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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

REPORT
on the
BREAD & OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
in
CANADA
1929

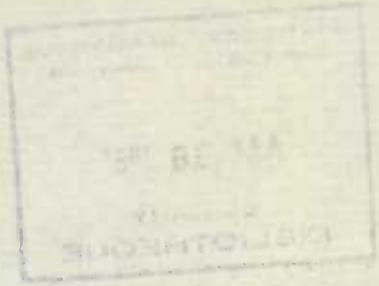


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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1931



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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. 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.)

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

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THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

Ottawa, March 1931 - The annual report on the Baking Industry in Canada for the calendar year 1929 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 2,568, an increase of 86 over the previous year as will be seen from the following table showing the location of the various plants by provinces for the calendar years 1928 and 1929.

Location of Plants by Provinces, 1928 and 1929.

Province	1 9 2 8	1 9 2 9	+ Increase and - Decrease
Prince Edward Island	8	7	- 1
Nova Scotia	58	60	+ 2
New Brunswick	58	53	- 5
Quebec	835	854	+ 19
Ontario	960	1,007	+ 47
Manitoba	115	118	+ 3
Saskatchewan	111	115	+ 4
Alberta	128	137	+ 9
British Columbia and Yukon	209	217	+ 8
Totals for CANADA	2,482	2,568	+ 86

Comparative Statistics

Comparative statistics of the industry are shown by principal items in the following summary table for the calendar years 1928 and 1929 for the Dominion and the provinces. The number of establishments reporting for the whole of Canada increased by 3.5 per cent, capital investment by 10.3 per cent, the number of persons employed by 10.4 per cent, salaries and wages paid by nearly 9.4 per cent, the cost of materials by 6.5 per cent, and the value of products by 8.4 per cent.

Principal Statistics of the Baking Industry in Canada, by Provinces, 1928 and 1929.

Provinces	Estab- lish- ments Report.	Capital Invested	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
1928	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
CANADA	2,482	44,377,449	15,422	16,901,238	36,151,747	71,227,097
P.E. Island	8	69,787	33	24,576	82,247	156,183
Nova Scotia	58	760,314	319	265,969	790,541	1,490,780
New Brunswick	58	773,011	358	300,072	779,246	1,408,958
Quebec	835	13,233,720	4,380	4,569,736	10,067,733	19,514,222
Ontario	960	19,693,170	7,137	8,120,394	16,511,830	33,098,415
Manitoba	115	1,991,688	881	964,678	2,089,775	4,070,991
Saskatchewan	111	1,982,896	543	634,063	1,404,589	2,806,277
Alberta	128	2,752,067	620	704,107	1,736,721	3,520,789
Br. Columbia & Yukon	209	3,120,796	1,151	1,317,643	2,689,065	5,160,482
1929						
CANADA	2,568	48,969,603	17,023	18,481,612	38,507,559	77,214,466
P.E. Island	7	74,139	33	25,104	98,157	191,588
Nova Scotia	60	912,949	380	331,063	960,591	1,858,711
New Brunswick	53	721,688	358	348,279	810,723	1,580,637
Quebec	854	14,035,072	4,724	4,920,908	10,739,904	21,198,384
Ontario	1,007	21,158,759	7,947	8,854,267	17,576,925	35,546,101
Manitoba	118	2,555,817	930	980,618	2,109,465	4,160,990
Saskatchewan	115	2,464,440	637	756,251	1,472,449	3,091,608
Alberta	137	3,539,774	729	852,158	1,844,470	3,948,109
Br. Columbia & Yukon	217	3,506,965	1,285	1,412,964	2,894,875	5,638,338

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THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

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 1927 and 1928. The tables further indicate the movement in capital, production and employment within the industry.

In 1928 the number of establishments reporting was 2,482 with a total capital investment of \$44,377,449, a total gross value of output or production of \$71,227,097, and a total employment of 15,422. Of the total number of establishments seventeen had a capital investment of \$12,969,578 or 29.25 per cent of the total investment and an average investment of \$762,916. In gross value of output fifteen establishments had \$14,870,562 or 20.9 per cent of the total output and an average output per establishment of \$991,371. In employment nineteen plants had 3,621 persons on the payrolls or 22.7 per cent of the total employment and an average employment of 191 per establishment.

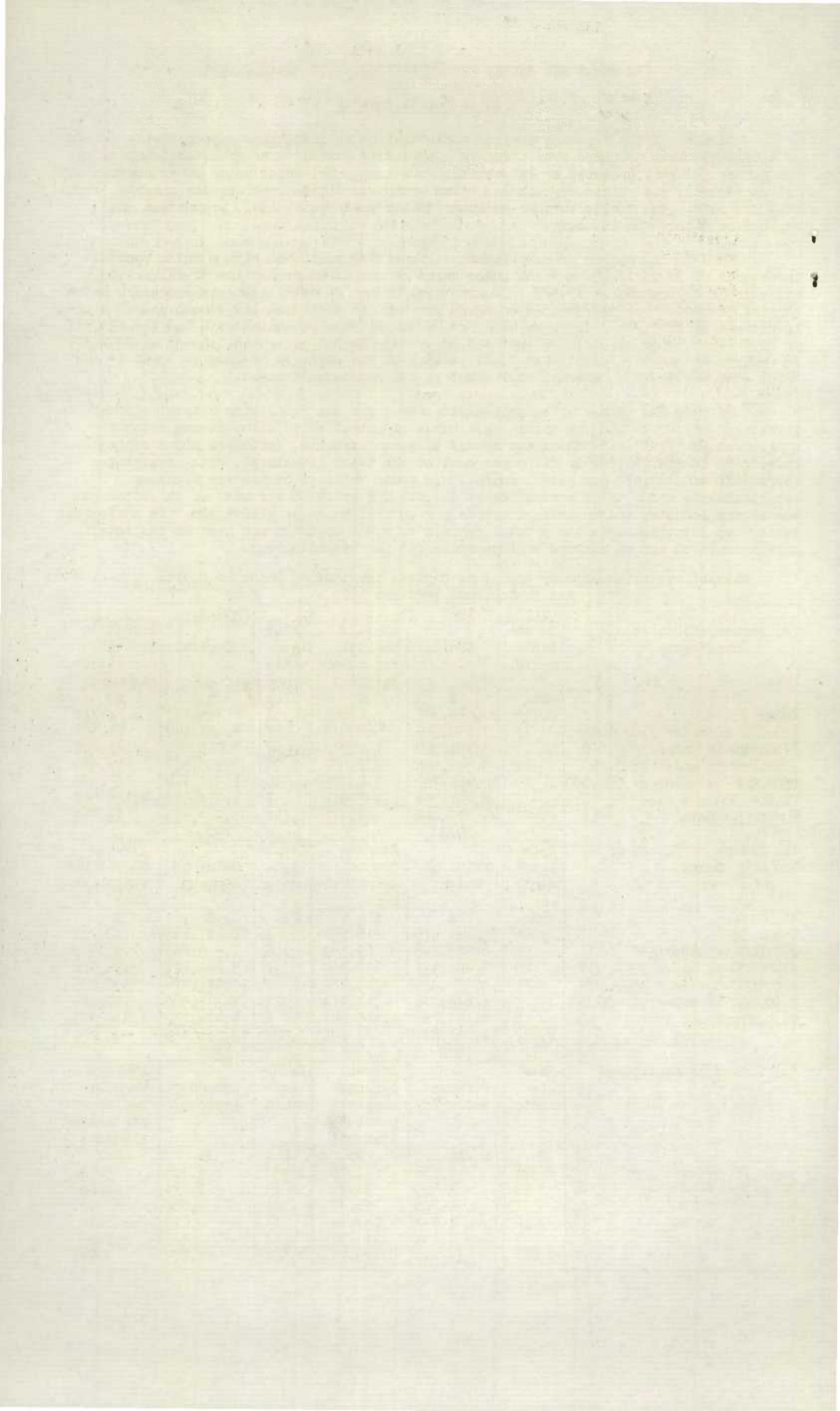
In 1929 the number of establishments reporting was 2,568 with a total capital investment of \$48,969,603, a total gross value of output of \$77,214,466 and a total employment of 17,023. Of the total number of establishments, seventeen had a capital investment of \$13,490,766 or 27.55 per cent of the total investment, with an average investment of \$793,574 per establishment. In gross value of production eighteen establishments had a total production of \$18,811,821 or 24.36 per cent of the total output of the industry and an average output per establishment of \$1,045,101. In employment twenty-two establishments had a total payroll of 4,461 or 26.21 per cent of the total number employed and an average employment of 203 per establishment.

Size of establishments by groups of Capital investment, Value of Output, and Employment, 1928 and 1929.

(a) Groups of Capital Investment	1928			1929		
	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Average Capital per estab-lishment	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Average Capital per estab-lishment
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$50,000	2,390	20,558,487	8,602	2,453	21,384,138	8,718
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	33	2,198,909	66,634	47	3,351,149	71,301
\$100,000 to under \$200,000	22	3,101,390	140,972	27	3,818,031	141,409
\$200,000 to under \$500,000	20	5,549,085	277,454	24	6,925,519	288,563
\$500,000 to under \$1,000,000	15	10,721,742	714,783	16	11,572,744	723,297
\$1,000,000 and over	2	2,247,836	1,123,918	1	1,918,022	1,918,022
Total	2,482	44,377,449	17,879	2,568	48,969,603	19,069

(b) Groups of Values of Output	1928			1929		
	Estab-lish-ments	Value of Output	Average Output per estab-lishment	Estab-lish-ments	Value of Output	Average Output per estab-lishment
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$50,000	2,305	35,167,270	15,257	2,361	32,487,669	13,760
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	91	6,309,846	69,339	106	7,374,649	69,572
\$100,000 to under \$200,000	40	5,292,337	132,308	41	5,604,113	136,686
\$200,000 to under \$500,000	31	8,784,525	283,372	42	12,936,214	308,005
\$500,000 to under \$1,000,000	9	6,677,276	741,919	12	9,335,569	777,964
\$1,000,000 and over	6	3,193,286	1,365,548	6	9,476,252	1,579,375
Total	2,482	71,227,097	28,698	2,568	77,214,466	30,069

(c) Groups of Employment	1928			1929		
	Estab-lish-ments	Persons employed	Average persons employed per estab-lishment	Estab-lish-ments	persons employed	Average persons employed per estab-lishment
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 persons	2,391	8,836	3.70	2,453	8,785	3.58
20 to under 50	51	1,569	30.76	65	1,877	28.78
50 to under 100	21	1,396	66.48	23	1,900	67.36
100 to under 200	12	1,727	143.92	14	2,075	148.21
200 to under 500	7	1,894	270.57	3	2,386	298.25
Total	2,482	15,422	6.21	2,568	17,023	6.63



THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

Production Statistics

The statistics of production in Table I of this report refer only to the Baking Industry and are presented by items for Canada and the provinces during the calendar year 1929. The quantity of bread produced decreased from 874,059,302 pounds in 1928 to 930,791,022 pounds in 1929. The selling value, however, increased from \$54,948,637 to \$59,278,223 during the same period. In the production of buns there was an increase in value of \$556,778, whilst puddings show a decrease of \$145,698 and pies, cakes and pastry an increase of \$1,980,769. Biscuits, plain and fancy, made in baking establishments decreased from 377 tons worth \$139,577 in 1928 to 287 tons valued at \$113,624 in 1929, a decrease in the quantity produced of 90 tons and in value of \$25,953. Confectionery made in baking establishments also shows a decrease in quantity and in value of production, the former having fallen from 585,135 pounds in 1928 to 428,091 pounds in 1929, whilst the value fell from \$182,809 in 1928 to \$162,302 in 1929. Ice cream production shows a decrease of 2,918 gallons or 7.1 per cent and a decrease in value of \$5,983, or a little over 7.2 per cent. All other products fell from \$904,830 in 1928 to \$223,212 in 1929.

The following table shows the total production for the Baking, Biscuit and Confectionery industries for the calendar year 1929 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.	930791022	59278223	5003288	357098	935794310	59635321
Buns -	-	2716799	-	-	-	2716799
Pies, cakes, etc.-	-	14523445	-	695489	-	15218934
Puddings -	-	120992	-	18652	-	139644
Biscuits plain, etc. ton	287	113624	54723	18412708	55010	18526332
Confectionery, all kinds Lb.	428091	162302	124560295	32093415	124988386	32255717
Ice cream gal.	38113	75869	2609551	3792247	2647664	3868116
All other products -	-	223212	-	7123192	-	7346404
Total Value	-	77214466	-	62492801	-	139707267

Date	Description	Amount	Balance
1911	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1911	Feb 1	50.00	50.00
1911	Mar 1	25.00	25.00
1911	Apr 1	12.50	12.50
1911	May 1	6.25	6.25
1911	Jun 1	3.12	3.12
1911	Jul 1	1.56	1.56
1911	Aug 1	0.78	0.78
1911	Sep 1	0.39	0.39
1911	Oct 1	0.19	0.19
1911	Nov 1	0.09	0.09
1911	Dec 1	0.05	0.05

THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

Production Statistics - Cont'd.

The per capita consumption of "bakers bread" on an estimated population of 9,796,800 in 1929 was 45.0 pounds as compared with 91.0 pounds in 1928. 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 1927, 1928 and 1929 by quantity and value.

Items	1927		1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Biscuits Lb.	10.94	1.77	10.46	1.84	11.53	1.93
Confectionery, all kinds Lb.	12.04	3.20	12.64	3.28	13.25	3.38
Ice cream gal.	.78	1.08	.88	1.20	1.00	1.39

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:

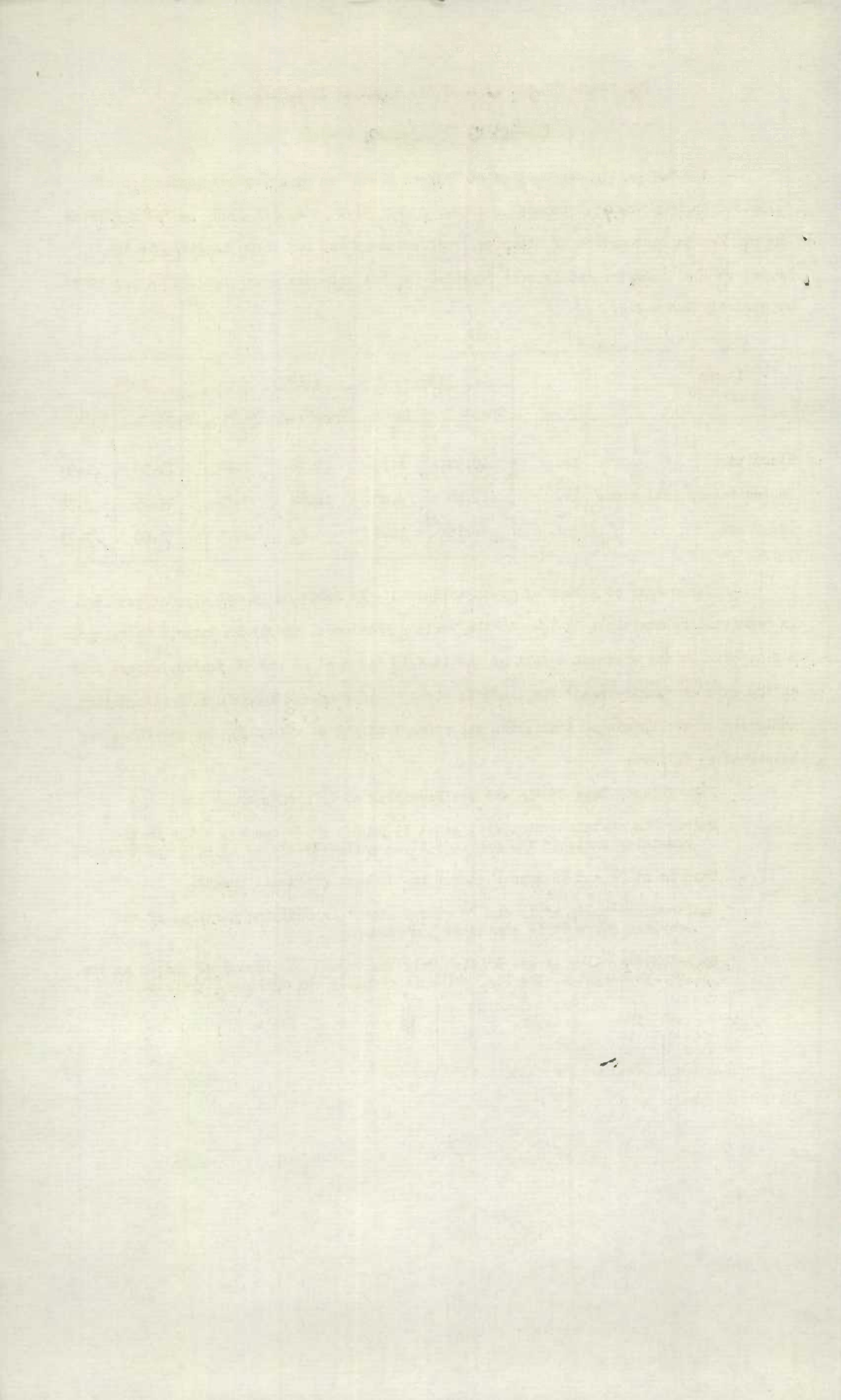
P.E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 1½ pounds or 24 oz.

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.

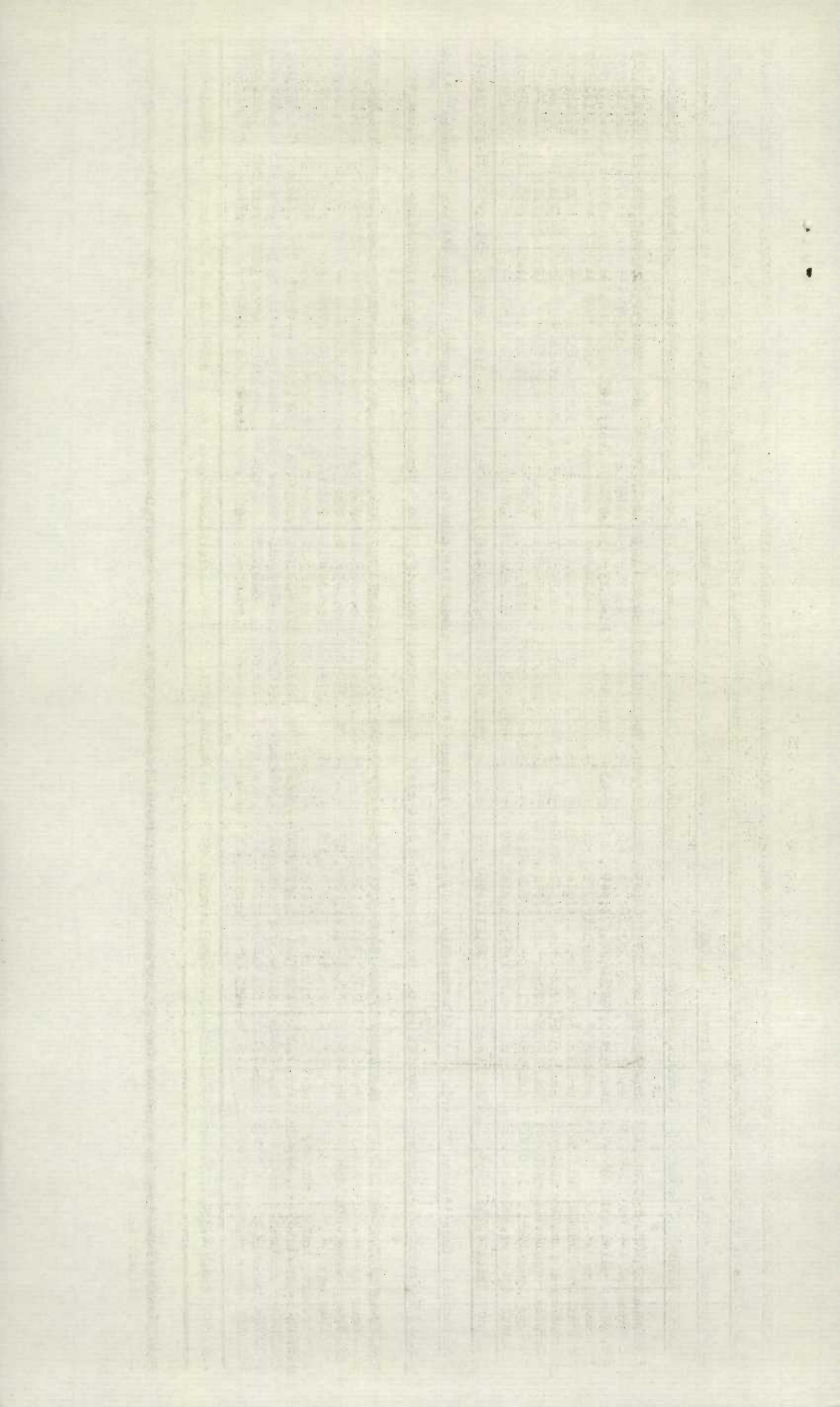


THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

Table 1.- Production of Bread and Other Bakery Products by Provinces, 1929.

		CANADA		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bread 1/	lb.	930,791,022	59,278,223	2,127,171	146,270	19,656,261	1,385,838	17,434,316	1,228,313	288,438,760	17,419,719
Buns 1/	-	-	2,716,799	-	8,656	-	40,140	-	33,779	-	460,600
Pies, cakes, etc. 1/	-	-	14,523,445	-	27,642	-	363,932	-	316,453	-	3,141,011
Puddings 1/	-	-	120,992	-	20	-	14	-	500	-	24,242
Biscuits, plain, etc. 1/	ton	287	113,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	95,200
Chocolate confectionery 1/	lb.	131,388	67,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,271	6,946
Sugar confectionery 1/	lb.	296,703	94,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,711	10,767
Ice Cream 1/	gal.	38,113	75,869	-	-	175	427	-	-	9,597	18,509
All other products	-	-	223,212	-	9,000	-	68,360	-	1,592	-	21,390
Total Value	-	-	77,214,466	-	191,588	-	1,858,711	-	1,580,637	-	21,196,384
		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bread 1/	lb.	402,958,359	26,016,033	57,698,452	3,456,234	36,857,792	2,479,089	46,951,767	3,214,901	58,668,144	3,931,826
Buns 1/	-	-	1,466,451	-	150,973	-	152,376	-	162,541	-	241,283
Pies, cakes, etc. 1/	-	-	7,743,278	-	532,327	-	440,806	-	555,205	-	1,402,791
Puddings 1/	-	-	74,615	-	6,530	-	3,615	-	3,978	-	7,478
Biscuits, plain, etc. 1/	ton	55	18,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolate confectionery 1/	lb.	79,422	40,225	3,925	2,020	21,585	12,695	8,061	4,425	4,124	996
Sugar confectionery 1/	lb.	241,872	77,624	2,260	622	2,492	805	5,110	1,575	9,258	3,602
Ice Cream 1/	gal.	22,083	48,012	1,414	1,853	500	635	3,199	4,484	1,145	1,949
All other products	-	-	61,439	-	10,431	-	1,587	-	1,000	-	48,413
Total Value	-	-	35,546,101	-	4,160,990	-	3,091,608	-	3,948,109	-	5,638,338

1/ Data here given does not necessarily represent the total Canadian production of these commodities since they are also produced in other industries.



THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

Capital Invested

Capital invested in the baking industry is shown in Table 2 by items and provinces for the calendar year 1929. A further division shows fixed capital as distinct from working capital. Fixed capital comprising land, buildings, fixtures, machinery and tools totalled \$38,408,377 in 1929 as against \$35,709,372 in 1928, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,698,505 or 7.6 per cent. Working capital made up of materials, supplies and stocks on hand together with cash, trading and operating accounts, etc. totalled \$10,561,226 as against \$8,667,577 the previous year, an increase of \$1,893,649, or 21.8 per cent.

Apportioned by provinces Ontario leads in invested capital with 43.3 per cent of the total, Quebec being second with 28.7 per cent and the remaining provinces following in the order named: Alberta 7.2, British Columbia 7.2, Manitoba 5.2, Saskatchewan 5.0, and the Maritime Provinces 3.4 per cent.

Table 2.- Capital invested in the Baking Industry by items and provinces, 1929.

Provinces	Fixed Capital		Working Capital		Total Capital
	Land, buildings, fixtures, machinery		Materials supplies, and stocks on hand	Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc.	
CANADA	\$ 38,408,377		\$ 3,978,621	\$ 6,582,605	\$ 48,969,603
P.E. Island	49,627		14,634	9,308	74,139
Nova Scotia	679,224		103,195	130,530	912,949
New Brunswick	531,768		79,614	110,306	721,588
Quebec	11,314,032		1,145,945	1,575,095	14,035,072
Ontario	17,381,026		1,475,119	2,302,614	21,158,759
Manitoba	1,664,066		162,959	728,792	2,555,817
Saskatchewan	1,876,577		212,573	375,290	2,464,440
Alberta	2,133,435		449,911	906,428	3,539,774
Br. Columbia & Yukon	2,728,552		334,671	443,742	3,506,965

Employment Statistics

Statistics relating to employment during the calendar year 1929 are presented in Table 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 1929 shows an increase of \$265,573, whilst wages increased by \$1,314,301, making a net increase in the payments for salaries and wages over 1928 of \$1,580,374 or 9.4 per cent. The number of persons employed whether on salaries or wages increased by 1,601 during the period, whilst the average payment per employee which fell from \$1,116 in 1925 to \$1,100 in 1926, rose again in 1927 to \$1,115 but dropped to \$1,096 in 1928 and still further declined to \$1,085 in 1929. Ontario and Quebec gave employment to 74.4 per cent of all persons engaged in the industry and also accounted for 74.5 per cent of the total payments for salaries and wages.

Table 3.- Employees, Salaries and Wages by Provinces, 1929.

Provinces	Number of Salaried Employees			Number of Wage-earners			Total Employees		
	Male No.	Female No.	Salaries Paid	Male No.	Female No.	Wages Paid	Male No.	Female No.	Salaries and Wages
			\$			\$			\$
CANADA	846	428	1,784,168	13,632	2,117	16,697,444	14478	2,545	18,431,612
P.E. Island	1	1	1,500	27	4	23,604	23	5	25,104
Nova Scotia	10	10	22,286	292	53	308,777	302	78	331,063
New Brunswick	15	6	24,527	266	71	323,752	281	77	348,279
Quebec	118	56	243,374	4,208	342	4,672,034	4326	398	4,920,908
Ontario	370	191	737,111	6,317	1,069	8,067,156	6687	1,260	8,854,267
Manitoba	152	36	266,805	654	38	713,813	806	124	930,618
Saskatchewan	61	21	133,357	488	67	622,394	549	38	756,251
Alberta	33	19	89,767	544	128	762,391	582	147	852,158
Br. Columbia and Yukon	31	33	209,941	336	250	1,203,023	917	363	1,412,964

THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

Employment Statistics - Con.

Table 4 presents statistics of employment by months and by sex for the Dominion in 1929. Employment was fairly constant throughout the year, the maximum being reached in August with a total of 15,857 of whom 13,723 were males and 2,134 females, whilst the minimum employment was attained in January with 12,796 males and 1,969 females or a total of 14,765. The average employment during the year totalled 15,749 of whom 13,632 were males and 2,117 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.- Employment by Months and Sex, 1929.

Months	Male No.	Female No.	Months	Male No.	Female No.
January	12,796	1,969	July	13,717	2,130
February	12,970	1,969	August	13,723	2,134
March	13,454	1,983	September	13,659	2,132
April	13,388	2,017	October	13,572	2,123
May	13,518	2,051	November	13,544	2,118
June	13,607	2,099	December	13,548	2,122
Total Employment in Year				161,496	24,847
Average Employment during Year				13,632	2,117

Working time of plants and employees in the baking industry is presented in tables 5(a), (b) and (c) for the calendar year 1929, by provinces. Full time operations were 94.26 per cent of the total possible working time, estimated for census purposes at 313 days per year, part time 1.35 per cent and the time plants were idle 4.39 per cent. The provinces exceeding the average of full time operations in the Dominion were in order, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec, whilst those below the average for the Dominion were Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Part time operations were highest in Saskatchewan, while in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia no part time operations were reported. Idle time was highest in Manitoba, with Alberta, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia following in order.

Table 5(a).- Working time of plants by provinces, 1929.

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	2,568	757,591	10,879	35,314	295.01	4.24	13.75
P.E. Island	7	2,146	-	45	306.57	-	6.43
Nova Scotia	60	18,407	-	373	306.78	-	6.22
New Brunswick	53	15,307	365	917	282.81	6.89	17.30
Quebec	854	254,178	1,635	11,489	297.62	1.92	13.46
Ontario	1,007	296,786	5,355	13,050	294.72	5.32	12.96
Manitoba	118	34,480	261	2,193	292.21	2.22	18.57
Saskatchewan	115	32,269	1,903	1,823	230.60	16.55	15.85
Alberta	137	40,222	251	2,408	293.59	1.33	17.58
Br. Columbia & Yukon	217	63,796	1,109	3,016	293.99	5.11	13.90

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THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

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 Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and a nine-hour day in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. In the Dominion as a whole the highest percentage falls in the group working 9 hours per day, being 45.37 as compared with 31.53 per cent in the 8 hour group, 20.55 per cent in the 10 hour group, whilst but 2.55 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, 1929.

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	5,207	7,493	3,393	421	31.53	45.37	20.55	2.55
P.E. Island	7	9	16	-	21.88	28.12	50.00	-
Nova Scotia	204	66	98	2	55.14	17.84	26.49	0.53
New Brunswick	147	159	58	4	39.94	43.21	15.75	1.09
Quebec	1,043	1,683	1,701	242	22.34	36.05	36.43	5.18
Ontario	1,995	4,582	1,102	109	25.62	58.83	14.15	1.40
Manitoba	207	396	145	30	26.60	50.89	18.66	3.85
Saskatchewan	254	205	144	10	41.44	33.44	23.49	1.63
Alberta	307	294	101	12	43.00	41.18	14.25	1.67
Br. Columbia & Yukon	1,043	99	28	12	88.24	8.37	2.37	1.02

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 8.94 whilst the average standard weekly hours worked out at 54.02 per plant.

Table 5(c).- Hours of Labour per day and per week, 1929.

Provinces	Total daily hours and number of wage-earners in month of highest employment			Standard working hours per week per establishment	
	Total hours	Total Wage-earners	Average hours per day per wage-earner	Total	Average
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA	147,654	16,514	8.94	138,725	54.02
P.E. Island	297	32	9.28	318	54.00
Nova Scotia	3,228	370	8.72	3,262	54.37
New Brunswick	3,231	368	8.78	2,854	53.85
Quebec	43,163	4,669	9.24	48,033	56.24
Ontario	69,417	7,788	8.92	53,617	53.24
Manitoba	7,000	778	9.00	6,400	54.24
Saskatchewan	5,427	613	8.85	6,228	54.16
Alberta	6,244	714	8.74	7,242	52.86
Br. Columbia & Yukon	9,647	1,182	8.16	10,711	49.02

THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

Fuel Consumption

The quantity and cost value delivered at the factory or works of the classes of fuel consumed by the baking industry in 1929 is shown in table 6. By comparison on the basis of cost, wood was the principal fuel used, being 24.61 per cent of the total, followed in order by artificial and natural gas with 23.18 per cent, coke 22.29 per cent, bituminous coal 11.15 per cent, anthracite coal 9.72 per cent and lignite coal 2.06 per cent. The total cost of all fuel rose from \$1,588,646 in 1928 to \$1,677,453 in 1929 or 5.60 per cent. The total cost of electricity purchased was \$334,662 which was an increase of \$5,461 over the amount reported for the previous year.

Table 6.- Fuel consumed by classes, 1929.

Classes of fuel	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost value at the factory or works
			\$
Coal, bituminous	short ton	20,695	186,986
Coal, anthracite	" "	12,765	163,032
Coal, lignite	" "	3,701	34,594
Coke	" "	33,839	373,826
Gasoline	Imp. gal.	82,510	26,326
Fuel oil	" "	955,058	86,460
Wood	Cord	78,367	412,896
Gas, artificial or natural	M. c.ft.	525,295	388,804
Other fuel	-	-	4,529
Total cost of fuel	-	-	1,677,453

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. Of the power employed in the industry 83 per cent was developed by electric motors, 10 per cent by internal combustion engines and the remaining 2 per cent by steam engines. The cost of electricity purchased was \$334,662 or an average of \$27.12 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, 1929.

Classes of power	Number of units	Total Horse-Power according to manufacturers' rating
Steam engines and turbines	6	124
Oil, gas and gasoline engines	418	1,525
Total Primary Power	424	1,649
Electric motors operated by purchased power	3,202	12,340
Total power for manufacturing purposes	3,626	13,989
Boilers installed for any purpose	154	3,668

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 15, 1907.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

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Land Estates	995

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THE BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929.

Materials Used

The quantity and cost value of all materials used in the baking industry in 1929 is shown in table 3 for the Dominion. The total cost which in 1928 was \$36,151,747 rose in 1929 to \$38,507,559, an increase of \$2,355,812 or approximately 6.5 per cent. The single item of flour constituted more than 64.2 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 \$969,763 or about 2.5 per cent of the selling value of the products of the entire industry.

Table 3.- Materials Used by Quantity and Cost Value, 1929.

Classes of materials	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost Value \$
Flour	barrel	3,526,401	24,745,168
Hops	pound	41,375	5,090
Malt	"	4,325,901	472,363
Yeast	"	8,443,845	2,003,655
Salt	barrel	47,434	154,039
Sugar	pound	26,892,507	1,564,417
Butter	"	1,210,763	449,357
Cooking oils	"	651,085	67,611
Lard	"	5,247,769	751,447
Shortening	"	13,714,683	1,932,837
Cream	gallon	106,002	231,403
Milk, fresh and skim	"	476,401	141,329
Milk, condensed	pound	6,613,296	427,506
Milk, dried or powdered	"	2,251,590	270,874
Eggs	dozen	4,493,806	1,539,989
Fruits	pound	8,154,077	1,049,038
Nuts	"	427,697	160,902
Glucose	"	501,456	29,559
Chocolate and cocoa	"	214,178	48,689
Cocconut	"	489,107	74,859
Syrups	gallon	76,818	40,075
Extracts, essences, etc. (value only)	-	-	84,512
All other materials (value only)	-	-	1,273,016
Boxes, cases, tins, labels, etc. (value only)	-	-	969,763
Total cost of Materials	-	-	38,507,559

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 1929 was valued at \$134,859 of which 99.9 per cent 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.

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