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# FIBRE PREPARING MILLS

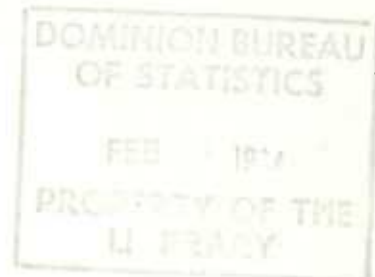
## 1961

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

### ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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The Minister of Trade and Commerce

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
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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.
- P preliminary figures.
- r revised 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.<sup>1</sup>

### 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.



## FIBRE PREPARING MILLS

1961

For the 1961 survey year, the Bureau implemented a New Establishment Concept, bringing about certain 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).

The products shipped by this industry in 1961 were numerous and included such major items as various types of punched and pressed felts; batts, batting and wadding chiefly of cotton; automobile batts; pulled wool; and wipers and rags. Unfortunately, as was the case in the original 1960 report on this industry, too few firms were engaged in the manufacture of the individual commodities in 1961 to permit the publication of industry shipment data on most products. In view of the above situation, the all-industry shipments of selected commodities for both 1960 and 1961 have been shown in Table 3. In this connection, it should be noted that this industry is not the major manufacturer of all of these commodities since most punched and pressed felts are made by firms classified to the Pressed and Punched Felt Mills industry and most wipers and rags are shipped by firms classified to the Miscellaneous Textiles (n.e.s.) Industry; these two industries are covered in the Miscellaneous Textiles Industries report (Catalogue No. 34-210).

It should be noted that, in view of the changes to this industry resulting from the implementation of the New Establishment Concept, only 1961 data have been presented in this report with the exception of Tables 1 and 3.

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.



TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, 1957 to 1961

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value added by manufacture	Value of shipments
Basis: Standard Industrial Classification up to and including 1960							
	number		dollars				
1957 .....	32	997	3,326,890	277,846	9,906,429	..	15,624,097
1958 .....	34	899	3,050,969	269,518	8,139,520	5,472,539	14,085,980
1959 <sup>r</sup> .....	32	900	3,099,803	264,484	7,979,724	5,887,470	14,032,557
1960 .....	32	819	3,097,305	262,363	10,782,254	6,034,674	16,915,145
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept <sup>1</sup>							
	number		dollars				
1957 .....	31	948	3,208,414	262,272	9,361,355	..	14,867,026
1958 .....	33	854	2,935,298	255,690	7,610,856	5,299,047	13,373,002
1959 .....	31	860	2,995,567	250,082	7,516,647	5,732,581	13,399,282
1960							
Canada .....	31	787	2,962,600	249,330	10,345,678	5,802,660	16,235,449
Quebec .....	9	183	641,735	72,102	4,302,843	1,579,351	5,947,267
Ontario .....	19	604	2,320,865	177,228	6,042,835	4,223,309	10,288,182
British Columbia .....	3						
1961							
Canada .....	30	852	3,160,245	266,401	8,813,015	5,506,053	14,840,990
Quebec .....	9	191	631,058	74,537	2,004,293	1,248,540	3,347,776
Ontario .....	18	661	2,529,187	191,864	6,808,722	4,257,513	11,493,214
British Columbia .....	3						

<sup>1</sup> 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).

TABLE 2. Inventories,<sup>1</sup> 1961

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
dollars				
Opening: <sup>2</sup>				
Quebec .....	645,009	21,019	136,200	802,228
Ontario .....	1,272,824	187,856	765,892	2,226,572
British Columbia .....				
Canada .....	1,917,833	208,875	902,092	3,028,800
Closing:				
Quebec .....	145,412	22,160	114,653	282,225
Ontario .....	1,163,254	179,521	539,112	1,881,887
British Columbia .....				
Canada .....	1,308,666	201,681	653,765	2,164,112

<sup>1</sup> Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plant and plant warehouses.

<sup>2</sup> 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 in 1961, changes in classification and the implementation of the New Establishment Concept.



TABLE 3. Factory Shipments of Selected Commodities by All Industries, 1960 and 1961<sup>P</sup>

Commodity	Value	
	1960	1961 <sup>P</sup>
	dollars	
Pressed and punched felts, all types .....	6,858,663	8,279,232
Pulled wool .....	983,122	1,220,164
Wipers and rags .....	4,444,469	5,450,929
Batts, batting and wadding chiefly of cotton .....	3,009,945	2,318,448
Automobile batts .....	2,510,840	2,239,109

TABLE 4. Materials Used, 1961

Principal materials		Quantity	Value
			\$
Cotton:			
Raw .....	lb.	3,479,988	754,578
Linters .....	"	8,995,890	545,167
Waste .....	"	15,181,148	1,217,591
Cotton and wool waste .....	"	539,414	137,584
Wool .....	"	127,434	84,902
Wool waste .....	"	4,764,181	599,281
Synthetic staple fibre .....	"	223,367	139,666
Synthetic waste .....	"	123,752	22,996
Other waste .....	"	6,073,646	866,950
Cheese cloth .....	yd.	2,256,360	94,146
Burlap .....	"	2,666,093	192,979
Rags, clippings, mill-ends, etc:			
Wool or part wool .....	lb.	11,889,313	544,337
Cotton .....		...	...
Other .....		...	9,278
Other raw stocks .....		...	187,198
Woolly sheepskins .....	No.	631,681	926,044
Oils .....		...	15,105
Dyes .....		...	17,466
Chemicals .....		...	254,476
All other materials and supplies <sup>1</sup> .....		...	1,864,738
Packing and shipping materials .....		...	137,301
Operating, maintenance and repair supplies .....		...	200,809
Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by reporting plants .....		...	423
<b>Total cost of materials used .....</b>		...	<b>8,813,015</b>

<sup>1</sup> No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments. The total value of materials used by these establishments in 1961 was \$516,532 and this amount has been included in "All other materials and supplies".

TABLE 5. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1961

Province	Average number					Earnings		
	Supervisory and office employees		Production workers		Total	Supervisory and office employees	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
Quebec .....	19	4	160	8	191	145,910	485,148	631,058
Ontario .....	84	27	454	96	661	702,083	1,827,104	2,529,187
British Columbia .....								
Canada .....	103	31	614	104	852	847,993	2,312,252	3,160,245

TABLE 6. Production Workers by Months, 1961

Month	Male	Female
January .....	611	96
February .....	566	92
March .....	574	96
April .....	615	102
May .....	613	105
June .....	625	107
July .....	589	96
August .....	597	104
September .....	619	108
October .....	666	111
November .....	669	116
December .....	635	130
Monthly average <sup>1</sup> .....	614	104

<sup>1</sup> The monthly detail of production workers was not collected from small establishments. Annual averages reported by these establishments were included in each month's total.

TABLE 7. Principal Statistics, grouped by Size of Establishment, 1961

Shipment size	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of shipments
	number		dollars			
Under \$10,000 .....	3	13				
\$ 25,000 to \$ 49,999 .....	1		25,923	3,050	24,605	75,699
50,000 " 99,999 .....	5	46	94,739	11,475	118,332	313,466
100,000 " 199,999 .....	5	57	136,680	13,013	473,712	732,533
200,000 " 499,999 .....	4	62	234,509	22,190	830,601	1,249,588
500,000 " 999,999 .....	5	139	482,064	57,558	1,937,873	3,097,239
1,000,000 " 4,999,999 .....	7	535	2,186,330	159,115	5,427,892	9,372,465
Totals .....	30	852	3,160,245	266,401	8,813,015	14,840,990

TABLE 8. Principal Statistics, classified according to Type of Ownership, 1961

Type of ownership	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of shipments
	number		dollars			
Individual ownership .....	4	29	58,136	6,025	40,900	155,270
Partnership .....	3	28	78,196	5,613	191,212	313,189
Incorporated companies .....	23	795	3,023,913	254,763	8,580,903	14,372,531
Totals .....	30	852	3,160,245	266,401	8,813,015	14,840,990

TABLE 9. Principal Statistics, grouped by Number of Employees, 1961

Group size	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of shipments
	number		dollars			
Under 5 employees .....	3	8	11,779	650	7,105	27,847
5 to 14 " .....	12	102	259,839	29,967	1,262,034	1,869,743
15 " 49 " .....	9	233	829,321	91,886	2,783,447	4,581,907
50 and over .....	6	509	2,059,306	143,898	4,760,429	8,361,493
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>3,160,245</b>	<b>266,401</b>	<b>8,813,015</b>	<b>14,840,990</b>

TABLE 10. Fuel and Electricity, 1961

Kind	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: <sup>1</sup>		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines ..... ton	605	7,118
(b) Imported ..... "	2,224	31,648
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) ..... Imp. gal.	73,138	29,551
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil ..... "	227,746	27,764
Gas, natural ..... M cu. ft.	12,478	13,142
Steam purchased ..... pound	10,634,000	21,268
Other fuel .....	...	255
Electricity purchased ..... kwh.	7,232,890	110,730
2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: <sup>2</sup>		
Cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	24,925
3. All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	266,401

<sup>1</sup> Large establishments.<sup>2</sup> Small establishments.

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