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

REPORT
on the
BREWING INDUSTRY
in
CANADA

1924

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

OTTAWA, CANADA

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 Chief, Census of Industry: J. C. Macpherson

THE BREWING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1924

Ottawa, January, 1926.- The report on the Brewing Industry for the calendar year 1924 is herewith presented. The number of individual plants reporting was 57, an increase of 5 over the preceding year. The plants were located by provinces as follows:- Ontario 21, British Columbia 11, Quebec 9, Manitoba 6, Alberta 5, New Brunswick 3 and Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan 1 each. To prevent disclosure of information relating to individual plants the statistics of Nova Scotia are included with those of New Brunswick whilst the Saskatchewan figures are included with those of Alberta.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

A comparative summary of the principal statistics of the industry in the Dominion is presented in Table I for the calendar years 1923 and 1924. Increases will be noted in each item of the table with the exception of net value of products, which, on account of the increased cost of materials, showed a falling off of nearly a million and a quarter dollars.

Table I.- Principal Statistics Compared 1923 and 1924.

Principal Statistics		1923	1924	Increase over 1923
Establishments reporting	No.	52	57	5
Capital invested	\$	38,384,708	45,375,529	6,990,821
Employees on salaries -				
Males	No.	479	544	65
Females	No.	58	62	4
Salaries	\$	1,336,677	1,486,096	150,419
Employees on wages, -average no.-				
Males	No.	2,530	3,176	646
Females	No.	33	38	5
Total Wages	\$	2,971,873	3,861,467	889,594
Cost of Fuel	\$	550,200	576,983	26,783
Power Installed -				
Units	No.	1,019	1,182	163
Capacity	H.P.	13,985	16,479	2,494
Cost of Materials	\$	9,846,130	15,368,618	5,522,488
Gross Value of Products	\$	29,260,243	33,532,783	4,272,540
Net Value of Products	\$	19,414,113	18,164,165	1,249,948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
 MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/15/64
 TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
 SUBJECT: [Illegible]

This report contains information obtained from [illegible] and [illegible] who were interviewed on 10/14/64. The information was obtained from [illegible] and [illegible] who were interviewed on 10/14/64. The information was obtained from [illegible] and [illegible] who were interviewed on 10/14/64.

SUMMARY OF FACTS

[Illegible summary text]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page	Topic
1	Introduction
2	Background
3	Interviews
4	Analysis
5	Conclusion
6	References
7	Appendix
8	Index

THE BREWING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1924.

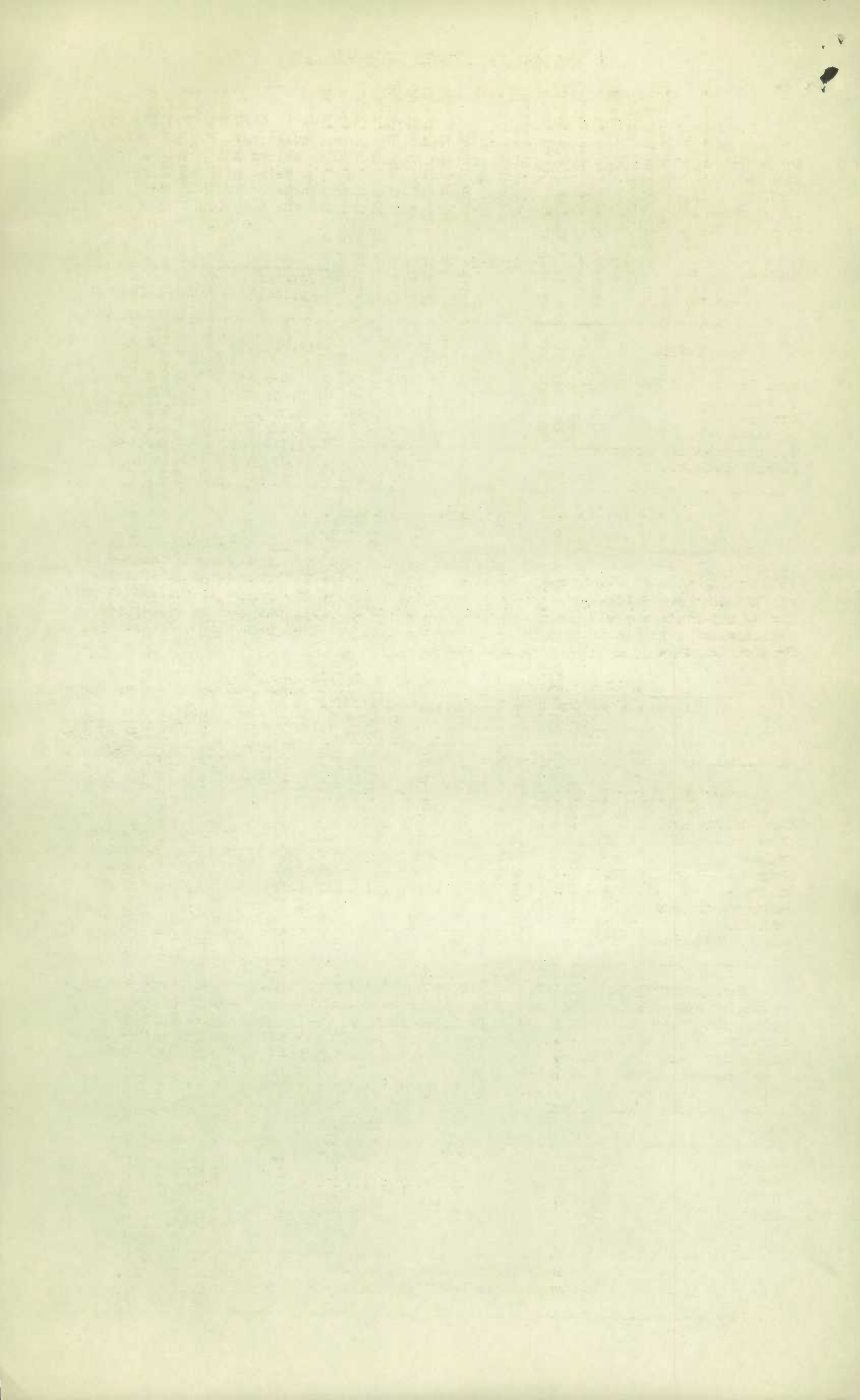
PRODUCTION STATISTICS, 1924.

The quantity and selling value at the point of production of the principal products of the industry is given for Canada and the provinces in table 2. The quantity of beer, ale, etc. of full strength increased from 33,707,902 gallons in 1923 to 39,424,052 gallons in 1924 or 5,716,150 gallons whilst that under full strength decreased from 5,451,013 gallons in 1923 to 3,565,300 gallons in 1924 or 1,885,713 gallons. Bottled beer etc. represented 60 per cent and draft beer etc. 40 per cent of the total production in 1924. The average selling price per gallon of the bottled full strength product was 93¢ per gallon and of the draft 50¢ per gallon whilst the 2½% in bottles sold at 95¢ per gallon in bottles and 41¢ per gallon for draft. The province of Quebec produced approximately 60 per cent of the total output of the Dominion followed by Ontario with 10 per cent; British Columbia 5.5 per cent, Manitoba 6.0 per cent, Saskatchewan and Alberta 0.1 per cent and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with almost 1½ per cent.

Table 2.- Production by Provinces, 1924.

Products	CANADA		ONTARIO		BR. COLUMBIA		QUEBEC	
	Quantity gals.	Sell. Value	Quantity gals.	Sell. Value	Quantity gals.	Sell. Value	Quantity gals.	Sell. Value
Beer, ale, etc. in barrels (full strength)	15,042,673	7,935,019	1,930,951	1,291,916	315,215	166,152	10,602,250	3,469,063
Beer, ale, etc. in bottles (full strength)	23,501,379	21,914,222	2,132,759	2,442,000	1,070,907	2,509,366	16,091,335	12,310,395
Beer, ale, etc. in bottles (2½ per cent)	3,100,415	2,644,682	2,075,353	2,337,099	-	-	-	-
Beer, ale, etc. in barrels (2½ per cent)	56,973	150,660	367,623	146,505	-	-	-	-
Malt flour	42981440	526	-	526	-	-	-	-
Grains sold, wet or dry	-	251,700	-	35,115	-	12,432	-	179,179
Aerated waters, (value only)	-	536,009	-	317,444	-	15,017	-	-
All other products and by-products	-	57,357	-	300	-	17,427	-	19
Total value of products	-	33,532,703	-	6,572,905	-	2,000,394	-	15,950,656

Products	MANITOBA		SASK. AND ALBERTA		NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA	
	Quantity gals.	Sell. Value	Quantity gals.	Sell. Value	Quantity gals.	Sell. Value
Beer, ale, etc. in barrels (full strength)	1,311,991	1,603,077	1,463,644	1,247,601	130,614	77,130
Beer, ale, etc. in bottles (full strength)	1,370,002	1,620,021	1,730,159	2,360,560	377,417	502,600
Beer, ale, etc. in bottles (2½ per cent)	46,053	71,416	160,095	227,591	14,114	7,776
Beer, ale, etc. in barrels (2½ per cent)	-	-	09,350	44,075	-	-
Malt flour	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grains sold, wet or dry	-	17,190	-	4,001	-	2,903
Aerated waters (value only)	-	140,091	-	32,509	-	2,060
All other products and by-products	-	39,110	-	2,693	-	-
Total value of products	-	3,506,521	-	3,940,390	-	673,437



CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

The amount of capital invested in the Brewing Industry in 1924 was \$45,375,529 divided as follows:- fixed capital, represented by lands, buildings, machinery and tools, amounting to \$30,959,833 and Working capital by materials, stocks and supplies on hand and cash, trading and operating accounts, etc., to the value of \$14,415,696. Table 3 presents statistics of capital investment by provinces under these two heads. The increase in capital investment over the preceding year was \$6,990,821 or a little more than 18 per cent.

TABLE 3.- Capital Investment, 1924.

Province	Fixed Capital	Working Capital	Total Capital
	\$	\$	\$
CANADA	30,959,833	14,415,696	45,375,529
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	555,837	244,632	800,469
Quebec	13,289,380	5,804,864	19,094,244
Ontario	7,743,427	4,043,525	11,786,952
Manitoba	2,339,825	1,176,403	3,516,228
Saskatchewan and Alberta	3,504,204	1,717,830	5,222,034
British Columbia	3,527,160	1,428,442	4,955,602

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Statistics of employment are presented in tables 4, 5, and 6 by provinces as follows:- (4) Employees by number, sex and remuneration, (5) Employment by months and (6) working time of plants and employees. Compared with 1923 there was an increase of 711 males and 9 females in the number employed and of \$1,039,013 in the amount paid for salaries and wages. The provinces showing the greatest increase in employment, exclusive of salaried persons, were in order:- Manitoba 229, Quebec 183, Ontario 98, British Columbia 93 and the remaining province 43.

Table 4.- Employees by Sex and Remuneration, 1924.

	Employees on salaries			Employees on Wages			Totals		
	Male	Fe- male	Salaries	Male	Fe- male	Wages	Male	Fe- male	Salaries and Wages
CANADA	544	62	1,486,096	3,176	38	3,861,467	3,720	100	5,347,563
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	14	1	43,654	60	4	65,737	74	5	109,391
Quebec	168	14	460,909	1,490	12	1,607,302	1,658	26	2,068,211
Ontario	163	30	455,638	804	15	1,048,766	967	45	1,504,404
Manitoba	71	2	177,462	347	6	485,364	418	8	662,826
Saskatchewan and Alberta	80	11	204,378	242	1	334,675	322	12	539,053
British Columbia	48	4	144,055	233	-	319,623	281	4	463,678

Employment by months.- The number of wage earners by months classified according to sex is shown in table 5, together with the total and average employment for the year. The months of highest employment were July and August when 3,641 and 3,621 respectively of both sexes were entered on the payroll whilst the months of lowest employment were from January to March with a total employment of 2,959, 2,888 and 2,954 wage-earners of both sexes.

Table 5.- Employment by Months, 1924.

Months	Males No.	Females No.	Months	Males No.	Females No.
January	2,920	39	July	3,592	49
February	2,849	39	August	3,576	45
March	2,917	37	September	3,449	40
April	3,063	35	October	3,130	32
May	3,202	38	November	3,027	33
June	3,393	40	December	2,995	33
Total employed during the year				38,113	460
Average monthly number employed during the year				3176	38

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (contd)

Working time.- The operating time of plants and hours of labour of employees are shown in table 6. Operating time is presented under three heads:- full time, part time and idle, whilst hours of labour of employees are shown per day or shift and per week. A column of averages is added to complete the table.

Table 6.- Working time of plants and employees, 1924.

Number of plants operating	57	
	Total	Average
Days in operation on full time	15,724	275.86
Days in operation on part time	911	15.98
Days idle	693	12.16
Hours worked per day or shift per employees	35,666	9.35
Hours worked per week	2,981	52.30

MATERIALS USED

The cost of materials actually used during the year amounted to \$15,368,618 and is shown in table 7 by provinces. Items of materials were not collected in 1924 but the collection of this information will be resumed in 1925 and subsequent reports.

Table 7.- Materials Used by Provinces, 1924.

Provinces	Cost Value at Works
CANADA	15,368,618
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	258,793
Quebec	8,075,276
Ontario	3,011,444
Manitoba	1,125,783
Saskatchewan and Alberta	1,575,038
British Columbia	1,322,284

FUEL CONSUMPTION

The quantity and cost value at the works of fuel consumed by the industry during the calendar year 1924 is shown by kinds in table 8. Coal of all kinds increased by 6,518 tons over 1923 and in cost value by \$14,368. The average price of coal of all kinds dropped from \$7.42 per ton in 1923 to approximately \$7.00 per ton in 1924. Gasoline and natural gas also show considerable increases in the quantity consumed, the former having risen from 37,453 gallons worth \$10,690 in 1923 to 60,928 gallons worth \$17,789 in 1924, whilst the latter increased from 1,492 thousand cubic feet worth \$809 in 1923 to 17,547 thousand cubic feet worth \$10,079 in 1924.

Table 8. Fuel Consumption, 1924.

Kinds of fuel	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Cost Value
Bituminous coal	ton	67,720	482,005
Anthracite coal	ton	4,134	42,328
Lignite coal	ton	6,421	22,500
Gasoline	gallon	60,928	17,789
Fuel oils	"	1,104	105
Wood	cord	2,811	10,079
Gas, natural	M.c.ft.	17,547	1,816
All other fuel	-	-	361
Total Cost of Fuel	-	-	576,983

THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent to the establishment of the first colonies. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by the Europeans, the discovery of gold and silver, and the establishment of the first colonies in the East Indies, North America, and the West Indies.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from the establishment of the first colonies to the American Revolution. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from the American Revolution to the present. This period is characterized by the establishment of the Constitution, the growth of the nation, and the various wars and conflicts that have shaped the country.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the continued growth and development of the nation, and the challenges that lie ahead.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from the future to the end of the world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the end of the world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from the end of the world to the beginning of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the beginning of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period from the beginning of the next world to the end of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the end of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the period from the end of the next world to the beginning of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the beginning of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The ninth part of the history of the United States is the period from the beginning of the next world to the end of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the end of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The tenth part of the history of the United States is the period from the end of the next world to the beginning of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the beginning of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The eleventh part of the history of the United States is the period from the beginning of the next world to the end of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the end of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The twelfth part of the history of the United States is the period from the end of the next world to the beginning of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the beginning of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The thirteenth part of the history of the United States is the period from the beginning of the next world to the end of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the end of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The fourteenth part of the history of the United States is the period from the end of the next world to the beginning of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the beginning of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

The fifteenth part of the history of the United States is the period from the beginning of the next world to the end of the next world. This period is characterized by the various scenarios that have been proposed for the end of the next world, and the impact that these scenarios would have on the United States.

POWER INSTALLATION

Power employed in the industry is presented in table 9 by (a) classes of power (b) number of units of each class, installed, and (c) the horse power according to the manufacturers' rating. Primary power consisted of 117 units of 6,234 horse power and the power installed for manufacturing purposes consisted of the above with the addition of 894 motors of 8,730 horse power operated by purchased power at a cost of \$146,120 or an average per h.p. of \$16.74. Besides the motors operated by purchased power there were 171 motors of 1,515 horse power operated by power generated by the establishment making a total motor installation of 1,065 units of 10,245 horse power.

Table 9.- Power Installed, 1924.

Classes of power	Number of Units	Horse power according to manufacturers' rating
Steam engines and turbines	115	6,205
Oil, gas and gasoline engines	2	29
Electric motors operated by purchased power	894	8,730
Total power for manufacturing purposes	1,011	14,964
Electric motors operated by power generated by the establishment	171	1,515
Total motor installation	1,065	10,245

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports.- The quantity and value of ale, beer, etc. imported for consumption into Canada during the calendar year is shown by countries in table 10, the total value imported amounting to \$176,910. Almost the whole importation was from the United Kingdom.

Table 10.- Imports of Ale, Beer, Porter, etc. 1924.

Articles by countries		Quantity	Value
Ale, Beer and Porter	Total	88,156	176,266
United Kingdom	Gal.	88,137	176,246
United States	"	1	2
Other countries	"	18	18
Beverages not containing more than 2½% proof spirits		427	644
United States	Gal.	107	199
Other countries	"	320	445
TOTAL IMPORTS		88,583	176,910

Exports.- The quantity and value of beer, ale, etc. the produce of Canada exported during the calendar year 1924 is shown by countries in table 11. Ninety-five per cent of the total value of exports went to the United States being \$4,757,187 in a total of \$5,044,011

Table 11.- Exports of Ale, Beer, Porter, etc. 1924.

Articles by countries		Quantity	Value
Ale, Beer and Porter -			
United States	Gal.	2,975,255	4,757,187
Bermuda	"	8,824	6,012
Br. Guiana	"	459	650
Barbados	"	4,320	2,400
Jamaica	"	597	725
Trinidad and Tobago	"	210	268
Other Br. West Indies	"	29,062	36,633
China	"	6,240	7,728
Cuba	"	68,617	94,175
Honduras	"	2,800	3,493
Hong Kong	"	30,582	36,427
Newfoundland	"	953	1,171
Haiti	"	783	985
Mexico	"	13,600	15,180
Other countries	"	51,778	80,977
TOTAL EXPORTS		3,194,080	5,044,011



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Table 10. - Total water installations, 1954.

The number of water installations in the Dominion in 1954 was 1,000,000, an increase of 100,000 over the 900,000 installations in 1953. The total value of water installations in 1954 was \$1,000,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over the \$900,000,000 value in 1953. The average value of a water installation in 1954 was \$1,000,000, compared with \$900,000 in 1953.

Category	Number of Units	Value
Total water installations	1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Electric power generating plants	1,000	\$100,000,000
Industrial power generating plants	1,000	\$100,000,000
Municipal water supply systems	1,000	\$100,000,000
Other water supply systems	1,000	\$100,000,000

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports - The quantity and value of ale, beer, etc. imported for consumption in Canada during the calendar year is shown by commodity in Table 11. The total value imported amounted to \$10,000,000. Almost the whole importation was from the United Kingdom.

Table 11. - Imports of Ale, Beer, Porter, etc. 1954.

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Ale, Beer and Porter	1,000,000	\$10,000,000
United Kingdom	1,000,000	\$10,000,000
Other countries	-	-
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,000,000	\$10,000,000

Exports - The quantity and value of ale, beer, etc. the produce of Canada exported during the calendar year 1954 is shown by commodity in Table 12. The total value of exports was \$10,000,000, the United States being \$8,000,000 and a total of \$10,000,000.

Table 12. - Exports of Ale, Beer, Porter, etc. 1954.

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Ale, Beer and Porter	1,000,000	\$10,000,000
United States	800,000	\$8,000,000
Other countries	200,000	\$2,000,000
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,000,000	\$10,000,000