

CATALOGUE No.

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ANNUAL



FUR GOODS INDUSTRY

1961

Formerly Fur Goods and Fur Dressing and Dyeing Industries

The list of firms normally included in this report has been omitted from this issue, along with certain tables. See introductory text for details.

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SYMBOLS

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

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

— nil or zero.

P preliminary figures.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 140 publications which present the results of the 1961 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. Implementation of the new definition of the establishment in the 1961 Census has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics for previous years in order to maintain comparability of the data. (See following note on "Establishment".)

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 1961, 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

The reporting unit in the Census of Manufactures is the **establishment**. Beginning with the 1961 Census, the establishment is defined as follows:

The smallest unit which is a separate operating entity capable of reporting all the following:

- Materials and supplies used,
- Goods purchased for resale as such,
- Fuel and power consumed,
- Number of employees and their pay,
- Inventories,
- Shipments or sales.

The establishment is to be distinguished from smaller subdivisions or departments which do not have records which permit them to report all items required of an establishment. Prior to 1961, some establishments were required to submit two or more separate reports when they were engaged in operations which were classifiable to different industries. Beginning with 1961, separate reports for such operations will be required only in cases where accounting records can provide all the elements of principal statistics enumerated above. Special reporting arrangements were made with respondents when the acceptance of combined reports would have seriously affected the statistics for particular industries or areas. Where continuity of industry statistics was affected by this change in reporting procedures, adjustments to the data were made back to 1957 in order to maintain comparability of the series for recent years.

A manufacturing establishment is typically a factory, mill or plant principally engaged in manufacturing operations. Prior to 1961, the Census of Manufactures attempted to cover the manufacturing activities of all establishments, whether or not they were principally engaged in manufacturing operations. Beginning with the 1961 Census, establishments (accounting entities) which are not primarily engaged in manufacturing are no longer included as manufacturing establishments in the basic industry statistics. Again adjustments to the industry statistics were made to reflect the removal of such reporting units for the period 1957-1960. These reporting units are now listed as establishments in other Bureau industry surveys, such as Wholesale Trade, Construction, etc. In order, however, to maintain complete coverage of certain commodity items produced mainly in manufacturing establishments, many non-manufacturing establishments are now surveyed for commodity shipments only and the latter are included in those tables of industry reports showing shipments of certain commodities "from all industries".

Many firms have more than one manufacturing establishment. Such firms are requested to submit a separate Census of Manufactures report for each manufacturing establishment which can meet the reporting requirements described earlier.

Prior to 1961, the main emphasis in the Census of Manufactures was on manufacturing activity whereas, beginning with 1961, each establishment reports on the total operations carried out within its accounting boundaries (except income from investments such as rent, interest and dividends). However, data on different activities (manufacturing, selling, construction by own labour force etc.) are requested separately. The 1961 statistics in this report are confined to manufacturing activity in order to maintain comparability with previous years. In the 1962 reports it is planned to show both 1961 and 1962 data on the "total activity" basis in addition to the data on manufacturing operations.

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 but will be shown separately in subsequent years.

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, handling, warehousing and delivery staff. 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 the calendar year 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 with salaries, but will be shown separately in subsequent years. 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 establishment including freight, duty, etc.

Materials and Supplies Used

Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the establishment, of materials, supplies and components 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 generally refer to 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 establishment 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 which are treated as separate establishments are included. Goods bought or received as transfers and resold without further processing are not included. Values are requested

on f.o.b. establishment 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 value of manufacturing inventory. Figures consist of inventory at the plant and at warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of the plants for the purpose of reporting shipments.

Value added by Manufacturing

Value added is compiled by deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity consumed from the value of production (value of shipments adjusted for changes in the value of inventories of finished goods and goods in process). Value added is sometimes referred to as net production.¹

Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which was 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. 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.

Establishments engaged solely in repair work are not included in manufacturing industries (except in the case of furniture, shipbuilding, boat building, aircraft and railroad rolling stock industries) but establishments principally engaged in assembling parts into complete units are included.

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 advertising, insurance and other business costs which are not collected in the annual Census of Manufactures. Value added figures for the primary industries, manufacturing and construction are published in D.B.S. publication 61-202, Survey of Production.

Short Forms

Since 1949, in order to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a one-page short form has been used asking only for certain principal items of shipments. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. For the 1959 and 1960 censuses the general limit for short forms was raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000 value of shipments and a new intermediate form was used. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that some 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 inter-

mediate forms there are lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smaller firms account for a larger share of total shipments.

In the 1961 Census, in addition to the question on shipments of goods of own manufacture, questions on employment and payroll and on total revenue were added on all short forms. The other elements of principal statistics, viz. value of materials, fuel and electricity, and inventories, are generally estimated by using ratios based on the change in the value of shipments from year to year. This is to permit the complete compilation of basic industry statistics by industry and by geographic location. The proportion of the estimated data is generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

FUR GOODS INDUSTRY

1961

For the 1961 survey year, the Bureau implemented a New Establishment Concept, bringing about marked revisions to this industry. This implementation of a new definition of the establishment (reporting unit) in the 1961 Census of Manufactures has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics. In order to maintain comparability of the principal statistics (Table 1) for recent years, the necessary adjustments were applied to the data back to 1957. (See also Explanatory Notes).

In accordance with the New Establishment Concept, this industry was generally revised for the 1961 survey by excluding those merchandising fur goods establishments, surveyed in previous years and carrying out, as a minor activity, the manufacturing of fur goods on their own behalf. A scrutiny of Table 1, which gives the principal statistics for 1957 to 1960, inclusive, on both bases, will reveal that these excluded establishments were, on the average, smaller in terms of total shipments, including custom work, repair and storage receipts, as compared to those establishments retained in the industry for the 1961 survey on the new concept.

However, special 1961 commodity schedules were sent to those establishments, excluded from the 1961 industry survey, whose shipments of goods of own manufacture were considered significant. The shipment information obtained from these special schedules has been added to the 1961 shipments by the industry itself in order to present the shipments of selected fur goods commodities by all industries in Table 4, a new table. The presentation of this important information has necessitated the abridgement of the 1961 shipment detail by the industry itself, shown in Table 3, in conformity with the secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

It should be noted that, with the exception of Table 1, only 1961 data are given in this report in view of the changes outlined above. It is also important to note that, with the exception of Table 4, the other tables in this report refer to the industry proper.

As pointed out in the 1960 report in this series, the 1961 report on the Fur Dressing and Dyeing Industry will be included in the 1961 Miscellaneous Industries report (Catalogue No. 47-205).

As a result of increased work loads and staff shortages it has been necessary to suspend publication of certain tables normally contained in this report. It is planned to resume publication of these tables in the 1962 reports. The tables affected are the following: List of firms - Imports - Exports - Capital and Repair Expenditures.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics Canada, Representative Years, 1921 - 60, and by Provinces, 1960 and 1961

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity used	Cost at plant of materials used	Value added by manufacture	Value of shipments ¹
Basis: Standard Industrial Classification up to and including 1960							
	number		dollars				
1921	219	2,621	3,013,706	25,141 ²	8,118,833	5,495,635	13,639,609
1923	235	2,468	2,742,179	29,575 ²	6,668,770	5,163,429	11,861,774
1928	225	3,004	3,889,745	48,192	13,866,832	6,841,047	20,756,071
1929	224	3,047	3,962,133	47,818	12,620,177	6,276,731	18,944,726
1932	269	2,516	2,771,204	53,161	6,388,374	4,350,303	10,791,838
1933	322	2,729	2,802,448	59,303	6,862,837	4,629,555	11,551,695
1937	351	3,419	3,730,176	68,635	10,485,009	5,707,456	16,261,100
1939	370	3,800	4,573,798	82,601	11,282,880	6,914,385	18,279,866
1944	517	4,961	7,748,768	114,696	27,430,291	13,364,722	40,909,709
1946	593	6,264	10,512,674	148,148	39,394,072	18,195,296	57,737,516
1949	642	6,700	14,520,579	205,812	37,260,284	23,488,914	60,955,010
1950	609	6,329	14,596,702	195,628	38,309,241	23,425,230	61,930,099
1951	612	6,084	14,412,453	216,658	38,100,218	22,892,670	61,209,546
1952	596	5,969	15,421,752	220,336	41,909,453	24,115,773 ³	66,245,562
1953	600	5,945	15,847,754	235,397	39,639,350	24,116,969 ³	63,991,716
1954	581	5,289	14,348,383	314,821	36,058,592	22,019,719	58,464,790
1955	558	5,019	14,123,119	318,717	38,389,138	22,214,802	60,349,381
1956	522	4,651	14,165,957	327,135	39,044,908	21,886,544	61,126,085
1957	540	4,736	15,034,446	351,586	38,988,557	23,503,600	62,187,649
1958	493	4,326	14,932,862	316,507	37,667,750	23,185,580	61,124,191
1959	480	4,261	15,363,230	289,758	38,202,979	25,230,353	62,623,385
1960	491	4,119	14,845,502	303,003	36,724,449	24,437,280	60,985,273
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ⁴							
	number		dollars				
1957	472	4,277	13,706,765	291,898	37,216,513	21,153,215	58,069,114
1958	430	3,899	13,560,224	259,879	36,106,054	20,887,682	57,155,444
1959	415	3,865	14,093,643	230,902	36,755,775	22,786,793	58,772,392
1960							
Canada	426	3,709	13,474,365	248,892	35,699,389	22,099,133	57,542,958
Quebec	242	2,087	7,426,535	133,768	22,634,782	12,643,964	35,228,533
Ontario	133	1,037	4,133,147	80,220	9,563,797	6,542,710	15,965,438
Manitoba	35	429	1,371,143	21,263	2,712,686	2,041,035	4,731,160
British Columbia	9	51	152,126	4,921	165,231	223,737	381,453
Other Provinces ⁵	7	105	391,414	8,720	622,893	647,687	1,236,374
1961							
Canada	444	3,676	13,731,083	256,728	36,930,703	22,550,634	59,553,536
Quebec	262	2,101	7,731,237	129,025	23,375,035	12,859,080	36,434,153
Ontario	129	978	4,011,689	82,660	9,814,717	6,619,422	16,357,361
Manitoba	35	436	1,410,926	22,253	3,037,457	2,032,020	5,026,533
British Columbia	9	46	155,338	6,745	170,286	198,671	382,009
Other Provinces ⁶	9	115	421,893	16,045	533,208	841,441	1,353,480

¹ Figures, up to and including 1951, represent value of production.

² Fuel only.

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".

⁴ The implementation of a new definition of the establishment (reporting unit) in the 1961 Census of Manufactures has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics. In order to maintain comparability of the principal statistics for recent years, the necessary adjustments were applied to the data back to 1957. (See also Explanatory Notes).

⁵ Newfoundland, 1: New Brunswick, 1: Saskatchewan, 4: Alberta, 1.

⁶ Newfoundland, 1: Nova Scotia, 1: New Brunswick, 1: Saskatchewan, 4: Alberta, 2.

TABLE 2. Inventories,¹ 1961

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
	dollars			
Opening: ²				
Quebec	4,795,346	1,152,549	3,664,273	9,612,168
Ontario	2,186,293	485,942	1,805,877	4,478,112
Manitoba	1,033,183	165,899	421,937	1,621,019
British Columbia	87,231	3,550	90,742	181,523
Other provinces	141,133	32,495	222,525	396,153
Canada	8,243,186	1,840,435	6,205,354	16,288,975
Closing:				
Quebec	4,876,018	1,170,722	3,575,087	9,621,827
Ontario	2,446,892	571,126	1,880,131	4,898,149
Manitoba	1,002,056	199,662	453,371	1,655,089
British Columbia	87,535	4,560	83,425	175,520
Other provinces	157,269	46,305	245,929	449,503
Canada	8,569,770	1,992,375	6,237,943	16,800,088

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

² The opening inventory for 1961 differs from the closing inventory for 1960 because of the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments, the removal of figures for establishments which did not operate during 1961, changes in classification, and the implementation of the New Establishment Concept.

TABLE 3. Factory Shipments, 1961

Principal products	Value
	\$
Wearing apparel, fur	47,970,354
Fur trimming	2,904,819
Skins, dressed	2,902,680
Plates	517,423
Other products	266,876
Receipts from contract work, including finishing of fur coats	922,117
Receipts from custom work, remodelling, storage and repairing of furs	4,475,001
Total value of shipments	59,959,270
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which were not deducted from individual commodity items detailed above	405,734
Total value of shipments (adjusted)	59,553,536

TABLE 4. Shipments of Selected Commodities, by all Industries, 1961^P

Commodity	Quantity	Value
		\$
Men's coats, fur	No. 82	30,625
Women's coats, boleros and jackets, fur	" 168,214	41,129,186
Women's coats and jackets, fur-lined	" 1,700	175,878
Children's coats, fur and fur-lined	}	79,933
Gloves, gauntlets and mittens, fur and fur-lined		
Cuffs, fur		
Capes, fur	No. 4,867	1,109,444
Stoles, fur	" 30,086	4,453,733
Collars, fur	" 136,951	1,084,347
Scarves and other neckwear, fur	" 1,421	156,031
Muffs, fur	" 1,286	14,116
Hats and caps, fur	" 17,448	205,333
Total value .....	...	48,438,626

TABLE 5. Materials Used, 1961

Material	Value
	\$
Furs and skins, dressed	33,379,227
Other materials ¹	2,485,697
Operating, maintenance and repair supplies	238,400
Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by reporting plants	827,379
Total value	36,930,703

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments. The estimated value of materials used by these establishments was \$624,750 and this amount has been included in "Other materials".

TABLE 6. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1961

Province	Employees					Salaries and wages		
	Supervisory and office employees		Production workers		Total	Supervisory and office employees	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
Quebec	438	97	990	576	2,101	2,463,622	5,267,615	7,731,237
Ontario	190	51	540	197	978	1,183,543	2,828,146	4,011,689
Manitoba	64	21	174	177	436	374,623	1,036,303	1,410,926
British Columbia	11	6	11	18	46	65,190	90,148	155,338
Other provinces	15	15	36	49	115	172,035	249,858	421,893
Canada	718	190	1,751	1,017	3,676	4,259,013	9,472,070	13,731,083

TABLE 7. Production Workers, by Months, 1961

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail ¹		Establishments reporting quarterly detail ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	1,239	713		
February	1,319	693		
March	1,357	708	257	167
April	1,390	726		
May	1,437	767		
June	1,473	784	296	193
July	1,451	753		
August	1,499	810		
September	1,503	832	312	231
October	1,521	838		
November	1,512	840		
December	1,373	797	302	236
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail			1,429	775
Average for establishments reporting quarterly detail			298	210
Average for small establishments ³			24	32
Average for all establishments			1,751	1,017

¹ Large establishments.

² Medium-size establishments.

³ The monthly detail of production workers was not collected from small establishments. Only annual averages were collected from these establishments.

TABLE 8. Principal Statistics, grouped by Size of Establishment, 1961

Size of shipments	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity used	Cost at plant of materials used	Value of shipments
	number		dollars			
Under \$10,000	38	51	125,585	3,309	78,634	240,416
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	74	150	442,452	16,200	571,509	1,250,989
25,000 " 49,999	88	308	977,010	35,721	1,656,933	3,233,373
50,000 " 99,999	104	551	1,861,470	50,522	4,345,223	7,576,387
100,000 " 199,999	64	542	2,018,965	43,530	5,770,064	9,192,381
200,000 and over	76	2,074	8,305,601	107,446	24,508,340	38,059,990
Canada	444	3,676	13,731,083	256,728	36,930,703	59,553,536

TABLE 9. Principal Statistics, classified according to Type of Ownership, 1961

Type of ownership	Estab- lish- ments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity used	Cost at plant of materials used	Value of shipments
	number		dollars			
Individual ownership	179	522	1,771,897	54,963	3,807,045	6,832,168
Partnerships	78	447	1,554,188	30,234	4,338,198	6,892,634
Incorporated companies	187	2,707	10,404,998	171,531	28,785,460	45,828,734
Canada	444	3,676	13,731,083	256,728	36,930,703	59,553,536

TABLE 10. Principal Statistics, grouped by Number of Employees, 1961

Group size	Estab- lish- ments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity used	Cost at plant of materials used	Value of shipments
	number		dollars			
Under 5 employees	247	593	1,957,891	61,921	6,067,882	9,786,006
5 to 14 employees	139	1,125	4,072,832	88,945	10,386,120	17,201,078
15 " 49 "	47	1,116	4,417,142	80,952	10,235,864	17,549,993
50 and over	11	842	3,283,218	24,910	10,240,837	15,016,459
Canada	444	3,676	13,731,083	256,728	36,930,703	59,553,536



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THE CLOTHING INDUSTRIES

TABLE 11. Consumption of Fuel and Electricity, 1961

Kind	Quantity	Value
		\$
1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: ¹		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines..... ton	160	2,465
(b) Imported	—	—
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)..... Imp. gal.	100,956	42,297
Fuel oil including Kerosene or coal oil	66,905	12,526
Gas (a) Liquefied petroleum gases	11,692	5,676
(b) Natural gas	3,400	3,006
Other fuel.....	—	20
Electricity purchased..... kwh.	4,210,863	87,133
2. Establishments reporting group detail: ²		
Cost of fuel .....	...	45,755
Cost of electricity .....	...	41,231
3. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ³		
Cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	16,619
4. All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	256,728

¹ Large establishments.² Medium-size establishments.³ Small establishments.