051	531	360	7,919	7,412

TABLE 3. Employment and Payroll, 1962 and 1963

Year and province	Employees										Salaries and wages					
	Production and related workers				Adminis- trative and office		Sales and distribution		Total employees		Production and related workers		Admin- istra- tive and office	Sales and distri- bution	Total salaries and wages	
	Manufacturing		Other													
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Manufacturing	Other				
number										\$'000						
1962																
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prince Edward Island	}	183	293	1	—	52	36	12	—	248	329	1,142	1	678	114	1,935
Nova Scotia																
New Brunswick																
Quebec																
Ontario		57	113	—	—	14	9	1	—	72	122	462	—	183	6	652
Manitoba	}	86	148	—	—	33	11	10	1	129	160	705	—	224	65	993
Saskatchewan																
Alberta																
British Columbia																
Yukon and Northwest Territories		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		326	554	1	—	99	56	23	1	449	611	2,309	1	1,085	185	3,580
1963																
Newfoundland		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island		x	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
Nova Scotia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec		157	239	1	—	52	27	9	—	219	266	1,015	1	676	104	1,796
Ontario		50	111	—	—	17	9	—	—	67	120	424	—	172	—	597
Manitoba		x	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	x	x
Saskatchewan		x	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
Alberta		x	x	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x
British Columbia		x	x	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x
Yukon and Northwest Territories		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		316	536	1	—	105	50	20	1	442	587	2,233	1	1,107	170	3,511

TABLE 3 A. Production and Related Workers,—Manufacturing Activity, by Months, 1962 and 1963

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail			
	1962		1963	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	number			
January	319	549	310	550
February	323	542	316	543
March	325	550	314	547
April	315	549	316	494
May	319	544	317	488
June	324	529	304	480
July	311	537	302	473
August	321	549	325	497
September	324	563	321	568
October	335	584	329	606
November	342	594	337	594
December	327	551	320	578
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail (collected only for large establishments)	326	554	316	536
Average for small establishments (only annual averages collected) .....	...	...	...	...
Average for all establishments	326	554	316	536

TABLE 4. Industry Inventories, 1963

Province	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing	Total inventories
	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total manufacturing	Products or materials purchased for resale	
book value \$'000						
Opening:						
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,718	92	225	2,035	847	2,881
Ontario	1,309	5	115	1,429	56	1,485
Manitoba	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alberta	x	x	x	x	x	x
British Columbia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5,272	197	662	6,130	1,075	7,205
Closing:						
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	2,793	165	247	3,206	978	4,183
Ontario	1,306	1	116	1,422	17	1,440
Manitoba	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alberta	x	x	x	x	x	x
British Columbia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6,367	233	679	7,299	1,151	8,451

TABLE 5. Purchased Fuel and Electricity Used in Manufacturing Activity, 1962 and 1963

Description	1962		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000		\$'000
1. Large establishments which reported commodity detail:				
Bituminous coal:				
(a) From Canadian mines	ton	3	161	2
(b) Imported	"	1	48	1
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only)	"	—	—	—
Anthracite coal	"	1	—	—
Lignite coal	"	—	—	—
Coke	"	—	—	—
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) ..	Imp. gal.	46,609	59,757	26
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	"	171,311	191,306	22
Wood	cord	—	—	—
Gas:				
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases	Imp. gal.	—	—	—
(b) Other manufactured gas	M cu. ft.	—	—	—
(c) Natural gas	"	19,297	15,415	11
Other fuel		—	—	—
Electricity purchased	kwh.	3,996,465	3,284,713	61
Steam purchased		20	—	18
2. Estimate for small establishments:				
Fuel and electricity		23	—	12
3. All establishments:				
Total fuel and electricity used		169		152

TABLE 6. Materials and Supplies - Manufacturing Activity, 1962 and 1963

Description		1962		1963	
		Quantity	Cost \$'000	Quantity	Cost \$'000
1. Materials used:					
Fabric:					
Jute	yard	104,340,333	11,790	111,643,938	12,257
Cotton	"	23,510,700	5,503	20,273,828	4,633
Duck	"	1,012,851	263	36,935	14
Burlap	pound	6,168,530	796	8,083,000	1,150
All other	"	...	172	...	201
Kraft paper	pound	3,742,508	381	4,809,140	528
Other paper	"	2,710,513	416	1,944,397	296
Cotton mesh	yard	1,576,980	187	984,006	115
Paper mesh	"	1,047,209	147	2,109,750	336
Polyethylene	pound	2,788,733	546	1,095,104	474
Second hand bags	number	7,151,065	538	10,722,006	1,055
Rubber	pound	4,583	7	11,525	13
Sewing twine	"	546,334	355	441,080	391
Thread	"	59,905	53	33,853	27
Printing Ink	"	478,919	205	426,031	196
All other materials and components used ¹ .....		...	1,366	...	1,236
2. Containers and other packaging materials and supplies used .....		...	37	...	36
3. Operating, maintenance and repair supplies used (excluding fuel) .....		...	179	...	287
4. Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by establishments .....		...	138	...	49
Totals .....		...	23,077	...	23,295

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments, the estimated costs for which are included here. These estimated costs were \$935,724 in 1962 and \$580,916 in 1963.

TABLE 7. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962 and 1963

Description	1962		1963	
	Quantity	Value \$'000	Quantity	Value \$'000
1. Products:				
Manufactured bags (new):	dozen		dozen	
Jute	6,960,628	17,137	7,286,251	17,899
Cotton	2,420,665	7,197	1,953,502	5,863
Cotton mesh	158,193	229	107,478	158
Paper:				
Kraft multiwall	}	3,089	...	3,748
Other paper				
All other .....	...	...	...	...
Reprocessed (second hand) bags, all kinds	881,698	1,537	10,573,084	1,502
Bags, repaired .....	...	39	...	47
All other products .....	...	1,176	...	1,303
2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others				
	...	153	...	1
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above .....	...	(4)	...	(78)
Total adjusted value of shipments and work done .....	...	30,555	...	30,444

TABLE 8. Shipments of Selected Goods of Own Manufacture - All Industries, 1954 to 1963

(Includes shipments from other industries which manufacture, as a secondary activity, the commodities listed)

Year	Cotton bags		Jute bags	
	Quantity	Value \$'000	Quantity	Value \$'000
	dozen		dozen	
1954	3,833,985	10,218	6,040,590	13,245
1955	3,780,446	9,421	6,086,171	13,045
1956	4,195,385	10,298	6,815,991	14,208
1957	3,086,631	7,676	7,004,550	14,118
1958	3,066,313	7,683	8,005,946	15,401
1959	2,989,779	7,528	7,731,853	15,547
1960	2,751,361	7,387	7,219,026	15,197
1961	2,596,515	7,117	7,127,231	16,799
1962	2,662,903	7,626	7,362,367	17,666
1963	2,117,564	6,131	7,595,918	18,598

Note: Shipments for 1960 onwards are new bags only whereas those for previous years include reprocessed bags.

List of Establishments classified to This Industry, 1963

(Does not include establishments classified to other industries, which as a secondary activity, manufacture products typical of this industry)

Name	Location
Prince Edward Island:	
Prince Edward Island Bag Company Limited	340 Water St., Summerside
Quebec:	
Canadian Chenille & Bale Co. Ltd.	3033 St. Antoine St., Montreal
City Bag Company Ltd., The	776 Chatham St., Montreal
Climan, Isaac & Son Inc.	2390 St. Antoine St., Montreal
Commercial Bags Reg'd.	21 Montcalm St., Lévis
Cottonia Reg'd.	2550 Bates Rd., Montreal
Industrial Bag Co.	2 Lois St., Hull
Industrial Bags Div. of Parent Goyer et Cle.	6945 Upper Lachine Rd., Montreal
Inter Provincial Co-operatives Ltd.	Dorion
Montreal Jute Industries Ltd.	711 Common St., Montreal
National Bag Co. Ltd.	155 Van Horne Ave. W., Montreal
Thomas Bonar & Co. (Canada) Limited	606 De Courcelles St., Montreal
Workman Bag Company Ltd., The	1301 Montmorency St., Montreal
Ontario:	
Burlap Bag Products Limited, The	251 College Street, Toronto
Dominion Bag & Burlap Co. Ltd.	280 York Street, Hamilton
Lake Head Bag Co.	114 North St., Fort William
Lloyd Bag Company Limited	114 St. Clair Street, Chatham
Mel's Bag Supplies Ltd.	397 Keele St., Toronto
Morris Burlap Mfg. Co.	130 Liberty St., Toronto
Thomas Bonar & Co. (Canada) Limited	100 Paton Road, Toronto
Western Bag & Burlap Co.	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.	146 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg
Saskatchewan:	
Prairie Bag Company Limited	429 River Street West, Moose Jaw
Alberta:	
Bonar & Bemis Ltd.	2235 - 15th St. S.E., Calgary
Woods Bag & Canvas Co. Ltd.	Rear 1902 - 11th St. S.E., Calgary
British Columbia:	
Industrial Bags Ltd.	703 Terminal Ave., Vancouver

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Census of Manufactures

General

The Census of Manufactures is an annual mail survey covering Canada's Manufacturing Industries. It is based on the Standard Classification of Industries and full details concerning the system may be found in the Standard Industrial Classification manual, Catalogue No. 12-501 which is available from the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In summary, the Classification as it relates to the manufacturing industries provides for a breakdown into 140 industries arranged in 20 major industry groups. Of the 140 (3 digit) industries, 18 are further broken down into 58 (4 digit) sub classes. At the Canada level, principal statistics are collected and compiled for 178 separate industries. They cannot all be published separately by province, however, because of the confidential nature of the data in certain provinces.

The reporting unit for the Census is designated as the **establishment** (see definition of "Establishment" in following section) and a return is requested from every establishment classified to a manufacturing industry. Although respondents are required to submit reports covering the calendar year, financial year reports other than the calendar year are accepted in instances where respondents find it impossible to supply calendar year data from accounting records. When an establishment is operated for only part of a year a report is required covering the period of operation.

There are four different questionnaires used in the Census of Manufactures; (a) short form (b) long form (c) head office questionnaire and (d) commodity questionnaire. The short and long forms are used to obtain principal statistics and commodities shipped from establishments classified to manufacturing industries and differ only in the amount of detail requested. The short form is a single-sheet questionnaire sent to small manufacturers generally reporting shipments of less than \$100,000; this cut-off, however, varies somewhat between industries. The head office questionnaire is generally used for company head offices and/or auxiliary units separately located from the manufacturing establishment(s), (see following notes on Head offices and auxiliary units). The Commodity questionnaire is used to survey certain establishments which are coded (on the basis of their principal activity) to industries other than manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification system, but which undertake some manufacturing as a subsidiary activity. This single-sheet questionnaire is designed to collect information on the quantity and value of goods of own manufacture shipped by such establishments in order to achieve full coverage of domestically manufactured commodities (see the following note under Shipments).

The results of the Census are presented in some 140 publications. In addition to these annual industry publications there are annual summary reports for Canada and the provinces and special reports giving principal statistics by detailed geographic areas, by type of ownership and size of establishment. A special annual report covering the shipments of all manufactured commodities arranged in alphabetical order is also published.

Since 1960 the following major changes have been implemented in the Census of Manufactures: (a) a revised Standard Industrial Classification (b) a new establishment definition and (c) an extension of the establishment definition to cover the non-manufacturing activities of manufacturing establishments. The statistics presented in the various 1963 reports reflect the complete implementation of these changes and enable comparisons to be made with the years 1961 and 1962. For a complete description of the procedures followed in establishing the revised series, reference should be made to the Explanatory Notes included in the 1960, 1961 and 1962 industry publications. The statistical framework within which the Census of Manufactures is now carried out is based on the following concepts and definitions which have been developed as part of a general programme to achieve a fully integrated system of economic statistics.

Establishment

A manufacturing establishment is typically a factory, mill or plant principally engaged in manufacturing activities. The majority of such establishments are firms but many firms have more than one establishment. Such firms are requested to submit a separate Census of Manufactures report for each manufacturing establishment which can meet the reporting requirements embodied in the following definition of the "establishment":

"The smallest unit which is a separate operating entity capable of reporting 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
- Man-hours worked and paid
- Inventories
- Shipments or sales."

Each establishment is required to report on all the activities carried out within its accounting boundaries (except income from investments such as rent, interest and dividends) and data on the different activities (manufacturing, trading in goods not of own manufacture, construction by own labour

force, revenue from services, etc.) are requested to be reported separately. It should be noted that the statistics for separate activities are not completely consistent since some respondents cannot distinguish, in their records, materials, shipments and inventories relating solely to their own manufacturing activities. For example, inventory of goods purchased for re-sale may not be distinguishable from inventory of own manufactured goods. Complete consistency, therefore, can be obtained only at the "all operations" (total activity) level and for studies or statistical measures requiring accurate coordinated data, the "total" statistics should be used.

The number of establishments represents the number of operating units that are principally engaged in the activities of the manufacturing industries to which they have been classified. These units do not necessarily represent the total number engaged in the production of a commodity mainly produced in a certain industry. Some commodities are produced as secondary products in other manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. It should be noted that head offices and auxiliary units which are surveyed separately are not included in the establishment count, (see following notes on head offices and auxiliary units).

Head Offices and Auxiliary Units

All head offices and auxiliary units of companies classified to the manufacturing industries such as sales offices, administrative offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. are now surveyed as part of the Census of Manufactures.

These head offices and auxiliary units are either included in an establishment report or are surveyed by means of the head office questionnaire. The former is the most common case where a single establishment firm has its executive personnel, sales office, etc. located at the site of the manufacturing plant (establishment). The special head office questionnaire is generally used where a firm, regardless of the number of establishments, has separately located offices or auxiliary units. Such offices or units do not constitute establishments within the Census of Manufactures as they do not normally generate operational revenues, but give rise only to costs of operations (mainly salaries and wages) which are automatically included in the value of shipments or sales. Although not considered as establishments, and hence, not included in the "establishment" count for an industry, the operational costs are reflected in either the "Industry" statistics (3 or 4 digit level) or the "Major group" statistics (2 digit level) according to the following rules:

(a) In the case of single establishment firms, statistics for separately located offices and units are classified to the same industry (3 or 4 digit) as the establishment;

(b) In the case of multi-establishment firms, the statistics for such offices and units are coded to the same industry as the establishments of the

firm, when all establishments are in the same industry (3 or 4 digit). When establishments of such firms are coded (1) to different industries within a major group, (2) to industries in different major groups or (3) to industries in different divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification, then the statistics are included in the major group totals (2 digit level) in which the major part of the company's operations are classified. Although this may result in some distortion of major group statistics in the case of (2) and (3) the statistics at the industry (3 or 4 digit) level in all cases will be left free of these company-wide data.

Employees

(a) Production and related workers – Manufacturing activity

In addition to those engaged in production and assembling activities, they include those employed in storing, inspecting, handling, packing, warehousing, etc. They also include employees engaged in maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services and line supervisors (working foremen) engaged in similar work to that of the employees they supervise. Production and related workers engaged in manufacturing activity 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 12. This procedure is followed even though the establishment did not operate in all months in order to arrive at equivalent annual full-time employment. The numbers are somewhat affected by turnover, in that employment is overstated when an employee changes employment during a pay period. The man-hours of production and related workers in manufacturing activity 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.

(b) Production and related workers – Non-manufacturing activities

Such employees include those on manufacturing establishments' payrolls engaged in activities such as construction undertaken for the use of these establishments, some outside piece-workers employed in certain industries, logging employees who are reported as part of a sawmilling establishment and any other production workers who are not engaged in manufacturing-type operations.

(c) Administrative and office employees

This category includes all executive and supervisory officials such as presidents, vice-presidents, comptrollers, secretaries, treasurers,

etc., together with managers, professional, technical and research employees, superintendents and factory supervisors above the line supervisor or working foreman level, and clerical staffs. Also included are employees in activities such as advertising, credit collections, purchasing, personnel, legal, medical, etc. It should be noted that prior to 1961 this category also included working owners and partners. Also included in this category are employees located at head offices or auxiliary units separately located from the establishment; these are generally included in the figures for the province in which they are located according to the rules outlined under "Head offices and auxiliary units" above.

(d) Sales and distribution workers

This category includes office personnel whose salaries are charged to selling expense, travelling salesmen, driver salesmen, truckdrivers and their helpers, etc. It may also include some sales employees who are reported as part of a manufacturing establishment but are not working at the establishment's location. These are generally broken down by province in cases where more than 15 employees are involved in any one province. The figures exclude persons working on a commission basis who are not considered regular employees of the establishment.

(e) Total Employees

This total comprises the foregoing categories including employees located at separately located head offices and auxiliary units. The numbers of employees included under categories (b), (c) and (d) are reported in the form of annual averages and represent as closely as possible full time employment; adjustments are made when reported figures indicate the existence of part time or seasonal employment. In all the above categories, figures on employment refer to the calendar year whether or not other establishment statistics can only be reported on a fiscal year other than the calendar year.

Working Owners or Partners

These are not now included in the statistics of employees and 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. Withdrawals of working owners defined as amounts withdrawn by owners or partners for normal living expenses excluding withdrawals for payment of income tax.

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages refer to gross earnings of employees **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 worker's earnings. Payments for over-time are included. Figures on salaries and wages refer to the calendar year.

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. Although fuel and electricity used is considered part of manufacturing activity it should be noted that it also includes relatively small amounts used in non-manufacturing activities since these cannot be reported separately.

Materials and Supplies

(a) 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. These statistics represent only commodity items or physical goods (cost 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. 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) Non-manufacturing activities

1. Purchases for re-sale as such

Figures represent 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.

2. 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. Amounts paid to outside contractors for construction and repair work are 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 and medical supplies, laboratory supplies, etc.

Shipments

(a) General

The figures represent revenue from all production, sales, services and related activities of reporting establishments with shipments valued in Canadian dollars at the point at which the establishment relinquishes control. 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 the form B13 "Customs Canada Export Entry" has been completed, are treated as shipments.

In those industries where work on principal products extends over a relatively long period, (Fabricated Structural Metal Industry, Aircraft and Parts Manufacturers, Railroad Rolling Stock Industry and Shipbuilding and Repair Industry) the value of production rather than the value of shipments is recorded. There are certain establishments in other industries which also operate on a basis of progress payments. For these establishments, shipments are also adjusted to work put in place on the basis of the net change in progress payments over the year.

(b) 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 (book value) 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. The value of shipments are net of returned goods, discounts, returns, allowances, sales tax and excise taxes and duties, returnable containers and charges for outward transportation by common or contract carriers. Transportation or delivery expense incurred by the reporting establishment's own carriers are included.

Shipments of goods of own manufacture of establishments which are coded to some other division of the Standard Industrial Classification (on the basis of principal activity) but which are engaged in manufacturing as a subsidiary activity are collected by means of the Commodity questionnaire referred to earlier. Such shipments together

with shipments of goods of own manufacture of establishments forming the universe of manufacturing industries are compiled and recorded in the various industry publications.

(c) Shipments of goods not of own manufacture

These figures represent the net selling value at establishment (net of discounts, returns, allowances, sales taxes and excise duties and taxes 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 such goods on a rental basis, the value of shipments represents the book value of these goods. All sales of consignment goods from other countries are included.

(d) Other revenue

Figures represent the book value of fixed assets, if any, (new construction and machinery and equipment including major repairs, alterations, additions, modifications, installation and assembly work) produced during the year for the use of reporting establishments by the establishment's 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 establishment's own employees, such as revenue from goods produced or purchased for rental (the book value of such goods are included as part of shipments of goods of own manufacture or shipments of goods not of own manufacture), servicing revenues, commissions on sales (when not included in value of sales), revenue for company-operated cafeterias and lunch counters and revenue from outside installation or construction work not related to the establishment's 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 activities

Values represent the book values of manufacturing inventory owned in Canada. Inventories held for which progress payments have been received are not included. Where progress payment accounts are maintained, the change in these accounts is treated as a net adjustment to shipments. 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. Goods shipped abroad and held in inventory are included in shipments. Opening inventories may differ from the closing inventories of the previous year because of changes in classification, the

receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments and the removal of establishments which did not operate during the survey year.

(b) Non-manufacturing activities

Figures represent the book value of inventory of goods purchased for re-sale as such without further processing, owned by the reporting establishments and held at plants and at any warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of establishments. Other characteristics are the same as in (a) above.

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 non-manufacturing activities

The figures are compiled by deducting the cost of goods purchased for re-sale (adjusted for changes in the value of inventories 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.

(c) By Total activities

The figures consist of value added by manufacturing activities plus value added by non-manufacturing activities. This total value added figure may, in some cases, be less than value added by manufacturing activities as a result of expenditures associated with non-manufacturing exceeding revenues from such activities or because of a decrease in inventory of goods not of own manufacture exceeding the mark-up on the sale of such goods. "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 as part of 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".

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