35-D-24 c3

Published by Authority of Hon. James Malcolm, STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

Historical File Copy A STATE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AVR 2 6 2011

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY - FORESTRY PRODUCTS BRANCH

LIBRARY BIBLIOTHEQUE

OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician: Forest Products! Statistics: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.

R. G. Lewis, B. Sc.F.

THE EXCELSIOR INDUSTRY, 1925.

Ottawa, February 1927.- A report on the manufacture of excelsior and wood wool in Canada during the calendar year 1925 has been issued by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report shows the production of these commodities in eight establishments of which five were located in Ontario and one each in Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Quebec. These mills were engaged primarily in the manufacture of excelsior or wood wool and their production represents practically all of this material made in Canada. There are a few cases where saw-mills, planing mills and other wood-working factories manufacture excelsior as a side line or a by-product when market conditions are favorable, and this production is not always shown on their annual reports to the Census of Industry.

There was a total of \$174,066 invested in the industry in 1925. It gave employment to eight salaried employees and an average of forty-two men and seven women throughout the year, on wages. The total payroll in 1925 amounted to \$44,287.

Popler and basswood in the form of logs or bolts form the chief raw material used in the industry being purchased by the cord or M. ft.B.M.. Where quantities were reported in M. ft. they have been converted into cords by allowing 500 feet B.M. to the cord.

Excelsior is used in packing fragile commodities of all kinds and in uphelstering. It is also used in the manufacture of cheap mattresses.

The use of poplar in this industry is important from a forestry standpoint as it provides a market for what is in many places in Canada, a tree weed. As the supply of peplar is more than sufficient to provide for its present uses the development of this industry depends entirely on market conditions.

The following tables give the statistics of the industry in detail.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURE, 1924 and 1925

Table 1.- Principal Statistics, 1924 - 1925.

Items	Unit	1924	1925
Establishments Capital invested Employees on salaries Salaries paid Employees on wages Wages paid Fuel Used Power employed Cost of materials Value of products	No. \$ No. \$ No. \$ H.P.	10 175,888 8 9,064 58 37,353 1,984 661 43,396 106,971	8 174,066 8 7,198 49 37,089 1,764 415 37,630



Table 2 Distribution of e	stablishments, by previnces	, 1924 and 1925.
Provinces	1924	1 9 2 5
CANADA	No. 10	No.
Ontario	5	5

,	
1	1
• 1	1
Appeal	puis.
1	-
2	1
	1 1 - 1 2

Table 3 Capital Inv	ested, 1924 and 1925	6
Itoms	1924	1925
TOTAL	\$ 175,888	\$ 174 , 066
Land, buildings, fixtures and machinery Materials, stocks in process, etc. Cash, trading and operating accts. etc.	33,345 30,994 11,549	143,004 21,141 9,921

	Table 4 Mate:	rials Used	, 1924 and	1925.	
Materials	Quan	tity	Val	ue	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	
	cords	cords	\$	\$	
Logs and bolts Other materials	4,019	2,702	33,589	27,187 10,443	
TOTAL	0.00	-	43,396	37,630	

Poulous	Quantity		Value	
Products	1924 Nc.	1925 No.	1924	1925 \$
TOTAL	3,652	2,411	106,971	114,621
Excelsion and wood wool Mats, pads and bottle wrappers Sash, doors and other millwork Hardwood flooring All other matched lumber All other planed lumber All other wooden products	3,452 - 60 100 40	2,411	9,000 3,000 4,000 2,000 950	57,743 56,878

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY BISLIOTRE CUP STATISTICUE CANADA 1010760603