CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

REPORT

on the

BREAD & OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

in

CANADA

1926

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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 product. 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.)

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THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

Ottawa, March 25th, 1928. The annual report on the Baking Industry in Canada for the calendar year 1926 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 2,214, an increase of 38 over the previous year as will be seen from the following table showing the location of the various plants by provinces for the calendar years1925 and 1926.

Location of Plants by provinces, 1925 and 1926.

Province	1925	1926	+ -	Increase and Decrease
Prince Edward Island	6	6	+	-
Nova Scotia	49	61	+	12
New Brunswick	45	44	-	1
Quebec	740	764	+	24
Ontario	877	890	+	13
Manitoba	94	92	-	2
Saskatchewan	96	85	-	11
Alberta	116	110	-	6
British Columbia and Yukon	153	162	+	9
Totals for Canada	2,176	2,214	+	38

Comparative Statistics.

Comparative statistics of the industry are shown by principal items in the following summary table for the calendar years 1925 and 1926 for the Dominion and the provinces. The number of establishments reporting for the whole of Canada increased by almost 1.8 per cent, capital investment by 10.6 per cent, the number of persons employed by 7.6 per cent, salaries and wages paid by nearly 6.1 per cent, the cost of materials by 3.6 per cent, and the value of products by 4.2 per cent. The provinces showing increases in all items of the table were in order, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Br. Columbia, 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 1926.

Provinces	Establishments Report.	Capital Invested	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
1925	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
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	187,888	584,021	1,035,485
New Brunswick	45	510,667	206	213,169	615,018	1,080,526
Quebec	740	10,962,216	3,852	4,010,426	9,106,802	17,776,097
Ontario	877	15,459,466	5,886	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	862,835	1,785,181
Alberta	116	1,424,502	486	558,681	1,260,665	2,523,276
Br.Columbia & Yukon	153	1,861,280	766	976,972	2,221,074	4,234,878
1926						
CANADA	2,214	37,416,979	13,389	14,732,139	32,928,065	62,920,009
P.E. Island	6	59,133	24	15,900	67,062	120,149
Nova Scotia	61	631,859	302	256,951	791,551	1,475,993
New Brunswick	44	547,366	218	225,536	665,583	1,206,287
Quebec	764	11,647,553	4,041	4,165,919	9,356,208	17,567,988
Ontario	890	17,156,580	6,347	7,295,259	15,753,267	30,125,253
Manitoba	92	1,795,824	728	745,362	1,571,379	3,174,424
Saskatchewan	85	1,256,063	358	431,720	960,033	1,850,207
Alberta	110	1,551,171	502	508,413	1,333,173	2,816,547
Br.Columbia & Yukon	162	2,771,430	869	1,087,079	2,429,709	4,583,161

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THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

Size of Establishments

In view of the tendency towards concentration in industrial enterprises a series of tables has been prepared presenting in a threefold way the size of establishments in the Baking industry measured by (a) capital investment, (b) gross value of production and (c) employment, all within certain specified groups or limitations for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The tables further indicate the movement in capital, production and employment within the industry.

In 1925 the number of establishments reporting was 276 with a total capital investment of $33,810,501, a total gross value of output or production of $60,392,439 and a total employment of 12,438. Of the total number of establishments nine had a capital investment of $7,333,242 or 21.7 per cent of the total investment and an average investment of $814,805. In gross value of output sixteen establishments had $16,388,436 or 27.1 per cent of the total output and an average output per establishment of $1,024,0 277. In employment fourteen plants had 2,866 persons on the payrolls of 23 per cent of the total employment and an average employment of 205 per establishment.

In 1926 the number of establishments reporting was 2,214 with a total capital investment $37,416,979, a total gross value of output of $62,920,009 and a total employment of 13,889. Of the total number of establishments eleven had a capital investment of $8,648,478 or 23.1 per cent of the total investment, with an average investment of $786,225 per establishment. In gross value of production seventeen establishments had a total production of $16,583,643 or 26.3 per cent, the total output of the industry and an average output per establishment of $975,508. In employment seventeen establishments had a total payroll of 3,269 or 23.6 per cent of the total number employed and an average employment of 192 per establishment.

Size of Establishments by groups of Capital investment, Value of Output and Employment, 1925 and 1926.

(a) Groups of Capital Investment	1925			1926		
	Establishments No.	Capital $	Average Capital per Establishment $	Establishments No.	Capital $	Average Capital per Establishment $
Under $50,000	2,089	14,330,525	6,860	2,121	16,527,217	7,792
$50,000 to under $100,000	39	2,762,120	70,824	37	2,633,599	71,178
$100,000 to under $200,000	17	2,310,944	135,938	27	3,613,369	133,829
$200,000 " " $500,000	22	7,073,670	321,530	18	5,994,316	333,017
$500,000 " " $1,000,000	6	3,825,462	637,577	7	4,395,699	627,957
$1,000,000 and over	3	3,507,780	1,169,260	4	4,252,779	1,063,195
Totals	2,176	33,810,501	15,538	2,214	37,416,979	16,901

(b) Groups of Values of Output	1925			1926		
	Establishments No.	Value of Output $	Average Output per Establishment $	Establishments No.	Value of Output $	Average Output per Establishment $
Under $50,000	2,007	24,828,789	12,371	2,021	25,114,130	12,427
$50,000 to under $100,000	91	6,403,451	70,368	109	7,691,737	70,566
$100,000 " " $200,000	40	6,164,795	154,120	41	6,012,489	146,646
$200,000 " " $500,000	22	6,606,968	300,317	26	7,518,010	289,154
$500,000 " " $1,000,000	10	7,258,661	725,866	11	8,228,293	748,027
$1,000,000 and over	6	9,129,775	1,521,629	6	8,355,350	1,392,559
Totals	2,176	60,392,439	27,754	2,214	62,920,009	28,419

(c) Groups of Employment	1925			1926		
	Establishments No.	Persons Employed No.	Average persons employed per Establishment	Establishments No.	Persons Employed No.	Average Persons employed per Establishment
Under 20 persons	2,084	6,392	3.07	2,115	7,514	3.56
20 but under 50	57	1,685	29.56	66	1,981	30.00
50 but under 100	21	1,495	71.19	16	1,125	70.31
100 but under 200	9	1,394	154.89	10	1,443	144.30
200 but under 500	5	1,472	294.40	7	1,821	260.14
500 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2,176	12,438	5.71	2,214	13,889	6.27

THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

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 1926. The production of bread rose from 754,618,565 pounds in 1925 to 819,205,502 pounds in 1926, an increase of 64,586,937 pounds or 8.56 per cent. In the production of buns there was an increase in value of $706,301 and in pies, cakes and pastry of $1,317,541, whilst puddings show a decrease in value of production of $22,419. Biscuits, plain and fancy, made in baking establishments decreased from 249 tons worth $110,976 in 1925 to 238 tons of the value of $107,424 in 1926, a decrease in the quantity produced of 4.4 per cent and in value of more than 3.2 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 793,987 pounds in 1925 to 291,862 pounds in 1926, and the latter from $204,493 in 1925 to $87,955 in 1926. Ice cream production shows a decrease of 15,043 gallons or 20 per cent and a decrease in value of $20,608 or a little more than 18.6 per cent. All other products fell from $1,484,475 in 1925 to $668,879 in 1926 or nearly 55 per cent.

The following table shows the total production for the Baking, Biscuit and Confectionery industries for the calendar year 1926 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.	778,705,502 ~~819,205,502~~	50,438,458	4,526,708	328,964	783,232,210 ~~823,732,210~~	50,767,422
Buns	-	-	2,521,934	-	76,125	-	2,598,059
Pies, cakes, etc.	-	-	8,894,184	-	664,269	-	9,558,453
Puddings	-	-	110,827	-	19,716	-	130,543
Biscuits, plain, etc.	ton	238	107,424	42,289	14,802,404	42,527	14,909,828
Confectionery, all kinds	lb.	291,862	87,955	100,610,748	26,265,309	100,902,610	26,353,264
Ice cream	gal.	57,888	90,348	2,130,281	3,035,486	2,188,169	3,125,834
All other products	-	-	668,879	-	3,986,563	-	4,655,442
Total value		-	62,920,009	-	49,178,836	-	112,098,845

The per capita consumption of "bakers bread" on an estimated population of 9,390,000 in 1926, was ~~87.7~~ 83.41 pounds as compared with 81.9 pounds in 1925. 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 1924, 1925 and 1926 by quantity and value.

Items		1924		1925		1926	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
Biscuits	Lb.	8.09	1.47	8.51	1.53	9.27	1.60
Confectionery, all kinds	Lb.	10.66	2.87	11.46	2.96	11.56	3.02
Ice cream	gal.	.60	.81	.63	.86	.72	1.00

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.O. ch. 224 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, 1926

		CANADA		P.E.ISLAND		NOVA SCOTIA		NEW BRUNSWICK		QUEBEC	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		778,705,502	$		$		$		$		$
Bread	Lb.	~~819,205,502~~	50,438,458	1,321,033	92,505	17,092,173	1,194,708	13,165,385	958,886	253,217,083	14,982,785
Buns	-	-	2,521,934	-	11,710	-	24,164	-	27,956	-	437,048
Pies, cakes, etc.	-	-	8,894,184	-	15,922	--	227,403	-	217,013	-	1,966,001
Puddings	-	-	110,827	-	12	--	823	-	396	-	10,042
Biscuits, plain, etc.	ton	238	107,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	107,424
Chocolate confectionery	lb.	170,153	51,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,287	21,364
Sugar confectionery	lb.	121,709	36,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,089	10,959
Ice Cream	gal.	57,888	90,348	-	-	1,350	2,470	-	-	7,602	14,563
All other products	-	-	668,879	-	-	-	26,425	-	2,034	-	17,802
Total Value		-	62,920,009	-	120,149	-	1,475,993	-	1,206,287	-	17,567,988

		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$		$	52,279,663	$
Bread	lb.	345,245,043	23,239,831	42,734,679	2,717,348	21,715,908	1,542,106	31,934,535	2,314,780	~~92,779,663~~	3,396,257
Buns	-	-	1,627,158	-	84,845	-	65,374	-	99,112	-	144,567
Pies, cakes, etc.	-	-	4,566,227	-	315,862	-	222,771	-	364,414	-	998,571
Puddings	-	-	25,524	-	50,676	-	1,275	-	8,448	-	13,631
Biscuits, plain, etc.	ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolate confectionery	lb.	52,873	19,379	300	180	28,800	7,790	4,361	1,850	4,532	1,222
Sugar confectionery	lb.	72,583	20,625	800	180	900	325	4,652	1,451	6,685	2,630
Ice Cream	Gal.	32,646	46,814	2,079	2,972	5,510	9,885	2,895	4,672	5,806	8,972
All other products	-	-	580,445	-	2,361	-	681	-	21,820	-	17,311
Total value		-	30,125,253	-	3,174,424	-	1,850,207	-	2,816,547	-	4,583,161

THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

Capital Invested

Capital invested in the baking industry is shown in Table 2 by items and provinces for the calendar year 1926. 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 $29,928,435 in 1926, an increase over the preceding year of $3,128,353 or 11.67 per cent. Working capital made up of materials, supplies and stocks on hand together with cash, trading and operating accounts etc. totalled $7,488,544 as against $7,010,419 the previous year an increase of $478,125 or 6.8 per cent.

Apportioned by provinces Ontario leads in invested capital with 45.85 per cent of the total, Quebec being second with 31.13 per cent and the remaining provinces following in the order named: British Columbia 7.4, Manitoba 4.8, Alberta 4.15, Saskatchewan 3.36, and the Maritime Provinces 3.3 per cent.

Table 2.- Capital invested in the Baking Industry by items and provinces, 1926.

Provinces	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital
	Land, buildings, fixtures, machinery and tools	Materials, supplies, and stocks on hand	Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc.	
	$	$	$	$
CANADA	29,928,435	3,231,950	4,256,594	37,416,979
P. E. Island	44,462	9,613	5,058	59,133
Nova Scotia	460,250	77,513	94,096	631,859
New Brunswick	371,375	65,400	110,591	547,366
Quebec	9,439,931	1,044,637	1,162,985	11,647,553
Ontario	14,056,192	1,385,418	1,714,970	17,156,580
Manitoba	1,427,791	113,176	254,857	1,795,824
Saskatchewan	849,311	115,299	291,453	1,256,063
Alberta	1,202,095	126,926	222,150	1,551,171
Br. Columbia & Yukon	2,077,028	293,968	400,434	2,771,430

Employment Statistics

Statistics relating to employment during the calendar year 1926 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 1926 shows an increase of $18,539, whilst wages increased by $828,199 making an net increase in the payments for salaries and wages over 1925 of $846,738, or 6.1 per cent. The number of persons employed whether on salaries or wages increased by 951 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 and in 1926 to $1,100. Ontario and Quebec gave employment to over 77 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, 1926.

Provinces	Number of Salaried Employees			Number of Wage-earners			Total Employees		
	Male	Female	Salaries paid	Male	Female	Wages Paid	Male	Female	Salaries and Wages
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
CANADA	549	239	1,258,897	11,059	1,542	13,473,242	11,608	1,781	14,732,139
P.E. Island	1	1	1,500	18	4	14,400	19	5	15,900
Nova Scotia	11	11	24,242	234	46	232,709	245	57	256,951
New Brunswick	6	5	21,281	165	42	204,255	171	47	225,536
Quebec	82	38	181,874	3,668	253	3,984,045	3,750	291	4,165,919
Ontario	211	113	532,918	5,170	853	6,762,341	5,381	966	7,295,259
Manitoba	113	28	187,627	524	63	557,735	637	91	745,362
Saskatchewan	22	6	61,299	289	41	370,421	311	47	431,720
Alberta	27	16	76,557	380	79	431,856	407	95	508,413
Br. Columbia and Yukon	76	21	171,599	611	161	915,480	687	182	1,087,079

THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

Employment Statistics - Con.

Table 4 presents statistics of employment by months and by sex for the Dominion in 1926. Employment was fairly constant throughout the year, the maximum being reached in September with a total of 12,671 of whom 11,119 were males and 1,552 females, whilst the minimum employment was attained in January with 10,579 males and 1,438 females or a total of 12,017. The average employment during the year totalled 12,601 of whom 11,059 were males and 1,542 were females.

The average employment by months in the tables of this report is the sum of the averages of individual plants based on the number of months that each plant was in actual operation and not the average for the calendar year.

Table 4.- Employees by months and sex, 1926.

Months	Male No.	Female No.	Months	Male No.	Female No.
January	10,579	1,438	July	11,094	1,533
February	10,582	1,436	August	11,099	1,541
March	10,650	1,445	September	11,119	1,552
April	10,731	1,452	October	11,118	1,534
May	10,880	1,500	November	11,114	1,534
June	11,017	1,513	December	11,125	1,536
			Total Employment in year	131,108	18,014
			Average employment during year	11,059	1,542

Working time of plants and employees in the baking industry is presented in tables 5 (a), (b) and (c) for the calendar year 1926, by provinces. Full time operations was 94.19 per cent of the total possible working time estimated for census purposes at 313 days per year, part time 1.18 per cent and the time plants were idle 4.63 per cent. The provinces exceeding the average of full time operations in the Dominion were in order, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta, whilst those below the average for the Dominion were Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Ontario 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 British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba next highest in order.

Table 5 (a).- Working time of plants by provinces, 1926.

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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA	2,214	652,765	8,167	32,050	294.83	3.69	14.48
P. E. Island	6	1,824	-	54	304.00	-	9.00
Nova Scotia	61	17,489	790	814	286.71	12.95	13.34
New Brunswick	44	13,165	-	607	299.20	-	13.80
Quebec	764	227,049	1,966	10,117	297.19	2.57	13.24
Ontario	890	262,242	2,957	13,371	294.65	3.32	15.03
Manitoba	92	27,076	387	1,333	294.30	4.21	14.49
Saskatchewan	85	23,531	1,110	1,964	276.83	13.06	23.11
Alberta	110	32,653	603	1,174	296.85	5.48	10.67
Br. Columbia & Yukon	162	47,736	354	2,616	294.67	2.18	16.15

THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

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 Prince Edward Island, a nine-hour day in Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Quebec. In the Dominion as a whole the average percentage falls in the group working 9 hours per day, being 59.95 as compared with 21.07 per cent in the 8 hour group, 17.38 per cent in the 10 hour group, whilst but 1.6 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, 1926.

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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
CANADA	2,765	7,866	2,281	209	21.07	59.95	17.38	1.60
P. E. Island	15	-	8	-	65.22	-	34.78	-
Nova Scotia	119	55	82	26	42.20	19.50	29.08	9.22
New Brunswick	40	149	25	3	18.44	68.66	11.52	1.38
Quebec	505	2,528	943	76	12.46	62.39	23.27	1.88
Ontario	1,068	4,070	1,095	79	16.92	64.48	17.35	1.25
Manitoba	77	497	30	17	12.40	80.03	4.83	2.74
Saskatchewan	71	207	57	4	20.94	61.07	16.81	1.18
Alberta	265	189	9	4	56.75	40.47	1.93	.85
Br. Columbia & Yukon	605	171	32	-	74.88	21.16	3.96	-

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 8.99, whilst the average standard weekly hours worked out at 53.86 per plant.

Table 5(c).- Hours of Labour per day and per week, 1926.

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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA	118,023	13,121	8.99	119,236	53.86
P. E. Island	200	23	8.70	300	50.00
Nova Scotia	2,553	282	9.05	3,261	53.46
New Brunswick	1,944	217	8.95	2,395	54.43
Quebec	37,058	4,052	9.14	41,794	54.18
Ontario	56,993	6,312	9.03	47,987	53.92
Manitoba	5,576	621	8.98	4,963	53.94
Saskatchewan	3,045	339	8.98	4,568	53.74
Alberta	3,955	467	8.47	5,748	52.25
Br. Columbia & Yukon	6,699	808	8.29	8,220	50.74

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Fuel Consumption

The quantity and cost value delivered at the factory or works of the classes of fuel consumed by the baking industry in 1926 is shown in Table 6. By comparison on the basis of costs, wood was the principal fuel used, being 25 per cent of the total, followed in order by coke with 22.7 per cent, gas, artificial and natural, 18.8 per cent, anthracite coal 12.4 per cent and bituminous coal 11.12 per cent. The total cost of all fuel rose from $1,404,933 in 1925 to $1,546,678 in 1926 or a little more than 10 per cent. The total cost of electricity purchased was $254,147 equivalent to.026 cents per k.w.h. for the 9,959,689 kilowatt hours reported.

Table 6.- Fuel consumed by classes, 1926

Classes of fuel	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost value at the factory or works
			$
Coal, bituminous	Short ton	18,017	172,058
Coal, anthracite	" "	13,515	192,530
Coal, lignite	" "	1,361	11,360
Coke	" "	30,510	351,160
Gasoline	Imp. gal.	166,670	52,331
Fuel oil	" "	2,753,583	81,086
Wood	cord	77,804	389,922
Gas, artificial or natural	M.c.ft.	370,005	291,721
Other fuel	-	-	4,510
Total cost of fuel	-	-	1,546,678

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-three point one per cent of the power employed in the industry was developed by electric motors, 16.9 per cent by internal combustion engines and the remaining 1 per cent by steam engines. The cost of electricity purchased was $254,147 or an average of $29.52 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, 1926.

Classes of power	Number of units	Total Horse-power according to manufacturers' rating
Steam engines and turbines	13	233
Oil, gas and gasoline engines	405	1,482
Hydraulic turbines or water wheels	-	-
Total Primary power	418	1,715
Electric motors operated by purchased power	2,057	8,610
Total power for manufacturing purposes	2,475	10,325
Electric motors operated by power generated by establishments	11	24
Total motor installation	2,068	8,634
Boilers installed for any purpose	85	2,203

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Materials Used.

The quantity and cost value of all materials used in the baking industry in 1926 are shown in Table 8 for the Dominion. The total cost, which in 1925 was $31,795,203, rose in 1926 to $32,928,065, an increase of $1,132,862, or approximately 3.6 per cent. The single item of flour constituted more than 67.7 per cent of the total cost of all materials used. Yeast, sugar, shortening and eggs each with a cost exceeding a million dollars were next in order. Containers of all kinds and labels cost $500,872, or about seven-tenths of one per cent of the selling value of the products of the entire industry.

Table 8.- Materials used by quantity and cost value, 1926.

Classes of Materials	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost Value $
Flour	barrel	3,069,176	22,192,863
Hops	pound	97,292	15,272
Malt	"	3,582,886	411,280
Yeast	"	5,995,644	1,706,699
Salt	barrel	48,205	128,496
Sugar	pound	21,173,696	1,256,613
Butter	"	1,050,087	382,019
Cooking oils	"	510,217	70,689
Lard	"	3,894,540	596,806
Shortening	"	8,951,122	1,339,153
Cream	gallon	108,215	186,125
Milk, fresh and skim	"	512,707	147,046
" condensed	pound	3,846,189	275,770
" dried or powdered	"	1,537,232	182,953
Eggs	dozen	3,327,968	1,058,273
Fruits	pound	4,524,491	645,768
Nuts	"	354,769	123,241
Glucose	"	242,867	13,125
Chocolate	"	140,853	32,543
Cocoanut	"	332,657	59,945
Syrups	gallon	41,000	25,386
Extracts, essences, etc. (value only)	-	-	64,118
All other materials (value only)	-	-	1,513,010
Boxes, cases, tins, labels, etc. (value only)	-	-	500,872
Total cost of Materials	-	-	32,928,065

Imports and Exports

The imports of manufactured 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 1926 was valued at $105,545, all of which came from the United States.

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