

## MISCELLANEOUS CLOTHING INDUSTRIES



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## SymboIs

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.


## 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 Indus trial 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. Detalls of materials used and products shipped are also given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistios, with :pecial 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. Financtal year reports for perlods differing from the calendar year are accepted in instances where the firms find it impossible to supply calendar year data from accounting records. Howevet 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 plent 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 dellvery 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 financlal year basis.

## Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages refer to gross earnings of the employees described above, including sularies, 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 plarts 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 includen. Goods bought or feceived 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 includer. Amounts recelved 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 dellveries of complete units during the year plus the value of work done during the year on unfinished units less the value of wotk done in prevlous years on finlshed units dellvered 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 conpilations 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 decarle. 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 of allotted to specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made of 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 of in re-grouping of establishments. Where

[^0]changes have occurred the principal statistics for 1957. 1958 and 1959 have been re-compiled to provide data on a hasis 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 whete losses of detall were signiflcant, for quantities and values of princlpal 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 pet 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 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 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.

## MISCELLANEOUS CLOTHING INDUSTRIES

## 1960

For the survey year 1960, the Bureau has implemented a revised standard Industrial Classification. The important result of this change to this broad group was that the "Oiled and Waterproofed Clothing Industry" was disbanded and the firms therein were transferred to the main factory clothing industries.

The miscellaneous clothing group of industries as delineated by the Standard Industrial Classification includes foundation garments, fur goods, fabric gloves and mittens, hats and caps, oiled and waterprofed clothing, and miscellaneous clothing, n.e.s.

Fur dressing and dyeing and fur goods appear together in one report. Separate reports are prepared for foundation garments and for hats and caps. This report deals with the remaining two, namely, fabric gloves and mittens, and miscellaneous clothing, n.e.s. a residual grouping impossible to classify tisewhere.

Prior to 1952, fabric gloves and mittens was included with the report on hosiery and knitted goods in order to bring together fabric and knitted gloves. The discontinuance of this practice was prompted by a change in the standard Industrial Classification whereby the knitting mills were removed from the clothing industrial group.

Seginning with 1954, information on the value of year-end inventory holdings at plant and plant warehouses was being collected as part of the annual Census of Industry. This data was formerly collected by a separate survey. The summarized results for the two industries covered by this report for the year under feview will be found in their respective sections

## SECTION 1 FABRIC GLOVE MINUFACTLRERS, 1960

For the Consus of Industry surves soar 1950 . the Bureau adopted a revised Standard Industrial Classification. As a result, the name of this industry was changed from the Fabric Glove and Mitten Industry to Fabric Glove Manufacturers. The industry, however, continues to be defined as comprising those "Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fabric gloves"

In 1960, the Fabric Glove Manufacturers industry consisted of 13 establishments, unchanged from the previous year; nine were in Quebec and fout in Ontario. Shipments by the industry amounted to $\$ 4,801,427$ f.o.b. plant, a slight decrease of 0.6 per cent from the 1959 figure of $\$ 4,826,742$. The number of employees dropped by 13.7 per cent from 785 in 1959 to 678 in 1960, and their wages decreased by 3.1 per cent from $\$ 1,480,729$ to $\$ 1,434,192$ in 1960. The total cost of materials used was lower by 7.6 per cent, falling from $\$ 2,444,357$ in 1959 to $\$ 2,261,006$ in 1960 .

Shipments of cotton work gloves in the yeat under review, 702.295 dozen pairs valued at $\$ 2,168,748$ were 0.5 and 4.2 per cent, respectively. higher than the 898.959 dozen pairs worth $\$ 2,080,303$ reported in 1959. Factory sales of fine gloves in the current year, 131,218 dozen pairs priced at $\$ 1,810,666$, were 5.9 and 3.6 per cent higher, respectively, than the 123,897 dozen pairs worth $\$ 1,747,384$ shipped in 1959.

Nylon fabric replaced Canton fabric in 1960 as the most important material used by the industry, the total consumption of this fabric being valued at $\$ 639.705$, a very considerable increase of 42.5 per cent over the $\$ 448.777$ worth used in 1959. The use of Canton fabrics declined by 25.7 per cent in value from $\$ 799,280$ in 1959 , to $\$ 594,532$ in 1960 .

Imports of gioves, especially those of synthetic fabric, increased sharply from 1959 to 1960 (Table 6): and exports, whilst still small in dollar volume when compared to imports, increased almost sevenfold over the same two years (Table 7).

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics of Fabric Glove Manufacturers, Representative Years, $1928 \mathbf{- 6 0}$
Basis: Standard Industrial Classification in use both prior to and in 1960 (no change in 1960)

| 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 production ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |
| 1928 | 79891089 | 383 | $305,802$ | 9,576 | $\begin{aligned} & 450,082 \\ & 754,997 \end{aligned}$ | 589,321 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.048,979 \\ & 1,597.692 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1929 |  | 561 | 421,025 | 15,152 |  | 827, 543 |  |
| 1932 |  | 173 | 113,183 | 5,505 | 176, 345 | 178,729 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.597,692 \\ 360,579 \end{array}$ |
| 1937 |  | 329 | 215,954 | 8,464 | 443,270 | 342,201 | 793,935 |
| 1938 |  | 283 | 198,529 | 7,981 | 379,432 | 321,999 | 709,412 |
| $1939^{2}$ |  | 8172 | 120,477 | 4,634 | 254, 435 | 241,271 | 500, 340 |
| 1940 |  | $9 \quad 213$ | 168,458 | 4,948 | 364, 073 | 280,524 | 649,545 |
| 1941 | 11 | 376 | 286, 238 | 7, 734 | 539,337 | 458,248 |  |
| 1943 | 14 | 611659 | 509,988 | 9,174 | 907, 060 | 935,838 | $1,852,072$ |
| 1945 | 17 |  | 643,841 | 12,777 | 1,149,696 | 1,029,599 | 2,192,072 |
| 1947 | 16 | 708 | 748,343 | 14,585 | 1,397,940 | 1,214,542 | 2,627,067 |
| 1948 | 14 | 708 762 | 786,865 | 15,894 | 1,693,060 | $1,295,152$ | 3, 004, 106 |
| 1949 | 15 | 647 | 718,650 | 16.521 | 1,581,144 | 1,329,571 | 2,927, 236 |
| 1950 | 16 | 818 | 1,097, 519 | 18.714 | 2.017,324 | $1.820,674$ | 3,856, 712 |
| 1951 |  |  |  | 14.872 |  | 1,958,814 | $4,344,873$$3,849,293$ |
| 1952 | 14 | 771 716 | $1,062,411$ 957,335 | 20,073 | 2,057, 724 | 1,771,496 ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| 1953 | 15 | 847 | 1.086,820 | 22.267 | 2,112,018 | 2,030,640 ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,164,925 \\ & 4,220,060 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1954 | 14 |  | -988,437 | 18,953 | 2,082,861 | 2,029,493 |  |
| 1955 | 11 | 695 | 1,077,349 | 18,829 | 2,046,517 | $2,145,183$ | 4, 231,153 |
| 1956 | 11 | 724 | 1,164,585 | 19,802 | 2,423,958 | 2,185, 780 | 4,651,618 |
| 1957 |  | 693669 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,153,773 \\ & 1,182,646 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,130,137 \\ & 2,248,695 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,205,202 \\ & 2,112,340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,291,453 \\ & 4,348,761 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1958 | 12 |  |  | $20,436$ |  |  |  |
| 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 13 | 785 | 1,480,729 | 26,401 | 2,444,357 | 2,418,262 | 4,826,742 |
| Quebec | 94 | $\begin{aligned} & 541 \\ & 244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 960,964 \\ & 519,765 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,265 \\ & 10,136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,833,774 \\ 610,583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,631,513 \\ 786,749 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,431,578 \\ & 1,395,164 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ontario |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 |  |  | 1,434, 192 | 30, 170 |  |  |  |
| Canada | 13 | 678 |  |  | 2,261,006 | 2,593,011 | 4,801,427 |
| Quebec | 94 | $\begin{aligned} & 492 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 976.427 \\ & 457.765 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,288 \\ 8,882 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,627,945 \\ 633,061 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,812,584 \\ 780,427 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,409,216 \\ & 1,392,211 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ontario |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]TABLE 2. Comparison of Principal Statistics of the Fabric Glove Manufacturers 1959 and 1960

| Items |  | 1959 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

TABLE 3. Inventories, ${ }^{1} 1960$

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Raw materials } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { supplies } \end{gathered}$ | Goods in process | Finished goods of own manufacture | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | dollars |  |  |  |
| Opening: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec <br> Ontario | $\begin{aligned} & 278,142 \\ & 135,795 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83,023 \\ & 33,842 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 252,050 \\ 86,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 613,215 \\ & 256,605 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canada. | 413,937 | 116.865 | 339,018 | 869,820 |
| Closing: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec <br> Ontario | $\begin{aligned} & 326,838 \\ & 172,824 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,492 \\ 42,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 287.182 \\ & 108.042 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 714,512 \\ & 323,793 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canada | 499,662 | 143,419 | 395, 224 | 1, 038,305 |

${ }^{1}$ Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plant and plant warehouses.

TABLE 4, Factory Shipments, 1959 and 1960

| Principal products | 1959 |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Selling value at factory | Quantity | Selling value at factory |
| 71ane |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Gloves: |  |  |  |  |
| Dress, men's, women's and children's .... doz. pr. | 123,897 | 1.747, 384 | 131. 218 | 1,810.666 |
| Work, men's, women's and children's: |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton ............................................... is $^{\text {a }}$ | 698,959 | 2,080, 303 | 702,295 | 2, 168,748 |
| Mixed fabrics <br> Plastic coated <br> Other | 139, 592 | 829,098 | 129,638 | 736,989 |
| All other products.................................... | $\cdots$ | 169,957 | ... | 85,024 |
| Total factory shipments. | . $\cdot$ | 4,826,742 | ... | 4,801,427 |

TABLE 5. Materials Used by the Fabric Glove Manufacturers, 1959 and 1960

| Principal materials | 1959 |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Cost value at factory | Quantity | Cost value at factory |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Fabrics: |  |  |  |  |
| Canton ..................................................................... yd. | 2, 056,353 | 799, 280 | 1,494,193 | 594. 532 |
| Cotton ...................................................................... ' | 371,787 | 269, 944 | 412,198 | 186,438 |
| Jersey ....................................................................... 1b. | 381,949 | 385,738 | 327.375 | 339,120 |
| Nylon ........................................................................ yd. | 262,431 | 448,777 | 369, 717 | 639, 705 |
| Rayon ....................................................................... " | 2,950 | 1,770 | - | - |
| Other ......................................................................... | - | 51,727 | - | 36,990 |
| Leather ............................................................................ | - | 181,762 | - | 172,332 |
| Thread ............................................................................ | - | 87,795 | - | 82,768 |
| All other materials ${ }^{1}$...................................................... | - | 157,893 |  | 130,299 |
| Packing and shipping materials ..................................... | - | 59,671 | - | 78, 822 |
| Total cost of materials used .................................. | - | 2,444,357 | - | 2,261,006 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes operating, maintenance and repair supplies.

TABLE 6. Inports ${ }^{1}$ of Gloves, 1959 and 1960

| Import <br> class | Commodities imported | 1959 |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
|  |  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 3064 | Gloves, cotton .................................................. do....... d . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 184.466 | 674,355 | 212,615 | 706,514 |
| 3380 | Gloves, synthetic textile fibre .............................. | 386,760 | 1,401,101 | 594,664 | 2,110,384 |
| 3320 | Gloves, mitts and mittens, wool ....................... " | 307. 789 | 1,064,122 | 284,672 | 1,134,215 |
| 3515 | Gloves, mitts and mittens, n.O.D. .................... ." | 135,54.2 | 459,928 | 211,564 | 695,065 |

${ }^{1}$ These data are published monthly in "Trade of Canada Imports" (Cat. No. 65,007 ), which also shows the details of shipments from individual countries.

TABLE 7. Exports ${ }^{1}$ of Gloves, 1959 and 1960

| Export class | Commodities exported | 1959 |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity | Value | Quentity | Value |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ |
| 3400 | Gloves, mitts and mittens of textile material ................ | - | 25.552 | - | 174.824 |

[^2]TABIE 8. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1959 and 1960


1 ABLE 9. Monthly Employment of Production iVorkers, 1959 and 1960

|  | 1959 |  |  | 1960 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ................................................................ | 102 | 606 | 708 | 84 | 529 | 613 |
| February | 105 | 619 | 724 | 86 | 528 | 614 |
| March | 107 | 615 | 722 | 88 | 541 | 629 |
| April | 105 | 607 | 712 | 89 | 506 | 595 |
| May | 106 | 583 | 689 | 88 | 514 | 602 |
| June | 106 | 600 | 706 | 92 | 528 | 620 |
| July | 98 | 576 | 674 | 94 | 530 | 624 |
| August | 100 | 575 | 675 | 95 | 534 | 629 |
| September | 102 | 605 | 707 | 95 | 495 | 590 |
| October | 106 | 622 | 728 | 97 | 456 | 553 |
| Noveinber. | 101 | 581 | 682 | 93 | 478 | 571 |
| Quacmber | 101 | 601 | 702 | 92 | 445 | 537 |
| Monthly averages ................................................ | 103 | 600 | 703 | 91 | 508 | 599 |

TABLE 10. Principal Statistics of Fabric Glove Manufacturers, grouperd by Shipment Size 1959 and 1960


I AbIE 11. Principal statistics of Pabric Glove slanufacturers, classifiedby Number of Employees per Establishment, 1959 and 1960


TABLE 12. Consumption of Fuel and Electricity, 1959 and 1960

| Kinds of fuel | 1959 |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Cost value at factory | Quantity | Cost value at factory |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Bituminous coal ........................................................... ton | 40 | 444 | 39 | 639 |
| Anthracite coal ........................................................... " | 108 | 1,814 | 70 | 1,000 |
| Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) .. Imp. gal. | 2,134 | 944 | 3,280 | 1,380 |
| Fuel oil ...................................................................... " | 50,242 | 9.442 | 54, 194 | 9,983 |
| Gas liquefied petroleum gases (propane, etc.) ............... "' | 8,124 | 2,031 | 21,882 | 4.994 |
| Total cost of fuel ....... | - | 14,675 | - | 17,996 |
| Electricity purchased (including service charges)......... kwh. | 585, 367 | 11.726 | 492,336 | 12, 174 |
| Total cost of fuel and electricity ............................ | - | 26,401 | - | 30,170 |

Fabric Glove Manufacturers, 1960

| Name | Address |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quebec: |  |
| Austin Glove Manufacturing Co. | 550-10th Ave. S. Sherbrooke |
| Dominion Glove Co. Ltd | Beebe |
| Cimont Canada Ltd | Glen \& Lauder Sts. Cowansville |
| I: dustrial Textiles Led. | East Angus |
| asmtreal Glove Works Litd. | St, Raymond |
| Arurgan Gloves Ltd., Geo. | 966 King St. W. Sherbrooke |
| Paris Glove Co. Ltd. | 6355 Park Ave., Montreal |
| Perrin Glove Co. (Canada) Ltd. | St, Raymond |
| Tapatco Ltd. | Ayer's Cliff |
| Ontario: |  |
| Barry Manufacturing $\mathrm{CO}_{0}$, (Islington \& Hagersville) | 46 Advance Rd. . Toronto |
| Benjamin Glove \& Canvas Goods Mfrs. Limited | 520 Ellis St., Niagara Falls |
| Fischl Glove Co. Letd., Louis. | Walker St., Prescott |
| Windsor Textiles Litd... | 635 Tecumseh Rd, W., Windsor |

## SECTION 2. MISCELLANEOUS CLOTHING INDUSTRIES, N.E.S., 1960

For the 1960 survey, the Bureau implemented a revised Standard Industrial Classification one of the results of which was minor revisions to this industry as a scrutiny of the revised Principal Statistics for the years 1957 to 1959, inclusive (Table 14) will show. However, the industry continues to be defined as comprising those "Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing academic vests and gowns, theatrical costumes and other items of apparel not elsewhere classified". Since these revisions were so small, it has been possible to present the 1959 data, wherever shown, on the revised basis and all references to such data in the balance of this preface refer, therefore, to this revised data.

Factory shipments by the Miscellaneous Clothing industry, in 1960 attained a total value of $\$ 11,183,152$ f.o.b. plant, a decrease of 4.8 per cent from the figure of $\$ 11,746,377$ in 1959. The number of employees decreased to 1,206 from 1,306 the previous year, and their salaries and wages also dropped to $\$ 3,303,018$ from $\$ 3,351,142$, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. The total cost of materials and supplies used in 1960, at $\$ 6,011,888$, was fractionally higher than the comparable revised 1959 figure of $\$ 5,959,089$.

In 1960, there were 62 establishments in this industry, one less than in the previous year. Their provincial distribution was as follows: Quebec 40;

Ontario 17; Manitoba 3; and British Columbia 2. Once more Quebec was the leading province. accounting for 70.4 per cent of the industry's employment and for 73.1 per cent of its shipments.

In order of importance in 1960, shipments of the various commodities were, with the comparable 1959 figures in brackets: tailors' canvas fronts 232,300 dozen pairs with a value of $\$ 2,710,364$ (238.545 dozen pairs with a value of $\$ 2.798 .243$ ); belts 599,826 dozen valued at $\$ 2,001,134$ ( 480,163 dozen valued at $\$ 1,757,709$ ); vestments 2,709 dozen worth $\$ 906,773$ (2,254 dozen worth $\$ 761,845$ );
shoulder pads 767,810 dozen pairs at $\$ 736,320$ ( 852,429 dozen pairs at $\$ 901,896$ ); suspenderz 92,507 dozen at $\$ 388,100$ (103,335 dozen at $\$ 432,113$ ) ; and garters and hose supporters 281,478 dozen at $\$ 373,576$ ( 359,902 dozen at $\$ 475,881$ ). Further details of commodities shipped may be found in Table 15. Many of the items shipped by this industry cannot be shown separately, because they are produced by only one or two firms. Other items produced, and not shown, include safety clothing (aprons, gloves, mitts, leggings, etc.), academic gowns, burial garments, dress shields and shoulder straps.

TABLE 13. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1952-60


[^3]TABLE 14. Inventories, ${ }^{1} 1960$

|  | Raw materials and supplies | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Goods } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { process } \end{aligned}$ | Finisher goods of own manufacture | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | dollars |  |  |  |
| Opening: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec ................................................................. | 939,961 | 283,839 | 333,294 | 1,557,094 |
| Ontario | 320,163 | 70,841 | 163,021 | 554,025 |
| Manitoba and British Columbia ............................ | 64.946 | 5,795 | 19,756 | 90.497 |
| Canada | 1,325,070 | 360,475 | 516,071 | 2,201,616 |
| Closing: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec ................................................................. | 984,784 | 269,263 | 356,549 | 1.610,596 |
| Ontario .................................................................. | 386,032 | 87.658 | 181, 474 | 655,164 |
| Manitobe and British Columbia ............................ | 41,352 | 4.643 | 20,379 | 66,374 |
| Canada ............................................................. | 1,412,168 | 361,564 | 558, 402 | 2,332,134 |

d 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 15. Factory Shipments, 1959 and 1960

| Principal products | 1959 |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Selling value at factory | Quantity | Selling value at factory |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Armlets and sleeve supporters .................... doz. | 3,181 | 6.997 | 3,072 | 7,071 |
| Belts ......................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 480, 163 | 1,757,709 | 599.826 | 2,001,134 |
| Garters and hose supporters - Men's ......... | 4.956 | 13,473 | 4, 411 | 12,065 |
| Women's ...... | 354, 946 | 462,408 | 277,067 | 361,511 |
| Suspenders | 103,335 | 432,113 | 92,507 | 388, 100 |
| Safety clothing .......................................... | - | 206.081 | 232.300 | 219,348 |
| Tailors' canvas fronts ................................. doz. pr. | 238,545 | 2,798,243 | 232,300 | 2. 710.364 |
| Shoulder pads ............................................... | 1852,429 | , 901,896 | ,767,810 | $8^{736,320}$ |
| Vestments ............................................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ doz. | 2,254 | 761.845 | 2.709 | 906,773 |
| All other products ..................................... | - | 4, 009,500 | , | 3,734,564 |
| Contiact work, custom work and repairs ..... | - | 396,112 | - | 105,902 |
| Totals | - | 11,746,377 | - | 11, 183, 152 |

${ }^{1}$ Included with "All other products".

TABLE 16. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1959 and 1960

|  | Employees |  |  |  |  | Famings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Supervisory and office employees |  | Production workers |  | Total | Supervisory and office employees | Production workers | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |  |  |  |
| 1959 | number |  |  |  |  | dollars |  | 2, 20.031 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec ................... | 109 | 64 | 187 | 516 | 876 | 779,075 | 1,450,956 | 2,230,031 |
| Ontario ...................................... | 33 | 20 | 73 | 241 | 367 | 262,065 | 716,372 | 978, 437 |
| Manitoba and British Columbia.... | 13 | 14 | 1 | 35 | 63 | 77,045 | 65,629 | 142,674 |
| Canada ................................... | 155 | 98 | 261 | 792 | 1,306 | 1,118,185 | 2,232,957 | 3,351,142 |
| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 105 | 59 | 177 | 508 | 849 | 828,079 | 1.509,947 | 2,338,026 |
| Ontario | 28 | 20 | 63 | 181 | 292 | 228,219 | 587. 496 | 815, 715 |
| Manitoba and British Columbla .... | 12 | 15 | 1 | 37 | 65 | 83.084 | 66,193 | 149,277 |
| Canada ................................... | 145 | 94 | 241 | 726 | 1,206 | 1,139,382 | $2,163,636$ | 3,303,018 |

TABLE 17. Production Workers, by Months, 1960

| Month | Establishments reporting monthly detail ${ }^{1}$ |  | Establishments reporting quaterly detail ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female |
|  |  | nun |  |  |
| January | 189 | 570 |  |  |
| Februay | 193 | 578 |  |  |
| March | 187 | 550 | 58 | 166 |
| April | 183 | 563 |  |  |
| May | 183 | 546 |  |  |
| June | 191 | 549 | 57 | 169 |
| July | 170 | 530 |  |  |
| August | 179 | 551 |  |  |
| September | 184 | 564 | 57 | 171 |
| October | 185 | 563 |  |  |
| November | 179 | 571 |  |  |
| December | 174 | 516 | 54 | 162 |
| Average for establishments reporting monthly detal |  | ...... | 184 | 557 |
| Average for establishments reporting quarteriy detail |  |  | 57 | 169 |
| Average estimated for small establishments ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Average for all establishments |  |  | 241 | 726 |

[^4]TABLE 18. Principal Statistics of the Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, n.e.s., grouped by Shipment Size 1959 and 1960

| Shipment slze | Estab lishments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost of materials used | Value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| Under 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$25,000 | 10 | 33 | 58,900 | 955 | 47,500 | 147, 102 |
| \$ 25,000 to under \$ 50,000 | 8 | 46 | 84,618 | 1,484 | 108,782 | 288,684 |
| 50,000 " " 100,000 | 11 | 129 | 341.961 | 3,440 | 374,728 | 853, 102 |
| 100,000 " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$, 200,000 | 16 | 272 | 685,775 | 16,130 | 1,120,038 | $2,319,867$ |
| 200,000 " $\quad$. 500,000 | 15 | 537 | 1, 344, 791 | 30,605 | 2,650,848 | 4, 876, 391 |
| 500,000 and over | 3 | 289 | 835,097 | 16,244 | 1,657, 193 | 3,261, 231 |
| Totals | 63 | 1,306 | 3,351, 142 | 68,858 | 5,959,089 | 11,746,377 |
| Under \$25,000 | 10 | 29 | 58.921 | 1,000 | 36, 137 | 114,696 |
| \$ 25,000 to under \$ 50,000 | 7 | 40 | 84,072 | 1,932 | 95.111 | 244.523 |
| 50,000 " il 100,000 | 8 | 77 | 188,745 | 1.461 | 291,369 | 622,811 |
| 100,000 \% 200,000 | 22 | 411 | 1,078,911 | 18,097 | 1.575,617 | 3, 155, 396 |
| 200,000 ' " 500,000 | 12 | 400 | 1,062,892 | 24.845 | 2,196,403 | 3,935,871 |
| 500,000 and over | 3 | 249 | 829,477 | 14,969 | 1,817,251 | 3, 109, 855 |
| Totals | 62 | 1,206 | 3, 303, 018 | 62,304 | 6,011,888 | 11,183,152 |

TABLE 19. Principal Statistics of the Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, classified by number of Employees per Establishment, 1959 and 1960

| Group size | Estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Em- } \\ \text { ployees } \end{gathered}$ | Salaries and wages | Cost at factory of fuel and electricity | Cost of materials used | Value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| Under 5 employees | 16 | 48 | 106,585 | 2,179 | 301, 769 | 602, 872 |
| 5 to 14 employees | 16 | 165 | 445,452 | 12,877 | 715,484 | 1. $443,3 ¢ 8$ |
| 15 " 49 " | 26 | 682 | 1.722.383 | 31,584 | 2,999,700 | 5,666,975 |
| 50 and over | 5 | 411 | 1,076,722 | 22,218 | 1,942,136 | 4,033,182 |
| Totals ....................................................... | 63 | 1,306 | 3,351,142 | 68,858 | 5,959, 089 | 11,746,377 |
| Under 5 employees | 12 | 27 | 54.694 | 1,073 | 106,947 | 257,607 |
| 5 to 14 employees | 18 | 167 | 456,906 | 6.335 | 791,089 | 1,538,457 |
| 15*49 " | 28 | 711 | 1,828,623 | 38,622 | 3,157, 132 | 5,908,296 |
| 50 and over | 4 | 301 | 962,795 | 16,274 | 1,956,720 | 3,478,792 |
| Totals | 62 | 1,206 | 3,303,018 | 62, 304 | 6,011,888 | 11,183,152 |

TABLE 20. Principal Statistics according to type of ownership 1959 and 1960

| Type of ownership | Estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Em- } \\ \text { ployees } \end{gathered}$ | Salaries and wages | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost of materials used | Value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| Individual ownership | 13 | 66 | 116,135 | 2.470 | 157, 826 | 400,394 |
| Partnership | 9 | 95 | 228,921 | 3,304 | 341,158 | 740,740 |
| Incorporated companies | 41 | 1,145 | 3,006,086 | 63,084 | 5, 460, 105 | 10,605,243 |
| Totals | 63 | 1,308 | 3,351,142 | 68,858 | 5,959,089 | 11,746,377 |
| Individual ownership | 12 | 60 | 125,263 | 3,699 | 185,077 | 404,756 |
| Partnership | 9 | 92 | 205,894 | 2,822 | 287.951 | 614,989 |
| Incorporated compraias | 41 | 1,054 | 2,971,861 | 55,783 | 5,538,860 | 10,163,407 |
| Iotals | 62 | 1,206 | 3,303, 018 | 62,304 | 6,011,888 | 11, 183, 152 |

## TABLE 21. Consumption of Fuel and Electricity, 1960

| Kind | Quantity | Cost at plant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |
| 1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) ............. Imp. gal. | 39,238 | 16,637 |
| Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oll ..................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 82,416 | 13,603 |
| Gas: |  |  |
| Natural gas .......................................................................................... Mcf | 2,020 | 2,363 |
| Electricity purchased............................................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,100,859 | 19,304 |
| Steam purchased ..................................................................... pound |  | 2.040 |
| 2. Establishments reporting group detail: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Cost of fuel ........ | *** | 2.398 |
| Cost of electricity | *** | 4,171 |
| 3. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected:3 |  |  |
| Cost of fuel and electricity ..................................................... | -•• | 1,788 |
| 4. All establishments: |  |  |
| Total cost of fuel and electricity |  | 62,304 |

[^5]The Miscellaneous Clothing, n.e.s. Industries, 1960


The Miscellaneous Clothing, n.e.s. Industries, 1960 - Concluded



[^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]:    ${ }^{2}$ Commencing with 1952 "Gross value of production" was replaced by "Value of factory shipments" .
    ${ }^{2}$ The decrease apparent in 1939 is due chieny to changes in classification, etc., and not to curtailed operations.
    ${ }^{3}$ 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".

[^2]:    "These data are published monthly in "Trade of Canada Exports" (Cat. No. 65-004), which also shows the details of shipments to individual countries.

[^3]:    "Commencing with 1952 the "Gross value of production" was replaced by "Yalue of factory shinments".
    ${ }^{2}$ Because of insufficient data in 1952 and 1953 these fogres have hogn ab culatuf rom whay of factory shipmonts and are therefore, only approximations of true "Value added by manufacture".
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes four establishments in Mamitoba and two in British Columbly.

    - Includes three in Manitnba and one in British Columbia.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes three in Manitoba and two in British Columbia.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments of $\$ 150,000$ and over.
    ${ }_{2}$ The number of production workers, by quarters, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments between $\$ 50,000$ and $\$ 150,000$.
    ${ }^{3}$ For establishments reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 50,000$ no data on the number of workers were collected. Reported value of payroll was used in conjunction with estimated average earnings to arrive at the average numbers of production workers. This estimated number was then included in each month's total.

[^5]:    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of $\$ 150,000$ and over.
    ${ }^{2}$ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments between $\$ 50,000$ and $\$ 150,000$.
    , Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 50,000$.

