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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES
1950



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THE MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES
1950

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NOTICE

The Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau of Statistics collects and compiles figures on (a) the primary industries in Canada—mining, forestry and fishing; (b) manufacturing; (c) construction, and (d) merchandising and services.

For the purpose of annual compilation and publication, the manufacturing industries have been classified into major groups, prefaced by two reports of a general nature, as follows:

- I Summary Report on Manufacturing Industries
- II Manufacturing Industries by Geographical Distribution
- III Foods and Beverages
- IV Tobacco and Tobacco Products
- V Rubber Products
- VI Leather Products
- VII Miscellaneous Manufactures
- VIII Textiles
- IX Wood and Paper Products
- X Printing Trades
- XI Operations in the Woods
- XII Iron and Steel Products
- XIII Transportation Equipment
- XIV Non-ferrous Metal Products
- XV Electrical Apparatus and Supplies
- XVI Non-metallic Mineral Products
- XVII Products of Petroleum and Coal
- XVIII Chemicals and Allied Products

The present report belongs in Group VII, Miscellaneous Manufactures. It is punched to permit of filing in a ring binder along with others of the group. The reports in this group are:

- A The Button, Buckle and Fastener Industry, 25¢.
- B The Broom, Brush and Mop Industry, 25¢.
- C The Musical Instrument Industry, 25¢.
- D The Sporting Goods Industry, 25¢.
- E The Miscellaneous Industries, 25¢.

THE MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

1950

The Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Bureau in 1949 has as one of its major manufacturing divisions a group entitled "Miscellaneous Industries". This group differs very little from the group of the same name in our former classification and like it is comprised of relatively small, unrelated industries.

In former years it has been the practice of the Bureau to issue separate annual reports on four only of the industries comprising the group, namely; Brooms, brushes and mops; Buttons, buckles and fasteners; Musical instruments; and Sporting goods. The remaining industries were not made the subject of separate reports mainly on account of their size and, consequently, the small amount of publishable statistical information concerning them.

In recent years, however, these industries have experienced an expansion which is expected to continue. In consideration of their growth and the interest now manifest in many of them, this report is being initiated in order to make available as much information as possible concerning them. Data must be suppressed in many instances so as not to divulge particulars of the firms submitting reports.

The industries dealt with in this report and the pages on which they will be found are as follows:

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The commodity figures shown for the industries included in this publication must not be considered as total Canadian production for the items specified. While the production of some commodities may be confined to one industry, it is not unusual for a commodity to be produced in two or more industries. Toys, for example, while produced for the most part in the toys and games industry, are also produced in the rubber, the plastics products, the wood turning and other industries. For total Canadian production of commodities reference should be made to the Appendix to the annual report entitled "General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada".

The Artificial Flowers and Feathers Industry

This industry has grown from one comprised of four establishments with a gross value of production of \$117,671 in 1932 to one of 38 establishments with an output valued at \$2,716,302 in 1949. In 1950 the gross value of production was just slightly below the record established in the previous year.

The industry is practically confined to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Quebec with 21 establishments accounted for 61 per cent of the persons engaged in the industry and 62 per cent of its output. Ontario accounted for the balance of employment and production except for the contribution of one firm in Manitoba.

The gross value of production of \$2,660,946 in 1950 represented a decrease of \$55,356 or two per cent from the previous year. Employment was given to 709 persons, 32 more than in 1949, while the payroll increased by \$59,952 or 6.5 per cent to \$975,887. Materials used cost \$960,508, a decrease of \$172,501 or about 15 per cent.

Artificial flowers, the principal item of production, were manufactured in the amount of \$1,554,550 in 1950. Second in importance were feathers which were produced to the extent of \$492,847. For further details of products, see Table 2.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1927-1950

Year and province	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1927.....	7	166	127,924	161,121	423,441
1932.....	4	99	57,640	40,204	117,671
1937.....	19	350	201,689	170,919	526,890
1939.....	23	490	314,374	342,485	796,389
1942.....	26	657	521,455	450,047	1,181,964
1945.....	30	689	706,074	796,486	2,097,865
1946.....	35	749	827,817	867,783	2,318,376
1947.....	41	687	796,704	680,430	1,943,324
1948.....	36	710	888,196	888,275	2,348,784
1949					
Canada	38	677	915,935	1,133,009	2,716,302
Quebec	20	441	600,846	779,320	1,757,055
Ontario and Manitoba	18	236	315,089	353,689	959,247
1950					
Canada	38	709	975,887	960,508	2,660,946
Quebec	21	432	589,620	665,494	1,640,843
Ontario and Manitoba	17	277	386,267	295,014	1,020,103

TABLE 2. Production, 1949 and 1950

Products	1949	1950
	Selling value at factory	Selling value at factory
	\$	\$
Artificial flowers:		
Silk, velvet and cotton	789,850	927,225
Crepe paper	176,632	320,622
Other	590,354	306,703
Feathers, all kinds	741,940	492,847
Feather trimmings	84,208	191,183
Wreaths, decorative and memorial	116,192	192,396
All other products	217,126	229,970
Total value of products	2,716,302	2,660,946

The Candle Industry

In 1950 reports were received from 13 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of candles. Ten of these establishments were located in Quebec, two in Ontario and one in Saskatchewan. As indicated by the number of establishments, Quebec occupied the leading position in the industry with 88 per cent of the number of persons given employment and 91 per cent of the gross value of production.

The output of the industry in 1950 was valued at \$2,051,937, which compares with \$2,120,738 in the previous year. Employment was afforded to 228 persons, 50 less than in 1949, and the payroll at \$427,644 was lower by \$34,229 or 7 per cent. The cost of materials used was \$853,846, an increase of 3 per cent over the earlier year's figure.

Religious candles are one of the principal commodities manufactured by the industry and in 1950 the production of these amounted to 1,545,163

pounds valued at \$550,354. Other main items of production in order of importance were votive lights, 173,881 gross valued at \$595,180, 7-day lights, 661,134 at \$444,980, coloured and fancy candles including wax novelties, 341,332 dozen at \$241,855, and household candles, 654,992 pounds at \$104,497.

The chief material was paraffin of which 1,547,423 pounds refined and 3,011,515 crude were used, costing \$149,290 and \$231,881, respectively. Beeswax was consumed in the amount of 309,340 pounds worth \$152,930 and other wax to the extent of 405,387 pounds worth \$67,964. The consumption of stearic acid was 214,941 pounds costing \$43,596.

Imports of paraffin wax candles amounted to 186,251 pounds valued at \$61,842; other candles to 71,916 pounds valued at \$22,222. Exports of candles were 50,177 pounds with a value of \$14,575.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1927-1950

Year and province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1928	11	75	67,255	217,742	460,352
1933	12	109	115,035	154,553	364,837
1939	12	141	165,961	249,638	665,066
1942	12	187	225,407	498,569	1,032,482
1945	12	252	326,739	666,462	1,517,187
1947	12	267	419,672	1,094,938	2,231,004
1948	13	259	411,928	1,014,641	2,201,501
1949	14	278	461,873	828,911	2,120,738
1950					
Canada	13	228	427,644	853,846	2,051,937
Quebec	10	201	384,403	781,023	1,868,092
Ontario and Saskatchewan	3	27	43,241	72,823	183,845

TABLE 2. Production, 1950

Products	Unit of measure	Quantity	Selling value at the factory
			\$
Candles and cierges:			
1. Household, coloured, fancy, Etc.:			
(a) Household candles, paraffin wax	lb.	654,992	104,497
(b) Coloured and fancy, including wax novelties	doz.	341,332	241,855
2. Church, chapel, synagogue, Etc.:			
(a) Beeswax candles and cierges	lb	733,679	446,479
(b) Composition candles and cierges	lb.	811,484	103,875
(c) 7-day lights, bees wax and composition	no.	661,134	444,980
(d) Votive lights, all kinds	gross.	173,881	595,180
3. Wax lights in tumblers	"	3,564	25,562
4. Incense	lb.	4,775	6,923
5. Incensed charcoal	"	3,747	7,630
6. Floor wax	"	161,143	29,450
7. All other products	—	—	45,506
Total value of products	—	—	2,051,937

The Fountain Pens and Pencils Industry

This industry has grown from one comprised of three establishments with a million dollar output in 1926 to one of 18 establishments producing approximately nine million dollars worth of goods in 1950. The greater part of this increase occurred during the war and immediate post-war years. A substantial portion of it was effected through increased exports, the peak year for exports being 1947 during which fountain pens, pencils and parts approximating four million dollars in value were exported.

In 1950 reports were received from 18 establishments located as follows: British Columbia 1, Ontario 9, and Quebec 8. These establishments produced goods with a selling value at factory of

\$8,872,151, gave employment to 1,133 persons who were paid \$2,421,360 in salaries and wages, and consumed materials costing \$3,435,080.

Fountain pens numbering 157,381 dozen and valued at \$3,562,163 was the leading item of production. Ordinary lead pencils which were produced to the extent of 541,805 gross worth \$2,048,298 ranked next in importance followed by ball point pens amounting to 217,957 dozen valued at \$1,377,100.

Detailed information concerning production, imports and exports appears in Tables 2, 3, and 4 which follow.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1926-1950

Year and province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1926	3	185	211,885	373,255	1,083,437
1929	6	364	433,174	954,917	2,849,884
1933	10	334	364,265	633,843	1,451,980
1937	9	545	566,478	950,914	2,214,060
1939	9	591	629,831	909,776	2,142,507
1940	9	603	660,398	872,115	2,133,808
1941	10	686	777,782	1,231,840	3,113,896
1945	10	1,315	1,892,220	2,627,912	6,912,300
1946	10	1,462	1,963,245	4,223,043	9,956,516
1947	10	1,426	2,326,043	3,522,684	8,905,989
1948	12	1,248	2,148,127	2,682,930	6,423,662
1949					
Canada	15	1,221	2,328,167	2,972,524	9,673,710
Quebec and British Columbia	6	329	527,843	1,290,190	2,998,182
Ontario	9	892	1,800,324	1,682,334	6,675,528
1950					
Canada	18	1,133	2,421,360	3,435,080	8,872,151
Quebec and British Columbia	9	373	674,633	1,626,749	3,439,955
Ontario	9	760	1,746,727	1,808,331	5,432,196

TABLE 2. Production, 1949 and 1950

Products	Unit of measure	1949		1950	
		Quantity	Selling value at factory	Quantity	Selling value at factory
			\$		\$
Fountain pens	Doz.	301,303	5,905,170	157,381	3,562,163
Ball point pens	"			217,957	1,377,100
Fountain pen nibs, holders and other parts	—	—	418,835	—	457,677
Pencils, ordinary lead	Gross	520,104	1,941,229	541,805	2,048,298
Pencils, mechanical	"	13,024	747,115	10,292	735,993
Leads for pencils	—	—	99,538	—	81,523
Desk sets	—	—	131,988	—	27,165
Other stationery supplies	—	—	227,805	—	340,609
All other products	—	—	88,370	—	141,284
Amount received for repairs	—	—	113,660	—	100,339
Total value of products	—	—	9,673,710	—	8,872,151

TABLE 3. Imports of Pens, Pencils and Parts, 1949 and 1950

Articles Imported	Unit of measure	1949		1950	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
Fountain pens	—	—	39,688	—	146,377
Pencils, lead, non-propelling, with stationary lead	gross	5,237	33,522	14,012	43,002
Pencils, lead, n.o.p.	—	—	68,545	—	202,307
Pens, n.o.p., penholders and rules of all kinds	—	—	195,658	—	275,506

TABLE 4. Exports of Pens, Pencils and Parts, 1949 and 1950

Articles Exported	1949		1950	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Fountain pens including pen and pencil sets	—	1,597,144	—	1,638,587
Mechanical and propelling pencils	—	41,316	—	108,174
Pens and pencils and parts, n.o.p.	—	150,611	—	39,558

The Hair Goods Industry

This industry is comprised of firms engaged in the processing of hair. The processing of horse hair is the principal activity and in 1950 the production of 494,325 pounds of pressed horse hair worth \$1,093,570 accounted for 78 per cent of the industry's output. Included in the balance were 136 toupees, 272 wigs and 3,351 switches valued at \$7,748, \$16,796 and \$4,425, respectively. The few remaining items of production were reported

by only one or two concerns for which reason they cannot be shown.

In 1950 the industry was comprised of 19 establishments located as follows: Quebec 11, Ontario 7 and British Columbia 1. These establishments reported a gross value of production of \$1,409,648, gave employment to 148 persons who received \$294,541 in salaries and wages, and consumed materials costing \$901,165.

Manufactured Ice

Establishments whose principal activity is the manufacture of ice for sale are classified to this industry. Several of these establishments derive some of their revenue from cold storage but firms whose main concern is the manufacture of ice for their own refrigeration systems are excluded. The harvesting and storage of natural ice is not considered a manufacturing operation and establishments so engaged are also excluded.

In 1950 the industry was comprised of 65 establishments located as follows: Nova Scotia 1, New Brunswick 2, Quebec 8, Ontario 41, Manitoba 1,

Saskatchewan 1, Alberta 1, and British Columbia 10. The gross value of production for the year amounted to \$4,368,709. Employment was given to 794 persons who were paid \$1,764,456 in salaries and wages. Materials costing \$157,450 were consumed in production.

The industry manufactured 886,809 tons of artificial ice in 1950 which compares with 990,905 tons produced in the previous year. Trade in this commodity was with the United States only, exports amounting to 99,117 cwt. worth \$403,764 and imports to \$42,491.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1927 to 1950

Year and Province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1927	28	279	402,292	60,682	1,272,968
1929	31	303	408,581	76,919	1,482,778
1931	43	394	539,316	78,334	1,973,306
1933	43	358	421,567	51,325	1,503,240
1937	50	629	644,763	76,923	1,779,309
1939	49	643	704,951	74,341	1,893,163
1941	51	626	743,548	99,404	2,235,124
1945	56	871	1,335,515	125,792	3,621,664
1946	55	777	1,278,934	147,996	4,010,461
1947	60	803	1,461,664	169,545	4,733,963
1948	61	827	1,695,441	130,095	5,015,101
1949					
Canada	69	894	1,810,364	173,687	5,802,435
Quebec	10	83	215,784	51,038	739,307
Ontario	45	520	1,006,511	90,558	3,721,158
British Columbia	10	209	439,971	21,564	969,668
Other provinces	4	82	148,098	10,527	372,302
1950					
Canada	65	794	1,764,456	157,450	4,368,709
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	3	60	106,751	6,624	255,106
Quebec	8	81	196,928	39,778	689,233
Ontario	41	424	941,439	82,691	2,434,801
Prairie Provinces	3	38	86,503	5,196	138,129
British Columbia	10	191	432,835	23,161	851,440

Electric Lamps and Lamp Shades

The manufacturers of electric lamps and lamp shades were classified to a separate industry for the first time in 1939. Prior to then the majority of them were to be found in the statuary and art goods industry with the remaining few in several other industries.

The industry has experienced substantial growth since 1939 as evidenced by the fact that gross value of production in that year was \$1,018,254 as compared with \$7,059,218 in 1950. In the earlier year the industry manufactured 167,159 electric lamps of all kinds as against 714,750 in the latter year. Lamp shade production for the same two years amounted to 411,216 and 1,354,787.

In 1950 reports were received from 49 establishments of which 15 were in Quebec, 25 in Ontario, 2 in Manitoba and 3 in British Columbia. Gross value of production of these establishments amounted to \$7,059,218, an increase of \$1,066,029 or approximately 18 per cent over 1949. Employment rose to 1159 persons from the previous year's figure of 1078 and salaries and wages increased from \$1,828,258 to \$2,131,637 over the two years. Cost of materials consumed was \$3,443,998 which compares with \$2,761,502 in 1949, a gain of about 25 per cent.

Table 2 which follows contains detailed information of the industry's production for 1949 and 1950.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1939 to 1950

Year and province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1939	25	368	328,365	486,434	1,018,254
1941	25	540	535,490	755,948	1,540,684
1942	28	578	649,062	837,579	1,906,938
1943	24	478	553,044	611,338	1,388,006
1944	24	503	549,992	712,114	1,739,117
1945	28	651	768,117	1,115,817	2,491,819
1946	35	914	1,137,804	2,129,128	4,293,092
1947	42	845	1,148,954	1,770,414	3,634,092
1948	44	905	1,358,103	2,048,504	4,615,068
1949					
Canada	45	1,078	1,828,258	2,761,502	5,993,189
Quebec	15	352	576,888	963,940	1,957,131
Ontario	25	630	1,081,814	1,590,515	3,605,229
Manitoba and British Columbia	5	96	169,556	207,047	430,829
1950					
Canada	49	1,159	2,131,637	3,443,998	7,059,218
Quebec	16	353	607,574	1,090,038	2,159,942
Ontario	27	699	1,314,085	2,085,721	4,368,246
Manitoba and British Columbia	6	107	209,978	268,239	531,030

TABLE 2. Production, 1949 and 1950

Products	1949		1950	
	Quantity	Selling value at factory	Quantity	Selling value at factory
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Lamps, electric:				
Floor	130,361	1,360,935	174,234	1,769,168
Table	330,804	1,563,424	411,739	1,941,104
Other	107,237	250,522	128,777	377,218
Lamp shades:				
Silk	355,984	933,405	352,337	999,505
Parchment	526,746	402,516	295,665	413,082
Cellon	387,065	180,716	347,361	161,050
Other	367,670	428,842	359,424	523,477
Lamp and shade parts	—	2,868	—	22,593
Smoking sets	48,175	333,925	73,865	364,680
Novelties, all kinds	—	255,328	—	156,216
All other products	—	268,995	—	317,470
Amount received for custom work and repairs	—	11,713	—	13,655
Total	—	5,993,189	—	7,059,218

Models and Patterns (Except Paper)

The Standard Industrial Classification which was adopted in 1949 classified to the group "Miscellaneous Manufactures" establishments whose principal products were models and patterns other than paper. These establishments, which under the former scheme of classification were found for the most part in the miscellaneous wood products industry, were transferred to "Miscellaneous Manufactures" in 1950 where they were formed into an industry entitled "Models and Patterns (Except Paper)".

The industry in 1950 consisted of 57 establishments distributed provincially as follows: Nova Scotia 3, Quebec 8, Ontario 38, Manitoba 1, Alberta 2 and British Columbia 5. These establishments reported a gross value of production of \$1,359,581, patterns and models accounting for \$1,346,012 of this amount with sundry items accounting for the small balance.

Employment was furnished to 289 persons who received \$782,378 in salaries and wages. Materials costing \$244,078 were consumed.

Pipes, Lighters and Other Smokers' Supplies

Prior to 1947 this industry was comprised of establishments manufacturing tobacco pipes as principal product. It was quite a small industry then with never more than 6 establishments and an annual value of production ranging from \$17,000 to \$162,000. In 1947 the industry was expanded to embrace flints, lighters and other smokers' supplies with a consequent increase in establishments to 13 and of output to approximately \$3,000,000.

In 1950 reports were received from 14 establishments having a gross value of production of \$3,049,293. Employment was provided for 356 persons who were

paid \$736,926 in salaries and wages. Materials used cost \$1,039,719.

Details of the industry's production must be suppressed in order to avoid disclosure of figures of individual establishments. However, it is possible to publish figures as assembled from all industries for most of the main commodities produced in the pipes, lighters and other smokers' supplies industry. These, for 1950, are as follows: 10,205 dozen pipes valued at \$106,401; cigarette lighters, \$2,231,447; flints for lighters, \$348,956; fluid for lighters, \$441,537.

The Plastics Products Industry

Until 1946 establishments manufacturing primary plastics or plastics products were included with the miscellaneous chemical products industry. In 1946 these establishments were removed from this industry and formed into an industry entitled the plastics industry. The following year, 1947, the plastics industry was split into two industries, the first known as the primary plastics industry to which were classified establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic materials in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, granules or liquid for use in further manufacture and the second called the plastics products industry, comprising establishments primarily engaged in moulding plastics for the trade and in manufacturing finished plastics products, not elsewhere classified.

It is important to note that the plastics products industry includes only those fabricators which manufacture from plastics the kinds of products not found elsewhere in the classification scheme. For example, women's aprons (including those of plastics materials) are classified to the women's factory clothing industry and establishments producing

women's plastic aprons as a principal product would be included with this industry. Similarly, manufacturers of plastic toys would be classified to the toy industry, of plastic handbags to the miscellaneous leather industry where the commodity handbags is to be found, etc. Some production of these commodities will, of course, be found in the plastics products industry where they are produced as secondary or minor products by the establishments assigned to the industry on the basis of their more important items of manufacture.

In 1950 the plastics products industry was comprised of 98 establishments distributed provincially as follows: New Brunswick 1, Quebec 31, Ontario 56, Manitoba 2, Alberta 3 and British Columbia 5. The gross value of production of these establishments amounted to \$23,041,794, from materials costing \$10,948,140. The payroll listed 3,195 persons who received \$6,051,615 in salaries and wages.

The production of the industry is detailed in Table 2 which follows.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, 1947 to 1950

Year and province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1947	81	2,503	3,910,567	5,869,959	12,716,010
1948	79	2,591	4,122,692	5,604,354	14,496,906
1949					
Canada	90	2,901	5,178,760	8,091,506	17,145,586
Quebec	29	885	1,420,220	3,242,246	5,732,681
Ontario	49	1,955	3,638,750	4,697,522	11,101,823
British Columbia	6	36	84,639	100,577	203,635
Other Provinces	6	25	35,151	51,161	107,447
1950					
Canada	98	3,195	6,051,615	10,948,140	23,041,794
Quebec	31	897	1,681,976	4,150,225	8,083,364
Ontario	56	2,229	4,260,903	6,651,634	14,626,765
Alberta	3	12	18,212	18,013	42,012
British Columbia	5	43	67,782	90,969	205,360
Other Provinces	3	14	22,742	37,299	84,293

TABLE 2. Production, 1950

Products	Selling value at factory	Products	Selling value at factory
	\$		\$
Household equipment and accessories:		Miscellaneous plastics products:	
Dresserware	203,328	Automobile parts and accessories	440,168
Kitchenware	981,118	Aircraft parts and accessories	72,746
Tableware	530,925	Radio parts and accessories	459,601
Trays	68,926	Electrical parts and accessories, other	2,084,336
Bags, garment, laundry, etc.	191,755	Other mechanical parts and accessories	424,475
Covers, food and other	23,315	Bottle caps, closures etc.	564,099
Curtains and drapes	196,133	Beauty parlor and dental equipment and accessories	44,594
Handles, tableware and dresserware	35,772	Nursery supplies	211,852
Hangers, garment	35,326	Handles, not elsewhere specified	548,799
Table cloths and covers	604,235	Laminated plastics, sheets, rods, etc.	3,738,052
Other	356,453	Novelties	790,035
Clothing:		Signs and displays	430,701
Aprons	167,130	Stationery goods	121,978
Coats and capes	146,799	Toys	2,969,671
Headwear	7,757	Tile, floor and wall	127,901
Other clothing, not specified	335,498	Other miscellaneous plastics products not specified	2,012,411
Other personal equipment:		Miscellaneous products other than plastics	2,045,122
Bags, knitting, hand, etc.	21,451	Custom work and repairs	546,938
Bags, diaper, cosmetics, etc.	97,898		
Brushes and brush parts	17,326		
Buttons	54,364		
Combs	1,102,479		
Other personal equipment, not specified	230,337		
		Total value of products	23,041,794

Scientific and Professional Equipment

This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mechanical measuring and controlling instruments; dental, medical and surgical instruments and equipment; surgical and orthopedic appliances; optical instruments and lenses; ophthalmic goods; photographic equipment and supplies; clocks, watches and other timing instruments, including assembling, and the manufacture of materials and parts. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing instruments for indicating, measuring and recording electrical quantities and characteristics are classified in the miscellaneous electrical products industry.

Table 1, which follows, shows that the value of the production for this industry in 1950 was more than four times the 1939 output. Some of this increase resulted from the transfer, in 1947, of clocks and watches from the jewellery industry and of optical lenses from the glass products industry. The greater part of the increase, however, was due to expanded production of established lines and the production of commodities heretofore imported. It will be noted that output during the war years was much in excess of that of the postwar years, a peak production of \$78,534,483 having been attained in 1944. This was due to tremendous increases in production of instruments of various kinds for war purposes.

In 1950 reports were received from 97 establishments, 52 of these being in Ontario, 24 in Quebec,

10 in Manitoba, 4 in New Brunswick, 4 in British Columbia and 3 in Alberta. These establishments reported a gross value of production for the year of \$31,656,295. Employment was given to 4810 persons who received \$11,842,620 in salaries and wages. Materials costing \$13,378,949 were consumed in manufacture.

While the commodities in this industry are collected in detail, the data must often be suppressed because too few establishments are involved to permit publication without divulging the figures of individual establishments. Such is the case for photographic supplies. However, it is usually possible to meet the confidence requirement and still publish useful figures by effecting appropriate combinations of the commodity data. Table 2 gives the commodities manufactured by the industry in as much detail and as meaningfully as possible. The figures for watches are not complete inasmuch as they do not include all assemblers, as required under the Standard Industrial Classification. This situation will be remedied in 1951 when collection will be made from the assemblers and the figures made to include their output. It is intended, too, to create a separate industry for establishments engaged in the manufacture of watches, clocks and other timing instruments, including materials and parts for same.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1927 to 1950

Year and province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1927	21	1,104	1,421,809	3,616,016	7,815,428
1929	23	953	1,258,790	3,199,528	8,163,651
1933	27	809	946,850	1,580,612	4,501,981
1939	31	1,125	1,561,953	2,427,823	6,721,932
1941	42	3,853	5,218,575	8,791,848	16,246,517
1942	44	7,504	8,983,717	19,886,531	33,635,083
1943	46	10,206	18,739,957	48,383,410	73,101,627
1944	48	9,844	19,734,303	34,592,256	78,534,483
1945	49	7,226	13,964,073	52,605,810	70,323,034
1946	45	2,226	4,070,084	5,979,164	14,384,569
1947	71	3,923	7,440,830	9,118,803	21,585,832
1948	81	3,791	8,666,159	10,604,599	26,508,224
1949					
Canada	91	4,781	10,984,607	13,895,560	33,188,093
Quebec	23	612	1,256,853	1,799,711	4,328,024
Ontario	47	4,035	9,508,195	11,993,929	28,422,102
Manitoba	10	75	132,999	63,130	271,961
Other provinces	11	59	86,560	38,790	166,006
1950					
Canada	97	4,810	11,842,620	13,378,949	31,656,295
Quebec	24	553	1,253,563	2,102,100	4,597,085
Ontario	52	4,143	10,391,504	11,147,248	26,659,316
Manitoba	10	74	136,429	84,373	277,766
Other provinces	11	40	61,124	45,228	122,128

TABLE 2. Production, 1950

Products	Unit of measure	Quantity	Gross value of production
			\$
Scientific and professional equipment:			
Thermometers	No.	—	512,693
Optical instrument and lenses	—	—	2,794,631
Dental and surgical instruments	—	—	68,168
Measuring gauges	—	—	243,201
Recording, indicating and controlling instruments	—	—	5,111,802
Other	—	—	840,941
Clocks and watches:			
Electric clocks	No.	279,025	1,106,254
Mantel and wall clocks, not electric	"	83,907	417,436
Other clocks	"	1,015,977	2,384,962
Watches and parts, including bracelets	—	—	2,310,847
Orthopaedic and surgical appliances:			
Artificial limbs	No.	1,083	226,756
Trusses	"	46,277	184,291
Surgical belts	"	65,050	190,953
Arch supports	Pr.	44,624	107,970
Surgical supports, other	No.	228,619	418,849
Orthopaedic corsets	Pr.	143	6,612
Elastic stockings	No.	84,914	130,514
Braces, spinal	"	413	15,792
Braces, other	"	3,758	45,654
All other surgical and orthopaedic appliances	—	—	254,099
All other products	—	—	13,192,099
Amount received for custom work and repairs	—	—	1,091,771
Total	—	—	31,656,295

TABLE 3. Imports of Scientific and Professional Equipment

Articles imported	1949		1950	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Clocks and watches:				
Clocks.....	361, 108	1, 348, 780	576, 487	2, 199, 226
Clock movements, clock cases and clockwork mechanisms	—	168, 151	—	260, 535
Parts of clock movements or of clockwork mechanisms, finished or unfinished, not including plates	—	609, 182	—	705, 376
Springs of iron and steel, for use exclusively in the manufacture of clocks.....	—	36, 075	—	30, 671
Time recorders.....	—	130, 421	—	229, 975
Watches.....	—	1, 724, 118	—	2, 200, 172
Watch cases and parts thereof, finish or unfinished	—	929, 173	—	1, 307, 544
Watch actions and movements, finished or unfinished.....	—	3, 585, 207	—	4, 418, 449
Parts of watch movements, finished or unfinished.....	—	576, 680	—	690, 524
Photographic equipment and supplies:				
Cameras and parts for professional purposes	—	488, 050	—	383, 681
Cinematograph and motion picture cameras 35 mm, equipped for motion picture production, and parts	—	27, 740	—	15, 408
Cameras and camera parts, n.o.p.....	—	1, 641, 946	—	1, 733, 758
Camera parts, in the rough, for the manufacture of cameras	—	283, 842	—	227, 523
Camera lenses and shutters for the manufacture of cameras ..	—	332, 683	—	323, 609
Films, X-ray.....	—	1, 098, 286	—	1, 325, 963
Films, chemically prepared for photographers use.....	—	724, 004	—	1, 163, 048
Films, hypersensitive or super-sensitive panchromatic, and infra-red films, unexposed, for aerial photography.....	—	44, 066	—	20, 271
Sensitized negative film, one and one eighth inch in width or over, for exposure in motion picture cameras	—	95, 955	—	87, 559
Photographic dry plates	—	91, 029	—	90, 640
Orthopaedic and surgical appliances:				
Artificial limbs and parts, and materials for.....	—	122, 248	—	113, 154
Appliances or boots for crippled or deformed foot or ankle	—	3, 734	—	7, 861
Surgical trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds, and abdominal supports	—	67, 133	—	57, 426
Instruments and apparatus:				
Chronometers and compasses, and parts, including cards, not made in Canada, for ships and aircraft	—	240, 830	—	310, 306
Cyclometers, pedometers, speedometers, and parts	—	83, 855	—	174, 794
Dental instruments; surgical needles; microscopes valued at not less than \$50 each, retail; parts	—	1, 013, 299	—	1, 085, 847
Engineers', surveyors', draftsmen's, machinists or metal-workers' precision tools and measuring instruments, geophysical surveying instruments and parts	—	2, 053, 356	—	2, 487, 721

TABLE 3 Imports of Scientific and Professional Equipment — Concluded

Articles imported	1949		1950	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Instruments and apparatus — Concluded:				
Globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical	—	43, 871	—	76, 845
Optical, philosophical, photographic and mathematical instruments, n.o.p., and parts	—	3, 127, 143	—	2, 999, 868
Oven thermometers, automatic oven lighters and dual valves for gas stoves, and gas pressure regulators	—	367, 408	—	330, 050
Philosophical and scientific apparatus, for use by institutions, hospitals and schools	—	4, 903, 246	—	5, 807, 599
Thermometers, including clinical thermometers	—	723, 275	—	681, 484
Surgical instruments and parts	—	3, 295, 254	—	3, 552, 710
Artificial eyes for human use, and contact eye glasses or lenses	—	21, 897	—	31, 685
Artificial teeth, not mounted, and materials for the manufacture thereof	—	1, 034, 775	—	928, 850
Spectacles and eye-glass frames, and parts, n.o.p.	—	1, 491, 112	—	1, 852, 811
Parts, unfinished, for the manufacture of spectacles and eye-glass frames	—	137, 603	—	121, 649
Lenses, glass, n.o.p.	—	338, 686	—	234, 165
Spectacles, eye-glasses and ground or finished spectacle or eye-glass lenses, n.o.p.	—	333, 351	—	423, 448

TABLE 4. Exports of Scientific and Professional Equipment

Articles exported	1949		1950	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Cameras	108	1, 602	19	1, 830
Camera parts	—	422	—	2, 875
Clocks and parts	235, 608	563, 626	95, 452	288, 928
Dental and surgical apparatus and instruments, and hospital equipment	—	98, 449	—	130, 810
Films, X-ray	—	18, 943	—	498
Films, n.o.p.	—	1, 398, 062	—	847, 772
Goggles and spectacles and parts	—	177, 990	—	119, 446
Lenses of glass, rough or finished	—	635, 452	—	471, 669
Motion picture apparatus	—	55, 857	—	127, 784
Philosophical and scientific apparatus and instruments, n.o.p.	—	234, 657	—	256, 839
Watches and parts	88, 087	160, 083	30, 488	63, 949

Signs, Electric, Neon and Other

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of signs, electric and non-electric, and advertising displays. It does not include establishments whose principal activity is the provision of advertising service or the erection and maintenance of signs.

Electric signs include those of neon and other luminous tube, many of which are leased or rented. Signs which were not sold outright were reported at the value they would have had had they been sold.

In 1950 reports were received from 64 establishments which were located as follows: Newfoundland 1, Nova Scotia 2, New Brunswick 3, Quebec 10, Ontario 22, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 2, Alberta 9 and British Columbia 9. Receipts from sales, rentals, custom work and repairs amounted to \$10,504,340. Employees numbered 1569 persons who were paid \$3,874,776 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials used was \$2,801,486.

Details of production will be found in Table 2.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1930 to 1950

Year and province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1930	6	70	173,136	96,440	331,742
1931	10	220	309,395	187,793	1,112,100
1933	18	302	367,054	184,962	778,483
1935	38	536	652,461	333,011	1,661,387
1938	46	673	894,397	476,586	2,550,445
1939	42	624	870,842	474,769	2,407,421
1940	42	560	851,721	459,408	2,207,736
1941	39	656	1,026,142	558,320	3,251,216
1943	31	400	711,641	289,210	2,058,482
1945	30	605	1,095,673	499,680	2,574,827
1947	42	1,038	2,183,227	1,528,525	5,452,873
1948	44	1,121	2,581,844	1,724,668	6,610,704
1949					
Canada	49	1,369	3,146,480	2,119,144	8,432,229
Atlantic Provinces	4	29	56,498	48,732	165,217
Quebec	7	231	548,286	219,176	1,232,096
Ontario	19	525	1,140,907	1,071,237	3,360,509
Manitoba	7	157	365,721	183,609	1,024,134
Saskatchewan and Alberta	5	75	214,703	109,478	502,976
British Columbia	7	352	820,365	486,912	2,147,297
1950					
Canada	64	1,569	3,874,776	2,801,486	10,504,340
Atlantic Provinces	6	48	86,719	77,719	227,203
Quebec	10	273	636,416	263,937	1,154,435
Ontario	22	639	1,415,491	1,365,418	3,632,291
Manitoba	6	150	343,707	170,526	1,022,202
Saskatchewan and Alberta	11	146	122,596	304,999	1,184,853
British Columbia	9	313	969,847	613,887	3,283,356

TABLE 2. Production, 1950

Products	Gross value of production
	\$
Signs:	
Electric	94,599
Neon and other luminous tube	3,477,199
Other	1,385,817
Fluorescent lighting fixtures	332,460
Advertising signs and displays	560,552
All other products	563,353
Amount received for rental of signs	3,325,605
Amount received for custom work and repair	764,755
Total	10,504,340

Stamps and Stencils, Rubber and Metal

As indicated by its title, this industry comprises those establishments whose principal products are stamps and stencils of rubber and metal. Establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of paper stencils are classified to the Miscellaneous Paper Products industry.

In 1950 reports were received from 47 establishments distributed provincially as follows: Nova Scotia 2, Quebec 10, Ontario 20, Manitoba 5, Saskatchewan 1, Alberta 2, and British Columbia 7. They reported a gross value of production of \$2,599,427, thus indicating an industry comprised of relatively small plants. Employees numbered

590 persons who received \$1,338,079 in salaries and wages. Materials consumed in production cost \$607,627.

The industry reported production with a value of \$865,339 for the item "stamps, daters and other marking devices". Of this total \$653,685 worth were of rubber. The production of rubber dies amounted to \$148,925 and other dies to \$120,294. Seals, all kinds, were manufactured to the value of \$126,569 and stencils, all kinds, to the value of \$48,728. The production of metal, licence, name and other types of plates amounted to \$412,465. Other products included signs, badges, metal stampings and labels.

Statuary, Art Goods, Regalia and Novelties

This industry, while still relatively small in comparison with most industries, has, nevertheless, quadrupled its production since 1939 and gives every indication of continuing this growth. The number of establishments have almost doubled, there being 107 in 1950 compared with 54 in 1939. The industry is concentrated in Quebec and Ontario as will be seen from the following provincial distribution of establishments: Quebec 41, Ontario 50, Manitoba 7, Saskatchewan 2, Alberta 1, British Columbia 5 and Yukon 1.

The output of the industry in 1950 had a selling value at factory amounting to \$3,832,543. Employment was provided for 932 persons who received

\$1,551,905 in salaries and wages. Materials costing \$1,377,353 were consumed.

In the year under review the industry produced statues valued at \$551,206. Other statuary and art goods manufactured had a value of \$542,082. The novelties produced were valued at \$440,893 and crests, emblems, badges and regalia at \$520,936. A complete breakdown of production will be found in Table 2.

Imports of the principal commodities manufactured by this industry were as follows: statues and statuettes of porcelain or earthenware, \$1,338,390; statues and statuettes of material other than porcelain or earthenware, \$245,594; regalia and badges, \$72,032.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, 1939-1950

Year and Province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1939	54	392	384,953	289,531	811,929
1940	59	503	470,906	346,359	1,046,657
1941	67	707	615,728	640,139	1,560,781
1942	76	851	763,183	767,904	1,987,943
1943	86	905	881,967	912,003	2,235,241
1944	83	881	955,253	981,282	2,475,857
1945	89	1,031	1,154,995	1,054,240	2,901,849
1946	93	1,180	1,409,335	1,334,889	3,428,806
1947	100	992	1,303,428	1,214,486	3,197,721
1948	95	954	1,403,791	1,412,784	3,768,349
1949					
Canada	104	1,017	1,614,462	1,647,983	4,292,853
Quebec	43	387	584,751	546,324	1,389,375
Ontario	46	504	879,709	1,041,531	2,605,567
Manitoba	7	51	51,760	26,809	129,142
British Columbia	3	30	41,746	17,540	74,684
Other Provinces	5	45	56,496	15,779	94,085
1950					
Canada	107	932	1,551,905	1,377,353	3,832,543
Quebec	41	353	549,787	432,915	1,288,475
Ontario	50	465	857,800	859,942	2,236,155
Manitoba	7	47	49,743	56,110	156,971
British Columbia	5	31	46,657	20,036	81,696
Other Provinces	4	36	47,918	8,350	69,246

TABLE 2. Production, 1950

Products	Selling value at factory
	\$
Statuary and art goods:	
Statues, all kinds	551,206
Religious articles (rosaries, medals, etc.)	114,293
Ornaments, plaster	214,796
" other	14,790
Art goods, other	198,203
Novelties, advertising and other:	
Felt	49,234
Leather	179,450
Paper	50,486
Plastic	16,111
Other	145,612
Christmas tree decorations	33,361
Crests, emblems, badges, regalia, all kinds	520,936
Pennants	106,909
Gold and silver stampings	74,087
Buttons	42,684
Display stands and fixtures, all kinds	583,126
Display forms, all kinds	319,295
All other products	562,015
Amount received for custom work and repairs	55,949
Total	3,832,543

The Toy and Game Industry

In 1950 this industry continued its expansion of the past few years and established a new record in gross value of production. Prior to the last war it was faced with very still competition from Germany, Japan and the United States and its growth was of meagre dimension. With the outbreak of war this competition virtually disappeared and the industry entered a new phase in its development. It has grown steadily since by consolidating the gains made during the war.

The industry is comprised of establishments which manufacture toys and games as their principal product. In 1950 reports were received from 56 of these which were distributed provincially as follows: Nova Scotia 1, New Brunswick 1, Quebec 12, Ontario 40, Manitoba 1 and Alberta 1. The industry was concentrated in Ontario and Quebec, Ontario holding the dominant position with 70 per cent of employees and 74 per cent of production. Quebec accounted for 27 per cent of employees and 24 per cent of production.

In the year under review, the output of the industry had a factory selling value of \$9,445,710. Employment was given to 1624 persons who were paid \$3,032,658 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials consumed in production was \$4,371,643.

The toys and games produced by the establishments classified to this industry do not represent total Canadian production. There are concerns which manufacture toys and games only as secondary or minor products and which are assigned to other industries on the basis of their more important items of manufacture. In 1950, these concerns accounted for approximately 46 per cent of the value of total Canadian output. Table 3 summarizes in as much detail as possible total toys and games production as assembled from all industries.

Data on imports and exports will be found in Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, Representative Years, 1926-1950

Year and Province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1926.....	13	144	124,617	242,728	478,717
1928.....	10	129	114,055	213,541	430,117
1930.....	9	88	66,411	111,590	235,805
1932.....	12	206	163,376	186,490	515,697
1933.....	12	152	98,150	114,460	403,894
1937.....	13	282	206,238	318,363	794,395
1939.....	13	348	273,589	411,740	993,640
1941.....	19	547	403,322	706,570	1,465,770
1942.....	28	678	599,228	826,580	1,942,117
1943.....	45	975	887,665	1,118,028	2,887,523
1944.....	51	1,230	1,153,044	1,643,253	3,955,798
1945.....	56	1,428	1,473,937	1,876,656	4,810,065
1946.....	50	1,456	1,736,996	2,224,510	5,609,323
1947.....	47	1,203	1,639,592	1,836,849	4,211,715
1948.....	45	1,086	1,730,713	2,313,113	5,462,227
1949					
Canada.....	56	1,448	2,645,957	3,691,073	8,050,733
Quebec.....	11	400	763,146	864,164	1,693,589
Ontario.....	41	1,022	1,855,221	2,784,821	6,267,841
Other provinces.....	4	26	27,590	42,088	89,303
1950					
Canada.....	56	1,624	3,032,658	4,371,643	9,445,710
Quebec.....	12	443	997,209	1,056,662	2,283,321
Ontario.....	40	1,152	1,997,513	3,252,700	7,032,413
Other provinces.....	4	29	37,936	62,281	129,976

TABLE 2. Production in the Toy and Game Industry, 1950

Products	Unit of measure	Quantity	Selling value at factory
			\$
Dolls.....	No.	141,871	2,451,649
Dolls' furnishings.....	—	—	338,872
Metal toys.....	—	—	1,800,942
Plastic toys.....	—	—	287,322
Wooden toys.....	—	—	462,618
Stuffed animals, etc.....	—	—	815,213
Other toys, including toy vehicles and tricycles.....	—	—	1,659,017
Games and puzzles.....	—	—	881,839
Miscellaneous products, not specified.....	—	—	747,182
Amount received for repairs.....	—	—	1,056
Total.....	—	—	9,445,710

Note. The above table includes only the statistics of those manufacturing establishments whose principal products are toys and games. The figures do not necessarily represent the total Canadian production as toys and games are also made as secondary products by firms in other industries. The total production from all industries is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3. Total Production of Toys and Games from all Industries, 1950

Products	Unit of measure	Quantity	Selling value at factory
			\$
Doll carriages.....	—	—	567,333
Dolls.....	No.	141,971	2,451,649
Dolls' furnishings.....	—	—	389,611
Metal toys.....	—	—	2,122,894
Plastic toys.....	—	—	3,256,993
Wooden toys.....	—	—	912,064
Stuffed animals.....	—	—	915,213
Rubber toys and novelties.....	—	—	486,336
Balloons.....	—	—	303,895
Tricycles, all types.....	No.	163,661	1,629,383
Other children's vehicles.....	—	—	361,686
Miscellaneous toys (including toy vehicles).....	—	—	1,660,977
Games and puzzles.....	—	—	1,181,965
Total.....	—	—	16,139,999

TABLE 4. Imports of Toys and Games, 1949 and 1950

Articles imported	1949	1950
	\$	\$
Dolls of all kinds.....	202,546	249,433
Mechanical toys of metal.....	1,383,473	1,322,276
Metal or rubber juvenile construction sets, consisting of various stampings, punched or moulded, and connections and parts.....	205,647	296,393
Toys of all kinds, n.o.p.....	2,196,865	2,658,050

TABLE 5. Exports of Toys, 1949 and 1950

Articles exported	1949	1950
	\$	\$
Dolls.....	203,359	112,257
Toys.....	125,679	142,213

Typewriter Supplies

This industry is comprised of manufacturing establishments whose principal products are carbon paper and typewriter ribbons. In 1950 there were seven of these with all but one of them in Ontario. This one was located in Quebec.

The output of the industry in 1950 had a selling value at factory of \$4,205,208. Employment was given to 427 persons who received \$911,274 in salaries and wages. Materials costing \$2,174,991 were consumed in manufacture.

The most important product was carbon paper of which \$2,229,823 worth was manufactured in the year under review. The output of machine ribbons,

principally typewriter, was the other important commodity and was valued at \$979,865. Other products included wax paper grocery bags, stamp pads, stencils and ink but since less than three manufacturers were involved in the manufacture of each of them the figures cannot be published without divulging the particulars of individual firms.

The total production of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons in Canada in 1950 amounted to \$2,309,823 and \$1,007,865 respectively. In the same year 244,637 pounds of carbon paper valued at \$236,538 and 3,988 pounds of typewriter ribbons valued at \$18,276 were imported.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics, 1927-1950

Year and province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1927	4	86	159,148	236,561	535,017
1930	4	110	191,623	354,228	775,860
1932	5	116	206,611	220,095	598,473
1937	8	177	304,769	406,152	922,673
1939	8	234	371,586	553,664	1,231,009
1940	8	243	419,184	703,740	1,331,846
1942	8	313	544,670	1,104,621	2,155,963
1945	8	306	568,151	1,255,348	2,358,608
1946	8	334	620,274	1,442,410	2,722,243
1947	8	332	644,270	1,710,390	3,298,445
1948	8	372	760,726	1,729,542	3,714,908
1949	7	396	885,086	1,916,789	3,864,264
1950	7	427	911,674	2,174,991	4,205,208

Umbrellas

This industry is a small one with a gross value of production which has hovered around the \$1 million mark for the past few years. Establishments have usually numbered six in this period with two of these in Quebec, three in Ontario and one in British Columbia.

Such was the distribution of the six establishments in 1950 which reported an output valued at \$1,148,297. These establishments employed 175

persons who were paid salaries and wages amounting to \$296,985. Materials consumed in manufacture cost \$627,489.

Umbrellas account for practically all the industry's production, there being a few canes manufactured and a small amount of repairwork performed. In 1950 there were 33,413 dozen umbrellas manufactured with a value of \$1,131,193.

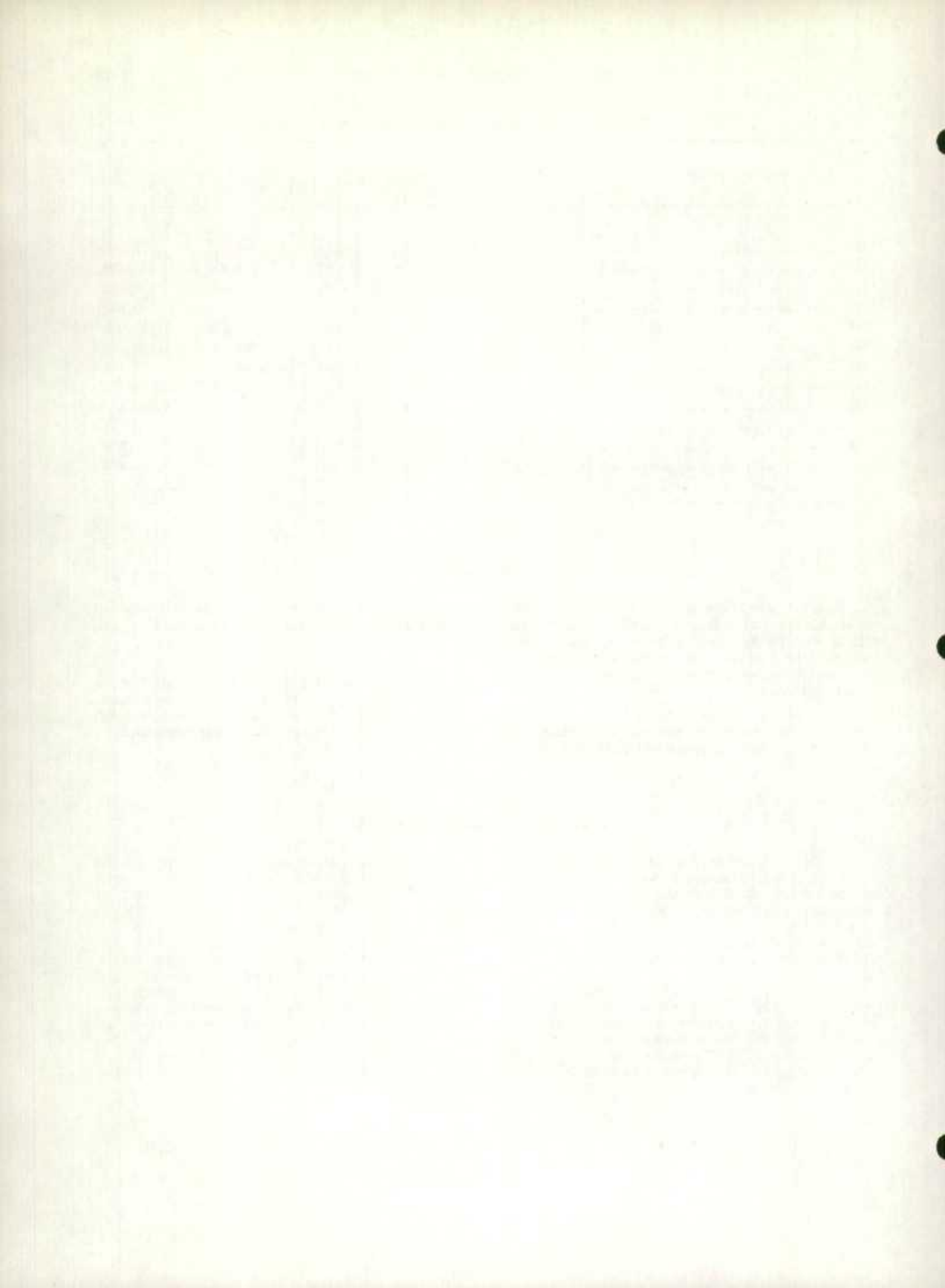
The Miscellaneous Industries, N. E. S.

To this industry are classified those establishments which are unassignable to other industries of the industrial classification. The establishments manufacture either a product or products not covered by a distinct classification or a product or products which would be assignable to existing classifications except for their mixed nature.

Because of the nature of its composition, this industry is subject to substantial fluctuation and because of its heterogeneous nature comparisons between years does not have any great significance. It was comprised of 27 establishments in 1950, 19 of these being in Ontario, seven in Quebec and one in British Columbia.

In the year under review, the output of the industry was valued at \$9,183,253. The payroll listed 1738 persons who received \$3,295,191 in salaries and wages. Materials costing \$2,379,224 were consumed in manufacture.

The products are, of course, quite varied, including such diverse items as bobby pins and carpet sweepers. In the assortment, to mention only a few, are jewellery cases, jewellery trays, knitting needles, safety pins and plates for addressograph and multigraph machines. Unfortunately, too few firms are engaged in the manufacture of the individual items to permit publication of production figures.



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