CANADA

# THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY 1959 



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## PUBLICATIONS

The results of the annual Jensus of Industry are published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a series of industry reporis which are released each year as the compilations are completed. Reports for industries classified to the Miscellaneous Manufactures Major Group ase listed below: along with related current and annual-publications. Similar reports are issued for other industries. A complete catalogue of publications of the Bureau is avallable on request from the information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Ottawa, or from the Queen's Printer. Ot tawa.
A - Annual $\quad$ M - Monthly $\quad$ S.C. - Special Compllation
Catalogue Title
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47-202 Button, Buckle and Fastener Industry (A) ..... 25
47-203 Musical Instrument Industry (A) ..... 25
47-204 Sporting Goods Industry (A) ..... 50
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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.
r revised fiz:res.


## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 130 publications which present the results of the 1959 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this serles refer to specific Industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and for malor industry groups. An annual Census of Manufactures has been carfied out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1916.

Industry statistics given in these reports refer to number of establishments, employees, salarles 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 statistics. with special reference to 1959 are as follows:

## Period Covered

Firnus 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.

## Establistment

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 caries 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. Othef 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 pailway rolling stock industrles) 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. Woiking owners and partners are also included in this category.

Production and related workers include all other factory workmen whether pald on a monthly, weekly, hourly of piece-work basis. Working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, warehousing and delivery staffs. Employees on new construction work. in retail or wholesele 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 figure; and dividing by twelve. This procedure is foll wed even though the plant did not operate in all nonths. Figures on employment refer to calendar ytars whether of not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

## Salaries and Wiges

Salarles 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 afe included.

Salarles refer to amounts paid to administrative and office employees. Withdrawals by working owners of partners for normal living expenses for self and family are included but not theip withdrawals for income tax. Wages refer to the amounts paid to production and related workers as defined above. Data on eamings refer to the calendar year whether of 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 manufacturess for work done on materials owned by the reporting company are included. Returnable containers of 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 of 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 of 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. Transfe? shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses of to other manufacturing units of the reporting firm are included. Goods bought of received as transfers and resold without further processing are not included. Values ate 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 shipbullding. afrcraft, 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 ir 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 referted to as net production. ${ }^{2}$

## Standard Industrial Classification

The Standard Industrial Classification Manual. prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, provides for 135 three-digit industries in the manufacturing sector, arranged in 17 major groups. Reporting establishments are classified or allotted tc specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

## 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.

[^0]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 quest:ons 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 smallet 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.

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 pet cent of the total in each category of pincipal statistics.

The general request for the principal items of products on the short form for 1959 permitted a fairiy complete compilation of the detailed quantities and values of commodity shipments. In the case of the detailed quantities and values of materials, fuel and electricity, however, and the monthly distribution of production workers, only the totals of data actually reported on the intermediate and long forms are contained in published reports and no attempt was made as in past years to estimate the generally small proportion of individual totals represented by detailed items omitted from the short forms.

The new approach has relieved an additional 12,000 establishments from filling out the regular long form. Establishments now receiving the shor: form number in excess of 20,000 and account for more than 54 per cent of the total number of establishments and a little more than 3 per cent of the total value of shipments.

## THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY

## 1959

In 1959 shipments by the Musical Instrument Industry attained a total value of $\$ 18,129,013$ f.o.b. plant, 10.9 per cent higher than the $\$ 16,352,254$ worth of sales reported in 1958. The major part of this increase may be attributed to a continuing exjansion in the sales of phonograph records.

The number of employees within the industry ruse from 1.433 to 1,461 in the year under review. Angregate salary and wage payments increased correspondingly, by 9.5 per cent, from $\$ 4.817,056$ in 1958 to $\$ 5,274,540$ in 1959. The cost of materials and supplies used in the process of manufacture, $85,614,610$ in 1959 , was 10.5 per cent higher than and similar 1958 outlay of $\$ 5,079,027$.

The 24 firms reporting in 1959 were the same ones that operated in the Musical Instrument Indusuy the previous year. Fifteen of them were located in Ontario; eight in Quebec; and one in British Columbia. Five plants, each with total annual factory sales worth $\$ 1,000,000$ or more, accounted for 79.7 pet cent of all factory shipments; for 67.0 fer cent of the total number of production workers; and for 69.6 per cent of salaries and wages paid.

Some of the firms in other industries, particWatiy the Electrical Apparatus Industry, manufacture musical instruments as secondary products. rable 5 of this report summarizes the total shipments of musical instruments, pa:ts, etc., from all
industries. Study of this table shows that the total value of such shipments, at $\$ 24,551,939$ in 1959 , was 4.6 per cent higher than the $\$ 23,473,240$ worth reported the year before. Over the same two-year period the total value of factory sales of phonograph records increased by 12.7 per cent, from $\$ 10,072,605$ to $\$ 11,354,797$. Shipments of record players with a value of $\$ 6,866,780$, were 10.6 per cent below the 1958 total of $\$ 7,676,708$. Factory sales of pianos increased substantially, 7,763 instruments with a total value of $\$ 3.231,219$ being sold compared to 6,596 instruments worth $\$ 2,686,551$ in 1958. The number of organs sold in 1959, at 280 was seven lower than the 287 sold the year before, and the total value of $\$ 1,595,413$ was 8.4 per cent below the comparable 1958 ingure of $\$ 1,741,073$.

Imports of musical instruments, parts, record players, etc., amounted to $\$ 12,752,968$ in 1959. Exports, chiefly of organs and parts, totalled $\$ 756,067$. Greater details of imports and exports are to be found in Tables 6 and 7 .

Beginning with 1954, information on the value of year-end inventory holdings at plants and plant warehouses has been collected as part of the Annual Census of Industry. This data was formerly collected by a separate survey. Summarized statistics for the Musical Instrument Industry for 1959 are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics of the Musical Instrument Industry, Canada, Representative Years, $1929 \cdot 59$, and by Provinces, 1958 and 1959

| Year | Estab lishments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of fuel and electricity | Cost 8 t <br> plant of <br> materials <br> used | Value added by manufacture | Gross value of production ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 | 42 | 2,734784 | 3, 339,806 | $156,043$ | 6,802,758 | 6,546,437 | 13,505,238 |
| 1933 |  |  | - 708, 550 | $64,135$ | 781,151$1.364,564$ | , 770,474 | 1,615,760 |
| 1934 |  | 978 | 923,247 | 71, 252 |  |  | 2,717,865 |
| 1935 |  | 329 | 286, 375 | 33, 852 | 174,797 | 327, 019 | 535,668 |
| 1937 | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | 579 545 | 545,665 527,345 | 41, 230 | 452,336 | 717.722 | 1,211,288 |
| 1940 |  | 583 | 613, 869 | 41,327 | 421, 235 | 652, 529 | 1, 221,091 |
| 1941 | 17 17 17 20 | 696 | 780, 991 | 50,624 | 637.750 | 1,001,132 | 1, 689, 506 |
| 1942 | 17 22 | 739 | 906, 074 | 55, 670 | 706,810 | 1,176,674 | 1, 939, 154 |
| 1943 | 22 25 | 806 | 1,041,515 | 67, 742 | 828,539 | 1,344, 091 | 2, 240, 372 |
| 1944 | 252325 | 765 | 1,023, 308 | 68, 741 | 765, 218 | 1,402,358 | 2, 236,317 |
| 1945 |  | 836 | 1,142,927 | 73,231 | 816,604 | 1, 630,497 | 2, 520,332 |
| 1946 | 23 25 25 25 | 1, 018 | 1,471,668 | 69, 826 | 1.095.670 | 2,158, 867 | 3, 324,363 |
| 1947 | 25252627 | 1,085 | 1.831,264 | 80.021 | 1.441,455 | 2, 868, 189 | 4,389,665 |
| 1948 |  | 1, 108 | 2,035, 487 | 86, 181 | 1,666, 956 | 3, 077, 433 | 4, 830,570 |
| 1949 | 26 27 | 1. 180 | 2. +13.584 | 87. 534 | 2. 223, 920 | 3, 968,516 | 6,279,970 |
| 1950 | 27 27 | 1. 322 | 2, 718, 267 | 111, 148 | 3, 172, 241 | 4. 200,680 | 7,484,069 |
| 1951 | 27 27 | 1, 336 | 2,955.610 | 130, 929 | 3, 445, 332 | 5, 129,814 | 8,706,075 |
| 1952 | 27 23 | 1,2061,372 | 3,458,877 | 122,501 | 3, 3 3, 28, 754 | 5, $408,841^{2}$ | 8, 437, 123 |
| 1953 | 232426 |  |  |  |  |  | 9, 713, 622$10,240,585$ |
| 1954 |  | 1,379 | 3, 588, 469 | 144,376 | 3,373,189 | 6, 704, 739 |  |
| 1955 | 282525 | 1,213 | 3,491, 161 | 162,637 | 3,134.123 | 6,876,363 | 10, 182, 867 |
| 1956 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,305 \\ & 1.466 \end{aligned}$ | 3, 940, 907 | 178, 660 | 4, 304,230 | $10,025,025$ | 12, 284, 891 |
|  |  |  | 4,621,398 |  | 4.771.187 |  | 14, 763,607 |
| 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 24 | 1,433 | 4,817,056 | 176,008 | 5,079,027 | 11, 183, 168 | 16,352,254 |
| Quebec and British Columbia ${ }^{3}$ Ontario | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 577 \\ & 856 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,880,649 \\ & 2,936,407 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,133 \\ 116,875 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,458,631 \\ & 3,620,396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,893,767 \\ & 7,289,401 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.343,768 \\ 11,008,48 \end{array}$ |
| 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 24 | 1,461 | 3,274,540 | 196, 164 | 5,614,610 | 12,456,460 | 18, 129, 013 |
| Quebec and British Columbia ${ }^{3}$ | $\stackrel{9}{15}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588 \\ & 873 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,974,617 \\ & 3,299,923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,258 \\ 124,906 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,520,106 \\ & 4,094,504 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,798,787 \\ & 8,657,673 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,357,926 \\ 12,771,087 \end{array}$ |
| Ontario |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]TABLE 2. Comparison of Principal Statistics, 1958 and 1959

| Item |  | 1958 | 1959 | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Amount | Percentage |
| Establishments reporting | No. | 24 | 24 | - | - |
| All employees (supervisory, office and production) | " | 1.433 | 1,461 | + 28 | + 2.0 |
| Salaries and wages | \$ | 4. 817, 056 | 5,274,540 | + 457,484 | +9.5 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$ | 176.008 | 196,164 | + 20,156 | +11.5 |
| Cost of materials used | \$ | 5.079, 027 | 5,614,610 | + 535,583 | +10.5 |
| Value added by manufacture | \$ | 11,183, 168 | 12,456, 460 | +1,273,292 | +11.4 |
| $V$ alue of factory shipments | \$ | 16,352,254 | 18, 129, 013 | +1,776,759 | +10.0 |

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 3. Inventories, ${ }^{1} 1959$

| Province | Raw materials and supplies | Goods in process | Finished goods of own manufacture | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | dollars |  |  |  |
| Opening: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec and British Columbia ontario | $\begin{aligned} & 641,278 \\ & 683,054 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418,501 \\ & 5944,863 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 133,676 \\ 247,562 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,193,455 \\ & 1,525,479 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canada | 1,324,332 | 1,013,364 | 381, 238 | 2,718,934 |
| Closing: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec and British Columbla Ontario | $\begin{aligned} & 675,040 \\ & 791,736 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 421,723 \\ & 660,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162,679 \\ & 287,921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,259,442 \\ & 1,740,157 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canada | 1,466.776 | 1, 082, 223 | 450,600 | 2,999,599 |

1 Book value of all manufacturing inventories held at plant, and plant warehouses.
a The opening inventory for 1959 differs from the closing inventory puolished for 1958 because of the receipt of revised data and the removal of figures for firms which did not operate during 1959.

TABLE 4. Factory Shipments, 1958 and $1959^{1}$

| Product | 1958 |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Selling value at the factory | Quantity | Selling value at the factory |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Upright $\qquad$ rand | 6, 537 | 2,608, 991 | 7.681 82 | 3, 112,487 |
| Grand <br> Organs, all kinds |  | 1,724, 768 |  | 118,732 $1,591,413$ |
| plano and organ parts. | 28 | -943, 217 | 2 | 1, 007,600 |
| All other musical instruments | ... | 53, 987 | . . . |  |
| Other products related to the industry: |  |  |  |  |
|  | ... | 9, 770, 713 \% | $\ldots$ | 11,011,543 |
| Records, tapes, etc <br> Benches, stools and rebuilt pianos |  |  |  |  |
| All other products (furniture, woodwork, church furnishings, electrical devices, etc.) | . . | 1,087, $800^{\text {r }}$ |  | 1,183,938 |
| Custom woris and repairs; tuning organs and pianos |  | $85,218^{x}$ |  | $85,582$ |
| Total value of factory shipments ..................... | -.. | 16,352,254 | . . . | 18, 129, 013 |

[^2]
## TABLE 5. Factory Shipments of Musical Instruments, Parts, etc., from All Industries, 1958 and 1959

| Product | 1958 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

TABLE 6. Imports of Musical Instruments, Parts, etc., 1958 and 1959

| Article | 1958 |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | \$ |
| Accordions, concertinas and melodeons | 26,493 | 736, 235 | 27. 376 | 969,824 |
| Brass band instruments Harps | 6 | 489.240 8.119 |  | 409, 870 |
| Cabinet organs .. | 127 | 16.737 |  | 15,334 |
| Pipe organs | 19 | 71, 609 | 18 | 89.531 |
| Parts of organs, n.e.s. |  | 232, 481 |  | 329,580 |
| Pianofortes | 1,138 | 412. 389 | 1,453 | 514,785 |
| Parts of pianos, n.e.s..... | . . . | 246. 732 | ... | 310, 568 |
| Music, printed (including piano player rolls).............................. | ... | 273,150 | . . | 295,612 |
| Phonographs. gramophones and finished parts |  | 2,008, 498 |  | 2.047, 181 |
| Phonographs, coin operated | 1.320 | 810,901 | 1,607 | 1,055,346 |
| Cylinders and records for phonographs, and gramophones, n.e.s. | 3,366,979 | 2, 195, 676 | 4, 354, 133 | 2.424,882 |
| Strings for musical instruments |  | 2, 103,905 |  | 2. 130,481 |
| Musical instruments, n.e.s....... |  | 2, 961,303 |  | 4.159,974 |
| Total value of imports | ... | 10,566,975 | ... | 12,752,968 |

${ }^{1}$ Included in '"Musical Instruments, n.e.s.".

TABLE 7. Exports of Musical Instruments and Parts, 1958 and 1959

| Article | 1958 |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | \$ |
| Organs and parts. | 38 | 678,498 | 28 | 561, ह3. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| Pianos | 8 | 3,379 | 7 | 6,753 |
| Piano parts. | -.. | 133.520 | ... | 112.365 |
| Phonographs and gramophones and parts | ... | 79,138 | $\ldots$ | 69.195 |
| Mueical instruments and parts, n.e.s. | ... | 5,492 | ... | 5.912 |
| Total, value of exports | ... | 900.027 | -•• | 756,067 |

TABLE 8. Employees by Sex and Remuneration, 1958 and 1959


TABLE 9. Production Workers, Months, 1959

| Month | Establishments reporting monthly detail ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female |
| January | 859 | 286 |
| February | 864 | 310 |
| March. | 860 | 306 |
| April | 876 | 311 |
| May | 883 | 285 |
| June. | 892 | 290 |
| July | 781 | 176 |
| August. | 911 | 294 |
| September | 924 | 297 |
| October | 932 | 305 |
| November | 907 | 321 |
| December | 878 | 350 |
| Average for establishments reporting monthly detall. | 880 | 294 |
| Average estimated for small establishments ${ }^{2}$. | 47 | 2 |
| Average for all establishments | 927 | 296 |

[^3]TABLE 10. Principal Statistics of the Musical Instrument Industry by Selling Value of Factory Shipments, 1958 and 1959


TABLE 11. Consumption of Fuel and Electricity, 1959
$\left.\begin{array}{l|c|c}\hline \text { Kind } & \text { Quantity } & \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{c|c}\text { Cost at } \\ \text { plant }\end{array}\right]$
${ }^{1}$ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of $\$ 200,000$ and over.
${ }^{2}$ Establishments generally reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 200,000$.

List of Firms in the Musical Instrument Industry, 1959


## British Columbia:



1010671874

## Lh TIUNI


[^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]:    ${ }^{1}$ Commencing with 1952, the value of factory shipments has been collected in place of the gross value of production.
    ${ }^{2}$ 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."
    ${ }^{3}$ British Columbia-1 plant.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ The above table includes only the statistics of those manufacturing establishments whose principal products are musical instruments. The figures do not necessarily represent Canadian totals as musical instruments are also made as secondary products by firms in other industries. The total figures from all industries are shown in Table 5.
    ${ }^{2}$ Confidential; included in, "Other products related to the industry".

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for establishments generally reporting value of shipments of $\$ 200,000$ and over.
    ${ }^{2}$ For establishments generally reporting values of shipments of less than $\$ 200,000$ no data on number of workers were coliecten. Employment figures shown are averages calculated from value of shipments reported.

