

32-211 C1

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1928
STATISTICS CANADA

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

STATISTICS CANADA
STATISTIQUE CANADA

AUG 16 2010

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE

REPORT
on the
CANNING FOODS INDUSTRY
in
CANADA
1926

INCLUDING-

1. Canned Fish
2. Canned Fruits and Vegetables
3. Canned Meats and Soups
4. Condensed and Evaporated Milk

+++

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+++

OTTAWA
1928

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

OTTAWA CANADA

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
 Chief, Census of Industry: J.C. Macpherson.

CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1926.

The development in the production of canned foods in Canada showed a remarkable expansion since the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1900 the total value did not exceed \$8,250,000 whilst in 1926 it had increased to nearly \$49,000,000 or six times as much. The principal commodities used in the canning industry are fish, fruits and vegetables, milk and meats whilst the industry itself forms an adjunct of considerable importance to other industries notably the tin can industry, the wooden box industry and the paper and printing industry. The development of the canned foods trade has affected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with all the flavour of the freshly gathered product, but with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market and the consumer in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. The consumer also enjoys protection by frequent inspection under the "Meat and Canned Foods Act 1907" and subsequent amendments, administered by the Health of Animals' Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The principal statistics of establishments primarily employed in the production of canned foods for the calendar year 1926 are presented in the accompanying summary table. The statistics in this table are for all products and by-products of the several industries and the figures of production are not comparable with those shown elsewhere in this report.

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Fish, canned	557	19,324,680	14,060	3,614,108	23,076,288
Fruits, canned)	136	21,755,537	5,176	2,111,724	16,233,960
Vegetables, canned)					
Condensed and evaporated milk	26	7,127,063	845	991,507	13,159,659
Meats, canned	11	1/ 800,000	1/ 265	1/ 365,000	961,066
Syrups	4	1/ 250,000	1/ 85	1/ 56,000	715,873
Total	734	49,257,280	20,431	7,138,339	54,146,846

1/ Estimated.

Imports of canned foods in the calendar year 1926 amounted to \$6,146,280, mostly of fruits and vegetables not grown in Canada by reason of climatic conditions.

Exports of canned foods the produce of Canada during 1926 amounted in value to \$19,847,576, of which canned fish totalled \$13,911,648 and condensed milk \$4,522,673.

CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1926.

2.

The table following presents a comprehensive statement of the quantity and selling value of canned foods in Canada by classes, the various commodities being arranged in order of value of production.

Classes of canned foods	Unit of measure	Quantity	Value \$
Fish, canned - Totals	cases	2,501,233	21,614,053
Salmon	"	2,066,818	16,367,808
Lobsters	"	123,519	3,745,187
Sardines	"	217,592	980,474
Clams	"	30,370	188,272
Pilchards	"	26,731	119,525
Haddock	"	14,734	105,300
Herring	"	18,007	82,442
All other species	"	3,462	25,045
Fruits, canned - Totals	Cases	837,405	3,058,870
Pears	"	176,390	665,312
Raspberries	"	78,188	462,007
Peaches	"	107,138	441,350
Plums	"	133,778	337,963
Cherries	"	70,351	311,150
Apples	"	142,305	311,074
Strawberries	"	27,062	155,044
All other fruits	"	102,183	374,970
Vegetables, canned - Totals	Cases	4,920,727	12,755,758
Tomatoes	"	1,592,828	3,817,685
Peas	"	1,291,215	3,451,355
Beans baked	"	889,624	2,512,409
Corn	"	930,549	2,297,565
Beans, green or wax	"	132,119	431,070
All other vegetables	"	84,392	245,674
Miscellaneous products, canned - Totals	Cases	242,895	884,965
Soups	"	173,738	604,883
Macaroni	"	65,160	237,002
Chicken	"	3,997	43,080
Condensed and evaporated milk products-Totals	Pound	94,682,398	9,538,588
Evaporated milk	"	27,703,442	3,106,227
Condensed milk	"	8,405,464	521,622
Skim milk powder	"	44,183,491	4,197,546
Milk powder	"	2,657,147	550,790
Condensed skim milk	"	11,453,869	1,105,666
Condensed Coffee and Cocoa	"	278,985	56,737
Meats, canned -	Pound	6,682,831	961,066
Table syrups	"	16,305,587	715,873

FISH CANNING

The principal varieties of fish used in Canadian canneries are in order of their importance: salmon, lobsters, sardines, clams, pilchards, haddocks and herring.

Salmon Canning: The salmon canning industry is confined to the province of British Columbia and dates as far back as 1876 when the initial pack was 9,847 cases, drawn wholly from the Fraser River area. Ten years later the pack had increased to 163,004 cases and again in 1896 to 698,300 cases. In 1926 the last year for which complete figures are available the pack had further increased to 2,066,818 cases with a value of \$16,367,808, constituting the record pack for the industry.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

FISH CANNING -(Cont'd.)

Every species of this kind of food fishes known to the waters of the Pacific (which however is not the true salmon) is to be found on the British Columbia coast - the sockeye, the spring, the coho, the pink and the chum salmon. Of these the sockeye is by far the most important owing to its abundance, its deep red colour and its excellent texture which have created a favourable demand in the British market. The Fraser river which had for years been the chief source of supply has now yielded place to the Skeena river and adjacent waters. The remaining species are all marketable in quality though not commanding the high place attained by the sockeye. A table showing the annual pack since the beginning of the industry is appended. A variation in the quantity of the pack will be noted, the maximum being reached in about every fourth year.

Annual Pack, 1876 to 1927.

Year	Cases	Year	Cases
1876	9,847	1902	625,982
1877	67,387	1903	473,674
1878	113,601	1904	465,894
1879	61,093	1905	1,167,322
1880	61,849	1906	629,460
1881	117,276	1907	542,266
1882	225,061	1908	542,689
1883	196,292	1909	967,920
1884	141,242	1910	762,201
1885	108,517	1911	948,965
1886	161,264	1912	996,626
1887	204,083	1913	1,353,901
1888	181,040	1914	1,111,039
1889	414,294	1915	1,133,381
1890	409,464	1916	995,065
1891	314,893	1917	1,557,485
1892	228,470	1918	1,616,157
1893	590,229	1919	1,393,156
1894	494,371	1920	1,187,616
1895	566,395	1921	603,548
1896	601,570	1922	1,290,326
1897	1,027,204	1923	1,341,677
1898	492,657	1924	1,745,313
1899	765,517	1925	1,719,282
1900	606,530	1926	2,065,190
1901	1,236,156	1927	1,360,634

Lobster Canning: Next to the salmon canneries of the Pacific coast comes the lobster canning industry of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. The industry dates from 1870 when the province of Nova Scotia produced 30,000 cans and New Brunswick 20,000 cans. In the following year a factory was started in Prince Edward Island with an initial pack of 6,711 cans. The growth of the industry in over fifty years is indicated by the output of the 455 factories operating in Canada, in 1926. Prince Edward Island with 137 factories produced 29,442 cases valued at \$877,955, Nova Scotia with 133 factories and 56,277 cases valued at \$1,753,150, New Brunswick with 125 factories and 24,041 cases valued at \$691,522, and Quebec with 57 factories and 13,759 cases valued at \$422,560, or a total pack in 1926 of 123,519 cases worth \$3,745,187. In 1926 the value of lobsters imported was \$135 whilst exports totalled \$3,607,078 in value.

Sardine Canning: The industry is confined almost wholly to the Province of New Brunswick. The name of sardine as applied to the Canadian fish is not the true one; as the fish used in the canneries of New Brunswick are the young of the herring. The first mention of a sardine industry in Canada so far as is known, dates back to sometime in the late sixties. Although but 2 canneries were reported in 1926 with a total pack of 217,592 cases with a value of \$980,474, the true significance of its importance to New Brunswick is explained when account is taken of the fact that the Maine, U.S. factories, about 50 in number, depend almost wholly on the supplies of fish

1914

Imports of animal products amounting to \$2,500,000

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported from the principal countries of the world during the year 1914.

Country of origin

United States

Great Britain

-4-
THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

FISH CANNING -(Cont'd.)

obtained from Canadian waters. The imports of sardines in 1926 amounted to \$483,114 and came principally from Norway. No exports are separately reported. The season for taking this fish extends from April 1st to December 31st.

Clam and other Canneries: There is a considerable pack of canned fish of other varieties, the principal in 1926 being clams and quahaugs with 30,370 cases of the value of \$188,272, pilchards 26,731 cases worth \$119,525, haddock 14,734 cases worth \$105,300, herring 18,007 cases worth \$82,442, cod 975 cases worth \$19,756, halibut 127 cases worth \$1,234, scallops 335 cases worth \$3,685, trout 15 cases worth \$120 and mackerel 50 cases worth \$250. There is also a large export of certain of the above named varieties, the principal in 1926 with their value being herring (\$386,948), clams (\$154,462), and pilchards (\$95,171). There was, too, an import of canned herring amounting to \$89,507.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING.

The canning of fruits and vegetables is carried on most extensively in the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, where climatic conditions are favourable for the growing of fruits and vegetables. The principal fruits canned in Ontario are apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, currants, gooseberries, blueberries, raspberries and strawberries. In addition British Columbia has the apricot and the loganberry. The vegetables canned include tomatoes, peas, corn, beans, beets, carrots, pumpkin, squash, spinach and asparagus. The canning season begins in June and continues through the summer and autumn until October, being at its height in July, August and September. During this period employment is furnished in the canneries to about 5,200 people of whom approximately 1,950 are males and 3,250 females with a payroll of over two million dollars in 1926. The amount of capital invested in the industry was over \$21,000,000. The pack in 1926 consisted of 837,405 cases of fruits and 4,920,727 cases of vegetables of 48 pounds each and having a total value of \$15,814,628. Tomatoes rank first in the number of cases with 1,592,828, peas being next with 1,291,215 cases, followed in order by corn with 930,549 cases, beans with 889,624 cases, pears with 176,390 cases, apples with 142,305 cases, plums with 133,778 cases, and peaches with 107,138 cases.

Imports and exports of canned fruits and vegetables during the calendar year 1926 are summarized below as far as the classification of these commodities permits:

Fruits -	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
Peaches	\$ 413,994	\$ -
Pineapples	905,993	-
All others n.o.p.	686,934	533,406
Vegetables -		
Beans	125,923	371,639
Corn	100,303	-
Tomatoes	77,695	13,244
Peas	226,497	-
All others, n.o.p.	642,984	239,819
	\$3,180,323	\$ 1,258,108

MEAT CANNING.

The canning of meats, an adjunct of the great meat-packing industry, is not as extensively carried on in Canada as are other sections of the canned foods group of industries, being more in the nature of a side line of the main industry. The total value of canned meats manufactured in Canada during the calendar year 1926, was \$961,066. Imports of canned meats, poultry and game during the same period amounted to \$617,138, whilst exports of Canadian products totalled \$87,804. Closely allied to the canned meat industry is that of canned soups the manufacture of which in the year mentioned totalled \$604,883, whilst imports were valued at \$1,340,498, and exports at \$167,343.

1940

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

-5-
THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN CANADA
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK

In Canada the condensed milk industry dates from 1883 when the first factory was established at Truro, Nova Scotia, by the Reindeer Condensed Milk Company. Later in the eighties and again in the nineties several new plants were created by this company and the St. Charles Company at Ingersoll, most of which were later absorbed by the Borden Condensed Milk Company which now operates plants located in the best dairy districts of the Dominion, as follows:- Ingersoll, Norwich and Tilsonburg, Ontario; Huntingdon, Quebec; Truro, Nova Scotia and Sardis, B.C. The Carnation Milk Company with plants at Aylmer and Springfield, Ontario, the Canadian Milk Products Company with plants at Brownsville, Belmont, Burford, Glanworth and Hickson, Ontario, who specialize in the manufacture of milk powders, besides a number of individual companies operating plants some of which are connected with ice-cream and confectionery establishments and which are located at St. George, Brockville, Beachville, Woodstock, Picton and Sydenham in Ontario; Courtenay and Ladner in British Columbia and Charlotte- town in Prince Edward Island, complete the list of condensed milk factories in the Dominion.

The value of condensed milk produced in Canada as first reported in the decennial census of 1891 was \$83,000. In 1901 the value had increased to \$269,520 in 1906 to \$855,409 and in 1910 to \$1,814,871. The value of production in recent years as below shows the wonderful advancement made by this industry.

Year	No. of Factories	Value of Products.
1917	20	\$ 8,097,217
1918	22	12,413,818
1919	24	15,880,033
1920	28	20,519,835
1921	27	14,270,591
1922	23	9,501,345
1923	25	13,714,978
1924	24	13,215,173
1925	24	13,453,472
1926	26	13,159,659

The value of imports and exports of condensed milk is shown by fiscal years ending March 31, below:

Year	Imports	Exports
1903	\$ 27,943	\$ 241,859
1908	87,998	42,757
1912	9,981	305,678
1915	9,485	1,181,300
1917	10,268	1,371,610
1918	11,951	4,955,048
1924	45,907	5,577,265
1925	29,722	5,190,831
1926	27,340	4,856,965

CONSUMPTION OF CANNED FOODS IN CANADA, 1926

The value of canned foods available for consumption in Canada for the calendar year 1926 is shown by classes in the following summary table. Consumption figures are usually computed by adding together the values of manufactures and imports and deducting therefrom the value of exports.

Classes of Canned Foods	Value of Manufactures	Value of Imports	Value of Exports	Value available for consumption
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish, canned	21,614,053	974,986	13,911,648	8,677,391
Fruits, canned	3,058,870	2,006,921	533,406	4,532,385
Vegetables, canned	12,755,758	1,173,402	624,702	13,304,458
Mis. Products, canned	884,965	1,340,498	167,343	2,058,120
Condensed Milk	9,538,588	33,335	4,522,673	5,049,250
Meats, canned	961,066	617,138	87,804	1,490,400
Total	48,813,300	6,146,280	19,847,576	35,112,004

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010713225