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C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

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REPORT  
on the  
BREAD & OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS  
in  
CANADA  
1925

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NOTE.- The statistics published in the present statement include only the statistics of such manufacturing establishments as make Bread, Pastry etc., as their principal products. The statistics relating to specific products are therefore not to be regarded as comprehensive as products like, bread, buns, pies, cakes and puddings are also found as secondary products of other industries such as Biscuits and confectionery.

(See summary table, page 2.)



CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Census of Industry: J. C. Macpherson

THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1925

Ottawa, August 1927. The annual report on the Baking Industry in Canada for the calendar year 1925 is herewith presented. This report is distinct from the Biscuit and Confectionery industry and yet similar items of production appear in both reports so that in order that a complete and comprehensive survey of the industry may be obtained a study of both reports will be found necessary. A subsequent paragraph under the head of "Production" deals specifically with this feature.

The number of individual establishments reporting to the Bureau during the year was 2,176, an increase of 103 over the previous year as will be seen from the following table showing the location of the various plants by provinces for the calendar year 1924 and 1925.

Location of Plants by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Province	1925	1924	± Increase and - Decrease
Prince Edward Island	6	5	+ 1
Nova Scotia	49	49	-
New Brunswick	45	46	- 1
Quebec	740	662	+ 78
Ontario	877	848	+ 29
Manitoba	94	96	- 2
Saskatchewan	96	101	- 5
Alberta	116	113	+ 3
British Columbia and Yukon	153	153	-
Totals for Canada	2,176	2,073	+ 103

Comparative Statistics

Comparative statistics of the industry are shown by principal items in the following summary table for the calendar years 1924 and 1925 for the Dominion and the provinces. The number of establishments reporting for the whole of Canada increased by almost 5 per cent, capital investment by 4.8 per cent, the number of persons employed by 4.4 per cent, salaries and wages paid by nearly 3 per cent, the cost of materials by 13.14 per cent, and the value of products by 11.01 per cent. The provinces showing increases in all items of the table were in order, Quebec, Ontario, Br. Columbia, Alberta and P.E. Island, whilst the remaining provinces show decreases in respect to one or more of the items included in the table.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE BAKING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1925 and 1924.

Provinces	Estab- lish- ments Report.	Capital Invested	Empley- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
<u>1925</u>						
CANADA	2,176	33,810,501	12,438	13,885,401	31,795,203	60,392,439
P.E. Island	6	57,642	22	16,374	55,869	101,197
Nova Scotia	49	512,647	217	127,888	584,021	1,035,485
New Brunswick	45	510,667	206	213,169	615,018	1,080,526
Quebec	740	10,962,216	3,252	4,010,426	9,106,802	17,776,097
Ontario	877	15,459,466	5,286	6,720,214	15,488,996	28,552,332
Manitoba	94	1,812,054	659	779,356	1,599,873	3,303,467
Saskatchewan	96	1,210,027	345	422,321	262,885	1,785,181
Alberta	116	1,424,502	485	558,581	1,260,665	2,523,276
Br. Columbia & Yukon	153	1,861,280	766	976,972	2,221,074	4,234,878
<u>1924</u>						
CANADA	2,073	32,261,401	11,917	13,498,091	28,112,082	54,403,078
P.E. Island	5	54,450	19	14,616	48,659	94,228
Nova Scotia	49	545,540	238	209,670	586,780	1,040,201
New Brunswick	46	536,403	208	211,065	560,784	1,017,576
Quebec	662	10,016,068	3,574	3,787,019	8,270,016	15,493,596
Ontario	848	14,931,187	5,663	6,615,140	13,461,883	25,999,114
Manitoba	96	1,659,418	633	750,765	1,270,079	2,698,390
Saskatchewan	101	1,260,899	351	396,480	861,214	1,700,536
Alberta	113	1,489,624	471	574,977	1,040,561	2,281,053
Br. Columbia & Yukon	153	1,771,812	760	938,359	2,012,106	4,078,324

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the general conditions of the country, and to a statement of the progress of the various branches of industry and commerce.

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing statistical data. The text is extremely faint and illegible.

The second part of the report contains a detailed account of the various branches of industry and commerce, and of the progress of each of them during the year.

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Production Statistics

The statistics of production in Table 1 of this report refer only to the Baking Industry and are presented by items for Canada and the provinces during the calendar year 1925. The production of bread rose from 703,430,407 pounds in 1924 to 754,618,565 pounds in 1925, an increase of 46,188,158 pounds or 6.52 per cent. In the production of buns there was an increase in value of \$100,490 and in puddings of \$116,324, whilst pies, cakes etc., show an increased value of production of \$355,976. Biscuits, plain and fancy, made in baking establishments decreased from 318 tons worth \$136,054 in 1924 to 249 tons of the value of \$110,976 in 1925, a decrease in the quantity produced of 28 per cent and in value of more than 22 per cent. Confectionery made in baking establishments also shows a large decrease both in quantity and in value of production, the former having fallen from 890,456 pounds in 1924 to 793,987 pounds in 1925, and the latter from \$261,317 in 1924 to \$204,493 in 1925, being percentage decrease of 12 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value. Ice cream production shows an increase of 6,078 gallons or 9 per cent but a decrease in value of \$13,894 or a little more than 17 per cent. All other products fell from \$1,487,821 in 1924 to \$1,484,475 in 1925 or one-quarter of one per cent.

The following table shows the total production for the Baking, Biscuit and Confectionery industries for the calendar year 1925 for 8 of the principal items of production.

Items	Made in Bakeries		Made in biscuit and confectionery establishments		Total Production	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bread lb.	754,618,565	48,956,017	4,973,583	311,569	759,592,148	49,267,586
Buns -	-	1,315,533	-	62,347	-	1,377,780
Pies, cakes, etc. -	-	7,576,617	-	592,995	-	8,169,638
Puddings -	-	133,246	-	19,187	-	152,433
Biscuits, plain, etc. ton	249	110,976	38,323	13,877,199	38,572	13,988,175
Confectionery, all kind lb.	793,987	204,493	97,696,203	25,278,522	98,470,190	25,483,015
Ice cream gal.	72,931	110,956	1,911,458	2,674,726	1,984,389	2,785,682
All other products -	-	1,484,475	-	3,928,610	-	5,413,285
Total value	-	60,392,439	-	46,745,355	-	107,137,794

The per capita consumption of "bakers bread" based on an estimated population of 9,269,000 in 1925, was 81.9 pounds as compared with 77.3 pounds in 1924. A table showing the per capita consumption of biscuits, confectionery and ice cream is given in the report on that industry and is here repeated for the calendar years 1923, 1924 and 1925 by quantity and value.

Items	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Biscuits lb.	8.14	\$ 1.52	8.09	\$ 1.47	8.51	\$ 1.53
Confectionery, all kinds lb.	10.94	3.05	10.66	2.87	11.46	2.96
Ice cream gal.	.62	.83	.62	.81	.65	.86

The weight of a loaf of bread throughout the Dominion is not standardized but is regulated by municipal by-laws in the various provinces, except in Ontario where under R.S.C.ch. 22<sup>1</sup> the standard weight of the loaf is fixed at 24 and 48 ounces, except that in the case of "small bread" the limit is fixed at 12 ounces. According to information collected by the Bureau of Statistics the average weight of a loaf in the provinces may be stated as follows:

- P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 1½ pounds or 24 oz.
- Quebec, in certain municipalities at 1½ pounds or 24 ounces, while in the remaining parts of the province it is variously stated at 4, 5 and 6 pounds.
- Ontario at 24 and 48 ounces except in the case of "small bread".
- Manitoba generally at 16 and 20 ounces except in outlying portions of the province where it is stated at 3 pounds.
- Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia report 16, 18 and 20 ounces as the average weight of the loaf which is regulated by municipal by-laws.

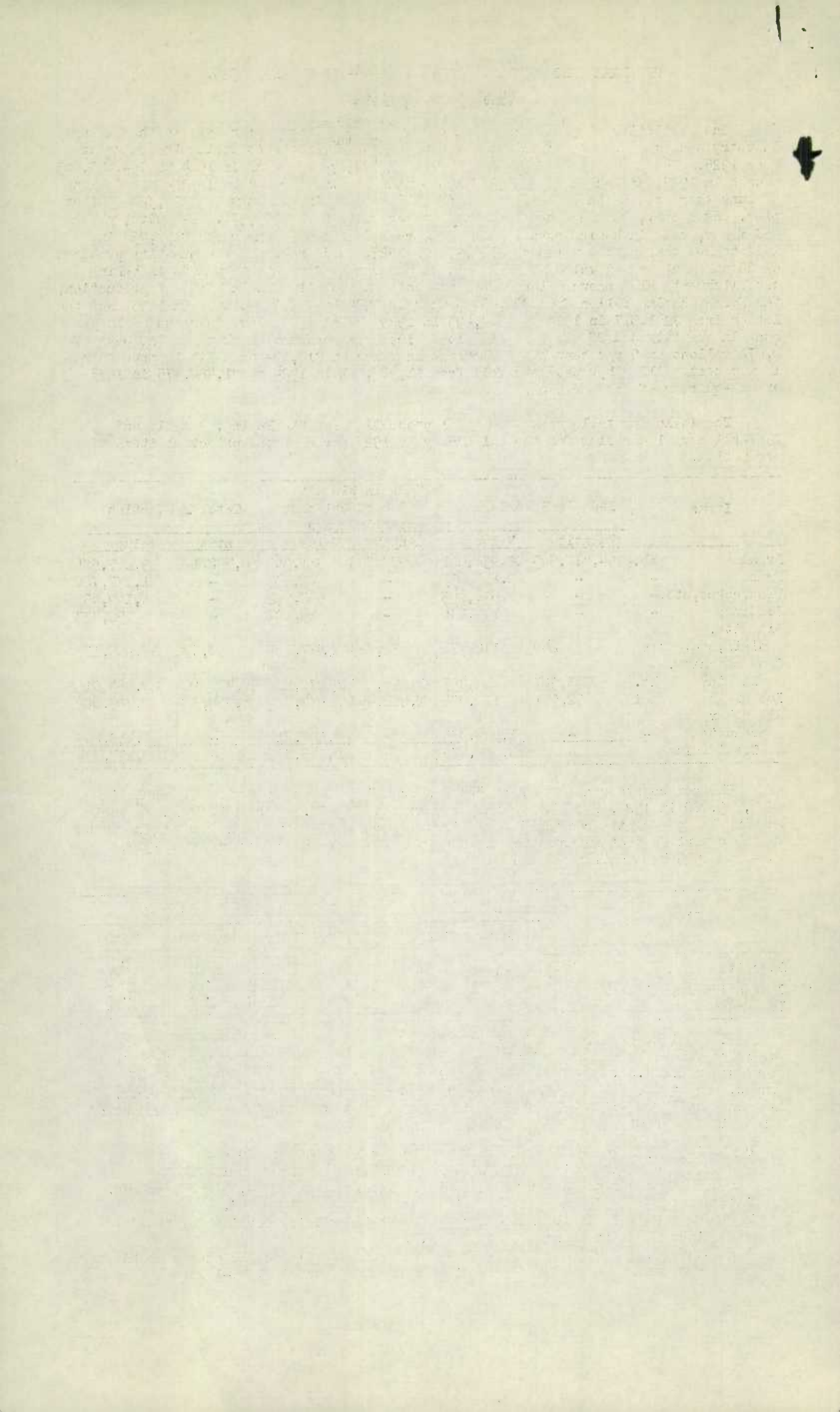
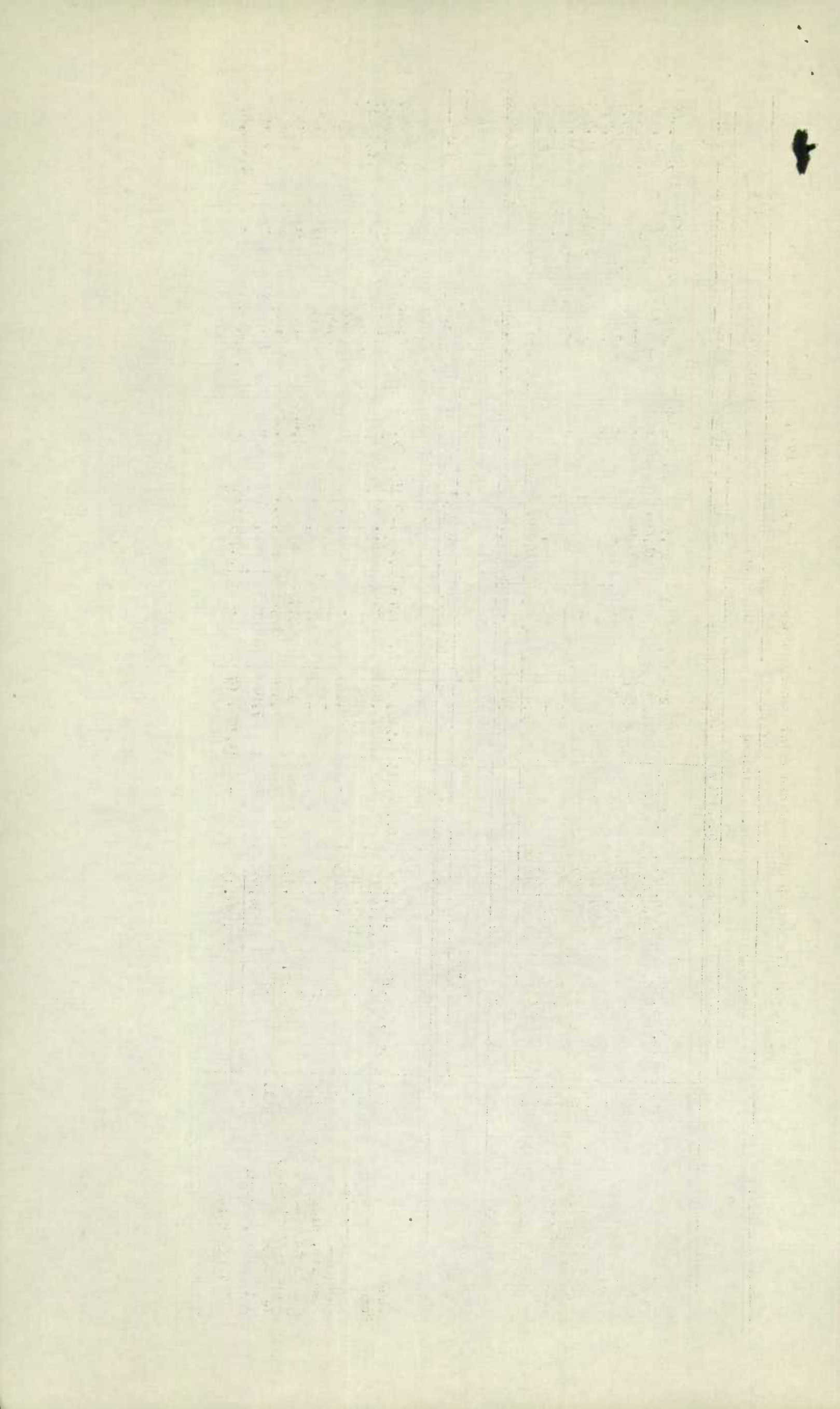




Table 1. Production of Bread and other Bakery products by provinces, 1925.

3.

		CANADA		P. E. Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Bread	lb.	754,618,565	48,956,017	1,040,752	84,225	11,353,575	799,921	11,465,540	863,761	244,751,680	15,361,366
Buns	-	-	1,815,633	-	4,996	-	21,844	-	12,170	-	218,101
Pies, cakes, etc.	-	-	7,576,643	-	10,527	-	192,021	-	196,684	-	1,946,344
Puddings	-	-	133,246	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	3,945
Biscuits, plain, etc.	ton	249	110,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	108,976
Chocolate confectionery	lb.	214,304	59,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,712	28,923
Sugar confectionery	lb.	579,683	144,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,281	31,648
Ice Cream	gal.	72,931	110,956	-	-	1,104	2,990	-	-	8,380	15,221
All other products	-	-	1,484,475	-	1,439	-	18,709	-	7,921	-	61,542
Total Value	-	-	60,392,439	-	101,197	-	1,035,485	-	1,080,526	-	17,776,027
		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Br. Columbia & Yukon	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Bread	lb.	343,789,702	22,137,403	41,472,219	2,930,850	21,027,756	1,443,156	30,259,897	2,106,446	49,457,534	3,228,889
Buns	-	-	1,119,768	-	73,803	-	66,252	-	87,616	-	211,083
Pies, cakes, etc.	-	-	3,816,404	-	237,747	-	206,306	-	279,593	-	691,017
Puddings	-	-	64,165	-	50,934	-	11,872	-	995	-	1,325
Biscuits, plain, etc.	ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2,000	-	-
Chocolate confectionery	lb.	94,011	22,365	-	-	24,250	6,150	792	334	7,539	1,985
Sugar confectionery	lb.	409,727	94,339	800	160	47,776	14,593	4,864	1,529	6,238	2,667
Ice Cream	gal.	42,380	59,308	2,212	2,950	10,855	16,955	3,580	5,835	4,420	7,627
All other products	-	-	1,238,580	-	7,023	-	19,857	-	39,128	-	96,285
Total Value	-	-	28,552,332	-	3,303,467	-	1,785,181	-	2,523,276	-	4,234,878





Capital Invested

Capital invested in the baking industry is shown in Table 2 by items and provinces for the calendar year 1925. A further division shows fixed capital as distinct from working capital. Fixed capital comprising land, buildings, fixtures, machinery and tools totalled \$26,800,082 in 1925 as against \$25,197,739 in 1924, an increase over the preceding year of \$1,602,343 or 6.36 per cent. Working capital made up of materials, supplies and stocks on hand together with cash, trading and operating accounts etc. totalled \$7,010,419 as against \$7,053,662 the previous year a decrease of \$53,243 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one per cent.

Apportioned by provinces Ontario leads in invested capital with 45.72 per cent of the total, Quebec being second with 32.42 per cent and the remaining provinces following in the order named: British Columbia 5.5, Manitoba 5.4, Alberta 4.2, Saskatchewan 3.6, and the Maritime Provinces 3.2 per cent.

Table 2.- Capital invested in the Baking Industry by items and provinces, 1925.

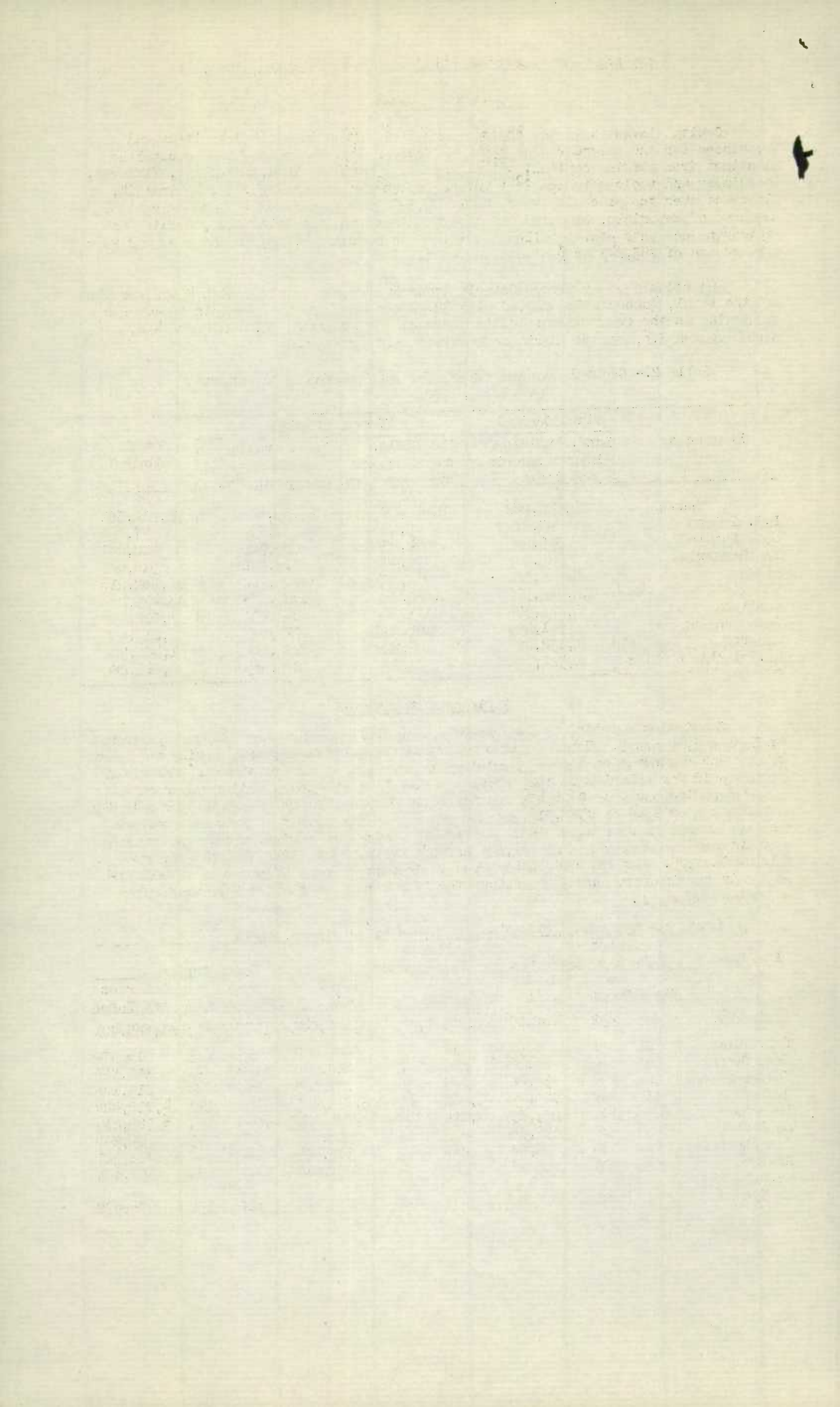
Provinces	Fixed Capital		Working Capital		Total Capital
	Land, buildings fixtures, machinery and tools		Materials, supplies, and stocks on hand	Cash, trading & operating accounts, etc.	
Canada	\$ 26,800,082		\$ 2,950,734	\$ 4,059,685	\$ 33,810,501
P.E. Island	43,660		9,188	4,794	57,642
Nova Scotia	385,088		74,250	53,309	512,647
New Brunswick	339,319		58,146	113,202	510,667
Quebec	8,818,381		934,835	1,209,000	10,962,216
Ontario	12,542,577		1,288,516	1,628,273	15,459,466
Manitoba	1,429,594		113,589	268,871	1,812,054
Saskatchewan	781,099		108,947	319,985	1,210,027
Alberta	1,132,292		109,922	182,288	1,424,502
Br. Columbia & Yukon	1,328,072		253,245	279,963	1,861,280

Employment Statistics

Statistics relating to employment during the calendar year 1925 are presented in Tables 3, 4 and 5. Table 3 gives the number of persons employed during the year by sex and remuneration for the Dominion and for each of the provinces. The total amount paid for salaries in 1925 shows a decrease of \$309,169, whilst wages on the other hand increased by \$696,479 leaving a net increase in the payments for salaries and wages over 1924 of \$387,310, or 2.9 per cent. The number of persons employed whether on salaries or wages increased by 521 during the period, whilst the average payment per employee rose from \$1,123 in 1923 to \$1,133 in 1924, but falling to \$1,116 in 1925. Ontario and Quebec gave employment to over 78 per cent of all engaged in the industry and also account for 77 per cent of the total payments for salaries and wages.

Table 3.- Employees, Salaries and Wages by provinces, 1925.

Provinces	Number of Salaried Employees			Number of Wage-earners			Total Employees		
	Male	Female	Salaries paid	Male	Female	Wages paid	Total Employees		Salaries and Wages
							Male	Female	
CANADA	550	232	1,240,358	10,285	1,371	12,645,043	10,835	1,603	13,885,401
P.E. Island	1	1	1,500	16	4	14,874	17	5	16,374
Nova Scotia	10	5	20,624	166	36	167,264	176	41	187,888
New Brunswick	16	6	37,884	145	38	175,285	161	44	213,169
Quebec	90	56	197,999	3,481	225	3,812,427	3,571	281	4,010,426
Ontario	205	101	499,535	4,794	786	6,220,679	4,999	887	6,720,214
Manitoba	110	28	190,379	475	47	588,977	585	75	779,356
Saskatchewan	12	4	52,827	286	47	369,494	298	47	422,321
Alberta	33	11	82,470	367	74	476,211	400	85	558,681
Br. Columbia & Yukon	73	20	157,140	555	118	819,832	628	138	976,972





## Employment Statistics - Con.

Table 4 present statistics of employment by months and by sex for the Dominion in 1925. Employment was fairly constant throughout the year, the maximum being reached in July with a total of 11,872 of whom 10,467 were males and 1,405 females, whilst the minimum employment was attained in January with 10,044 males and 1,326 females or a total of 11,370. The average employment during the year totalled 11,656 of whom 10,285 were males and 1,371 were females.

Table 4.- Employees by months and sex, 1925.

Months	Male No.	Female No.	Months	Male No.	Female No.
January	10,044	1,326	July	10,467	1,405
February	10,105	1,328	August	10,397	1,404
March	10,159	1,331	September	10,362	1,392
April	10,240	1,344	October	10,310	1,383
May	10,311	1,374	November	10,301	1,378
June	10,405	1,397	December	10,318	1,386
Total employment in year				123,419	16,448
Average employment during year				10,285	1,371

Working time of plants and employees in the baking industry is presented in tables 5 (a), (b) and (c) for the calendar year 1925, by provinces. Full time operations was 95.39 per cent of the total possible working time estimated for census purposes at 313 days per year, part time 1.09 per cent and the time plants were idle 3.52 per cent. The provinces exceeding the average of full time operations in the Dominion were in order Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, whilst those below the average for the Dominion were Saskatchewan, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Part time operations were highest in Saskatchewan, while in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick no part time operations were reported. Idle time was also highest in Saskatchewan, with Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta next highest in order.

Table 5 (a).- Working time of plants by provinces, 1925

Provinces	Plants in operation	Days in operation			Average days worked per plant		
		On full time	On part time	Idle	On full time	On part time	Idle
Canada	No. 2,176	No. 649,706	No. 7,415	No. 23,967	No. 298.58	No. 3.41	No. 11.01
P. E. Island	6	1,818	-	60	303.00	-	10.00
Nova Scotia	49	14,900	140	297	304.08	2.86	6.06
New Brunswick	45	13,603	-	482	302.29	-	10.71
Quebec	740	224,592	1,926	5,102	303.50	2.60	6.90
Ontario	877	259,062	3,510	11,929	295.40	4.00	13.60
Manitoba	94	28,623	108	691	304.50	1.15	7.35
Saskatchewan	96	27,006	1,204	1,838	281.31	12.54	19.15
Alberta	116	34,511	261	1,536	297.51	2.25	13.24
Br. Columbia & Yukon	153	45,591	266	2,032	297.98	1.74	13.28

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81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100



## Employment Statistics - Con.

The number and percentage of wage-earners in month of highest employment working specified hours per day is shown in Table 5(b) for Canada and the provinces. From a study of the table it will be seen that an eight-hour day is prevalent in Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, a nine-hour day in Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Quebec, whilst in Prince Edward Island the percentage is evenly distributed among the 8, 9 and 10 hour groups. In the Dominion as a whole the average percentage falls in the group working 9 hours per day, being 59.30 as compared with 22.67 per cent in the 8 hour group, 17.02 per cent in the 10 hour group, whilst but one per cent was in the group working more than 10 hours a day.

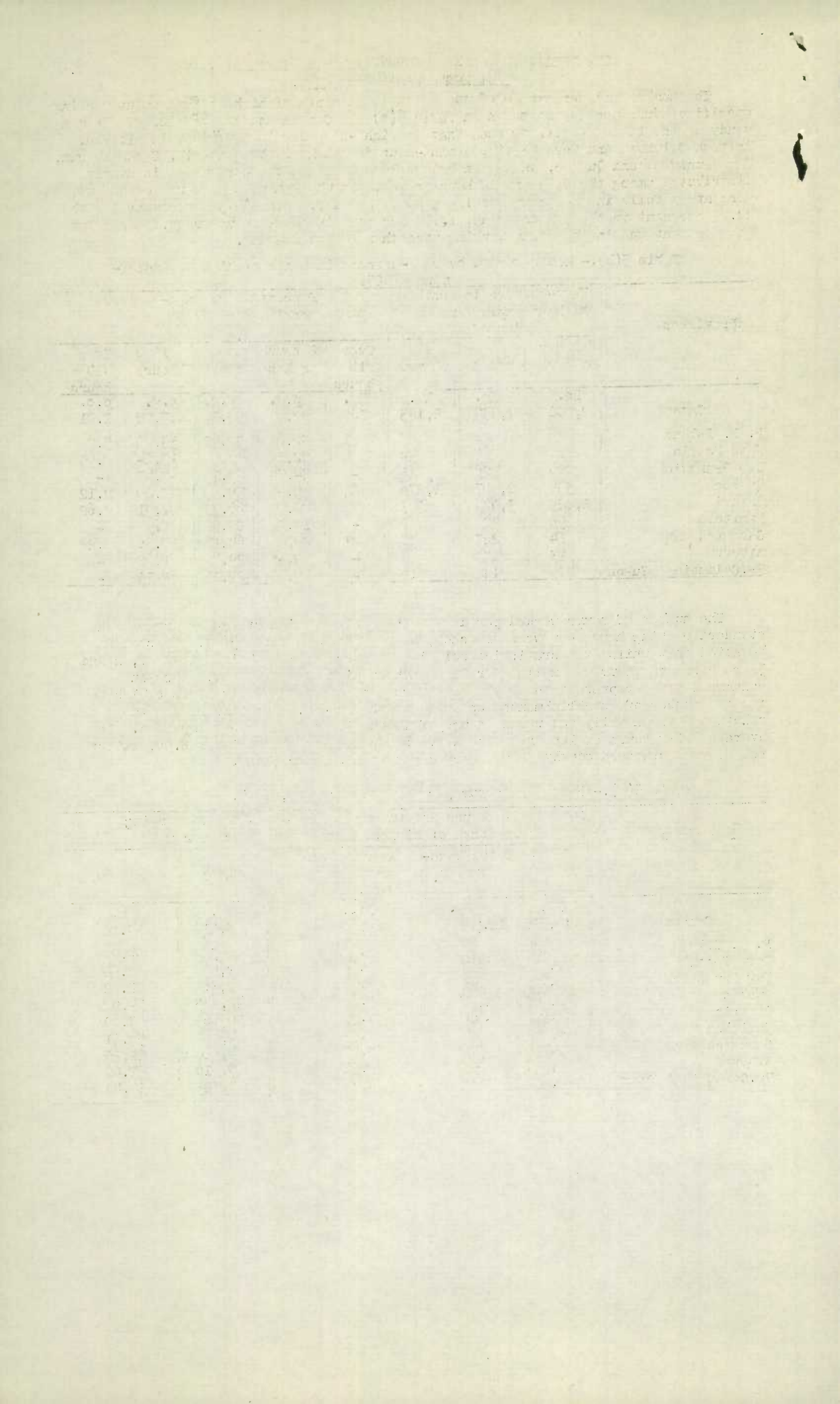
Table 5(b).- Hours worked by wage-earners in month of highest employment, 1925.

Provinces	Wage-earners in month of highest employment working per day of				Percentage of wage-earners working per day of			
	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
Canada	No. 2,802	No. 7,330	No. 2,103	No. 125	p.c. 22.67	p.c. 59.30	p.c. 17.02	p.c. 1.01
P. E. Island	6	6	7	1	30.00	30.00	35.00	5.00
Nova Scotia	111	65	32	2	52.86	30.95	15.24	.95
New Brunswick	66	106	18	-	34.74	55.79	9.47	-
Quebec	396	2,207	1,276	84	9.99	55.69	32.20	2.12
Ontario	1,229	3,964	707	37	20.70	66.77	11.91	.62
Manitoba	98	426	8	-	18.42	80.08	1.50	-
Saskatchewan	84	227	38	1	24.00	64.86	10.86	.28
Alberta	323	137	5	-	69.46	29.46	1.08	-
Br. Columbia & Yukon	489	192	12	-	70.56	27.71	1.73	-

The number of hours worked per day in the month of highest employment and the standard working hours per week are shown by provinces in Table 5(c). It should be noted that whilst the statistics relating to hours of labour in columns 1, 2 and 3 are based on figures compiled for the month of highest employment, those in columns 4 and 5 represent the total and average of standard weekly hours of labour for the number of establishments reporting to the Bureau. For this reason the relation between daily and weekly hours of labour is to some extent impaired. The average daily hours of labour on the above basis was for the Dominion 8.96, whilst the average standard weekly hours worked out at 53.27 per plant.

Table 5(c).- Hours of Labour per Day and per Week, 1925.

Provinces	Total daily hours and number of wage-earners in month of highest employment			Standard working hours per week	
	Total hours	Total Wage-earners	Average hours per day per wage-earner	Total	Average
Canada	No. 110,791	No. 12,360	No. 8.96	No. 115,917	No. 53.27
P. E. Island	182	20	9.10	324	54.00
Nova Scotia	1,814	210	8.69	2,594	52.94
New Brunswick	1,662	190	8.75	2,368	52.62
Quebec	36,673	3,967	9.25	40,645	54.92
Ontario	52,966	5,937	8.92	46,463	53.00
Manitoba	4,698	532	8.83	4,924	52.81
Saskatchewan	3,106	350	8.87	4,920	51.25
Alberta	3,867	465	8.31	5,916	51.00
Br. Columbia & Yukon	5,760	693	8.31	7,723	50.48





Fuel Consumption.

The quantity and cost value delivered at the factory or works of the classes of fuel consumed by the baking industry in 1925 is shown in Table 6. By comparison on the basis of costs, wood was the principal fuel used, being 27 per cent of the total, followed in order by coke with 23.6 per cent, gas, artificial and natural, 16.5 per cent, anthracite coal 14.2 per cent and bituminous coal 10.9 per cent. The total cost of all fuel rose from \$1,337,596 in 1924 to \$1,404,933 in 1925 or a little more than 5 per cent. The total cost of electricity purchased was \$276,476 equivalent to .039 cents per k.w.h. for the 7,035,959 kilowatt hours reported.

Table 6.- Fuel Consumed by Classes, 1925.

Classes of fuel	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost value at the factory or works
Coal, bituminous	Short ton	17,864	152,890
Coal, anthracite	" "	13,718	199,764
Coal, lignite	" "	2,233	18,273
Coke	" "	29,639	331,706
Gasoline	Imp. gal.	144,308	49,962
Fuel oil	" "	399,121	33,501
Wood	cord	71,629	379,805
Gas, artificial or natural	M.c.ft.	376,519	231,411
Other fuel	-	-	7,621
Total cost of fuel	-	-	1,404,933

Power Equipment

The classes of power employed in the industry are shown in Table 7 by (a) the number of units in each class and (b) the indicated horse-power according to manufacturers' rating. Eighty-two point six per cent of the power employed in the industry was developed by electric motors, 14.4 per cent by internal combustion engines and the remaining 3 per cent by steam engines and hydraulic turbines. The cost of electricity purchased was \$276,476 or an average of \$35.50 per horse-power purchased. The number of boilers installed for any purpose whatever is reported in the table but does not form any part of the power installation.

Table 7. Power employed by classes, 1925.

Classes of power	Number of units	Total Horse-power according to manufacturers' rating
Steam engines and turbines	10	183
Oil, gas and gasoline engines	367	1,358
Hydraulic turbines or water wheels	15	101
<u>Total Primary power</u>	392	1,642
Electric motors operated by purchased power	1,783	7,776
<u>Total power for manufacturing purposes</u>	2,175	9,418
Electric motors operated by power generated by establishments	49	149
<u>Total motors installation</u>	1,832	7,925
Boilers installed for any purpose	98	2,414

The committee on the subject of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the State of New York, have the honor to report to the Senate the following amendments to the constitution of the State of New York, which they recommend to be adopted.

ARTICLE I. OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION	AMENDMENT	REASON
1	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 1 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
2	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 2 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
3	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 3 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
4	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 4 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
5	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 5 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
6	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 6 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
7	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 7 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
8	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 8 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
9	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 9 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
10	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 10 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
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27	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 27 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.
28	The words "and the people" shall be inserted after the word "legislature" in section 28 of this article.	To give the people a direct voice in the government.

Approved and passed by the Senate on the 10th day of January, 1892.

Attest: Secretary of the Senate.



## THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1925.

Materials Used

The quantity and cost value of all materials used in the baking industry in 1925 are shown in Table 8 for the Dominion. The total cost, which in 1924 was \$28,112,082, rose in 1925 to \$31,795,203, an increase of \$3,683,121, or approximately 13 per cent. The single item of flour constituted more than 68 per cent of the total cost of all materials used. Yeast, sugar and shortening each with a cost exceeding a million dollars were next in order. Containers of all kinds and labels cost \$519,691, or about four-fifths of one per cent of the selling value of the products of the entire industry.

Table 8.- Materials used by Quantity and Cost Value, 1925.

Classes of Materials	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost Value \$
Flour	barrel	2,996,602	21,672,146
Hops	pound	65,723	10,122
Malt	"	3,216,849	376,258
Yeast	"	5,436,029	1,640,908
Salt	barrels	39,494	122,342
Sugar	pound	15,943,100	1,134,455
Butter	"	908,229	328,917
Cooking oils	"	545,824	78,268
Lard	"	4,394,628	694,998
Shortening	"	7,295,582	1,061,320
Cream	gallon	86,253	180,934
Milk, fresh and skim	"	700,422	129,974
" condensed.	pound	2,937,716	218,246
" dried or powdered	"	1,136,287	153,661
Eggs	dozen	2,824,708	872,180
Fruits	pound	3,524,099	488,769
Nuts	"	256,321	97,436
Glucose	"	218,124	13,263
Chocolate	"	120,568	29,495
Cocconut	"	350,113	60,348
Syrup	gallon	89,545	29,948
Extracts, essences, etc. (value only)	-	-	55,513
All other materials (value only)	-	-	1,826,011
Boxes, cases, tins, labels, etc. (value only)	-	-	519,691
Total cost of materials	-	-	31,795,203

Imports and Exports

The imports of commodities in the baking industry are not of sufficient importance to have a separate import classification but are included in imports under the item "flavoring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetened breads, pies, cakes and puddings". One item only is shown separately that of Passover bread - which in the calendar year 1925 was valued at \$112,130, all of which came from the United States.

Exports similarly are combined in the export classification under the head of "biscuit and bread" so that it is not possible to give separate information regarding the export of either commodity.

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