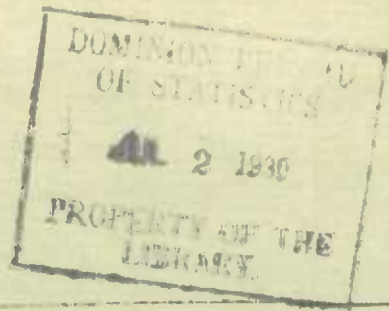


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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

REPORT
on the
CANNED FOODS INDUSTRY
in
CANADA
1928

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
1930

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, 1928.

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 1928 it had increased to nearly \$53,000,000 or six and one-half 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.

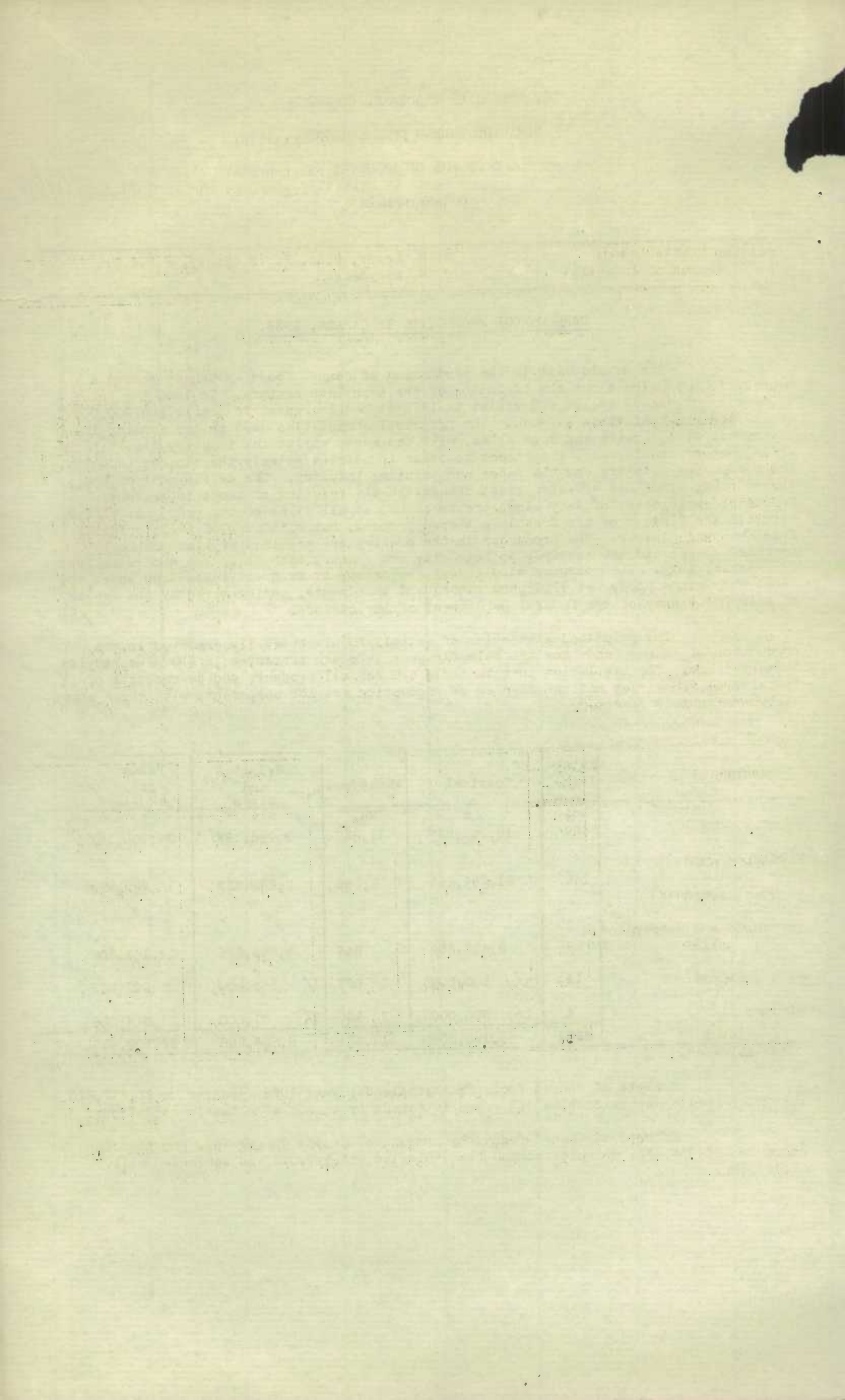
The principal statistics of establishments primarily employed in the production of canned foods for the calendar year 1928 are presented in the accompanying summary table. The statistics in this table are for all products and by-products of the several industries and the figures of production are not comparable with those shown elsewhere in this report.

Industry	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Fish, canned	469	15,369,547	11,837	2,928,783	19,999,153
Fruits, canned)	145	21,251,269	6,388	2,265,927	16,782,229
Vegetables, canned)					
Condensed and evaporated milk	29	8,422,489	846	1,053,555	14,161,306
Meats, canned	11	1/ 800,000	1/ 265	1/ 365,000	947,225
Syrups 1/	4	1/ 350,000	1/ 125	1/ 81,000	1,013,026
Total	658	46,193,305	19,461	6,694,265	52,902,939

1/ Estimated.

Imports of canned foods in the calendar year 1928 amounted to \$8,617,626 mostly of fruits and vegetables not grown in Canada by reason of climatic conditions.

Exports of canned foods the produce of Canada during 1928 amounted in value to \$18,858,853, of which canned fish totalled \$13,517,079 and condensed milk \$3,463,709.



CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1928.

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	2,531,075	18,380,344
Salmon	"	2,036,329	13,776,092
Lobsters	"	111,986	2,883,922
Sardines	"	257,881	1,032,874
Clams	"	43,090	262,335
Pilchards	"	65,097	314,457
Haddock	"	9,664	69,734
Herring	"	4,099	16,807
All other species	"	2,929	24,123
Fruits, canned - Totals	Cases	1,019,492	3,283,873
Pears	"	310,525	940,811
Apples	"	177,282	420,211
Peaches	"	128,386	404,614
Plums	"	141,999	343,567
Cherries	"	73,599	335,944
Raspberries	"	47,529	234,249
Strawberries	"	40,587	232,877
All Other fruits	"	99,585	371,600
Vegetables, canned - Totals	Cases	5,484,460	13,699,881
Tomatoes	"	1,864,956	4,288,849
Beans, baked	"	1,246,356	3,358,940
Peas	"	1,032,806	2,536,556
Corn	"	917,846	2,300,446
Beans, green or wax	"	216,802	643,845
All other vegetables	"	205,694	571,245
Miscellaneous products, canned - Totals	Cases	483,606	1,753,913
Soups	"	408,245	1,390,612
Macaroni	"	70,505	309,400
Chicken	"	4,856	53,901
Condensed and evaporated milk products - Totals	Pound	102,492,486	10,096,482
Evaporated milk	"	51,654,377	4,815,638
Condensed milk	"	27,728,995	2,926,477
Cream powder	"	114,835	57,599
Skim milk powder	"	12,509,187	1,236,277
Milk powder	"	2,314,490	578,088
Condensed skim milk	"	7,920,255	437,721
Condensed Coffee and Cocoa	"	250,347	44,682
Meats, canned -	Pound	6,815,051	947,225
Table syrups	"	18,745,161	1,013,026

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 1928 the last year for which complete figures are available the pack had further increased to 2,036,329 cases with a value of \$13,776,092, constituting the second highest record pack for the industry.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 18, 1907

NAME	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	PROFESSION
ALBION B. KENT	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
ALFRED W. BROWN	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
ANDREW J. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
ARTHUR G. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
BENJAMIN W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
CHARLES W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
EDWARD W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
FRANK W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
GEORGE W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
HENRY W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
JAMES W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
JOHN W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
LAWRENCE W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
MICHAEL W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
NATHAN W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
OSCAR W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
PHILIP W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
RICHARD W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
THOMAS W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
WALTER W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY
WILLIAM W. HARRIS	ALBANY	B. S.	ATTORNEY

REPORT

of the

THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

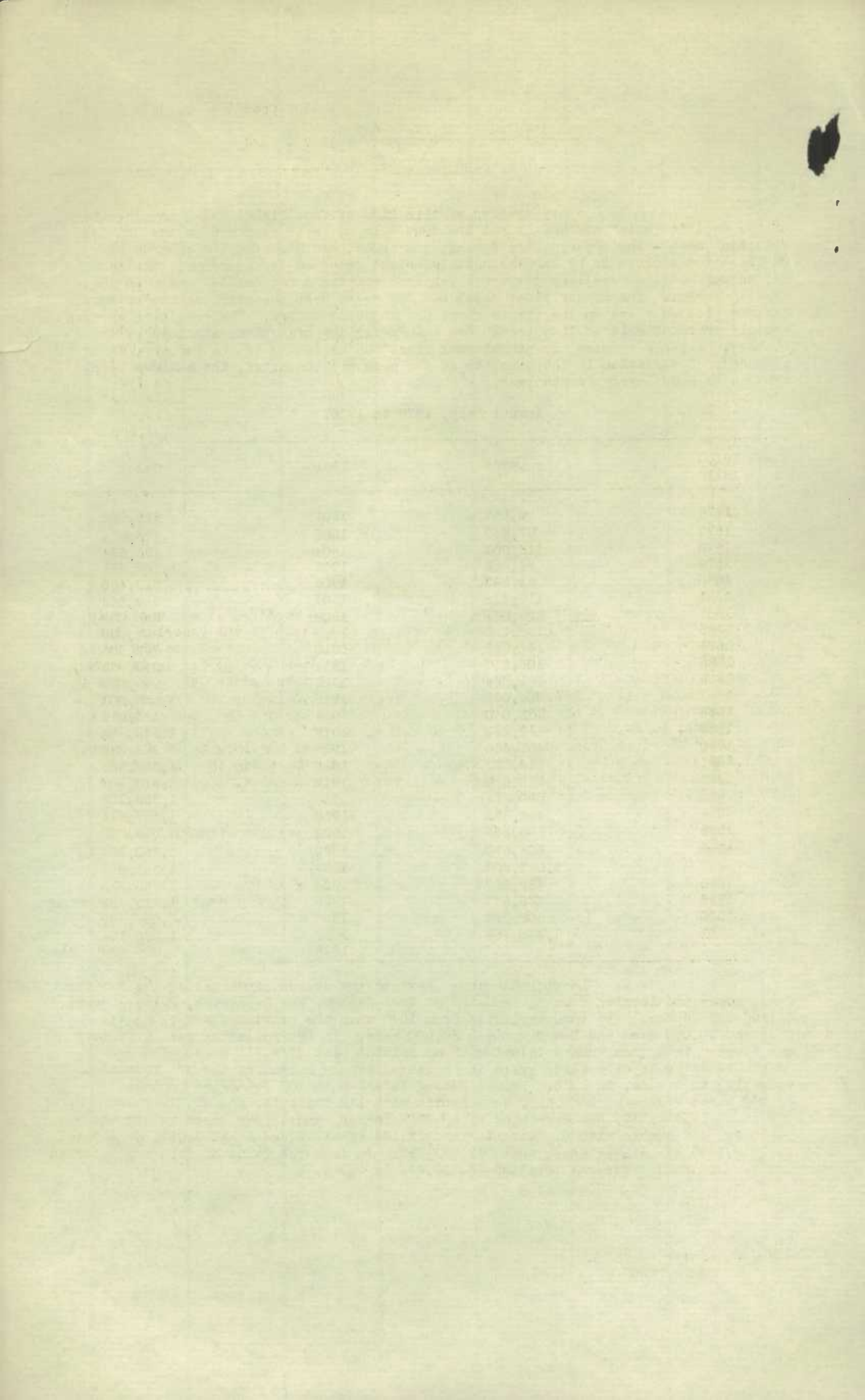
FISH CANNING--(Cont'd.)

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 conoe, 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 1928.

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	1,167,822
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	1,380,634
		1928	2,035,629

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 375 factories operating in Canada, in 1928. Prince Edward Island with 103 factories produced 25,077 cases valued at \$635,427, Nova Scotia with 112 factories and 55,277 cases valued at \$1,465,239, New Brunswick with 99 factories and 19,468 cases valued at \$451,165, and Quebec with 61 factories and 12,164 cases valued at \$332,091, or a total pack in 1928 of 111,986 cases worth \$2,883,922. In 1928 the value of lobsters imported was \$34,162 whilst exports totalled \$3,107,292 in value.



A table showing the annual pack of lobsters from 1897 to date follows:

Annual Pack of Lobsters 1897 - 1928

Year	Cases of 48 lb.	Year	Cases of 48 lb.
1897	231,886	1917	195,993
1898	223,554	1918	107,812
1899	218,652	1919	128,759
1900	219,756	1920	163,299
1901	209,513	1921	137,607
1902	194,794	1922	148,644
1903	220,921	1923	151,039
1904	224,214	1924	102,118
1905	219,534	1925	127,497
1906	210,516	1926	123,519
1907	222,095	1927	113,937
1908	227,323	1928	111,986
1909	188,992		
1910	183,094		
1911	208,482		
1912	187,616		
1913	166,512		
1914	160,902		
1915	162,966		
1916	197,751		

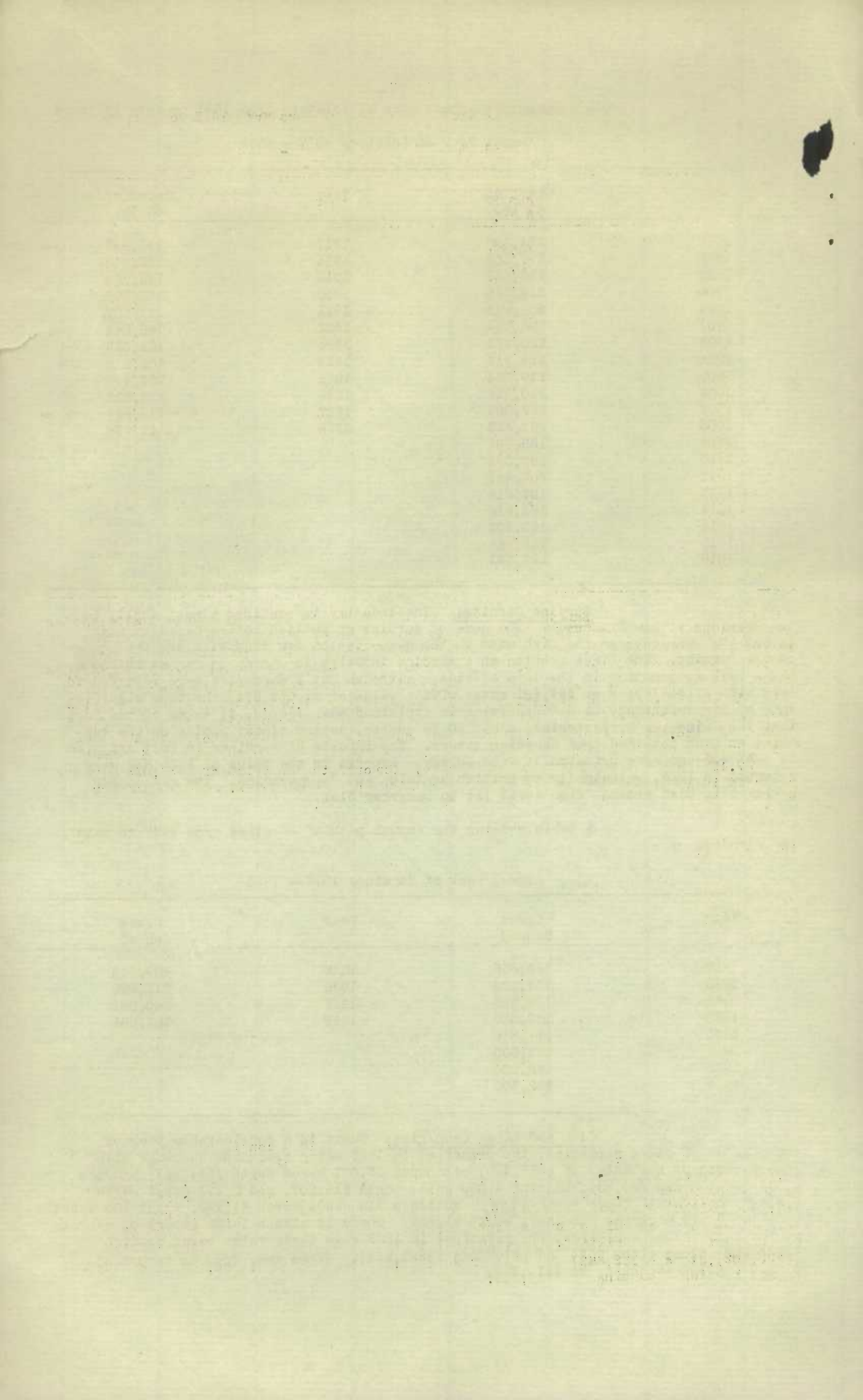
Sardine Canning: The industry is confined almost wholly to the Province of New Brunswick. The name of sardine as applied to the Canadian fish is not the true one; as the fish used in the canneries of New Brunswick are the young of the herring. The first mention of a sardine industry in Canada so far as is known, dates back to sometime in the late sixties. Although but 2 canneries were reported in 1928 with a total pack of 257,881 cases with a value of \$1,032,874, 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 obtained from Canadian waters. The imports of sardines in 1928 amounted to \$677,403 and came principally from Norway. Exports to the value of \$536,833 were reported in 1928, principally to British Dominion and dependencies. The season for taking this fish extends from April 1st to December 31st.

A table showing the annual pack of sardines from 1917 to date is appended.

Annual Pack of Sardines 1917 - 1928

Year	Cases Canned	Year	Cases Canned
1917	168,365	1925	209,649
1918	177,193	1926	217,592
1919	119,225	1927	240,091
1920	129,925	1928	257,881
1921	111,835		
1922	121,800		
1923	140,000		
1924	282,306		

Clam and other Canneries: There is a considerable pack of canned fish of other varieties, the principal in 1928 being clams and quahaugs with 40,390 cases of the value of \$262,335, pilchards 65,097 cases worth \$314,457, haddock 9,334 cases worth \$69,734, herring 4,099 cases worth \$16,807, cod 2,271 cases worth \$18,400, halibut 47 cases worth \$ 527, scallops 119 cases worth \$1,190, trout 104 cases worth \$803 and mackerel 336 cases worth \$1,955. There is also a large export of certain of the above named varieties, the principal in 1928 with their value being codfish (\$230,502), clams (\$182,662) and pilchards (\$221,557). There was, too, an import of canned herring amounting to \$114,019.



A statement showing the quantity of clams, etc., packed annually from 1917 to date is herewith presented.

Annual Pack of Clams, etc. 1917-1928

Year	Cases Canned	Year	Cases Canned
1917	19,445	1925	37,622
1918	16,592	1926	30,370
1919	14,599	1927	38,826
1920	17,195	1928	43,090
1921	22,384		
1922	23,085		
1923	18,329		
1924	32,447		

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING.

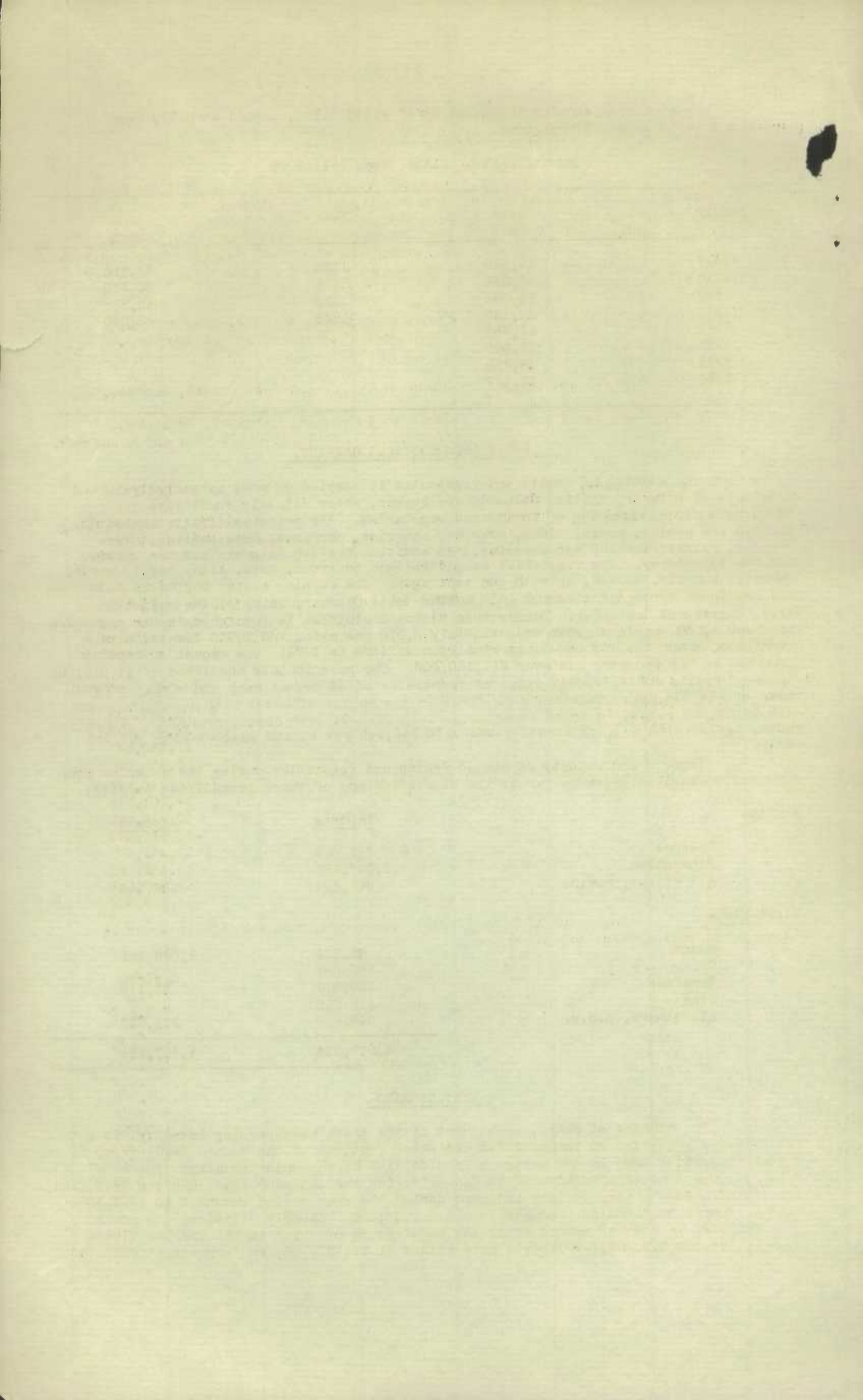
The canning of fruits and vegetables is carried on most extensively in the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, where climatic conditions are favourable for the growing of fruits and vegetables. The principal fruits canned in Ontario are apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, currants, 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 5,800 people of whom approximately 2,070 are males and 3,730 females with a payroll of over two and one-quarter million dollars in 1928. The amount of capital invested in the industry was over \$21,250,000. The pack in 1928 consisted of \$1,012,936 cases of fruits and 4,774,217 cases of vegetables of 48 pounds each and having a total value of \$14,823,295. Tomatoes rank first in the number of cases with 1,857,102, peas with 1,032,806 cases, followed in order by corn with 917,846 cases, pears with 310,525 cases, apples with 177,282 cases, plums with 141,999 cases, and peaches with 128,386 cases.

Imports and exports of canned fruits and vegetables during the calendar year 1928 are summarized below as far as the classification of these commodities permits:

<u>Fruits-</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
Peaches	\$ 761,023	\$ -
Pineapples	1,307,684	-
All others, n.o.p.	863,197	385,556
<u>Vegetables-</u>		
Beans	65,914	1,026,855
Corn	295,077	-
Tomatoes	120,812	83,118
Peas	315,618	-
All others, n.o.p.	848,669	191,729
	<u>4,577,994</u>	<u>1,687,258</u>

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 1928 was \$947,225. Imports of canned meats, poultry and game during the same period amounted to \$755,305, whilst exports of Canadian products totalled \$100,915. Closely allied to the canned meat industry is that of canned soups the manufacture of which in the year mentioned totalled \$1,390,612, whilst imports were valued at \$1,782,108, and exports at \$229,744.



THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK

The Condensed Milk industry in Canada 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, Ontario, many of them being absorbed at a later date by the Borden Condensed Milk Co. which now operates plants at Ingersoll and Norwich, Ontario, Truro, Nova Scotia and Sardis, B.C. Other Companies operating a number of plants in 1928 were as follows:

Canadian Milk Products, Ltd.-	Plants at Belmont, Burford, Brownsville, Finch, Hickson, Russell and Tillsonburg, all in Ontario.
Carnation Milk Products Co. Ltd.-	Plants at Aylmer and Springfield, Ontario.
City Dairy Co. Ltd., Toronto-	Plants at Courtland, Listowel, Princeton, Simcoe, Stratfordville, Villa Nova and Woodstock, all in Ontario.
Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd., Toronto-	Plants at Napanee and Sydenham in Ontario
Individual Companies-	Plants at Beachville, Brockville, Chesterville, Peterborough, St. George and Woodstock in Ontario, Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Abbotsford, B.C.

The value of condensed milk produced in Canadian factories 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 rapid 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
1927	27	13,387,048
1928	29	14,161,306

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
1927	35,550	4,537,369
1928	25,775	3,989,580

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THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK

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	
				Total	Per Capita
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish, canned	18,380,344	1,473,348	13,517,079	6,336,613	.66
Fruits, canned	3,283,873	2,931,904	245,504	5,970,273	.62
Vegetables, canned	13,699,881	1,646,091	1,301,902	14,044,070	1.46
Mis. Products, canned	1,753,913	1,782,108	229,744	3,306,277	.34
Condensed Milk	10,096,482	28,870	3,463,709	6,661,643	.69
Meats, canned	947,225	755,305	100,915	1,601,615	.16
Total	48,161,718	8,617,626	18,858,853	37,920,491	3.93

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