

# TEXTILE DYEING AND FINISHING PLANTS 1960 

Formerly the Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods Industry

ANNUAL CENSUS<br>OF MANUFACTURES

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

## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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1960


## SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:
. figures not available.
.. figures not appropiate or not apnlicabie.

- nil or zero.

P preliminary fizures.
r revised figures.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

## Perlod Covered

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

## Establishment

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

## Employees

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

Production and related workers include all other factory workmen whether paid on a monthly. weekly, hourly or piece-work basis. Working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, ware-
housing and delivery staffs. Employees on new construction work, in retail or wholesale operations, on outside piece work etc. are not included.

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

## Salaries and Wages

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

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

## Cost of Fuel and Electricity

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

## Materlals and Supplies Used

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

## Factory Shipments

Factory shipments refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting plant or by other manufacturers on the basis of a charge to the reporting plant for work done. All products and by-products shipped from the establishment are included whether for domestic use, export, or for government departments. Transfer shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses or to other manufacturing units of the reporting firm are included. Goods bought or received as transfers
and resold without further processing are not included. Values are computed on f.o.b. plant or plant warehouse basis, and do not include sales tax or excise duties. Values of containers not returnable are included. Amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by others are included.

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

## Inventories

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

## Value added by Manufacturing

Figures are computed from value of shipments plus or minus changes in inventories of finished goods and goods in process less cost of materials, fuel and electricity. This figuie is sometimes referred to as net production. ${ }^{3}$

## Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which has been introduced with the 1960 Census of Manufactures provides for a breakdown of the universe into 140 industries arranged in 20 major groups compared with 135 industries in 17 major groups in the old classification which was used in the compilations for the years 1949 to 1959 inclusive. It incorporates changes considered desirable on the basis of experience in using the earlier classification as well as those which take account of changes in the structure of Canadian industries associated with the rapid developments of the past decade. Full details are contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Catalogue No. 12-501, which is available from either the Queen's Printer or the Dominion 3ureau of Statistics. Reporting establishments are classified or allotted to specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

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

[^0]changes have occurred the principal statistics for 1957, 1958 and 1959 have been re-compiled to provide tata on a hasis nomparathe with those for 1960 .

## Short Forms

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

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

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

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

## TEXTILE DYEING AND FINISHING PLANTS 1960

Although the Bureau implemented a new Standard Industrial Classification for the 1960 Census of Industry survey, this has made very little difference in this industry, apart from a slight one in name, as a scrutiny of the revised Principal Statistics for 1957 to 1959, inclusive, given in Table 1 will show. In fact, the changes were so small that, wherever 1959 information has been given in other tables of this report, this has been revised on the new basis. Consequently, all references to 1959 data in this general introduction refer to the revised figures.

This industry is now defined as comprising "'Establishments primarily engaged in custom dyeing and finishing of woollen and worsted goods, cotton and linen goods, silk and synthetic goods. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in cloth sponging and miscellaneous special finishing of textiles on a custom basis.". It does not include manufacturers, who operate a dyeing and finishing plant in connection with their own manufacturing operations. For this reason, a separate dyeing and finishing plant, operated by a large firm in the Synthetic Textiles Industry, has been transferred from this industry to the latter in 1960.

Allowing for the above revislons, there was greater activity in the textile dyeing and finishing plants from 1959 to 1960 . The value of work performed amounted to $\$ 17,188,447$, a very slight increase of $\$ 209,693$, or 1.2 per cent, over the 1959 total of $\$ 16,978,754$. The cost of materials and supplies used dropped slightly, from $\$ 5,001,294$ in 1959 to $\$ 4,836,400$ in 1960 , a decrease of $\$ 164,894$ or 3.3 per cent. The industry reported 1,927 employees, 129 less than the 1959 total of 2,056 .

Capital outlay within the industry again rose substantially when comparison is made between the revised 1959 figures and the preliminary ones for 1960. During the year under review, the increases were approximately the same for both capital and repair expenditures as Table 9 shows.

Dyeing and finishing of textlle fabrics is the principal activity of this industry, and in 1960 this accounted for $\$ 8,292,388$, or 48.2 per cent of the work performed. Printing and painting on textile fabrics amounted to $\$ 2.847,730$, or 16.6 per cent; and bleaching, shrinking, sponging and all other work amounted to $\$ 2,796,465$, or 16.3 per cent. Other activities included dyeing, finishing and mercerizing of yarns; dyeing and finishing of other products; and rubberizing, mercerizing and water proofing fabrics.

The industry is located almost entirely in Quebec and Ontario. In 1960 there were 54 firms reporting, the same as the year before. In Quebec the number of plants remained unchanged at 35 ; in Ontario there were 18 as against 19 the previous year; the remaining firm was again located in British Columbia. Quebec firms were responsible for the major share of the work done with $\$ 13,157,165$, or 76.5 per cent, of the total; and on their payrolls they had 1,510 or 78.4 per cent of all persons employed by the industry.

Beginning with 1954, information on the value of year-end inventory holdings at plant and plant warehouses has been collected as part of the Annual Census of Industry. This data was formerly collected by a separate survey. The summarized results for this industry may be found in Table 2.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1929-60

|  | Year and province | Estab-lishments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at factory of fuel and electricity | Cost at factory of materials used | Value added by manufacture | Gross value of work performed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Basis: Standard Industrial Classification in use prior to 1960. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 |  | 17 | 967 | 1,021,752 | $\begin{aligned} & 246,548 \\ & 171,971 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,053,505 \\ 619,662 \end{array}$ | 2,217,454 | 3,517,507 |
| 1932 |  | 19 | 762 | 804,100 |  |  | 1,745,715 | 2,537,348 |
| 1935 |  | 23 | 997 | 1,008,600 | 241,801 | 1.560,868 | 2,202,065 | 4,004,734 |
| 1937 |  | 26 | 1.071 | 1,019,391 | 231,610 | 1, 535,898 | 2,026,808 | 3,794,316 |
| 1938 |  | 25 | 980 | 958,698 | 220,644 | 1,208,261 | 1,901,375 | 3,330,280 |
| 1939 |  | 26 | 1.082 | 1,150,668 | 244,037 | 1.667, 878 | 2.015,553 | 3,927, 468 |
| 1940 |  | 28 | 1,210 | 1,379,114 | 294,600 | 2,010,841 | 2,579,597 | 4, 885, 038 |
| 1941 |  | 29 | 1.587 | 1,919,906 | 414,376 | 3,226,086 | 3,596.856 | 7,237, 318 |
| 1942 |  |  | 1,693 | 2,274,715 | 467,198 | 2,799,331 | 4,830,037 | 8,096,566 |
| 1943 |  | 42 40 | 1,656 | 2,446,760 | 517,124 | 2,981,932 | 5,509,861 | 9,008,917 |
| 1944 |  | 40 | 1,667 | 2,516,012 | 547,036 | 1,266,430 | 5,137, 881 | 6,951,347 |
| 1945 |  |  | 1,922 | 2,923,684 | 552,334 | 1,581,984 | 6,196,990 | 8,331,308 |
| 1946 |  | 40 | 2,188 | 3,409,389 | 630,598 | 1,790,674 | 6,785,972 | 9,207,244 |
| 1947 |  | 44 | 2,418 | 4,504,975 | 813,788 | 2,156,938 | 7,513,908 | 10,484, 634 |
| 1948 |  | 45 | 2,713 | 5,518,371 | 1,019,954 | 2,546,670 | 9,252,313 | 12,818,937 |
| 1949 |  | 47 | 2,511 | 5,347,344 | 877,333 | 2,606,844 | 9, 274,711 | 12,758, 888 |
| 1950 |  |  | 2,459 | 5,481, 251 | 910,531 | 2,974,977 | 8,468,122 | 12,353,630 |
| 1951 |  | 46 52 | 2,462 | 5,997,036 | 927. 441 | 3,492, 222 | 9,710,233 | 14, 129,896 |
| 1952 |  | 50 | 2,331 | 5,965,882 | 957,133 | 3, 749,848 | 9,899,623 | 14,606,604 |
| 1953 |  | 56 | 2,255 | 6,153,225 | 844, 294 | 3,165,944 | 9,094,314 | 13,104,552 |
| 1954 |  | 53 | 1.940 | 5,403,283 | 735,071 | 3,029,934 | 7,866,533 | 11,631,538 |
| 1955 |  | 56 | 2,062 | 6,058,936 | 754,879 | 4,121,238 | 9,496,406 | 14,281,378 |
| :956 |  | 54 | 2,055 | $6,131,227$ | 861,185 | 4.275,761 | 9,954, 451 | 15,017,121 |
| 1957 |  | 56 | 2,027 | 6,393,066 | 876.396 | 4,282,128 | 10,394,347 | 15, 153,396 |
| 1958 |  | 56 | 2,022 | 6,670,997 | 932,521 | 4,723,232 | 10,301,746 | $15,955,090$ |
| 1959 |  | 55 | 2,060 | 7,048,717 | 884, 359 | 5,003,666 | 11,194,296 | 17,002,454 |

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1929-60-Concluded


In 1944 a chance was and in the methot of compiling the value of materials us ad and the value of work performed. In that and all subsequent years, the value of materials purchased on own account
has been otiminatod from boto the vaine of materiais used as well as the products made, the amount received for processing such materials only being considered as the value of products made.

TABLE 2. Inventorles. ${ }^{1} 1960$

|  | Raw materials and supplies | Goods in process | Finished goods of own manuacture | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | lars |  |
| Opening: ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 543,090 | 66,925 | 10,619 | 620,634 |
| Ontario | 126, 112 | 48,645 | 110,857 | 285, 614 |
| Canada | 669,202 | 115,570 | 121,476 | 906,248 |
| Closing: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 525,608 | 85,170 | 23, 840 | 634,618 |
| Ontario | 132,964 | 50.750 | 124,398 | 308,112 |
| Canada | 658,572 | 135,920 | 148,238 | 942, 730 |

[^1]
## TABLE 3. Value of Work Performed, 1959 and 1960

| Principal items | 1959 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value at plant | Value at plant |
|  | dollars |  |
| Dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics | 9,823,772 | 8,292,388 |
| Dyeing and finishing of yarns | 370.400 | 530, 201 |
| Printing and painting on textile fabrics | 2,251,180 | 2,847,730 |
| Dyeing and finishing of other products | 1,607,837 | 2,159,590 |
| Rubberizing, mercerizing and waterproofing of fabrlcs | 263,230 | 562,073 |
| Bleaching, shrinking, sponging and all other work | 2,662,335 | 2,796,465 |
| Total value of work performed | 16,978,754 | 17,188,447 |

TABLE 4. Materials Used, 1959 and 1960

| Principal materials |  | 1959 |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity | Cost value at plant | Tuantity | Cost value at plant |
|  |  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Ataline and other dyes: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulphur colours ....................................... | pound | 11,973 | 11,070 | 9,510 | 8,642 |
| Disect colours ........................................... | "1 | 279,337 15,303 | 543,349 48,304 | 165,442 | 461,052 52,376 |
| Indirect colours Acid or basic colours .................................................... | $\ldots$ | 15,303 127,655 | 48,304 321,625 | 16,592 111,774 | 52,376 303,025 |
| Colours used in printing ............................ | " | 53,663 | 191,894 | 62,477 | 186,063 |
| Other colours and dyes ........................... | " | 203,567 | 310, 189 | 202, 752 | 278, 771 |
| Common salt .............................................. | $\because$ | 3,383,636 | 41,894 | 2,037,256 | 28,875 |
| Glauber's salt | " | 572,179 | 21,976 | 659,633 | 25,677 |
| Soda ash | $\because$ | 706,272 | 17,494 | 716,860 | 14,273 |
| Washing soda | - | 6,004 | 921 | 25,241 | 1,980 |
| Soaps | " | 406,638 | 116,863 | 376,450 | 104,906 |
| Starch | " | 42,017 | 6,133 | 23,389 | 4,588 |
| Other weighting materials |  |  | 205,139 |  | 32,466 |
| Liquid ammonis .......................................... | pound | 105,303 | 7,473 | 71.150 | 5,243 |
| Liquid chlorine ............................................ |  | 8, 140 | 463 | 8,640 | 596 |
| Gasoline and benzine | gallon | 3,240 | 1,200 | 1,870 | 1.768 |
| Alcohol | prf. gal. | 1.548 | 1,303 | 576 | 577 |
| Hydrogen peroxide | pound | 363.005 | 94,956 | 376. 715 | 97, 172 |
| Sulphuric acid 660 Bé ................................ | \% | 97,139 | 4,223 | 108,315 | 3,953 |
| Acetic acid | " | 233,600 | 38,919 | 209,264 | 40,052 |
| Frormic acid | $\cdots$ | 50,617 | 8,309 | 34, 104 | 5,574 |
| Muriatic acid | 4 | 103,030 | 4,703 | 74, 259 | 3,340 |
| Sulphonated oils .......................................... | ' | 247,909 | 56,576 | 202,327 | 44,674 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | - | 25,691 | 5,254 | 27. 761 | 5,365 |
| Trisodium phosphate .................................. | " | 70,646 | 20,148 | 51,153 | 19,239 |
| Naritha | gallon | 44,645 | 12,384 | 64,620 | 16,607 |
| Caustic soda | pound | 242,484 | 16,937 | 220,492 | 16,995 |
| Other chemicals, not specified |  | ... | 644,213 | ... | 689,165 |
| Rubberizing materials |  | - . | 161,989 | --. | 257, 860 |
| All other materials and supplies ${ }^{1}$ |  | . . | $1,316,340^{T}$ | . . | 1. 322,810 |
| Packing and shipping materials ................. |  | . - | 218,562 | $\ldots$ | 172, 197 |
| Operating, maintenance and repair supplies |  | $\cdots$ | 482,622 | . $\cdot$ | 505,441 |
| Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by reporting plants |  | $\cdots$ | 67,869 |  | 125,078 |
| Total cost of materials used .............. |  | -•• | 5,001,294 | -• | $4,838,400$ |

No detailed information on materials used was collected from firms generally reporting value of work performed at $18 \$ 3$ than $\$ 100,000$. The total estimated value of materials used by these firms was $\$ 128,621$ in $1959 ; \$ 141,200$ in 1960 , Ahf these amounts have been included in "All other materials and supplies".

TABLE 5. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1959 and 1960

|  | Employees |  |  |  |  | Earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Supervisory and office employees |  | Production workers |  | Total | Supervisory and office employees | Production workers | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |  |  |  |
|  | number |  |  |  |  | dollars |  |  |
| Quebec | 255 | 88 | 1,086 | 182 | 1,611 | 1,618,514 | 3,859,868 | $5.478,382$ |
| Ontario and British Columbia ..... | 47 | 21 | 289 | 88 | 445 | 385,220 | 1,175, 208 | $1,560,428$ |
| Canada | 302 | 109 | 1,375 | 270 | 2,056 | 2,003,734 | 5,035,076 | 7.038.810 |
| Quebec | 207 | 76 | 1,044 | 183 | 1,510 | 1,428,340 | 3,891,494 | 5,319,834 |
| Ontario and British Columbia ...... | 46 | 24 | 276 | 71 | 417 | 425,312 | 1,036,094 | 1,461,406 |
| Canada | 253 | 100 | 1,320 | 254 | 1.927 | 1,853,652 | 4,927,588 | 6,781,240 |

TABLE 6. Production Workers, by Months, 1960

|  | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $J$ anuary | 1,283 | 226 |
| February | 1,296 | 234 |
| March | 1,299 | 234 |
| April | 1,314 | 249 |
| May | 1,300 | 250 |
| June | 1,326 | 249 |
| July | 1.320 | 256 |
| August | 1,355 | 268 |
| September | 1,348 | 276 |
| October | 1,326 | 273 |
| November | 1,311 | 274 |
| December | 1,313 | 274 |
| Monthly average ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,320 | 254 |

'The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments of $\$ 200,000$ and over. For establishments reporting value of shipments between $\$ 100,000$ and $\$ 200,000$ quarterly figures only were collected and the employment figure reported at the end of each quarter was used as the monthly employment figure for that quarter. For establishments reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 100,000$ no data on the number of workers were collected. The average was estimated by using the change in value of shipments to arrive at tive value of the payroll which was then used in conjunction with estimated average earnings to arrive at the number of workss. This estimated number of workers was then included in each month's total.

TABLE 7. Principal Statistics according to Type of Ownership, 1959 and 1960

| Dras of ownershug | Estab-11shments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Em- } \\ \text { ployees } \end{gathered}$ | Salaries wages | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost of materials used | Gross value of work performed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individual ownership | 5 | 48 | 143,218 | 4,182 | 20,001 | 298, 381 |
| Partnership | 7 | 71 | 213,587 | 20,152 | 101.190 | 446, 362 |
| Incorporated companies | 42 | 1,937 | 6,682, 005 | 857, 213 | 4,880, 103 | 16,234, 011 |
| Totals | 54 | 2,056 | 7, 038,810 | 881,547 | 5, 001, 294 | 16,978, 754 |
| Individual ownership | 6 | 57 | 157,454 | 4,510 | 34, 250 | 351,939 |
| Partnership | 6 | 54 | 152.844 | 15, 133 | 93, 152 | 348, 833 |
| Incorporated companies | 42 | 1,816 | 6,470,942 | 779, 740 | 4, 708, 998 | 16,487,675 |
| Totals | 54 | 1,927 | 6,781,240 | 799, 383 | 4, 836,400 | 17,188,447 |

TABLE 8. Principal Statistics grouped according to Size of Establishments, 1959 and 1960


TABLE 9. Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures, 1946 -60


TABLE 10. Fuel and Flectricity, 1960

| Kind | Quantity | Cost at plant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |
| 1. Establishonents reporting commodity detail: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Bituminous coal: |  |  |
| (a) From Canadian mines ...................................................... ton | 4,905 | 52,761 |
| (b) Imported .......................................................................... ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | 3,487 | 53,254 |
| Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)......... Imp. gal. | 37,427 | 15,065 |
| Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil .............................. " | 1,954,533 | 168,210 |
| Gas: |  |  |
| (a) Liquefied petroleum gases .......................................................g.gal. | 29, 200 | 3,637 |
| (b) Natural gas ............................................................................. Mcf. | 93,232 | 43,125 |
| Other fuel................................................................................ | -•• | 72,685 |
| Flectricity purchased .......................................................... kwh. | 55,852,702 | 246,740 |
| Steam purchased ............................................................... pound | 17,220,173 | 19,720 |
| 2. Establishments reporting group detail: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Cost of fuel ....................... | ... | 84,048 |
| Cost of electricity .............................................................. | $\cdots$ | 17,468 |
| 3. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected:3 |  |  |
| Cost of fuel and electricity ........................................................... | $\cdots$ | 22,670 |
| 4. All establishments: |  |  |
| Total cost of fuel and electricity ............................................. | - | 799,383 |

[^2]
## APPENDIX

Textile Dyeing and Finishing Plants, 1960

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ To arrive at the National Accounts concept of "gross domestic product at factor cost", it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of office supplies used, advertising, insurance and other goods and services obtained from other businesses. Data on these inputs are not collected on the annual Census of Manufactures. Value added figures for "The primary industries and construction" are published in D.B.S. publication 61-202, Survey of Production.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plant and plant warehouses.
    ${ }^{2}$ The opening inventory for 1960 differs from the closing inventory published for 1959 becanse of the inclusion of new firms and the removal of figures for firms which did not operate during 1960.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of $\$ 200,000$ and over.
    , Establishments generally reporting value of shipments between $\$ 100,000$ and $\$ 200,00 n$.
    ${ }^{3}$ Lestablishments generally roporther ralue of shimumas of loss than $\$ 100,000$.

