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THREAD MILLS

1960



First issue — Previously section 3 "Cotton Thread Industry" of 34-205 — Cotton Textiles Industries. Statistics on synthetic threads have been transferred to this report from 34-208 — Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry.

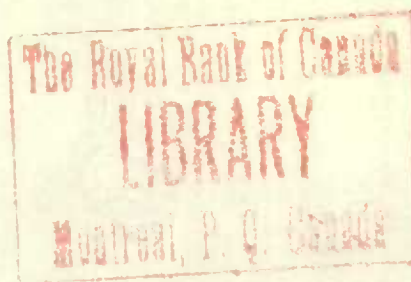
ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

Period Covered

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

Establishment

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

Employees

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

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

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

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

Salaries and Wages

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

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

Cost of Fuel and Electricity

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

Materials and Supplies Used

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

Factory Shipments

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

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

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

Inventories

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

Value added by Manufacturing

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

Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

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

Short Forms

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

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

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

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

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*.

THREAD MILLS

1960

One of the major changes made in the Primary Textile Industries when the Bureau adopted a revised Standard Industrial Classification for the 1960 survey was to create a new industry known as "Thread Mills". This new industry is defined as comprising those "Establishments primarily engaged in spinning, twisting and manufacturing sewing thread or crochet, darning, hand-knitting and embroidery threads for sale as such". It comprises all those establishments classified during 1959 and preceding years to the Cotton Thread Industry, now disbanded; and the major change, referred to above, lies in the fact that those establishments whose principal product is synthetic thread have been transferred to this industry from the Synthetic Textile Mills Industry (previously the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry).

All the 1960 surveys have been based on this revised Standard Industrial Classification and it has been our general practice to re-publish the Principal Statistics for the years 1957 to 1959, inclusive, on this revised basis when they had undergone revision. However, in the case of this new industry, there were only two firms affected in 1957 whereas there were three such firms for both the years 1958 and 1959. It is for this reason that the Principal Statistics given in Table 1 of this report only begin with those for the year 1958, since the publication of the 1957 figures would contravene the Statistics Act.

Wherever possible and applicable in this report, 1959 data has also been given: the one exception to this is in the case of Table 5, Materials Used, where the publication of this information would

show the materials used by the three synthetic thread firms transferred if reference were made to the 1959 report on the Cotton Thread Industry.

The 1960 factory shipments by this industry were valued at \$13,481,527 f.o.b. plant, 5.1 per cent below the comparable 1959 figure of \$14,206,018. However, when account is taken of the total increase in inventories of both goods in process and of finished goods during the year, amounting to \$380,887, this places the value of production at \$13,862,414. On the other hand, employment was higher in the year ~~earlier~~, 1,110 as against 1,065 and salaries and wages paid were 11.9 per cent higher at \$3,454,959 compared to \$3,088,903 in 1959. The cost of materials used in manufacture increased from \$7,175,166 in 1959 to \$7,327,005 in 1960.

Factory shipments in 1960 of thread, the only significant product of this industry, were 3,889,806 pounds of cotton thread valued at \$10,603,569 and 937,328 pounds of synthetic (all types) and other thread valued at \$2,781,944.

Cotton and synthetic yarns are the principal materials used in this industry as shown in Table 5. In 1960, the total consumption of cotton yarn (all imported) amounted to 2,922,525 pounds valued at \$3,968,764; and that of known synthetic yarn (all domestic) amounted to 716,526 pounds valued at \$1,291,902.

Imports and exports are given in Tables 6 and 7, respectively, and it should be noted that there is duplication in one class of the imports in Table 6 as reflected in footnote 1 thereto.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1958 - 60

Based on revised Standard Industrial Classification

Year and province	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost at factory of fuel and electricity	Cost at factory of materials used	Value added by manufacture	Value of factory shipments
1958	number		dollars				
Canada	16	1, 101	3, 035, 404	156, 034	7, 140, 145	..	12, 876, 558
Quebec	11	976	2, 686, 516	122, 694	6, 117, 532	..	10, 961, 339
Ontario	5	125	348, 888	33, 340	1, 022, 613	..	1, 915, 219
1959							
Canada	16	1, 065	3, 088, 903	163, 453	7, 175, 166	..	14, 206, 018
Quebec	11	947	2, 689, 283	128, 105	6, 204, 149	..	12, 244, 331
Ontario	5	118	399, 620	35, 348	971, 017	..	1, 961, 687
1960							
Canada	15	1, 110	3, 454, 959	161, 166	7, 327, 005	6, 374, 243	13, 481, 527
Quebec	11	999	3, 086, 815	127, 349	6, 287, 239	5, 507, 178	11, 560, 336
Ontario	4	111	368, 144	33, 817	1, 039, 766	867, 065	1, 921, 191

Note: Profits or losses cannot be estimated from Census figures as no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, advertising etc.

TABLE 2. Comparison of Principal Statistics, 1959 and 1960

Item	1959	1960	+ Increase - Decrease
Establishments reporting	No. 16	15	- 1
Supervisory and office employees:			
Total	372	454	+ 82
Male	213	261	+ 48
Female	159	193	+ 34
Total salaries	\$ 1, 479, 373	1, 858, 876	+ 379, 503
Production workers:			
Monthly average	No. 693	656	- 37
Male	269	258	- 11
Female	424	398	- 26
Total wages	\$ 1, 609, 530	1, 596, 083	- 13, 447
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$ 163, 453	161, 166	- 2, 287
Cost of materials used	\$ 7, 175, 166	7, 327, 005	+ 151, 839
Value of factory shipments	\$ 14, 206, 018	13, 481, 527	- 724, 491

TABLE 3. Inventories,¹ 1960

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
dollars				
Opening:				
Quebec	915, 893	1, 154, 146	1, 023, 338	3, 093, 377
Ontario	177, 736	34, 054	146, 000	357, 790
Canada	1, 093, 629	1, 188, 200	1, 169, 338	3, 451, 167
Closing:				
Quebec	793, 275	1, 164, 436	1, 374, 478	3, 332, 189
Ontario	220, 767	44, 761	154, 750	420, 278
Canada	1, 014, 042	1, 209, 197	1, 529, 228	3, 752, 467

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
		\$		\$
Thread:				
Cotton	lb. 5,461,422	10,532,535	3,889,816	10,603,569
Rayon	"			
Nylon	"			
Other	"			
	} 1,193,263	3,484,538	937,328	2,781,944
All other products .....	...	188,945	...	96,014
Total factory shipments .....	...	14,206,018	...	13,481,527

TABLE 5. Materials Used, 1960

Principal materials	1960	
	Quantity	Cost value at factory
		\$
Yarns, Canadian:		
Synthetic (continuous filament)	lb. 707,698	1,282,897
Spun rayon (including spun rayon mixtures)	" 8,828	9,005
All other	" 202,278	359,909
Yarns, imported:		
All cotton:		
Grey	" 2,281,956	2,830,875
Bleached	" 115,000	176,000
Mercerized	" 525,569	961,889
All other	" 206,897	235,874
Starch and sizing materials:		
Potato starch	" 5,100	663
Other starch and sizing materials	" 5,320	2,106
Chemicals, dyes and oils .....	...	185,676
Spools, tubes and cones of paper .....	...	80,410
All other materials and supplies ¹ .....	...	961,483
Packing and shipping materials .....	...	87,989
Operating, maintenance and repair supplies .....	...	96,667
Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by reporting plants .....	...	55,562
Total cost of materials used .....	...	7,327,005

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from firms generally reporting value of shipments of less than \$300,000. The total estimated value of materials used by these firms was \$496,200, and this amount has been included in "All other materials and supplies".

TABLE 6. Imports of Thread and Yarn, 1959 and 1960

Articles imported	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Cotton thread..... lb.	778,107	1,321,652	683,364	1,137,041
Threads, cords or twist, silk, n.o.p. "	3,677	25,906	2,939	25,469
Yarns, cotton, 40's and finer, singles, for sewing thread ¹ .. "	1,241,796	1,214,623	253,511	264,182
Yarns, cotton, 40's and finer, for mercerized cotton yarns ¹ .. "	12,697	16,287	10,678	16,068
Yarns, synthetic, acetate, singles, not coloured, not more than seven turns to the inch ² .. "	119,896	110,906	152,373	145,664
Yarns, synthetic, singles, n.o.p., not coloured, not more than seven turns to the inch ² .. "	1,388,397	924,828	1,207,116	766,495
Yarns, threads, cords, or twist, synthetic textile fibre, and yarns synthetic, covered with metallic strip, produced from cellulose acetate .. "	562,279	576,177	211,995	233,027
Yarns, threads, cords or twist, synthetic textile fibre, and yarns synthetic, covered with metallic strip, n.o.p. .. "	1,852,508	2,206,927	1,628,511	1,728,954
Rovings, yarns, threads and warps of synthetic fibres produced from polyamides (nylon) .. "	1,367,777	2,692,707	1,601,524	2,832,947
Totals.....	7,327,134	9,090,013	5,752,011	7,149,847

¹ Discontinued after March 31, 1960.² Figures for imported singles are also shown in the Import table published in the 1960 Synthetic Textile Mills Report, Catalogue no. 34-208.

TABLE 7. Exports of Thread and Yarn, 1959 and 1960

Articles exported	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Cotton thread and yarn..... lb.	44,915	109,466	93,705	29,635
Synthetic fibre thread and yarn .. "	5,553,729	4,277,526	14,732,159	11,921,455
Totals.....	5,598,644	4,386,992	14,825,864	11,951,090

TABLE 8. Employees and their Earnings, by Provinces, 1959 and 1960

	Average number					Earnings		
	Supervisory and office employees		Production workers		Total	Supervisory and office employees	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
1959								
Quebec	190	150	238	369	947	1,314,433	1,374,850	2,689,283
Ontario	23	9	31	55	118	164,940	234,680	399,620
Canada	213	159	269	424	1,065	1,479,373	1,609,530	3,088,903
1960								
Quebec	242	184	227	346	999	1,707,288	1,379,527	3,086,815
Ontario	19	9	31	52	111	151,588	216,556	368,144
Canada	261	193	258	398	1,110	1,858,876	1,596,083	3,454,959

TABLE 9. Production Workers by Months, 1960

	Male	Female
January	259	415
February	250	414
March	249	410
April	249	404
May	246	396
June	250	377
July	256	378
August	268	389
September	266	403
October	274	397
November	268	391
December	266	398
Monthly average ¹	258	398

¹ The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments of \$300,000 and over. For establishments reporting value of shipments of less than \$300,000 no data on the number of workers were collected. The average was estimated by using the change in value of shipments to arrive at the value of the payroll which was then used in conjunction with estimated average earnings to arrive at the number of workers. This estimated number of workers was then included in each month's total.

TABLE 10. Principal Statistics according to Type of Ownership, 1959 and 1960

Type of ownership	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of factory shipments
	number		dollars			
1959						
Individual ownership.....	3	} 34	83,300	3,785	321,600	477,306
Partnership.....	2					
Incorporated companies	11	1,031	3,005,603	159,668	6,853,566	13,728,712
Totals	16	1,065	3,088,903	163,453	7,175,166	14,206,018
1960						
Individual ownership.....	3	} 37	99,000	4,240	406,200	615,751
Partnership.....	1					
Incorporated companies	11	1,073	3,355,959	156,926	6,920,805	12,865,776
Totals	15	1,110	3,454,959	161,166	7,327,005	13,481,527

TABLE 11. Principal Statistics grouped according to the Size of Establishments, 1959 and 1960

Establishments with factory shipments of	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials used	Value of factory shipments
	number			dollars		
1959						
Under \$10,000	1	44	111,100	4,435	433,600	655,342
\$ 50,000-\$ 99,999	4					
100,000- 199,999	2					
200,000- 499,999	3	341	949,511	47,914	1,861,370	2,689,915
500,000- 999,999 ¹	2					
1,000,000- 4,999,999	3	680	2,028,292	111,104	4,880,196	10,860,761
5,000,000 and over	1					
Totals	16	1,065	3,088,903	163,453	7,175,166	14,206,018
1960						
\$ 50,000-\$ 99,999	4	33	88,000	2,440	316,200	487,093
100,000- 199,999	1					
200,000- 499,999	4	421	1,338,583	49,644	2,248,911	2,993,439
500,000- 999,999 ¹	2					
1,000,000- 4,999,999	3	656	2,028,376	109,082	4,761,894	10,000,995
5,000,000 and over	1					
Totals	15	1,110	3,454,959	161,166	7,327,005	13,481,527

¹ Includes one Head Office.**TABLE 12. Mechanical Equipment, 1959 and 1960**

	1959	1960
	number	
Spindles in place:		
Spinning (frame)	54	54
Twisting and doubling	2,906	3,120
Other	1,148	1,056
All other machines	—	4

TABLE 13. Fuel and Electricity, 1960

Kind	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: ¹		
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil Imp. gal.	694,202	70,203
Electricity purchased kwh.	5,973,391	86,173
2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ²		
Cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	4,790
3. All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	161,166

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

Thread Mills, 1960

Name	Address
Quebec:	
Alba Threads Ltd.	8600 A De l'Epée Ave., Montreal
Belding Corticelli Ltd.	1455 Shearer St., Montreal
Canadian Sewing Supply Ltd.	400 Atlantic Ave., Montreal
Dominion Thread Mills	134 McGill St., Montreal
J. & P. Coats (Canada) Ltd.	421 Pie IX Blvd., Montreal
Kay Thread Co. Ltd.	7245 Alexandra St., Montreal
Mantex Ltd.	201 St. Louis St., St. Jean
Marlen Threads Ltd.	222 Mount Royal E., Montreal
National Thread Ltd., The	370 - 10th Avenue S., Sherbrooke
Perfect Thread Co. Ltd.	8031 - 18th Avenue, Ville St-Michel
Thread Converters Ltd.	1485 Bleury St., Montreal
Ontario:	
Bell Thread Co. Ltd., The	148 Sanford Ave. N., Hamilton
Gibraltar Thread Works	191 John St., Toronto — 366 4361
Supreme Thread Co.	27 St. Patrick St., Toronto — Em 67054
Universal Thread Co. (Division of T. Eaton Co. Ltd., The)	190 Yonge St., Toronto

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