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ANNUAL



NARROW FABRIC MILLS

1960

Formerly Narrow Fabrics Industry

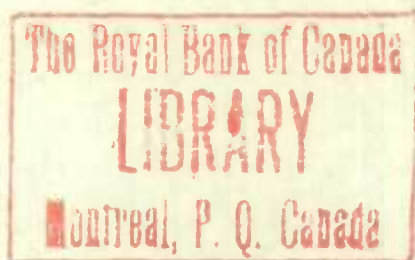
ANNUAL CENSUS
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SYMBOLS

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

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- ⒑ preliminary figures.
- Ⓡ 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 statistics, with special reference to 1960 are as follows:

Period Covered

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

Establishment

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

Employees

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

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

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

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

Salaries and Wages

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

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

Cost of Fuel and Electricity

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

Materials and Supplies Used

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

Factory Shipments

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

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

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

Inventories

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

Value added by Manufacturing

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

Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

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

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

Short Forms

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

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

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

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

NARROW FABRIC MILLS

1960

Although the Bureau implemented a revised Standard Industrial Classification for the 1960 survey, there has been no change in this industry (apart from a slight one in name) as a scrutiny of the principal statistics given in Table 1 will show. The industry continues to be defined as comprising those "Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing narrow fabrics, such as woven tapes, ribbons and bindings, elastic cord, lacing, elastic and non-elastic webbing".

Considerable revision was also made to the shipment data gathered in this 1960 survey and a special instruction sheet was sent to all firms in the industry in order that they might report correctly on this new basis. When these new 1960 shipment data were examined, it was found that many items were confidential under the Statistics Act. It was, therefore, decided to replace the table covering shipments by the industry proper (Table 3) by one covering factory shipments of selected narrow fabric items on the new basis by all industries. This change was partly foreshadowed in the 1959 report since, for that year, only about 65 per cent of the industry's shipments could be given in some detail and the balance had to be combined under the "All other products" item. The other reason for making this change was that certain narrow fabric items such as elastic tapes and webbing, slit ribbons, etc., are also made by firms classified to other industries.

In 1960 the 48 establishments in the Narrow Fabric Mills industry reported shipments worth \$20,046,071 f.o.b. plant, a slight decrease of \$352,476 or 1.7 per cent from the \$20,398,547 worth of products shipped in 1959. Employment was provided for 2,011 persons, 22 fewer than in the previous year. Salaries and wages paid to these employees, \$5,918,199 in 1960, were \$61,242, or 1.0 per cent, below the \$5,979,441 disbursed in 1959. Materials used in manufacture cost \$9,858,502, an increase of \$181,139, or 1.9 per cent, over the comparable 1959 value of \$9,677,363.

Although individual details regarding shipments of products by the industry proper cannot be given for the reasons detailed above, it can be stated that, under the new breakdown, the most important products shipped by this industry in 1960

were as follows: laces, all kinds; shoelaces, all kinds; elastic braids, all kinds; non-elastic tapes and webbing; elastic tapes and webbing; and ribbons, all kinds. Again, because of this change in commodity breakdown, it is not possible in most instances to compare the 1960 all-industry shipment data given in Table 3 of this report with the comparable 1959 shipment data as presented in Table 15 of the "General Review of Textile Mills" report.

In the year under review, yarns accounted for 70.1% of the total cost of materials and supplies used by the industry. Cotton yarn again headed this group with a volume of 2,548,587 pounds and a value of \$2,275,081, lower by 13.3 and 11.3 per cent, respectively, than the comparable 1959 figures of 2,940,847 pounds and \$2,564,551. On the other hand, the consumption of nylon yarn increased somewhat to 699,181 pounds worth \$1,822,697 from 643,967 pounds valued at \$1,565,523 in the preceding year. The use of continuous filament rayon yarn declined slightly from 1,622,644 pounds costing \$1,393,260 in 1959 to 1,516,283 pounds worth \$1,309,415. In 1960, the consumption of spun rayon also dropped slightly, to 265,327 pounds from 295,568 pounds in 1959, and the value to \$244,954 from \$283,796.

The industry was confined to Quebec, with 32 establishments (two more than in 1959); to Ontario with 15 (two less than in the previous year); and to 1 plant in Nova Scotia (new in 1960). Shipments from plants in Quebec and Nova Scotia amounted to 82.6 per cent of the industry total, and the employees of these same firms numbered 1,596, or 79.4 per cent of all persons employed.

Tables 8, 9 and 10 of this report show breakdowns of the principal statistics of this industry by different economic groupings for both the years 1959 and 1960. In particular, Table 8 reveals that, in both these years, the combined shipments of the five plants with annual shipments of \$1,000,000 or over amounted to more than half of the industry's total shipments.

Imports of narrow fabrics are shown in Table 5. The leading commodity imported in 1960 was webbing, all types, with a total value of \$1,543,557. This was followed by imports of ribbons of synthetic textile fibre valued at \$1,209,759.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, 1940¹ - 60

Basis: Standard Industrial Classification in use both prior to and in 1960 (no change in 1960)

Year and province	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost at factory of fuel and electricity	Cost at factory of materials used	Value added by manufacture	Gross value of production ²
	number			dollars			
1940	34	2,802	2,624,602	82,875	5,279,497	6,624,953	11,987,325
1941	36	3,498	3,131,810	99,592	6,221,838	7,008,088	13,329,518
1942	36	3,204	3,652,140	118,734	9,162,288	7,501,042	16,782,064
1943	38	2,934	3,577,371	106,552	7,257,795	8,067,021	15,431,368
1944	39	2,392	3,002,995	107,001	6,129,892	6,529,605	12,766,498
1945	40	2,393	3,058,969	109,928	5,606,209	5,745,410	11,461,547
1946	39	2,064	2,750,940	111,301	4,076,488	4,999,225	9,187,014
1947	43	2,164	3,055,032	133,994	5,224,243	4,998,431	10,356,668
1948	41	2,081	3,467,860	150,840	5,262,639	5,866,038	11,279,517
1949	42	2,090	3,797,405	152,972	5,320,806	6,476,290	11,950,068
1950	42	2,058	3,918,533	167,434	6,462,522	7,073,722	13,703,678
1951	46	2,202	4,753,850	171,524	8,081,312	8,654,462	16,907,298
1952	52	2,035	4,629,909	185,520	7,960,677	8,569,563 ³	16,715,760
1953	52	2,163	5,020,791	206,166	7,840,738	9,406,856 ³	17,453,760
1954	50	2,062	4,810,383	237,476	7,032,981	8,634,025	15,679,678
1955	47	2,060	4,990,582	235,978	7,794,972	9,510,878	17,406,326
1956	50	2,198	5,614,352	242,144	9,424,066	9,267,827	18,889,090
1957	49	2,227	6,010,337	263,367	9,498,017	9,967,917	19,500,458
1958	47	2,051	5,801,702	265,572	9,240,644	9,994,013	19,480,056
1959							
Canada	47	2,033	5,979,441	269,513	9,677,363	10,623,370	20,398,547
Quebec	30	1,580	4,697,268	228,296	8,037,030	8,136,081	16,187,363
Ontario	17	453	1,282,173	41,217	1,640,333	2,487,289	4,211,184
1960							
Canada	48	2,011	5,918,199	275,023	9,858,502	10,087,209	20,046,071
Nova Scotia	1	1,596	4,777,049	239,435	8,452,382	7,987,718	16,565,049
Quebec	32						
Ontario	15						
		415	1,141,150	35,588	1,406,120	2,099,491	3,481,023

¹ New industry in 1940. Previously classified under "Women's factory clothing" and "Synthetic textiles and silk".² Commencing with 1952 gross value of production is replaced by value of factory shipments.³ Because of insufficient inventory data in 1952 and 1953, these figures have been calculated from value of factory shipments and are, therefore, only approximations to true "Value added by manufacture".**Note:** Profits or losses cannot be estimated from Census figures as no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance and advertising, etc.TABLE 2. Inventories, ¹ 1960

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
	dollars			
Opening: ²				
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,451,156	894,641	832,271	3,178,068
Ontario	252,343	130,610	187,504	570,457
Canada	1,703,499	1,025,251	1,019,775	3,748,525
Closing:				
Nova Scotia	1,686,626	946,520	894,878	3,528,024
Quebec				
Ontario				
	262,722	156,362	221,929	641,013
Canada	1,949,348	1,102,882	1,116,807	4,169,037

¹ Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plant and plant warehouses.² The opening inventory for 1960 differs from the closing inventory published for 1959 because of the inclusion of new firms and the removal of figures for firms which did not operate during 1960.

TABLE 3. Factory Shipments of Selected Narrow Fabric Items, in all Industries, 1960^P

	Selling value at factory
	\$
Braided items:	
Non-elastic:	
Shoelaces, all types	1,205,641
Braids, cotton	1,014,584
Other	578,914
Elastic:	
Braids:	
Cotton	155,656
Other	790,450
Woven items:	
Non-elastic:	
Labels, woven and printed	936,793
Tapes and webbing:	
Cotton	1,150,369
Other	677,201
Elastic:	
Tapes and webbing:	
Cotton	1,091,435
Man-made fibre and mixtures with other fibres	1,378,789
Ribbons, woven, slit and non-woven	3,105,260
Tapes, non-woven (corded yarns):	
Cotton	416,709
Other	294,616
Slit fabrics (excluding slit ribbons):	
Tapes, bindings, bias bindings and all slit fabrics:	
Cotton	1,236,309
Other	782,911
Cords, other than braided	130,507
Trimings (including tassels, fringes, etc.)	839,386
Total factory shipments	15,785,530

TABLE 4. Materials Used, 1959 and 1960

70% of rayon is 85% of total rayon (Can apply this to Nylon also) → 595

Principal materials	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Cost value at factory	Quantity	Cost value at factory
		\$		\$
Yarns:				
Rayon (continuous filament) lb.	1,622,644	1,393,260	1,516,283	1,309,415
Spun rayon (including spun rayon mixtures)	295,568	283,796	265,327	244,954
Nylon	643,967	1,565,523	699,181	1,822,697
Cotton	2,940,847	2,564,551	2,548,587	2,275,081
Mohair	6,504	22,025	1,597	5,246
Worsted and woollen	4,565	13,486	10,037	18,535
Rubber	441,454	619,480	432,675	620,126
Fibreglass	118,319	82,718	94,367	68,389
All other .....	...	337,812	...	546,437
Woven fabrics:			21,000	56,000
Cotton yd.	1,025,627	241,996	1,453,913	458,809
Synthetic	626,267	272,040	427,456	203,088
All other .....	...	177,910	...	240,740
Chemicals .....	...	163,335	...	134,498
Dyes .....	...	226,245	...	216,259
Boxes and labels .....	...	291,920	...	366,260
All other materials and supplies ¹ .....	...	693,831 ¹	...	568,290
Packing and shipping materials .....	...	209,023	...	117,095
Operating, maintenance and repair supplies .....	...	436,637	...	555,918
Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by reporting plants .....	...	81,805	...	86,665
Total cost of materials used .....	...	9,677,363	...	9,858,502

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from firms generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$100,000. The total estimated value of materials used by these firms was \$331,485 in 1959 and \$221,000 in 1960, and those amounts have been included in "All other materials and supplies".

TABLE 5. Imports¹ of Narrow Fabrics, 1959 and 1960

Import class	Commodities imported	Value	
		1959	1960
		dollars	
3228	Woven fabrics not exceeding 12 inches in width, ribbons, silk	65,833	68,647
3291	Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding 12 inches in width, wholly or in part wool or hair	14,238	20,180
3373	Woven fabrics, synthetic textile fibre, not exceeding twelve inches in width, generally known as "ribbons"	1,273,673	1,209,759
3567	Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven therein, exceeding one inch but not exceeding twelve inches in width, imported by manufacturers	309,407	286,159
3568	Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven therein, not exceeding 12 inches in width, n.o.p.; round elastic braid	521,229	615,335
3576	Webbing, with strands of rubber braided therein, not exceeding 12 inches in width	537,198	642,063
3570	Corded ribbons for men's hats	150,081	126,850
9058	Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces	60,892	76,559

¹ These data are published monthly in "Trade of Canada - Imports" (Cat. No. 55-007), which also shows the details of shipments from individual countries.

TABLE 6. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1959 and 1960

	Average					Earnings		
	Supervisory and office employees		Production workers		Total	Supervisory and office employees	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
1959								
Quebec	122	73	792	593	1,580	904,300	3,792,968	4,697,268
Ontario	44	29	105	275	453	393,125	889,048	1,282,173
Canada	166	102	897	868	2,033	1,297,425	4,682,016	5,979,441
1960								
Nova Scotia	165	66	777	588	1,596	986,343	3,790,706	4,777,049
Quebec								
Ontario	32	25	100	258	415	286,531	854,619	1,141,150
Canada	197	91	877	846	2,011	1,272,874	4,645,325	5,918,199

TABLE 7. Production Workers by Months, 1960

	Male	Female
	number	
January	865	768
February	871	799
March	857	807
April	868	815
May	869	828
June	847	815
July	853	886
August	882	893
September	895	928
October	907	913
November	901	852
December	870	799
Monthly average ¹	877	846

¹ The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments of \$300,000 and over. For establishments reporting value of shipments between \$100,000 and \$300,000 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 the value, of the payroll which was then used in conjunction with estimated average earnings to arrive at the number of workers. This estimated number of workers was then included in each month's total.

TABLE 8. Principal Statistics of Narrow Fabric Mills grouped by Shipment Size, 1959 and 1960

Size of Shipments	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of factory shipments
	number		dollars			
1959						
Under \$10,000	2	11	19,250	910	11,735	37,386
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	2					
25,000 " 49,999	5	31	62,385	1,420	69,725	194,962
50,000 " 99,999	7	50	153,400	5,774	210,765	521,179
100,000 " 199,999	11	191	549,373	18,638	697,427	1,609,798
200,000 " 499,999	12	440	1,187,404	49,700	1,606,093	3,978,034
500,000 " 999,999	3	170	411,893	19,226	1,011,650	2,097,878
1,000,000 and over	5	1,140	3,595,736	173,845	6,069,968	11,959,310
Totals	47	2,033	5,979,441	269,513	9,677,363	20,398,547
1960						
Under \$10,000	2	11	24,500	1,035	12,500	45,842
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	2					
25,000 " 49,999	5	23	48,637	1,524	69,717	169,007
50,000 " 99,999	8	66	209,220	25,916	238,907	537,080
100,000 " 199,999	12	180	505,126	23,914	838,621	1,738,898
200,000 " 499,999	11	378	1,081,593	31,968	1,277,247	3,326,934
500,000 " 999,999	3	190	429,570	20,321	1,015,167	2,078,344
1,000,000 and over	5	1,163	3,619,553	170,345	6,406,343	12,149,966
Totals	48	2,011	5,918,199	275,023	9,858,502	20,046,071

TABLE 9. Principal Statistics of Narrow Fabric Mills, grouped by Number of Employees per Establishment, 1959 and 1960

Employee groups	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of factory shipments
	number		dollars			
1959						
Under 5 employees.....	6	14	37,600	1,769	78,250	217,462
5 to 14 employees	16	133	381,959	12,316	653,099	1,308,101
15 " 49 "	16	500	1,378,616	51,054	1,844,798	4,792,879
50 " 99 "	4	246	585,530	30,529	1,031,248	2,120,795
100 " 199 "	1	1,140	3,595,736	173,845	6,069,968	11,959,310
200 and over	4					
Totals	47	2,033	5,979,441	269,513	9,677,363	20,398,547
1960						
Under 5 employees.....	8	21	56,265	3,078	140,537	342,163
5 to 14 employees	16	137	422,076	32,681	697,795	1,317,095
15 " 49 "	16	483	1,342,040	47,770	1,852,518	4,575,312
50 " 99 "	3	207	478,265	21,149	761,309	1,661,535
100 " 199 "	2	1,163	3,619,553	170,345	6,406,343	12,149,966
200 and over	3					
Totals	48	2,011	5,918,199	275,023	9,858,502	20,046,071

TABLE 10. Principal Statistics of Narrow Fabric Mills, grouped by Type of Ownership, 1959 and 1960

Type of ownership	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of factory shipments
	number		dollars			
1959						
Individual ownership	8	48	128,750	3,440	102,485	347,190
Partnership	6	57	161,529	3,948	296,686	552,919
Incorporated companies.....	33	1,928	5,689,162	262,125	9,278,192	19,498,438
Totals	47	2,033	5,979,441	269,513	9,677,363	20,398,547
1960						
Individual ownership	7	40	109,261	3,244	78,504	284,925
Partnership	6	43	120,529	4,175	208,483	426,081
Incorporated companies.....	35	1,928	5,688,409	267,604	9,571,515	19,335,065
Totals	48	2,011	5,918,199	275,023	9,858,502	20,046,071

TABLE 11. Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures 1946 - 60

Year	Capital expenditures			Repair and maintenance expenditures			Capital, repair and maintenance expenditures		
	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Con- struction	Machinery and equipment	Total
thousands of dollars									
1946	438	371	809	459	—	459	897	371	1,268
1947	450	568	1,018	..	..	273	486	805	1,291
1948	514	..	..	274	132	656	788
1949	224	..	..	329	..	..	553
1950	276	..	..	298	..	..	574
1951	388	..	..	345	..	..	733
1952	329	..	..	367	106	590	696
1953	479	..	..	276	153	602	755
1954	353	..	..	364	161	556	717
1955	468	..	..	338	132	674	806
1956	544	..	..	428	222	750	972
1957	696	..	..	443	243	896	1,139
1958	464	..	..	425	..	..	889
1959	364	..	..	498	..	..	862
1960

TABLE 12. Fuel and Electricity, 1960

Kind	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
Establishments reporting commodity detail: ¹		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines	ton 69	1,396
(b) Imported	" 2,309	31,397
Anthracite coal	" 1,400	18,269
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks).....	Imp. gal. 34,174	15,161
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	" 642,807	68,223
Natural gas	M cu. ft. 11,508	12,796
Electricity purchased	kwh. 3,070,068	76,630
Establishments reporting group detail: ²		
Cost of fuel .....	...	24,878
Cost of electricity .....	...	19,008
Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ³		
Cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	7,265
All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	275,023

¹ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of \$300,000 and over.² Establishments generally reporting value of shipments between \$100,000 and \$300,000.³ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$100,000.



Narrow Fabric Mills, 1960

Name	Address
Nova Scotia:	
United Elastic Limited	Centrelea, Annapolis Co.
Quebec:	
Ametex Limited	640 Heriot St., Drummondville
Beacon Ribbon Mills Ltd.	Valleyfield
Beaver Mfg. Co.	782 Lafontaine St., Drummondville
Belding-Corticelli Ltd.	Coaticook
Belding-Corticelli Ltd.	1455 Shearer St., Montreal
Braided Products Ltd.	3703 Dupuis Ave., Montreal
Burlington Ribbon Canada Ltd.	Dorchester St., Granby
Calko Mills Ltd.	5 St. Anne St., Rivière-du-Loup
Canada Woven Label Ltd.	2120 Cabot St., Montreal
Canadian Cord & Tassel Co.	5685 Papineau Ave., Montreal
Canadian Ribbon Tape Co. Ltd.	189-83rd Ave., L'Abord-à-Plouffe
Consolidated Moulton Trimmings Ltd.	426 Guy St., Montreal
Crown Binding Reg'd	1000 Amherst St., Montreal
Dominion Binding Ltd.	426 St. Helen St., Montreal
Dominion Cord & Tassel (1956) Ltd.	5685 Papineau Ave., Montreal
Footwear Findings of Canada Ltd.	Cowansville
Granby Elastic & Textiles Ltd.	100 Dennison St., Granby
Herco Label Reg'd	2112 St. Hubert St., Montreal
Jace Tapes Inc.	636 St. Paul St. W., Montreal
Kenrod Mfg. Co. (1959) Ltd.	5149 Marquette St., Montreal
Montreal Elastic Mills Ltd.	1206 Graig St. E., Montreal
Nalpac Co., The	2260 Aird Ave., Montreal
Narrow Fabrics Ltd.	2190 PreFontaine St., Montreal
National Tape Co.	369 Lebrun Ave., Montreal
Novelty Trimming & Embroidery Co. Ltd.	1435 Bleury St., Montreal
Ribbon Fabrics Inc.	9500 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal
Roll Fabric Binding Inc.	740 St. Maurice St., Montreal
Samuel Lesnoff & Co., Ltd.	427 St-Francois-Xavier St., Montreal
Shaheen Binding Reg'd	60 Jean Talon St. W., Montreal
Tes-Craft Tape Co.	740 St. Maurice St., Montreal
Textile Bindings Inc.	3981 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal
Treford Ltd.	2055 Peel St., Montreal
Ontario:	
Braids & Laces Co.	33 Sherbourne St., Toronto
Buckley Trimming Mfg. Co.	41 Britain St., Toronto
Canadian Cord and Tassel Co.	54 Wellington St. W., Toronto
Cash J. & J. (Canada) Ltd.	116 Grier St., Belleville
Colonial Weaving Co. Ltd.	Rink & Rubidge Sts., Peterborough
Cornforth P.J. Co., The	89 Niagara St., Toronto
Cowie H.V. Co. Ltd.	43 Shepherd Ave., Lansing
Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd. (Narrow Fabric Weaving)	304 Mary St. N., Hamilton
McDowell & Lincoln Ltd.	77 Ontario St. S., Kitchener
Orchid Label & Pleating Ltd.	350 Adelaide St. W., Toronto
Peterboro Elastic Co.	Rink & Rubidge Sts., Peterborough
Peters Braid Mfg. Co.	Rear 54 Wellington St. W., Toronto
Sang Manufacturing of Canada Ltd.	650 W. Riverside Dr., W. Windsor
Shannon, Wm. Co. Ltd.	600 King St. W., Toronto
Textile Mfg. Co. Ltd.	915 Dupont St., Toronto