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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

1936

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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 se-
condary products of the "biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and
chocolate", "coffee, tea and spice" and "medicinal and pharma-
ceutical preparations" industries.
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| Dominion Statistician: | Ro Ho Coats, LL, D, F.K.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon。) |
| :--- | :--- |
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## THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PROIUCT'S INDUSTRY IN CFNADA. 1936.

A report on the bread and other bakery products industry is presented herewith. The total number of firms reporting was 3,101 and were located by provinces as follows:- Prince Edward Island, 10; Nova Scotia, 73; New Brunswick, 71; Quebec, 973; Ontario, 1,271; Manitoba, 136; Saskatchewan, 134; Alberta, 149; and British Columbia and the Yukon, 284.

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

In Canado for many yenrs breadmaking mas for the most part a domestic art, but with the development of toms and cities the making of bread greadually passed from the domestic circle to the family baker. This continued for a long period, until at the beginning of the present century, a new phase was marked pi.th the advent of mechanical power and automatic processes, also the improvement in transportation the bread industry has made rapid progress within the last decade. In 1936 it ranked eleventh in value of production, and third in the number of employees, snd sixth in the amount of salaries and wages paid. The 3,101 estioblishments classified in this categoryr reported in 1936 a capital investment of $\$ 16,103,482$, they furnished employment to 19,598 persons who were paid $\$ 17,703,572$ in saleries and wages, and produced goods which had a selling value at the factory of $\$ 65,558,437$. They also spent $\$ 32,124,708$ 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 marked improvement in the operations of the industry is shown for 1936. In comparison with the previous year, there was an increase of $86,157,769$ in the gross value of production, 431 in the number of persons employed and en, 133,660 in the amount of snlaries and wages paid. The physical volune of production was, however, slightly below the previous year. This is reflected in the decrease in the per capita consumption of bread which dropped from 82.6 pounds in 1935 to 82.1 pounds in 1936. Thus, the increase in the value of production was due to an increase in the general level of prices for the products of this industrys and not to an incrensed output.

The principal products of the industry, as indicated by their values, were in order of their importance as follows:- bread, $\$ 47,449,345$; pies, cakes, cookies and pastry, ${ }^{6} 11,526,156$ and buns ह2,941,217. It might be of interest to note that more than half of the $\$ 32,124 ; 708$ paid out for materials, $\$ 18,115,232$ was spent for $3,601,690$ barrels of flour, the average price per barrel of flour being $\$ 5,02$ in 1936, an increase of 1 ? per cent over that of 1935. A variety of materials are used, listed among them being yeast, shortening, sugar, malt, milk, nuts, cocoanut, oils, such as com, cottonseed, and soya bean..

## THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA 1936.

Table 1。- Principal Statistics of the Baking Tndustry in Cansda 1920 to 1936.

| Year and Provinces | Estab 7is' ments | Capi $=1$ <br> Invested | $\begin{gathered} \text { En } \\ \text { ployees } \end{gathered}$ | Salaries and Mages | Cost of Materials Used | Selling <br> Value of <br> Products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \$ | No | \$ | - हु | $\square$ |
| 1920 | 1,769 | 23.612 65 | 3940 | 71.522 .456 | 38,239,135 | 61800633 |
| 1921 | 1.658 | $23,551.215$ | 9. 773 | 11.290553 | 29202936 | 51367.917 |
| 1922 | 1,865 | 25,551,612 | 10455 | $11860 \quad 519$ | $21 \quad 708 \quad 136$ | 17845811 |
| 1923 | 1.980 | 28, 231,856 | 10,906 | 12,219,008 | 21,287,282 | 48.859 .478 |
| 1924 | 2.073 | 32, 261:401 | 11.917 | 13 498.091 | 28 112.032 | 51.103078 |
| 1925 | 2,176 | 33, 810, 501 | 12.438 |  | 31, 795,203 | $60 \quad 392.439$ |
| 1926 | 2. 214 | 37.416 .979 | 13 389 | 14.732.139 | 3\% 928 065 | 62.920009 |
| 1.927 | 2.443 | 40, 559.259 | 14.414 | 16.068 147 | $35 \quad 779690$ | 68726262 |
| 1928 | 2,482 | 14.377419 | 1.5422 | 16.901 .238 | 36, 151.747 | 71227097 |
| 1929 | 2,568 | 48,969,603 | 17023 | 18181612 | 38.507 .559 | 77.21 .466 |
| 1930 | 2,697 | 51, 914, 170 | 17736 | 13.444 5 23 | 36.582 .843 | 73.594894 |
| 1931 | 2,912 | 54.267110 | $18 \quad 337$ | 18862604 | 23619776 | 64.818227 |
| 1932 | 2,861 | 48.961 .175 | 1.6. 856 | 15909805 | 25.431. 275 | 53, 450,352 |
| 1933 | 3.079 | 45.091.801 | 17477 | 14.900212 | $25.427 .62 z$ | 5], 241, 162 |
| 1934 | 3,173 | 44.196,221 | 13.562 | 15794117 | 26 1881.5.59 | 57 295.522 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CANADA | 3,045 | 47.788, 924 | 19.167 | 16369912 | 23.348545 | $59.400,668$ |
| Prince Edward Islend | 11 | 100.502 | 46 | 29.966 | 80 22? | 138.371 |
| Nova Scotia | 74 | 678.935 | 3.45 | 251,009 | 662.823 | 1227848 |
| New Brunswick | 88 | 785504 | 389 | 269. 351 | 648481 | 1271311 |
| Quebec | 934 | 11.360 .034 | 5081 | 4.1.57 189 | 7702987 | 15 354 214 |
| Ontririo | 1,220 | $20.402,304$ | 9527 | 8.327 09: | 13.324.372 | 29 204 032 |
| Manj toba | 140 | 2980.845 | 1028 | 899724 | 1.493109 | $3.024,618$ |
| Saskatchewan | 148 | 2, 019,627 | 540 | 427882 | 862.340 | 1. 680547 |
| Alberta | 151 | 1. 933,331 | 661 | 570,272 | 1169.073 | 2. 382,226 |
| British Columbia and Yukon | 279 | 3,472,842 | 1518 | 7.4874286 | 2. 400188 | 5.711.001 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CANADA | 3,101 | 46, 108,482 | 19.593 | 17703578 | 32. 12: 708 | $65 \quad 558137$ |
| Prince Edward Island. | 10 | 103.131 | 45 | 28.770 | 78251 | 129047 |
| Nova Scotia | 73 | 698,221 | 366 | 257570 | 744,214 | 1,321,663 |
| New Brunswick | 71 | 748,373 | 360 | $260 \quad 151$ | 670.064 | 1.168 .424 |
| Queboc | 973 | 11. 774.481 | 5216 | 4.263717 | 3657.037 | 17 218 <br> 182  |
| Onterio | 1. 271 | 27,857,920 | 9641 | 9287758 | 15,255,916 | 32. 266.097 |
| Manitoba | 136 | 3.014.512 | 1.064 | 944.538 | 1.625.189 | 3.291,015 |
| Saskatchewan | 134 | 1.956 .244 | 559 | 451811 | 973.687 | 1.883.899 |
| Alberta | 149 | 2, 124,327 | 718 | 655. 264 | 1.427.691 | 2,716 971 |
| British Columbia and Yukon | 284 | 3,831,273 | 1.629 | $7.553,94 \%$ | 2 692,629 | 5.563.089 |

## THT: BIEAD AND OTHRR BAKTRY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1936.

Table 2.-- Size of Esteblishnents by Groups of Capital Investment, Velue of Output and Employmeni, 1935 and 1936.

| (a) Groups of Capital Investment | 1935 |  |  | 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bstab <br> lish- <br> ments | Total Capital | Average Capital per Establichment | Estab- <br> lish- <br> ments | Total Cajital | Aver'age Capital per Establishment |
|  | No. | \$ | - | No. | \$ | -18. |
| Under $\$ 50,000$ $\$ 50,000$ to under $\$ 100,000$ | 2,947 | 21,368,238 | 7,250 | 2,990 | 22,189,442 | 7,421 |
|  | 44 | 3,141,727 | 71,402 | 51 | 3,568,415 | 69,968 |
| \$100,000 to under | 20 | 2.839,664 | 141.983 | 21 | 5,034,960 | 126,456 |
| \$200,000 to urider | 20 | 6,398,220 | 319,911 | 22 | 6,796,596 | 308,936 |
| \$500.000 and over | 14 | 10,041,075 | 717,219 | 14 | 10,519,069 | 751,362 |
| TOTAL AND AVELIAGE | 3,045 | 42,788,924 | 14,380 | 3,101 | 46,108,482 | 14,868 |
| (b) Groups of Values of Production | Estab- <br> lish- <br> ments | Totel Production | Average Production per Estab lishment | Estab-lish-ments | Total Production | Average Prorluction per sstablishment |
|  | No. | \$ | \$ | No. | \$ |  |
| Under $\$ 50,000$ $\$ 50,000$ to under$\$ 100,000$ | 2,889 | 26,541,669 | 9,187 | 2,926 | 28,711,994 | 9,812 |
|  | 82 | 5,680,856 | 69,278 | 92 | 6,426,796 | 69,856 |
| $\$ 100,000$ to under$\$ 200,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32 | 4,474,464 | 139,827 | 37 | 5,237,625 | 141,557 |
| $\$ 200,000$ to under \$ $500,000 \ldots$. | 27 | 8,144,114 | 301,633 | 31 | 9,722,142 | 313,617 |
| \$500,000 to under |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 ........ | 9 | 5,773,646 | 641,566 | 10 | 7,188,138 | 718,813 |
| \$1,000,000 and over | 6 | 8,785,919 | 1,464,319 | 5 | 8,271,742 | 1,654,348 |
| TOTAL AND AVEHLGE | 3,045 | 59,400,668 | 19,507 | 3,101 | 65,558,437 | 21,141 |
| (c) Groups of Employees |  |  | Average |  |  | Average |
|  | Estab- <br> lish- | Total Employees | Fmployees per Estcib- | Pstab- <br> 1ish- | Total Employees | Employees per Fstab- |
|  | lish- | Employees | per Estab- <br> lishment | $\begin{gathered} \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}$ | Employees | per Fstab- <br> lishment |
| Under 20 employees 20 to under 50 employees | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
|  | 2,924 | 9,889 | 3.38 | 2,967 | 10,244 | 3.45 |
|  | 75 | 2,171 | 28:94 | 84 | 2,453 | 29.20 |
| 50 to under 100 employees |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22 | 1,565 | 71.14 | 26 | 1,851 | 71.49 |
| 100 to under 200 ernployees | 14 | 2,036 | 145.43 | 15 | 2,145 | 143.00 |
| 200 employees and over | 10 | 3,506 | 350.60 | 9 | 2,905 | 322.77 |
| TOTAL AND AVFFAGE | 3,045 | 19,167 | 6.29 | 3,101 | 19,598 | 6.32 |

Table 3. - Production by Items for

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

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

PRODJCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1936.

Canada and the Provinces, 1926.

| Nova Scotia |  | New Brunswick |  | Quebec |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity | Selling Value | Quantity | Selling Value | Quanti ty | Selling Value |
| $\begin{gathered} 19,201,121 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 959,096 \\ 34,937 \\ 273,453 \\ 580 \end{array}$ <br> (x) <br> (x) <br> 53,597 | 16,104,729 | $\begin{array}{r} 879,187 \\ 14,492 \\ 273,230 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ 1,515 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 275,370,510 \\ - \\ - \\ 218 \\ 63,480 \\ 135,050 \\ 5,074 \end{gathered}$ | $\$$ <br> $13,099,569$ <br> 289,310 <br> $3,593,455$ <br> 11,086 <br> 62,204 <br> 20,767 <br> 27,070 <br> 7,467 <br> 107,304 |
| - | 1,321,663 |  | 1,168,4? 4 | - | 17,218,232 |
| Saskatchewan |  | Alberta |  | British Columbia |  |
| Quantity | Selling Value | Quantity | Selling Value | Quantity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Selling } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ |
| $29,966,253$ <br> - <br> - <br> (x) <br> (x) 622 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,487,737 \\ 84,871 \\ 299,437 \\ 1,172 \end{array}$ <br> (x) <br> (x) <br> 2,175 <br> 8,507 | $\begin{gathered} 41,014,915 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ (x) \\ 2,980 \\ (x) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} ?, 087,151 \\ 155,488 \\ 457,303 \\ 1,072 \end{array}$ <br> (x) 887 <br> (x) <br> 4,120 | $62,942,824$ $\begin{aligned} & 6,525 \\ & 8,300 \\ & 1,747 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,717,133 \\ 277,184 \\ 1,528,334 \\ 3,388 \\ 3,220 \\ 1,245 \\ 2,968 \\ 29,317 \end{array}$ |
| - | 1,883,899 | - | 2,716,971 |  | 5,563,089 |

## THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1936.

Table 4. - Production for Canada, by Items, 1934 and 1935.

| Items of Production | 1934 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Selling Value | Quantity | Selling Value |
|  |  | W |  | \$ |
| Bread . ................. Pound | 907,527,738 | 42,535,81? | 899, 386,382 | 44, 272,522 |
| Buns |  | 2,377,043 |  | 2,940,038 |
| Pies, cakes, pastry, etc. | - | 11,781,569 |  | 11,627,545 |
| Puddings | - | 62,923 |  | 38,495 |
| Biscuits, plain and fancy Ton | 298 | 82,977 | (x) | (x) |
| Confectionery, chocolate. Pound | 56,731 | 13,971 | 55,333 | 14,784 |
| Confectionery, sugar .... | 159,492 | 34,500 | 124,558 | 22,023 |
| Ice cream ............... Gallon | 27,365 | 49,255 | 24,007 | 58,063 |
| All other products | - | 254, 472 |  | 387,195 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION | - | 57,295,522 | - | 59,400, 368 |

NOTE:- Data here given do not necessarily represent the total Canadian production of these commodities, since they are also produced in other industries.
(x) As there are less than three establishments, statistics are included with "All other products".

## Consumption of Bread in Canada, 1924 to 1936.

The following table gives the per capita consumption of "bakers"" bread for the years 1924 to 1936, based on the population figures given in the bulletin "Population of Canada, 1867-1936" . Since 1929 there has been a steady decline in the per capita consumption of bread. This is no doubt due to two factors, vizo, 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 19?4, the per capita consumption increasing from 82.2 in 1932 to 84.1 in 1934, but decreased again to 82.6 in 1935, and 82.4 in 1936 。

| Year | Quantity of Bread ( x ) | Value of Bread | Per Capita Consumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pound | \$ | Pound |
| 1924 | 713,727,690 | 47,739,590 | 78.0 |
| 1925 | 759,592, 148 | 49,237,583 | 81.7 |
| 1926 | 783,232,210 | 50,757,42? | 82.8 |
| 1927 | 785,76\%,344 | 54, 386, 305 | 81.5 |
| 1928 | 878,949,378 | 55, 305, 324 | 89.4 |
| 1929 | 935,794,210 | 59,635,321 | 93. ${ }^{\text {z }}$ |
| 1930 | 341,540,650 | 55,379, 229 | 92.2 |
| 1931 | 942,784,007 | 46,930, 340 | 90.9 |
| 1932 | 889,942,634 | 40,371,451 | 84.7 |
| 1933 | 877,973,648 | 29,125,247 | 82.2 |
| 1934 | 911,566, 533 | 42,866,445 | 84.1 |
| 1985 | 903,564, 827 | 44, 491, 493 | 82.6 |

(x) Includes bread made in the Biscuit Industry.

Table 5. - Materials Used by Qusntity and Cost Value, 1935 and 1933.


THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN GANADA, 1986.

Table 5. - Materials Used by Guantity and Cost Value, 1935 and 19:3. - (Concluded)

| Materials | 1935 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Cost Value at Plant | Quantity | Cost Value at Plant |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Shortening ............. Pound | 16,978,708 | 1,678,303 | 19,224,722 | 1,977,252 |
| Sodium bicarbonate ...... " | 132,208 | 10,08? | 217,151 | 13,594 |
| Sugar | 30, 223,383 | 1,813,710 | 35,376,490 | 1,731,6? |
| Syruos .................. Gallon- | 51, 2129 | 20,794 | 28,57\% | 18,5? ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Yeast . .................. Pound | 8,202,121 | 1,785,385 | 8,592,549 | 1,811,579 |
| Yeast powders and othor yeast preparalions .... | 1,060,570 | 104,688 | 1,116,818 | 93,829 |
| Boxes, containers, wrappers, etc. ....... | 1,060,570 | 1,848,104 |  | 1,929,980 |
| All other materials ..... | - | 902,141 |  | 1,941,818 |
| MATMRIALS USED ........... - | - | 28,342,545 |  | 2,124,70 |

(x) Not collected separately in 19.5.

Table 6. - Capital Investment by Provinces, 1925 and 1936, and Summary Figures from 1922 to 1924.

| Year | Estab-lishments | Fixed Capital | Working Capital |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Present Va lue of land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, etc. | Materials on hand, Stocks in process, finished products, Fuel and Miscellaneous supplies, etc. | Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc. | Total <br> Capital |
|  | No. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1922 | 1,865 | 13,438, 65 ? | 9,052,507 | 3,060,353 | 25,551,512 |
| 192 ? | 1,980 | 14,949,589 | 10,028,390 | 3,253,877 | 28,231,856 |
| 1924 | 2,073 | 25,197,739 | ₹,24?, 019 | 3,820,64\% | 32,261,401 |
| 1925 | 2,176 | 26,800,082 | 2,950,724 | 4,059,585 | 32,810,501 |
| 1926 | 2,214 | 29,928,435 | 3,2:1,950 | 4,256,594 | 27,416,979 |
| 1927 | 2,443 | 3?,509,770 | 3,505,958 | 4,54:,5:1 | 40,559,259 |
| 1928 | 2,482 | 35,709,87? | 3,588,563 | 5,079,014 | 44,377,449 |
| 1929 | 2,568 | 38,408, 377 | 2,978,621 | 3,58?,305 | 48,939,503 |
| 1930 | 2,697 | 42,655,615 | 3,397,528 | 5,830,927 | 51,914,170 |
| 19\%1 | 2,912 | 45,620,295 | 3,214,400 | 5,432, 415 | 54,237,110 |
| $193 ?$ | 2,861 | 41,525,136 | 2,591,167 | 4,843,842 | 48,961,175 |
| 1938 | 3,079 | 36,993,739 | 2,945,491 | 5,142,571 | 45,091,801 |
| 1934 | 3,173 | 36,698,271 | 2,525,559 | 4,971,291 | 44,196,221 |

THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1923.
Table 5. - Capital Investment by Provinces, 1935 and 1936 , and Summary Figures from 1922 to 1934. - (Concluded)

| Year | Estich- <br> lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fixed } \\ \text { Casital } \end{gathered}$ | Vorking Capital |  | Total Capital |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Present Value of land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, etc. | Materizls on hand, Stocks in process, finished products, Fuel and Miscellaneous $\qquad$ | Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc. |  |
|  | No. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| CANATA | 3,245 | 37,24?,716 | 2,151,140 | 4,394,068 | 43,788,924 |
| Prince Edward Island .... | 11 | 85,116 | 5,309 | 10,077 | 100,502 |
| Nova Scotia. | 74 | 574,964 | .51,601 | 52,270 | 678,925 |
| New Brunswick | 88 | 698,713 | -42,570 | 44,261 | 785,504 |
| Quebec..... | 934 | 9,510,386 | 62.6,382 | 1,228,266 | 11,360,034 |
| Ontario..... | 1,220 | 17,634,170 | 962,658 | 1,804,476 | 20,402,304 |
| Manitoba .... | 140 | 2,340,335 | 99,670 | 540,840 | 2,980,845 |
| Saskatchewan. | 148 | 1,776,624 | 78,493 | 164,510 | 2,019,627 |
| Alherta..... | 151 | 1,553,918 | 107,971 | 221,44? | 1,988,331 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { British } \\ & \text { Columbia. . } \end{aligned}$ | 279 | 2,964,490 | 175,583 | 332,826 | 3,472,842 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canalia . | 2,101 | 38,976,426 | 2,545,115 | 4,586,941 | 46,108,482 |
| Prince Edward Island .... | 10 | 85,847 | 7,190 | 10,094 | 103,1:1 |
| Nova Scotia. | 73 | 579,426 | 58,592 | 60,205 | 698,221 |
| New Brunswick | 71 | 642,176 | 54,433 | 51,764 | 748,373 |
| Quebec...... | 973 | 9,895,808 | 757,388 | 1,121,285 | 11,774,481 |
| Ontario..... | 1,271 | 18,675,534 | 1,112,367 | 2,070,019 | 21,857,920 |
| Manitioba .... | 133 | 2,321,211 | 111,125 | 582,176 | 3,014,512 |
| Saska tchewan. | 134 | 1,709,683 | 88,058 | 158,503 | 1,956,244 |
| Alberta ..... | 14.9 | 1,754,061 | 127,467 | 242,799 | 2,124,327 |
| Columbia.. | P84 | 3, 312,680 | 228,495 | 290,098 | 3,831,273 |

THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PFOUUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1936.

Table 7. - Employees, Salaries and Vages, by Provinces, 1935 and 19:6.


Table 8. - Monthly Employment of Mage-carners, 1985 and 1935.

| Months | 1935 |  |  | 1926 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Jenuery | 12,579 | 1,833 | 15,412 | 14,054 | 2,01? | 15,066 |
| February | 12,579 | 1,842 | 15,421 | 14,084 | 2,020 | 16,104 |
| March | 13,616 | 1,851 | 15,477 | 14,141 | 2,048 | 16,183 |
| April | 13,696 | 1,855 | 15,531 | 14,209 | 2,050 | 15,259 |
| May | 13,839 | 1,889 | 15,728 | 14,52.7 | 2,099 | 16,626 |
| June | 13,960 | 1,923 | 15,883 | 14,752 | 2,149 | 16,901 |
| July | 14,11? | 1,967 | 16,079 | 14,945 | 2,188 | 17,133 |
| August | 14,137 | 1,981 | 16,098 | 14,916 | 2,194 | 17,110 |
| September | 14,051 | 1,959 | 16,010 | 14,824 | 2,203 | 17,027 |
| October | 14,012 | 1,953 | 15,965 | 14,742 | 2,183 | 16,925 |
| November | 13,898 | 1,948 | 15,846 | 14,687 | 2,192 | 15,879 |
| December | 13,895 | 1,957 | 15,85? | 14,713 | 2,215 | 16,928 |
| MONTHLY AVERAGE | 14,382 | 1,961 | 15, 342 | 14,619 | 2,179 | 16,798 |

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

|  | Number of Wage-earners in Months of Hiphest Imployment whose Regular Hours of Work per Week were:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hours Worked per Week | CANALA | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
| 40 hours or less. | 743 | - | 11 | 6 | 106 | 418 | 48 | 17 | 33 | 104 |
| 41-43 hours. | 134 | - | - | - | 25 | 33 | - | - | - | 76 |
| 44 hours . | 628 | - | 6 | - | 43 | 24. | 45 | 89 | 108 | 92 |
| 45-47 hours | 206 | - | 12 | 8 | 25 | 83 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 70 |
| 48 hours . | 3,476 | 8 | 35 | 60 | 354 | 1,558 | 191 | 140 | 146 | 984 |
| 49-50 hours . | 1,246 | - | 17 | 4 | 144 | 886 | 109 | 43 | 27 | 16 |
| 51-53 hours | 908 | - | 19 | - | 154 | 459 | 129 | 22 | 90 | 35 |
| 54 hours. | 4,840 | 14 | 135 | 130 | 550 | 3,335 | 248 | 135 | 197 | 96 |
| 55 hours | 994 | - | 38 | 49 | 275 | 592 | 29 | 11 | - | - |
| 56-59 hours . | 1,616 | 9 | 17 | 29 | 341 | 814 | 96 | 6 | 4 | - |
| 60 hours and over | 2,910 | 3 | 30 | 27 | 2,296 | 462 | 70 | 10 | 2 | 10 |

The above table does not include overtime.

## TIE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

Table 10. - Power Equipment, 1935 and 1935.

| Classes of Power | 1935 |  | 1986 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Units | Manufacturers' Rating of Horse-power Capacity | Number of Units | Manufacturers' <br> Rating of Horse-power Capacity |
| Steam engines and turbines |  |  |  |  |
| In use ............... | 19 | 199 | 19 | 323 |
| Idle. | I | 15 | 2 | 140 |
| Oil, gas and gasoline engines - |  |  |  |  |
| In use ........... | 381 | 1,183 | 377 | 1,193 |
| Idle.... | $1 ?$ | 61 | 12 | 101 |
| Electric motors operated by purchased power - |  |  |  |  |
| In use .............. | 4,401 | 13,514 | 4,897 |  |
| Idle ....... | 187 | 712 | 98 | $40 z$ |
| TOTAL POWER USED <br> IN MANUFACTURING | 4,801 | 14,896 | 5,293 | 15,848 |

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


Table 12. - Principal Statistiss of Baceries in Specified Cities Throughout the Dominion, 1935.x

| Cities | Estab- <br> lishments | Capital <br> Invested | Em- <br> ployees | Salaries and Wages | Cnst of Materials Used | Gross Value of Products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Charlottetown, P. E. I. | 8 | 79,614 | 37 | 24,697 | 62,874 | 112,503 |
| Halifax, Nova Sentia | 11 | 294,049 | 128 | 108,737 | 300,443 | 532,439 |
| Sydney, Nova Scotia | 5 | 107,054 | 41 | 34,504 | 74,574 | 146,998 |
| Saint John, New Brunswick | 32 | 443,324 | 212 | 152,15? | 234,739 | 623,951 |
| Moncton, New Brunswick | 10 | 63,953 | 49 | 29,483 | 70,270 | 163,796 |
| Montreal, Quebec | 147 | 4,815,069 | 2,376 | 2,154,517 | 3,544,240 | 7,211,425 |
| Quebec, Ouebec | 43 | 749,609 | 355 | 299,12? | 534,451 | 997,789 |
| Sherbrooke, Quebec | 11 | 310,216 | 85 | 60,558 | 117,251 | 235,122 |
| Three Pivers, Quebec | 9 | 117,709 | 48 | 34,999 | 75,739 | 142,?36 |
| Hull, Quebec | 7 | 199,454 | 90 | 71,751 | 116,734 | 241,523 |
| Toronto, Ontario | 249 | 7,841,255 | 2,475 | z,593,313 | 5,017,210 | 11,835,?84 |
| Hamilton, Ontario | 57 | 1,751,301 | 73 ? | 735,989 | 992,665 | 2,198,931 |
| London, Ontario | 37 | 722, 359 | 298 | 287,807 | 427,020 | 947,151 |
| Ottawa, Ontario | 32 | 1,374,312 | $59 ?$ | 532,157 | 905,320 | 2,007,525 |
| Windsor, Ontzrio | 30 | 590,420 | 292 | 317,365 | 477,899 | 1,091,783 |
| Brantford, Ontario | 15 | 471,820 | 142 | 138,011 | 214,123 | 450, 311 |
| Kitchener, Ontario | 14 | 219,899 | 122 | 95,593 | 150,351 | 228,151 |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. | 12 | 145,375 | 44 | 39,028 | 97,994 | 199,311 |
| Peterboro, Ontario | 15 | 226,727 | 109 | 99, 685 | 1:27,478 | 322,8:4 |
| Ushawa, Onterio | 5 | 105,305 | 37 | 22,655 | 59,959 | 119,375 |
| Winnipeg, Manitoba | 71 | 2,572,179 | 815 | 782,284 | 1,235,071 | 2,544,186 |
| Brandon, Manitoba | 6 | 103,574 | 52 | 35,092 | 71,223 | 141,640 |
| Regina, Saskatchewan .. | 16 | 614,151 | 142 | 1:7,988 | 258,437 | 500,783 |
| Saskatoon, Saskatchewan | 11 | 453,449 | 110 | 103,429 | 198,919 | 407,052 |
| Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. | 10 | 287,534 | 55 | 59,822 | 108,751 | 205,853 |
| Calgary, Alberta | 22 | 720,297 | 217 | 202, 359 | 434, 321 | 878,34 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Edmonton, Alberta | 27 | 594,359 | 214 | 210,677 | 402,859 | 819,797 |
| Lethbridge, Al berta | 8 | 129,898 | 40 | 39,133 | 70,775 | 157,353 |
| Vancouver, British Columbia | 123 | 2,229,715 | 957 | 931,453 | 1,501,232 | 3,173,160 |
| Victoria, British Colunbia. | 28 | 437,816 | 205 | 189,463 | 301,4.7 | 695,573 |
| New Westminster, British Columbia ................... | 11 | 83,258 | 73 | 70,971 | 92,091 | 213,725 |

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# THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA 1933. 

## Imoorts_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 $19 ? 6$ was valued at $\$ 119,370$ 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"。 ( $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S} .1923$, Chapter 107, Sec. 2).

Quebec_-
"All bread sold, or inade for sale, within the limits of the Province shall be made of good, wholesome clour, 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 stle". (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.0., 1927, Chapter 258, Sec. 1).

## Saskatcheran -

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

## THE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODJCTS INDUSTRY IN GANADA. 1936.

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 welghts. 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 - $1 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds or 24 ounces.

Quebec - In certain municipalities at $1 \frac{1}{\text { b }}$ pounds or 24 punces, 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 15, 18 and 20 ounces as the average weight of the loaf.
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[^0]:    ${ }^{x}$ To avoid delay in publishing the report on the Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry in Ganada, the 1935 figures showing the princioal statistics by cities are included, as the 1936 fiqures are not avallable.

