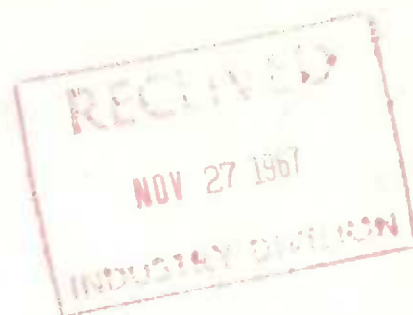


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COTTON AND JUTE BAG INDUSTRY

1965

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COTTON AND JUTE BAG INDUSTRY

1965

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 12 and 13, respectively, of this report, show in detail the materials and supplies used in manufacturing and the shipments of goods of own manufacture. Table 14 presents the shipments of cotton and jute bags, by all industries, for the years 1956 to 1965 inclusive.

A list of the establishments classified to the industry in the 1965 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.

r revised figures.

x confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, 1961-65

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		Employees		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													
Totals	31	880	1,825	2,309	168	23,077	30,553	7,390	5	34	1,060	3,580	7,919
1963													
Totals	29	852	1,750	2,233	152	23,295	30,444	7,051	5	39	1,029	3,511	7,412
1964													
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	13	428	869	1,138	59	10,649	13,848	3,302	x	x	511	1,859	3,377
Ontario	9	179	355	467	30	4,310	5,807	1,462	x	x	205	669	1,575
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	30	918	1,831	2,475	163	23,452	30,848	7,388	4	31	1,086	3,765	7,724
1965													
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	14	445	924	1,242	68	10,799	14,813	3,694	x	x	543	2,017	4,097
Ontario	9	173	362	504	31	4,459	5,953	1,449	x	x	198	708	1,619
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	31	897	1,864	2,591	178	23,215	31,189	7,568	4	37	1,081	3,923	8,328

TABLE 2. Principal Statistics classified by Size Group based on Value of Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1964 and 1965

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		Employees		Value added
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1964													
Under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 " 49,999	3	7	16	19	1	90	150	60	1	5	9	24	60
50,000 " 99,999		26	55	63	8	269	415	138	1	3	29	78	159
100,000 " 199,999		81	159	177	15	1,217	1,764	534	2	23	93	262	542
200,000 " 499,999	3	65	124	203	10	1,838	2,284	446	—	—	80	272	449
500,000 " 999,999	6	739	1,477	2,014	130	20,038	26,235	6,210	—	—	875	3,129	6,514
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	30	918	1,831	2,475	163	23,452	30,848	7,388	4	31	1,086	3,765	7,724
1965													
Under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 " 49,999	5	21	42	49	9	266	419	144	2	7	27	73	178
50,000 " 99,999		103	213	238	21	1,311	2,090	726	2	30	123	341	741
100,000 " 199,999		98	185	274	16	2,382	3,135	545	—	—	120	379	544
200,000 " 499,999	7	675	1,424	2,030	133	19,256	25,546	6,153	—	—	811	3,130	6,865
500,000 " 999,999	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	31	897	1,864	2,591	178	23,215	31,189	7,568	4	37	1,081	3,923	8,328

TABLE 3. Principal Statistics classified by Size Group based on Manufacturing Value Added, 1964 and 1965

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		Employees		Value added
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1964													
Under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 " 49,999	6	62	151	182	10	1,350	1,454	156	2	8	70	216	178
50,000 " 99,999		56	115	136	11	920	1,310	377	2	23	62	176	386
100,000 " 199,999		102	194	276	17	2,256	2,932	673	—	—	123	391	674
200,000 " 499,999	14	698	1,371	1,882	126	18,926	25,152	6,181	—	—	831	2,983	6,486
500,000 " 999,999		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 " 4,999,999		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	30	918	1,831	2,475	163	23,452	30,848	7,388	4	31	1,086	3,765	7,724
1965													
Under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 " 49,999	5	35	70	98	6	515	804	94	1	4	41	127	128
50,000 " 99,999		98	206	231	24	1,512	2,043	513	3	33	118	316	530
100,000 " 199,999		100	190	278	17	2,674	3,443	720	—	—	120	408	806
200,000 " 499,999	11	403	861	1,165	75	12,239	15,928	3,649	—	—	474	1,788	3,999
500,000 " 999,999		261	537	819	56	6,275	8,971	2,592	—	—	328	1,284	2,942
1,000,000 " 4,999,999		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	31	897	1,864	2,591	178	23,215	31,189	7,568	4	37	1,081	3,923	8,328

TABLE 4. Principal Statistics classified by Size Group based on Total Value Added, 1964 and 1965

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		Employees		Value added
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1964													
Under \$10,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999.....	6	62	151	182	10	1,350	1,454	156	2	8	70	216	178
25,000 " 49,999.....	5	56	115	136	11	920	1,310	377	2	23	62	176	386
50,000 " 99,999.....	5	102	194	276	17	2,256	2,932	673	—	—	123	391	674
100,000 " 199,999.....	14	698	1,371	1,882	126	18,926	25,152	6,181	—	—	831	2,983	6,486
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.....	30	918	1,831	2,475	163	23,452	30,848	7,388	4	31	1,086	3,765	7,724
1965													
Under \$10,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999.....	11	116	243	289	27	1,860	2,590	519	4	37	138	373	552
25,000 " 49,999.....	5	86	162	226	18	1,910	2,590	651	—	—	104	338	667
50,000 " 99,999.....	11	382	817	1,100	73	11,681	15,113	3,367	—	—	450	1,692	3,628
100,000 " 199,999.....	4	313	643	976	61	7,764	10,897	3,030	—	—	389	1,521	3,480
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.....	31	897	1,864	2,591	178	23,215	31,189	7,568	4	37	1,081	3,923	8,328

TABLE 5. Principal Statistics classified by Size Group based on Total Employed, 1964 and 1965

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		Employees		Value added
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1964													
Under 5 employed.....	8	49	102	118	11	772	1,128	346	3	15	55	140	367
5- 14 employed.....	15	387	812	1,047	64	10,884	13,817	2,913	1	16	454	1,654	3,113
15- 49 ".....	7	482	917	1,310	88	11,796	15,903	4,129	—	—	577	1,971	4,244
50- 99 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100-199 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200-499 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 employed and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	30	918	1,831	2,475	163	23,452	30,848	7,388	4	31	1,086	3,765	7,724
1965													
Under 5 employed.....	6	27	55	64	11	445	667	211	3	14	33	87	245
5- 14 employed.....	18	405	845	1,101	77	10,691	14,138	3,144	1	23	483	1,714	3,380
15- 49 ".....	7	465	963	1,427	90	12,080	16,384	4,213	—	—	565	2,122	4,703
50- 99 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100-199 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200-499 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 employed and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	31	897	1,864	2,591	178	23,215	31,189	7,568	4	37	1,081	3,923	8,328

TABLE 6. Principal Statistics classified by Type of Organization, 1964 and 1965

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		Employees		Value added
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1964													
Individual ownerships	5	40	79	94	15	671	1,007	327	4	31	47	121	326
Partnerships													
Incorporated companies	25	878	1,752	2,381	149	22,781	29,842	7,061	...	...	1,039	3,644	7,398
Co-operatives													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	30	918	1,831	2,475	163	23,452	30,848	7,388	4	31	1,086	3,765	7,724
1965													
Individual ownerships	5	37	74	82	16	619	959	321	4	37	45	113	320
Partnerships													
Incorporated companies	26	860	1,790	2,510	163	22,596	30,231	7,247	...	...	1,036	3,810	8,008
Co-operatives													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	31	897	1,864	2,591	178	23,215	31,189	7,568	4	37	1,081	3,923	8,328

TABLE 7. Calculation of Output, Input and Value Added, 1964 and 1965

	Manufacturing activity		Non-manufacturing activities		Total activity	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
\$'000						
Output						
1. Shipments and other revenue	30,848	31,189	3,650	6,423	34,498	39,612
Inventories—Goods of own manufacture:						
Add closing—Goods in process	302	98	...	...	302	98
Finished goods	713	744	...	...	713	744
Deduct opening—Goods in process	224	294	...	...	224	294
Finished goods	637	776	...	...	637	776
2. Net inventory change	154	(228)	...	...	154	(228)
3. Gross output (1 + 2)	31,002	30,961	3,650	8,423	34,652	39,384
Input						
4. Purchases of goods not of own manufacture .....	...	...	3,219	7,776	3,219	7,776
Inventories—Goods not of own manufacture:						
Add opening .....	...	...	1,103	1,106	1,103	1,106
Deduct closing .....	...	...	1,085	1,298	1,085	1,298
5. Cost of goods sold (not of own manufacture) .....	...	...	3,237	7,584	3,237	7,584
6. Materials, supplies, etc.	23,452	23,215	77	79	23,529	23,294
7. Fuel and electricity	163	178	...	...	163	178
8. Gross input (5 + 6 + 7)	23,615	23,393	3,314	7,663	26,929	31,056
Value added (3 - 8)	7,388	7,568	336	760	7,724	8,328

TABLE 8. Employment and Payroll, 1964 and 1965

Year and province	Employees										Salaries and wages				
	Production and related workers				Adminis- trative and office		Sales and distribution		Total		Production and related workers		Adminis- trative and office	Sales and distri- bution	Total
	Manufacturing		Other								Manufacturing	Other			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						Manufacturing	Other
	number										\$'000				
1964															
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	x	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	179	249	1	—	41	24	15	2	236	275	1,138	1	582	139	1,859
Ontario	48	131	—	—	13	10	3	—	64	141	467	—	181	21	669
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	x
British Columbia	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	x	x
Yukon and Northwest Terri- tories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	349	569	1	—	85	47	31	4	466	620	2,475	1	1,040	249	3,765
1965															
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	x	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	185	260	1	—	51	31	15	—	252	291	1,242	1	644	131	2,017
Ontario	51	122	—	—	12	10	3	—	66	132	504	—	186	18	708
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	x
British Columbia	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x
Yukon and Northwest Terri- tories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	344	553	1	—	93	56	32	2	470	611	2,591	1	1,086	245	3,923

TABLE 9. Production and Related Workers, — Manufacturing Activity, 1964 and 1965

Month	1964		1965	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	number			
Establishments reporting monthly detail (large establishments only):				
January	340	559	352	568
February	335	548	352	546
March	327	555	346	538
April	354	566	351	552
May	343	544	322	537
June	347	572	322	549
July	357	548	312	529
August	348	567	330	555
September	358	584	334	551
October	368	602	342	578
November	346	602	376	564
December	326	563	369	561
Averages	349	569	344	553
Establishments reporting annual averages (small establishments only) .....	...	...	...	...
Average for all establishments	349	569	344	553

TABLE 10. Inventories, 1965

Province	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing	Total Inventories
	Materials, supplies, etc.	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total	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	2,934	225	379	3,539	955	4,494
Ontario	1,126	5	51	1,183	20	1,203
Manitoba	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	x	—	x	x	—	x
Alberta	x	x	—	x	x	x
British Columbia	x	—	x	x	x	x
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6,239	294	776	7,309	1,106	8,415
Closing:						
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	2,657	35	317	3,009	1,121	4,131
Ontario	1,239	7	36	1,282	13	1,295
Manitoba	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	x	—	x	x	—	x
Alberta	x	x	—	x	x	x
British Columbia	x	—	x	x	x	x
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6,197	98	744	7,039	1,298	8,337

TABLE 11. Purchased Fuel and Electricity Used, 1964 and 1965

Description	1964		1965	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000		\$'000
1. Large establishments reporting commodity detail:				
Bituminous coal:				
(a) From Canadian mines	ton	60	28	—
(b) Imported	"	72	48	1
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only)	"	—	—	—
Anthracite coal	"	—	—	—
Lignite coal	"	—	—	—
Coke	"	—	—	—
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal.	74,879	64,750	30
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	"	208,187	271,677	31
Wood	cord	—	—	—
Gas:				
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases	Imp. gal.	59	92	—
(b) Other manufactured gas	M cu. ft.	—	—	—
(c) Natural gas	"	17,951	21,128	12
Other fuel	—	—	—	—
Electricity purchased	kwh.	3,054,643	4,589,694	68
Steam purchased	—	20	—	—
2. Small establishments not reporting commodity detail:				
Estimate for fuel and electricity	—	11	—	—
3. All establishments:				
Total fuel and electricity used	—	163	—	178

TABLE 12. Materials and Supplies - Manufacturing Activity, 1964 and 1965

Description	1964		1965	
	Quantity	Cost \$'000	Quantity	Cost \$'000
1. Materials used:				
Fabric:				
Jute	yard 118,364,621	12,964	100,845,850	12,562
Cotton	" 18,701,184	4,327	17,563,037	3,867
Duck	" 18,685	6	5,392	2
Burlap	pound 8,114,200	1,048	11,558,465	1,432
Canvas	" 500,739	258	334,947	156
Kraft paper	" 3,242,000	573	4,392,000	475
Other paper	" 2,157,292	334	2,431,133	377
Cotton mesh	yard 881,461	107	1,161,638	135
Paper mesh	" 2,568,767	351	3,056,055	424
Polyethylene film	pound 1,058,950	438	3,942,903	1,098
Second hand bags	number 8,359,867	910	8,627,440	832
Rubber	pound 11,185	13	5,758	7
Sewing twine	" 487,829	375	549,700	403
Thread	" 37,652	29	32,837	25
Printing ink	" 432,624	196	458,239	195
All other materials and components used ¹ .....	...	1,166	...	826
2. Containers and other packaging materials and supplies used .....	...	40	...	55
3. Operating, maintenance and repair supplies used (excluding fuel) .....	...	300	...	306
4. Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by establishments .....	...	18	...	39
Totals .....	...	23,452	...	23,215

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments, the estimated costs for which are included here. These estimated costs were \$537,191 in 1964 and \$612,281 in 1965.

TABLE 13. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1964 and 1965

Description	1964		1965	
	Quantity	Value \$'000	Quantity	Value \$'000
1. Products:	dozen		dozen	
Manufactured bags (new):				
Jute	7,623,167	18,122	7,587,511	18,865
Cotton	1,865,606	5,569	1,617,602	4,768
Cotton mesh	107,071	185	95,867	163
Paper:				
Kraft multiwall	}	4,248	}	4,256
Other paper				
All other				
Reprocessed (second hand) bags, all kinds	908,607 ^r	1,296	1,067,470	1,671
Bags, repaired .....	...	47	...	1
All other products .....	...	1,469	...	1,484
2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others .....	...	5	...	62
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above .....	...	(93)	...	(80)
Total adjusted value of shipments and work done .....	...	30,848	...	31,189

^r Included in "All other products".

TABLE 14. Shipments of Selected Goods of Own Manufacture - All Industries, 1956-65
(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
1956	dozen 4,195,385	10,298	dozen 6,815,991	14,208
1957	3,066,631	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
1964	2,077,690	6,073	7,825,018	18,572
1965 ^p	1,805,930	5,220	7,823,827	19,450

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

List of Establishments classified to this Industry, 1965

(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:	
Bonar, Thomas, & Co. (Canada) Ltd.	606 De Courcelles 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
Cottoma Products Inc.	2550 Bates Rd., Montreal
Federal Bag Co. Ltd.	6525 Waverly St., Montreal
Iberville Sack Supply Ltd.	Marieville
Industrial Bag Co.	2 Lois St., Hull
Inter Provincial Co-operatives Ltd.	Dorion
Levine, M., & Son Inc.	St-Constant
Montreal Jute Industries Ltd.	711 Common St., Montreal
National Bag Co. Ltd.	155 Van Home Ave. W., Montreal
Parent Goyer & Cie., (Industrial Bags Div.)	6945 St. James St. W., 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 Supply Ltd.	367 Sorauren Ave., 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.	Pear 1902- 11th St. S.E., Calgary
British Columbia:	
Industrial Bags, Division of Parent Goyer et Cie	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 55 (4 digit) sub classes. At the Canada level, principal statistics are collected and compiled for 176 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 135 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 reports reflect the complete implementation of these changes and enable comparisons to be made back to and including 1961. 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 activities

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. For those establishments reporting on the "long" form, 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. In the case of those establishments reporting on the "short" form, respondents are requested to report average annual figures. 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.). Data on man-hours are not collected from establishments reporting on the short form. Man-hours for these establishments are estimated on the basis of ratios derived from the 1958 census. During this census all establishments reported on the long form. 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 are 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 manufacturing materials, supplies, etc. and fuel and electricity consumed from the (value of shipments of goods of own manufacture 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 pur-

chased for re-sale) and the cost of non-manufacturing 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 output or 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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