

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

GENERAL MANUFACTURES BRANCH

REPORT

ON THE



BREAD & OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

IN

CANADA

1935



Published by Authority of the I-ION. W. D. EULER, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

NOTE. - The statistics published in the present report include only the statistics of those manufacturing establishments that make bread, buns, pies, cakes etc., as their principal products. Statistics relating to specific products are, therefore, not to be regarded as being the total production in Canada since some of the products of this industry are also to be found as secondary products of the "biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate", "coffee, tea and spice" and "medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations" industries.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS GENERAL MANUFACTURES BRANCH OTTAWA CANADA

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.). Chief, General Manufactures Branch: A. Cohen, B.Com.

THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

A report on the bread and other bakery products industry is presented herewith. The total number of firms reporting was 5,045, and were located by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island II. Nova Scotia 74, New Brunswick 88, Quebec 954, Ontario 1,220, Manitoba 140, Saskatchewan 148, Alberta 151, and British Columbia and the Yukon 279,

The statistics here given relate only to those firms whose principal products were bread, buns, pies, cakes and pastry. This report must not be considered as comprehensive, as these commodities are also produced as secondary products in the "biscuit and confectionery industry" for which a separate report is published.

Hotels, restaurants and public institutions which bake their own bread are not required to report their operations, and statistics relating to these are, therefore, not included.

With the increase in urban population, as well as the improvement in transportation which increasingly enables rural communities to purchase factory made bread the bread industry made rapid strides during the past decade. It forms an industry of considerable importance in the industrial life of the country. In 1935 it ranked eleventh in value of production, and eighth in the amount of salaries and wages paid. The 5.045 establishments classified in this category reported in 1955 a capital investment of \$43.88.924, they furnished employment to 19,167 persons who were paid \$16,569.912 in salaries and wages, and produced goods which had a selling value at the factory of \$59,400,668. They also spent \$28,343,545 for materials, most of which are of domestic origin, thus contributing materially to the prosperity of the agricultural industry, as well as several manufacturing industries of Canada.

A slight improvement in the operations of the industry is shown for 1935. In comparison with the previous year, there was an increase of \$2,105,146 in the gross value of production, 105 in the number of persons employed and \$575,795 in the amount of salaries and wages paid. The physical volume of production was, how ever, slightly below the previous year. This is reflected in the decrease in the per capita consumption of bread which dropped from 84.1 pounds in 1934 to 82.6 pounds in 1935. Thus, the increase in the value of production was due to an increase in the general level of prices for the products of this industry, and not to an increased output.

The principal products of the industry, as indicated by their values, were in order of their importance as follows bread \$44,502,522 pies cakes, cookies and pastry \$11,627,545 and buns \$2,940,058.

Table 1. - Principal Statistics of the Baking Industry in Canada, 1920 to 1935.

lable 1 Illiotpat	And the Person Name of Street, or other Designation of the Person of the	TOD OT ONLY	COLUMN TO THE TANK	and ord the ord		
	Estab-				Cost of	Selling
Year and	lish-	Capital	Em-	Salaries	Materials	Value of
Provinces	ments	Invested	ployees	and Wages	Used	Products
	Nos	\$	No	\$	\$	\$
1920	1,769	23,612,654	9,940	11,522,456	38,239,135	61,800,633
1921	1,658	23,551,215	9,773	11,290,553	29,202,936	51,367,917
1922	1,865	25,551,612	1.0,455	11,860,619	24,708,136	47,845,811
1923	1,980	28,231,856	10,906	12,249,008	24,287,282	48,859,478
1924	2,073	32,261,401	11,917	13,498,091	28,112,082	54,403,078
1925	2,176	33,810,501	12,438	13,885,401	31,795,203	60,392,439
1.926	2,214	37,416,979	13,389	14,732,139	32,928,065	62,920,009
1.927	2,443	40,559,259	14,414	16,068,147	35,779,690	68,726,262
1928	2,482	44,377,449	15,422	16,901,238	36,151,747	71,227,097
1929	2,568	48,969,603	17,023	18,481,612	38,507,559	77,214,466
1.930	2,697	51,914,170	17,736	1.9,444,533	36,582,843	73,594,894
1.931.	2,912	54,267,110	18,337	18,862,604	28,619,776	64,818,227
1932	2,861	48,961,175	16,856	15,909,805	23,431,275	53,450,352
1933	3,079	45,091,801	17,477	14,900,212	23,427,623	51,244,162
1 9 3 4						
- CANADA	3,173	44,196,221	18,562	15,794,117	26,681,559	57,295,522
Frince Edward Island	13	112,300	51	33,687	76,587	138,001
Nova Scotia	74	706,149	343	248,827	622,402	1,215,484
New Brunswick	81	784,106	383	260,334	592,922	1,096,510
Quebec	1,010	12,490,210	5,212	4,055,185	7,384,374	15,162,637
Ontario	1,248	19,952,147	8,852	8,033,433	12,526,355	28,335,189
Manitoba	154	2,886,089	997	836,014	1,377,935	2,880,211
Saskatchewan	159	2,041,970	583	429,695	808,033	1,622,100
Alberta	1.59	2,174,799	652	568,649	1,093,967	2,250,209
British Columbia and	077	7 040 453	3 400	7 200 007	0 300 004	4 505 303
Yukon	275	3,048,451	1,489	1,328,293	2,198,984	4,595,181
3 0 7 5						
1935						
CANADA	3,045	43,788,924	19,167	16,369,912	28,343,545	59,400,668
Prince Edward Island	11	100,502	46	29,966	80,222	138,371
Nova Scotia	74	678,935	347	251,009	662,823	1,227,848
New Brunswick	88	785,504	389	269,351	648,431.	1,274,811
Quebec	934	11,360,034	5,081	4,157,189	7,702,987	15,354,214
Ontario	1,220	20,402,304	9,527	8,327,093	13,324 372	29, 204, 032
Manitoba	140	2,980,845	1. 028	899 724	1,493,109	3,024,618
Saskatchewan	148	2,019,627	540	427 882	862 340	
Alberta	151	1,988,331	661	570 272	1,169,073	2,382,226
British Columbia and	AND THE	3.9000,002	J (1)			.,,
Yukon salasasasasasas	279	3,472,842	3.548	1,437,426	2,400,188	5,114,001
and the second s				9		77

Table 2. - Size of Establishments by Groups of Capital Investment, Value of Output and Employment, 1934 and 1935.

	a opa o care	1934	, 1001 did 1		1935	and yet and and and are not the same as
(a) Groups of Capital Investment	Estab-	Total Capital	Average Capital per Estab- lishment	Estab- lish- ments	Total Capital	Average Capital per Estat lishment
	Nos	\$	\$	No:	\$	\$
Under \$50,000 \$50,000 to under	5,064	19,564,207	6,385	2,947	21,368,238	7,250
\$100,000 to under	50	3,454,316	69,086	44	3,141,727	71,402
\$200,000 \$200,000 to under	23	3,202,270	139,229	20	2,839,664	141,983
\$500,000 \$500,000 and over	20 16	6,404,748 11,570,680	320,237 723,167	20 14	6,398,220 10,041,075	
TOTAL AND AVERAGE	3,173	44,196,221	1.3,928	3,045	43,788,924	100
(b) Groups of Values of Production	Estab- lish- ments	Total Production	Average Production per Estab- lishment	Estab- lish ments	Total Production	Average Production per Estab- lishment
	No	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$50,000 \$50,000 to under	3,030	25,913,190	8,552	2,889	26,541,669	9,187
\$100,000 to under	73	4,963,893	67,998	82	5,680,856	69,278
\$200,000 \$200,000 to under	26	3,100,662	119,256	32	4,474,464	139,827
\$500,000 to under	29	8,415,304	290,182	27	8,144,114	301,633
\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over	10 5	6,530,915 8,371,558		9	5,773,646 8,785,919	641,566
TOTAL AND AVERAGE	3,173	57,295,522	18,057	3,045	59,400,668	19,50
(c) Groups of Employees	Estab lish ments	Total Employees	Average Employees per Estab- lishment	Estab- lish ments	Total Employees	Average Employees per Estab lishment
The state of the s	No:	No.	No,	No	No.	No.
Under 20 employees 20 to under 50	3,058	9,942	3.25	2,924	9,889	3.38
employees	69	2,013	29,17	75	2,171	28,94
employees 100 to under 200	25	1,883	75.32	22	1,565	71.14
employees 200 employees and	11	1,646	149.63	1.4	2,036	145.43
over seases seemen	10	3,078	307 . 80	1.0	3,506	350 60
TOTAL AND AVERAGE	3,173	18,562	5,84	3,045	19,167	6, 29

		CAN	ADA	Prince Edwa	ard Island
Items of Production	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Selling Value	Quantity	Selling Value
Maggioristication and a regularization date 1, and a deviate draight grade against an enterior and grade again			\$		\$
Bread	Pound	899, 366, 332	44,302,522	2,142,459	109,926
uns acarecourseres	~	ç(s	2,940,038	ra ra	4,094
ies, cakes, pastry, etc.	0	CA	11,627,545	~	3.7,732
uddings	0	c ₃	38,495	ca)	E3
iscuits, plain and fancy	Ton	(x)	to	63
onfectionery, chocclate.	Pound	55,333	14,784	413	0
onfectionery, sugar	11	124,558		4.3	57
ce cream	Gallon.	24,007	58,066	c.	ت
Ill other products	es es	٠,	387,195	ra	6,619
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION		43	59,400,668	۵	138,371

		Onta	ri.o	Manitoba	
Items of Production	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Selling Value	Quantity	Selling Value
			\$		\$
Bread	Pound	404, 207, 996	21,094,238	51,745,457	2,290,465
Buns	9	4	1,919,867		132,099
Pies, cakes, pastry, etc.	0	сэ	5,932,791	r.a	594, 767
Puddings	1.3	0	17,738	<u> </u>	2,512
Biscuits, plain and fancy	Ton	co	4	0	co.
Confectionery, chocolate.	Pound	27,843	7,512	e>	æ
Confectionery, sugar	W	111,947	28,964	1.29	ers
Ice cream	Gallon	16,746	32,019	(x)
All other products	e->	٠١٠	170,903	v _i a	4,777
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION			29,204,032	100	5,024,618

⁽x) As there are less than three establishments, statistics are included with "All other products".

NOTE: Data here given do not necessarily represent the total Canadian production of these commodities, since they are also produced in other industries.

PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

Canada and the Provinces.	38, 19	55.
---------------------------	--------	-----

Nova S	cotia	New Bru	nswick	Quebe	ве
Quantity	Selling Value	Quantity	Selling Value	Quantity	Selling Value
	\$		\$		\$
18,855,804	912,066	18,043,613	967,110	275, 713, 529	11,977,771
-	27, 732	623	12,768	•	465,834
es	249,059	ea.	281,788	G	2,754,832
es	699	40	125		12,199
cs	<->	<	Cin	(2	
(x))	(2)	:)	18,854	4,891
679	a	(2)	- Car	5,150	667
-	car	C3	€	6,297	8,068
co	38,292		13,020	0	129,952
မ	1,227,848	cup.	1,274,811	da)	15,354,214

Saskat	chewan	Al be	Alberta		olumbia
Quantity Value		Quantity	Selling Value	Quantity	Selling Value
	\$		\$		\$
28,885,614	1,359,223 62,290 275,744	57,827,595	1,870,059 107,425 400,145	65,944,265	5,741,666 207,951 1,120,687
(3) (3)	422	779	1,290	C.S	3,502
(:	x) x) x)	3 ₉ 500	1,057	4,516 4,050 9,702	1,375 1,080 16,055
C I	2,868	<u> </u>	1,377	4.2	21,705
49	1,680,547	(5	2, 382, 226	٥	5,114,001

Table 4. - Production for Canada, by Items, 1955 and 1954.

		19	5 5	1 9	5 4
Items of Production	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Selling Value	Quantity	Selling Value
			\$		\$
Bread	Pound	875,934,850	38,894,714	907, 527, 738	42,635,812
Buns	er.	co co	2,128,626	->	2,377,043
Pies, cakes, pastry, etc.	-	ಣಾ	9,761,102	es	11,781,569
uddings	65	773	85,116	200	62,923
Biscuits, plain and fancy	Ton	318	66,947	298	82,977
Confectionery, chocolate.	Pound	99,486	32,324	56,761	16,971
Confectionery, sugar	11	215,873	50,063	159,492	34,500
ce cream	Gallon	24,826	44,651	27, 365	49, 255
111 other products	1 =1		182,619	.,	254, 472
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION	26.7		51,244,162	45	57, 295, 522

NOTE: Data here given do not necessarily represent the total Canadian production of these commodities, since they are also produced in other industries.

Consumption of Bread in Canada, 1924 to 1935,

The following table gives the per capita consumption of "bakers" bread for the years 1924 to 1935, based on the population figures given in the bulletin "Population of Canada, 1867-1935". Since 1929 there has been a steady decline in the per capita consumption of bread. This is no doubt due to two factors, viz., the lessened demand resulting from a decrease in purchasing power and the changes in the dietary habits of many people. A slight increase was shown in 1934, the per capita consumption increasing from 82.2 in 1933 to 84.1 in 1934, but decreasing again to 82.6 in 1935.

Year	Quantity of Bread (x)	Value of Bread	Per Capita Consumption
	Pound	\$	Pound
924	71.3,, 727, 690	43,769,590	78.0
925	759,592,148	49, 267, 586	81.7
926	785, 252, 210	50, 767, 422	82.8
927	785, 763, 344	54,386,305	81.5
928	878.949.378	55,305,324	89,4
929	935, 794, 310	59,635,321	93.3
930	941,540,650	55, 379, 029	92.2
931	942 784 CO7	46,930,340	90.9
932	889,943,664	40,371,451	34.7
935	877,975,648	39,125,347	82.2
954 000000000000000000000000000000000000	911,566,536	42,866,445	84.1
935	903,564,827	44,491,495	82.6

⁽x) Includes bread made in the Biscuit Industry.

Table 5. - Materials Used by Quantity and Cost Value, 1934 and 1955.

Table 5° - waterials			3 4		
	Unit of		Cost Value		Cost Value
Materials	Measure	Quantity	at Plant	Quantity	
			\$		\$
Albumen	Pound	13,694	13,421	11,451	14,747
Baking powder	88	425, 783	55,086	461,841	62,583
Butter	11	1,241,520	277,851	1,254,383	293, 293
Chocolate	99	113,477	23,943	119,094	25,516
Cocoa	99	173,036	24,151	191,645	26,089
Cocoa butter	F	5,379	1,007	18,267	2,290
Cocoa butter substitute	11	9, 792	1,141	2,850	448
Cocoanut, shredded	27	539,947	65,728	633,683	78,813
Corn for popping	11	7,068	309	2,715	143
Cream	Gallon	87,883	135,370	104,205	154,394
Cream, powdered	Pound	12,828	6,379	5,957	2,965
Cream of tartar	11	33,51.8	7, 791	71,838	16,43?
Eggs, fresh	Dozen	2,441,122	492,103	2,451,500	518,702
Eggs, frozen	Pound	2,411,621	376,436	2,956,781	491,478
Egg powder	11	19,629	7,721	7,538	5,588
Extracts	erra.		69,483		70,448
Flour	Barrel	3,676,481	14,556,225	3,652,481	15,644,023
Fruits, dried	Pound	6,109,149	663,026	5,419,843	567,836
Fruits, fresh	n	1,799,640	127,958	1,631,954	136,313
Fruits, preserved	п	1,826,189	231, 762	2, 312, 589	285, 729
Glucose	11	282,952	15,802	263, 705	15,945
Hops	n	4,875	898	34,550	4,045
Lard	11	4,967,347	470,552	3,600,887	383,331
Malt nadococcococcoccoccoccoccocc	17	2,244,561	212,742	1,965,679	192,253
Malt flour	19	607,895	52,056	685,209	57,384
Malt extract or syrup	11	1,164,185	113,342	1,171,261	116,514
Milk, condensed	11	3,427,363	200,389	2,245,614	135,147
Milk, fresh and skimmed	Gallon	846,208	166,229	853,692	192,558
	Pound	3,792,98?	370,553	4,811,259	444,930
Milky powdered	Gallon	10. C.	58,595	121.184	52,666
Molasses	GETTON	132,982	00,000	Twee and	JL, 000
Nuts (wainuss, almonds, etc.)					
	Darma	579-904	1.58,668	615,055	3.76, 448
Shelled	Pound	578,804 23,473	7,487	51,098	11,936
Unshelled	81			47,819	4,974
Peanuts, green		54, 297 15, 388	4,406	10,635	944
Peanuts, roasted		5,474	1,385	3, 202	3,281
Potatoes	Bag	39414	2,394	J ₂ kUL	3,201
Oils -	Darma	06 040	Q 771 W	100 290	0 017
Corn sassassassassassassassassassassassassas	Pound	95,846	8,715	100,280	9,917
Other, cooking	99	196,387	18,837	315,333	36,517
Peanut		9,150	744	16,143	1,622
Soya bean		112,693	9,340	120,546	11,450
Salt soconsocococococo		45, 204	133,114	44,308	130,371
Shortening	Pound	14,699,830	1,334,768	16,978,708	1,678,603
Sodium bicarbonate	,,	140,079	9,135	162,208	10,052

Table 5. Materials Used by Quantity and Cost Value, 1954 and 1935. (Concluded).

	1934		1935		
Materials	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Cost Value at Plant	Quantity	Cost Value at Plant
			\$		\$
Sugar	Pound	29,670,767	1,709,981	30,023,383	1,613,710
Syrups	Gallon	40,511	18,681	51,339	20,794
Yeast	Pound	7,877,755	1,771,892	8,203,121	1,785,385
Yeast powders and other					
yeast preparations	11	1,105,871	104,385	1,060,570	104,688
Boxes, containers,					
wrappers, etc.		c.a	1,759,691	r _i a	1,848,104
All other materials	200	()	829,911	0.2	902,141
TOTAL COST OF					
MATERIALS USED		75.	26,681,559	C3	28,343,545

Table 6. - Capital Investment by Provinces, 1934 and 1935, and Summary Figures from 1922 to 1935.

			TIOM INC. OO	10000		
		Fixed Capital	Wo	rking Capit	al	
Year	Estab lish ments	Land, buildings, fixtures, machinery and tools	Materials on hand, Stocks in process, Fuel and Mis cellaneous supplies etc.	Inventory value of finished products on hand	Cash, bills and accounts receivable, Prepaid expenses, etc.	Total Capital
	No	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	1,865 1,980 2,073 2,176 2,214 2,443 2,482 2,568 2,697 2,912 2,861 3,079	13, 438, 652 14, 949, 589 25, 197, 739 26, 800, 082 29, 928, 435 32, 509, 770 35, 709, 872 38, 408, 377 42, 655, 615 45, 620, 295 41, 526, 166 36, 993, 739	6,895,588 7,816,655 5,243 2,950 3,231 3,505 3,588 3,978 3,397 2,779,465 2,357,965 2,667,563	950 958 563 621	3,060,353 3,253,877 3,820,643 4,059,685 4,256,594 4,543,531 5,079,014 6,582,605 5,860,927 5,452,415 4,843,842 5,142,571	25,551,612 28,231,856 32,261,401 33,810,501 37,416,979 40,559,259 44,377,449 48,969,603 51,914,170 54,267,110 48,961,175 45,091,801

Table 6. Capital Investment by Provinces, 1934 and 1935, and Summary Figures from 1922 to 1933. (Concluded)

		THE TORK OF	3 10003 (00	nor adod)		
		Fixed Capital	W	orking Capi	tal	
Year and Provinces	Establish ments	Land, buildings, fixtures, machinery and tools	Materials on hand, Stocks in process, fuel and Mis- cellaneous supplies, etc.	Inventory value of finished products on hand	Cash, bills and accounts receivable, Prepaid expenses, etc.	Total Capital
	No	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934 CANADA	3,173	36,698,271	2, 291, 598	234,961	4,971,391	44,196,221
	0,210	0090091.2	wy 2021 000		290129002	1192009
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columb	13 74 81 1,010 1,248 154 159 159	91,094 576,485 674,775 9,999,475 17,056,282 2,285,345 1,790,222 1,686,410 2,538,183	6,891 60,563 53,135 773,197 927,348 90,853 84,247 125,702 169,664	525 5,606 2,988 132,353 60,686 5,314 5,522 5,962 16,005	13,790 63,495 53,210 1,585,185 1,907,831 504,577 161,979 356,725 324,599	112,300 706,149 784,106 12,490,210 19,952,147 2,886,089 2,041,970 2,174,799 3,048,451
1935						
CANADA	3,045	37, 243, 716	2,151,	140	4,394,068	43,788,924
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta	11 74 88 934 1,220 140 148 151	85,116 574,964 698,713 9,510,386 17,634,170 2,340,335 1,776,624 1,658,918	51 42 626 963 99 78	658 670 493 971	10,077 52,370 44,261 1,223,266 1,804,476 540,840 164,510 221,442	100,502 678,935 785,504 11,360,034 20,402,304 2,980,845 2,019,627 1,988,331
British Columb	nia 279	2,964,490	1.75,	226	332 ₉ 826	3,472,842

Table 7. - Employees, Salaries and Wages, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

141	Emplo	yees on	Salaries	Emp	loyees	n Wages
Provinces	Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
	No	No	\$	No	No.	\$
1934						
CANADA	2,211	555	2,669,156	13,870	1,926	13,124,961
Prince Edward Island	11	5	12,098	28	7	21,589
Nova Scotia	47	19	64,671	21.1	66	184,156
New Brunswick	48	22	59,466	243	70	200,868
Quebec	674	106	692,640	4,088	344	3, 362, 545
Ontario	917	260	1,251,280	6,683	992	6, 782, 153
Manitoba	99	50	128,771	779	69	707, 243
Saskatchewan	130	20	110,170	379	54	319,525
Alberta	100	22	121,846	447	83	446,803
British Columbia	185	51	228, 214	1,012	241	1,100,079
1935						
CANADA	2,260	564	2,866,264	14,382	1,961	13,503,648
rince Edward Island	9	2	8,020	28	7	21,946
iova Scotia	42	15	66,144	225	65	184,865
Wew Brunswick	59	16	66,896	245	69	202,455
quebec	704	121	789,050	3,938	318	3,368,139
ntario	938	279	1,341,017	7,270	1,040	6,986,076
Manitoba	100	36	124,315	809	83	775,409
Saskatchewan	101	1.6	92,301	381	42	335,581
Alberta	113	29	139,214	434	85	431,058
British Columbia	194	50	239,307	1,052	252	1,198,119

Table 8. - Monthly Employment of Wage earners, 1934 and 1935.

		1934			1935	
Months	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	Non	Noo	No.	No.
inuary and observed to	13,446	1,784	15,230	13,579	1,833	15,412
ebruary	13,426	1, 796	15, 222	13,579	1,842	15,421
March	13,461	1,817	15,278	13,616	1,861	15,477
April	13,584	1,831	15,415	13,696	1,865	15,561
May accommended	13,467	1,879	15,646	13,839	1,889	15,728
June acanoossoossoos	13,987	1.,918	1.5, 905	13,960	1,923	15,883
LLY *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	14,093	1,95	1.6,050	14,112	1,967	16,079
August ooneeneeneen	14,093	1,956	16,049	14.137	1,961	16,098
September	14,107	1,932	16,039	14,051	1,959	16,010
October	14,048	1,925	15.973	14,012	1,953	15,965
November	13,918	1,925	15,848	13,898	1,948	15,846
December	13,895	1.920	15.815	13,895	1,957	15,852
MONTHLY AVERAGE	13.870	1,926	15.796	14,382	1,961	16.342

Table 9 - Hours Worked in Months of Highest Employment, 1935.

		Nu		Wage earner Regular Hou					nose	
Hours Worked per Week	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
40 hours or less was a	719	ato	11	19	93	343	75	18	15	145
41-43 hours	99	-	140	-	12	65		5	1	16
44 hours	632	67	3	8	42	270	30	82	115	82
45-47 hours	158	(20)	3	2	12	110	2	oz.	5	24
48 hours	3,162	14	54	52	287	1,382	189	105	132	947
49-50 hours	985	6.79	11	6	152	672	82	16	26	20
51-53 hours	893	Lda	13	15	146	548	79	5	32	55
54 hours	4,685	14	149	135	796	2,815	302	150	229	95
55 hours	738	دے	11	50	133	503	16	21	-	4
56-59 hours	1,724	5	21	25	392	1,176	95	5	5	-
60 hours and over	2,784	5	29	19	2,285	330	73	33	3	7

The above table does not include overtime.

Table 10. - Power Equipment, 1934 and 1935.

	1 9	3 4	1 9	3 5
Classes of Power	Number of Units	Manufacturers Rating of Horse power Capacity	Number of Units	Manufacturers Rating of Horse-power Capacity
Steam engines and turbines In use)	27	235	19 1	199 15
Oil, gas and gasoline engines In use Idle	41.7	1,,440	381 12	1,183 61
Electric motors operated by purchased power	4 ₉ 464	14,094	4,401 187	13,514 71.2
TOTAL POWER USED IN MANUFACTURING	4,908	15 ₂ 769	4,801	14,896

Table 11. . Consumption of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, by Classes, 1934 and 1935,

		1 9	3 4	1 9	3 5
Kinds of Fuel	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Cost Value at Factory or Works	Quantity	Cost Value at Factory or Works
			\$		\$
Bituminous coal, all	Ton (2000 Lb.)				
grades		24 ₉ 569	175,923	22,435	167,943
grades accommon of	tt	11,772	132,195	11,387	126,976
Lignite coal, all grades	11	1,844	12,908	3,323	20,372
Coke	11	32,932	322, 223	31,300	329 332
Gasoline	Imp. Gal.	78,660	20,694	65,832	16, 238
Fuel oils	0 11	1,319,906	98,240	1,161,689	85,708
Wood	Cord	92, 241	338, 585	91,449	327, 517
natural	M cu. ft.	1,201,769	357 ₉ 255	676, 25?	350,084
charges)	Kw. H.	24,166,887	495,248	26, 594, 250	486,117
specified	19	. 18:	1,362	400	5,419
TOTAL COST OF FUEL	-		1,952,633		1,915,706

Table 12. Principal Statistics of Bakeries in Specified Cities Throughout the Dominion, 1954.*

	TO-4-1				Cook - P	0
Cities	Estab lish ments	Capital Invested	Em ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials Used	Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Charlottetown, P. E. I	9	90,135	40	28,477	61,597	114,680
Halifax, Nova Scotia	1.5	349,422	147	123,899	303, 712	613,886
Sydney Nova Scotia	4	106,091	34	25,970	56,367	114,228
Saint John New Brunswick	31	432,136	207	147,102	309,660	564,477
Moncton, New Brunswick	9	76, 562	51	34,227	84,257	150,236
Montreal, Quebec	150	5,134,106	2,207	1,873,564	3,026,398	6,439,943
Quebec Quebec	49	787,118	365	277,199	507, 542	960,112
Sherbrooke Quebec	10	290, 452	77	55,831	108,518	196, 256
Three Rivers, Quebec	9	98,629	47	28,097	63,181	116,978
Hull, Quebec	10	205,884	86	69,970	121, 225	247,410
Toronto Ontario	244	6,967,367	3,074	3, 206, 228	4, 214, 519	9,872,365
Hamilton, Ontario	57	1,720,733	707	703,440	938, 791	2,094,383
London Ontario	38	688,985	290	260,045	397,692	859,886
Ottawa, Ontario	33	1,780,596	559	531,168	831,104	1,889,244
Windsor Ontario	35	588,917	270	291, 225	403, 592	991, 575
Brantford, Ontario	16	412,836	143	132,377	205, 246	432,474
Kitchener, Ontario	11	337, 277	109	94,094	152,777	309,042
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	15	135,835	41	34,016	76,437	159,268
Peterboro, Ontario	16	227,554	98	82,461	132,348	332, 240
Oshawa, Ontario	5	83,350	45	30,933	54,300	115,906
Winnipeg, Manitoba	71.	2,442,835	754	703,828	1,094,862	2,324,015
Brandon, Manitoba	7	107,571	58	35, 794	60,048	
Regina, Saskatchewan	17	711,598	177	154,043	260,151	521,725
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	11	422,325	102	87,849	161,520	326,996
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan .	10	244, 328	66	59,046	101,139	195,868
Calgary, Alberta	25	694 662	233	230, 398	436,512	858,273
Edmonton, Alberta		791 917		188,117	343, 506	732,885
Lethbridge Alberta	8	126,770		37,898	60,437	136,915
Vancouver, British Columb	iall6	2,009,374	946	874,460	1,413,329	2,926,248
Victoria, British Columbia New Westminster, British		345, 745	192	165,939	261,536	573,070
Columbia	12	85,432	72	62,684	78,724	192,528

To avoid delay in publishing the report on the Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry in Canada, the 1934 figures showing the principal statistics by cities are included, as the 1935 figures are not available.

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 "flavouring 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 1935 was valued at \$126,984 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.

THE WEIGHT OF A LOAF OF BREAD

The weight of a loaf of bread throughout the Dominion is not standardized. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the weight is regulated under the statutes of each province respectively.

Nova Scotia -

"Bread intended for sale shall be made to the following weights respectively, and no other, viz., four pounds, two pounds, one pound and eight ounces, and shall be marked in Roman characters with weight thereof", (R. S. 1923, Chapter 107, Sec. 2).

Quebec -

"All bread sold, or made for sale, within the limits of the Province shall be made of good, wholesome flour, and be baked in loaves of twelve ounces, or any multiple thereof; the said bread must be one of the weights aforesaid eight hours after being baked, sold or exposed for sale". (Statutes of Quebec, 1930, Chapter 94).

Ontario

"No person shall make bread for sale or sell or offer for sale bread except in loaves weighing twenty four ounces avoirdupois. Small bread may be made for sale, offered for sale, and sold in any weight not exceeding twelve ounces avoirdupois". (R. S. O., 1927, Chapter 268, Sec. 1).

Saskatchewan -

"The net weight of a loaf unwrapped shall be twenty ounces, or forty, or sixty ounces avoirdupois, except fruit loaves and sole bread which shall weigh not less than sixteen ounces avoirdupois", (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1932, Chapter 34).

Alberta -

"In the case of standard bread, in loaves, which shall weigh not less than twenty ounces or in the case of larger loaves any even multiple of those weights. In the case of fancy bread the limit is fixed at eighteen ounces, fruit bread sixteen ounces, and small bread or cakes which shall weigh no more than eight ounces each". (Statutes of Alberta, 1934, Chapter 34).

According to information collected by the Bureau of Statistics, the average weight of a loaf in the provinces may be stated as follows: -

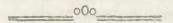
Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - 12 pounds or 24 ounces.

Quebec. In certain municipalities at 12 pounds or 24 ounces, while in the remaining parts of the Province it is variously stated at 4, 5 and 6 pounds.

Ontario - 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.



SECTION 2. DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OF THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

Manufacturing bakeries differ from most other enterprises covered by the annual Census of Industry in that in addition to performing the regular functions of manufacturers they also undertake to a large degree the distribution to the ultimate consumer of the goods which they produce. Knowledge of the extent to which these manufacturing bakeries act as retailers of their own products is available for the first time from supplementary information secured in connection with the annual survey of the bakery industry for 1935. These supplementary data were compiled in the Census of Merchandising Division of the Internal Trade Branch, and the results are given here.

Each manufacturing bakery was asked to complete a supplementary form (in addition to the regular Census of Industry schedule) to show its total sales for 1935, and the approximate proportions of this business made through the following specified channels of distribution: (1) jobbers or other wholesalers; (2) retail stores, restaurants, hotels or institutions; (3) householders, including both counter and wagon sales; (4) export sales, and (5) other types of distribution. While most firms keep separate records of sales at wholesale and at retail prices. very few were able to give accurate details regarding sales under each of the classifications mentioned on the schedule. The distribution of sales shown in this section is based upon a percent coverage of the total production. The classification "jobbers or other wholesalers" gave particular difficulty, not only due to insufficient records but also in defining the classification itself, a number of firms indicating that they were unable to tell whether or not goods sold to distributors were passed on through other channels or were sold direct to householders. Although the results of the compilations are believed to be sufficiently accurate to warrant the conclusions presented in this summary, it must be remembered that in most instances careful estimates only could be obtained. For that reason, no significance should be attached to small differences in percentages appearing in the tables.

In spite of the only approximate accuracy of the data from which the tables have been compiled, two apparently definite features of the distribution of manufacturing bakeries may be noted. The first is the difference in the methods by which manufacturing bakeries distribute their products in different provinces, and the second is the differences in distribution methods for various sizes of establishments.

On account of the perishable nature of the products made distribution to householders, either direct by wagon or truck delivery or through manufacturers own retail stores, accounted for approximately 62 per cent of the total sales of bakery plants in 1935. Sales to retail stores, restaurants, hotels and institutions accounted for most of the remainder or 35 per cent of the total leaving only 5 per cent to represent sales to jobbers or other wholesalers, export sales or distribution through miscellaneous channels.

As already indicated, the percentage distribution of sales of manufacturing bakeries was not uniform for all provinces. The percentage sold direct to household consumers was generally lowest for bakeries located in the Maritime Provinces, and highest for those situated in Ontario and Quebec. In the Western Provinces, the percentages of total sales made direct to household consumers was generally intermediate

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OF THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

between the corresponding ratios for Eastern and Central Canada. The percentage distribution of sales in each of the provinces is shown in table 1, from which it may be seen that the percentage of total sales direct to household consumers varied from a minimum of 20 per cent in Nova Scotia to a maximum of 71 per cent in Ontario.

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of sales for establishments classified according to amount of annual business, first, for Canada as a whole and, second, for those economic divisions which provided a sufficient range of data to permit such a classification. The table indicates that both the small establishments and also the largest concerns do a larger proportion of their total business with household consumers than do those in the intermediate size classes. In comparison with the average percentage distribution to householders of 62 per cent for all sizes of business combined, the table shows that the corresponding ratio was 75 per cent for those small bakeries having annual sales of less than \$25,000, 59 per cent for establishments with from \$25,000 to \$50,000 annual business, 54 per cent for the next size class of from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and then increased to 60 per cent for large bakeries doing an annual business of more than \$100,000.

An analysis, both by economic divisions and by size of locality, shows that these apparent trends by size of business for the Dominion as a whole cannot be explained by the combination of the various provincial figures. The trends shown by the figures are rather indicative of the general changes in methods of distribution with increasing size of establishment. Small bake shops will distribute practically entirely to household consumers over their own store counters. Larger establishments will sell partially to other retailers, to hospitals, or institutions, and partially direct to household consumers. The largest firms will distribute largely by truck or wagon delivery thus materially increasing the percentage of sales made direct to household consumers.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OF THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

Table 1. - *Percentage Distribution of Sales of Manufacturing Bakeries According to Sales Outlets, by Provinces, 1935.

Provinces	Sales through all channels	Sales to jobbers or other wholesalers	Sales to retail stores, restaurants, hotels or institutions	Sales to householders (counter or wagon sales)	Export Sales	Other Sales
	p.c.	p.c.	p _o c _o	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
CANADA	100.0	2.49	34.93	62.18	。05	。35
Prince Edward Island	100.0	11.35	61.91	26.74	=	dito
Nova Scotia	100.0	8.32	69.78	20.01	. 95	.94
New Brunswick	100.0	1.31	67.36	30.07	1. 26	an an
Quebec	100.0	5.03	32.97	61.58	。01	.41
Ontario	100.0	1.72	27.07	71.10	(3)	۰11
Manitoba	100.0	1.37	48 . 20	49.32	673	1.11
Saskatchewan	100.0	.45	51,21	46.55	-	1.79
Alberta	100.0	1.35	62.28	36.34	ento.	。03
British Columbia	100.0	1.02	42,78	55.42	etc.	۰ 78

Percentages in the above table represent eighty per cent of the value of production of the industry as reported to the Census of Manufactures in 1935, the results of which are given in the first part of this report.

Table 2. - *Percentage Distribution of Sales of Manufacturing Bakeries According to Sales Outlets, by Economic Division and Size of Establishment.

Economic Division and Size of Establishment	Sales through all channels	Sales to jobbers or other wholesalers	Sales to retail stores, restaurants, hotels or institutions	Sales to householders (counter or wagon sales)	Export Sales	Other Sales	
	p.G.	p.c.	p.c.	p _o c _o	p.c.	p.c.	
CANADA Total	100.0	2.49	34.93	62.18	。05	. 35	
Establishments having sales of: -							
Less than \$25,000	100.0	2.22	24.67	72.83	.01	.27	
\$25,000 - \$50,000	100.0	4.82	35,42	58 . 65	. 20	.91	
\$50,000 - \$100,000	100.0	2.61	42.61	53.70	4730	1.08	0
\$100,000 and over	100.0	2.09	38.19	59.56	۰04	.12	19
MARITIME PROVINCES . Total	100.0	5.32	68°26	24.91	1.04	.47	0
Establishments having sales of:							
Less than \$25,000	100.0	1.17	58.88	38.53	480	1.42	
\$25,000 - \$50,000	100.0	4.17	66.31	26.16	3.36	-	
\$50,000 - \$100,000	100.0	=	100.00	6:29	e 3	-	
\$100,000 and over	100.0	10.07	70.19	18,62	1.12	es.	
QUEBEC Total	100.0	5.03	32.97	61,58	.01	.41	
Establishments having sales of: -							
Less than \$25,000	100.0	1.25	14.89	85.48	。02	. 36	
\$25,000 - \$50,000	100.0	9,01	21.40	66.74	enta	2.85	
\$50,000 - \$100,000	100.0	6.35	32.25	60.95		.45	
\$100,000 and over	100.0	5.69	43.15	51.16	11.5	-	

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OF THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

Table 2. * Percentage Distribution of Sales of Manufacturing Bakeries According to Sales Outlets, by Economic Division and Size of Establishment. (Concluded)

Economic Division and Size of Establishment	Sales through all channels	Sales to jobbers or other wholesalers	Sales to retail stores, restaurants, hotels or institutions	Sales to householders (counter or wagon sales)	Export	Other Sales
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
ONTARIO Total	100.0	172	27.07	71.10	49	.11
Establishments having sales of:						
Less than \$25,000	100.0	3.21	20,60	75.98	.01	. 20
\$25 000 - \$50,000	100.0	4.20	30.01	65,35	cita	.44
\$50,000 - \$100,000	100.0	1.45	35.88	62.56		.11
\$100,000 and over	100.0	. 62	27.50	71.88	ep.	
PRAIRIE PROVINCES Total	100.0	1.15	53.72	44.25	11-	.90
Establishments having sales of:						
Less than \$25,000	100.0	1.66	38.26	59.95		.15
\$25,000 - \$50,000	100.0	3.64	47.06	48.45	40	.85
\$50,000 - \$100,000	100.0	1.29	77.17	17.47	1.5	4.07
\$100,000 and over	100.0	。04	59.47	39.75	em	. 74
BRITISH COLUMBIA Total	100.0	1.02	42.78	55.42	gate	. 78
Establishments having sales of						
Less than \$25,000	100.0	. 94	29.15	69.91	0 1	E.**5
\$25,000 -> \$50,000	100.0	1.63	52,50	45.87	-	# III s
\$50,000 - \$100,000	100.0	。55	55.90	35,25	e.i.	8,30
\$100,000 and over	100.0	1.00	48.18	50.41		.41

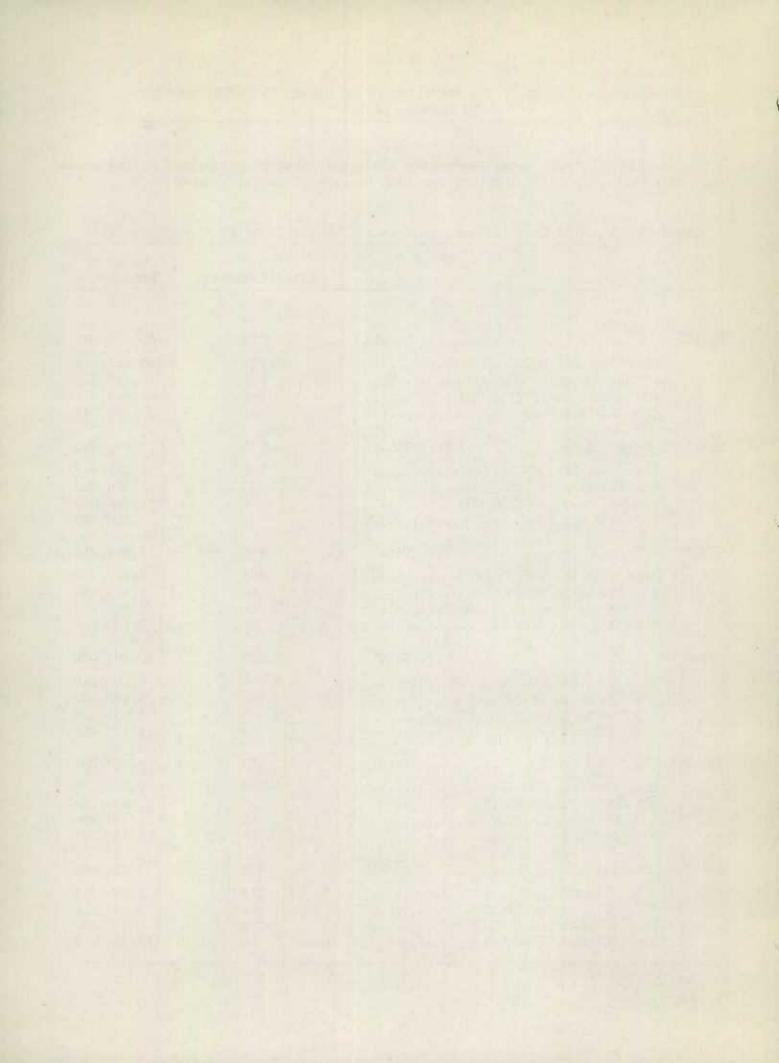
Percentages in the above table represent eighty per cent of the value of production of the industry as reported to the Census of Manufactures in 1935, the results of which are given in the first part of this report.

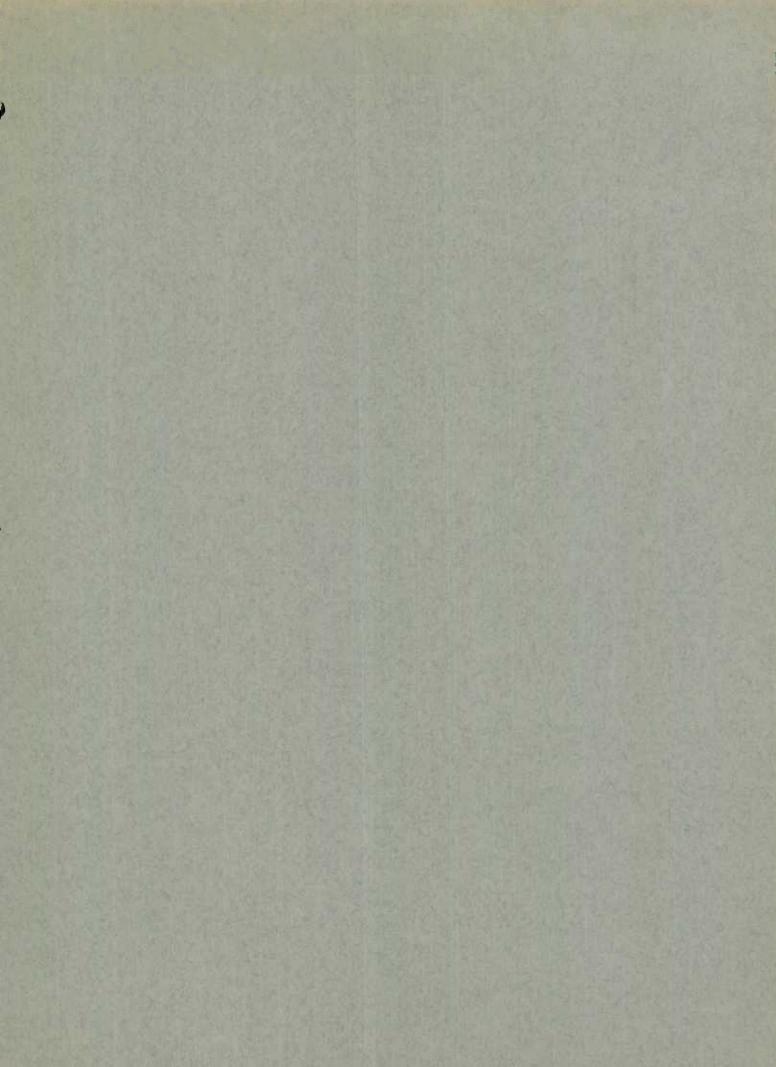
DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OF THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

The following table represents the total value of production in the bread and other bakery products industry for 1935 by size of establishment.

Table 3. Size of Establishment as Measured by the Value of Production, 1935.

	Establishments	Value of Production
	No .	\$
ANADA Total	3,045	59,400,668
Less than \$25,000	2,700 189 82 74	20,129,644 6,412,025 5,680,856 27,178,143
MARITIME PROVINCES Total	173	2,641,030
Less than \$25,000	154 10 4 5	1,211,542 318,026 225,039 886,423
QUEBEC Total	934	15, 354, 214
Less than \$25,000	853 49 21 11	6,102,755 1,659,450 1,421,917 6,170,092
ONTARIO Total	1,220	29,204,032
Less than \$25,000	1,049 93 43 35	8,600,240 3,143,399 3,001,975 14,458,418
PRAIRIE PROVINCES Total	439	7,087,391
1.ess than \$25,000	389 27 10 13	2,185,833 938,596 728,228 3,234,734
BRITISH COLUMBIA Total	279	5,114,001
Less than \$25,000	254 11 4 10	1,979,412 402,416 303,697 2,428,476





STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
SELECTION STATISTIQUE CANADA
1010712309