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CANADA

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

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CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION

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CANADA

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INCLUDING -

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

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OTTAWA

1931

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CONTERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OTTAWA CANADA

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

J. C. Macpherson

CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CAMADA, 1929.

The development in the production of canned foods in Canada showed a remarkable expansion since the beginning of the tventieth century. In 1900 the total value did not exceed \$5.250,000 whilst in 1929 it had increased to more than \$54,000,000 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 1929 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	1119	17,869,625	12,442	3,037,126	16,996,478
Fruits, canned	173	22,138,060	7,228	2,540,300	19,050,700
Vegetables, canned)					
Condensed and evaporated					
milk	30	9,190,753	874	1,117,465	14,686,802
Meats, canned	11	875,0001/	2951/	570,0001/	1,432,524
Syrups 1/	9	450,0001/	1651/	115,0001/	1,846,179
Total	672	50,523,438	21,004	7,479,891	54,012,683
7 / W-44-4-4-4					

1/ Estimated.

Imports of canned foods in the calendar year 1929 amounted to \$9,945,183 mostly of fruits and vegetables not grown in Canada by reason of climatic conditions.

Exports of canned foods the produce of Canada during 1929 amounted in value to \$19,280,455, of which canned fish totalled \$13,259,369 and condensed milk \$3,625,361.

The following table summarizes the imports and exports of canned foods by classes and value for the calendar year 1929.

Classes of Carned Foods	Exports	Imports
Canned fish Canned fruits Canned meats and soups Canned milk products Canned vegetables	\$ 13.259,369 422,543 700,737 3,625,361 1,272,445	\$ 1,739,193 3,172,055 2,957,522 40,022 2,037,391
Total	19,280,455	9,946,183

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CANTIED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CAHADA, 1929.

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 Salmon Lobsters Sardines Pilchards Clams, etc. Haddock Cod All other species	Cases II	2,029,415 1,399,541 127,516 329,204 98,821 54,289 11,996 3,992 4,056	16,996,478 11,625,831 3,179,022 1,319,584 411,011 304,550 89,672 33,787 33,021
Fruits, canned - Totals Pears Apples Cherries Peaches Raspberries Strawberries Plums All other fruits	Cases II II II II II II	1,101,188 237,384 331,691 95,155 90,755 53,043 52,758 89,375 151,027	3,827,027 834,700 789,156 403,187 380,549 292,702 283,204 237,482 606,047
Vegetables, canned - Totals Tomatoes Beans, balted Peas Corn Beans, green or wax All other vegetables	Cases n n n n	5,626,098 1,976,206 1,326,549 964,941 892,765 297,433 168,204	15,223,673 4,933,217 3,869,488 2,713,119 2,354,968 879,170 473,711
Miscellaneous products, canned - Totals Soups Macaroni Chicken	Cases	665,613 556,739 102,642 6,232	2,365,222 1,893,266 388,850 83,106
Concentrated milk products - Totals Evaporated milk Condensed milk Stim milk powder Condensed skim milk Whole milk powder Buttermilk powder Cream powder Condensed coffee, etc.	Pound II II II II II II II II II	106,057,408 53,995,117 25,482,419 12,787,818 10,491,869 2,167,333 769,405 115,614 247,833	10,288,131 5,060,229 2,710,090 1,242,837 576,942 533,904 61,080 59,281 43,768
Meats, canned - Table syrups	Pound "	10,197,431	1,432,524 1,846,179

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 9.547 cases, drawn wholly from the Fraser River area. Ten years later the pack had increased to 161,264 cases and again in 1896 to 601,570 cases. In 1928 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, whilst in 1929 the last year for which complete statistics are available the pack had decreased to 1,399,541 cases valued at \$11,525,831.

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CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1929.

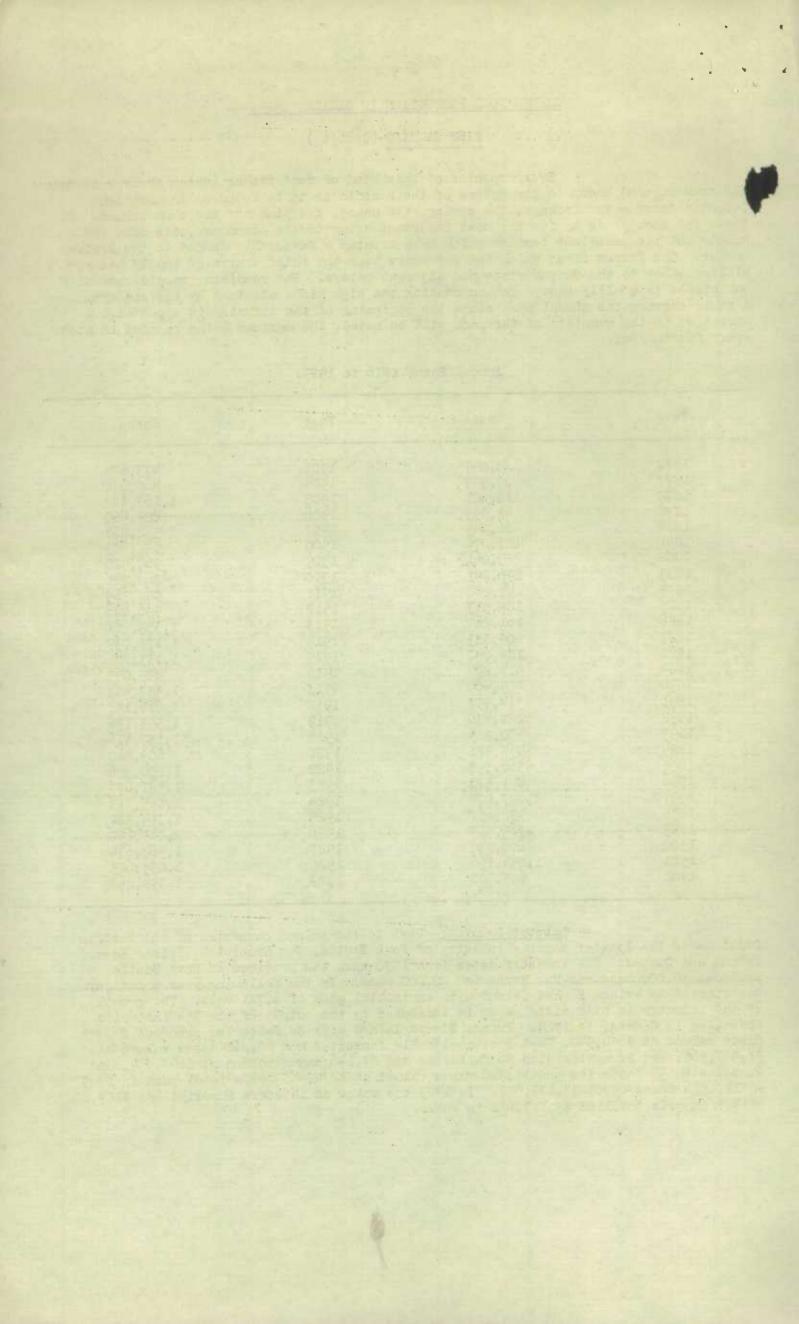
FISH CAMMING-(Cont'd.)

Every species of this kind of food fishes (which however is not the true salmon) known to the waters of the Pacific is to be found on the British Columbia Coast - the sockeye, the spring, the cohoe, 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 1929.

Year	Cases	Year	Cases
1376 1677 1673 1879 1330 1681 1682 1683 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901	9,847 67,387 113,601 61,093 61,849 117,276 225,061 196,292 141,242 108,517 161,264 204,083 181,040 414,294 409,464 314,893 226,470 590,229 494,371 566,395 601,570 1,027,204 492,657 765,517 606,530 1,236,156 625,982	1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	473,674 465,894 1,167,822 629,460 542,266 542,689 967,920 762,201 948,965 996,626 1,353,901 1,111,039 1,133,381 995,065 1,557,485 1,616,157 1,393,156 1,187,616 603,548 1,290,326 1,341,677 1,745,313 1,719,282 2,065,190 1,360,634 2,035,629 1,398,857

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 sixty years is indicated by the output of the 354 factories operating in Canada, in 1929. Prince Edward Island with 88 factories produced 28,399 cases valued at \$686,940, Nova Scotia with 114 factories and 60,661 cases valued at \$1,569,965, New Brunswick with 96 factories and 27,146 cases valued at \$647,659, and Quebec with 56 factories and 11,310 cases valued at \$274,453, or a total pack in 1929 of 127,516 cases worth \$3,179,022. In 1929 the value of lobsters imported was \$107,673 whilst exports totalled \$3,113,631 in value.



CAMBED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CAMADA, 1929.

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

Annual Pack of Lobsters 1897 - 1929

Year	Cases of 48 lb.	Year	Cases of 48 lb.
1397 1398 1399 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	231,886 223,554 218,652 219,756 209,513 194,794 220,921 224,214 219,534 210,516 222,095 227,323 188,992 183,094 208,482 187,616 166,512 160,902 162,966 197,751	1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	195,993 107,812 128,759 163,299 137,607 148,644 151,039 102,118 127,497 123,519 113,937 111,986 127,516

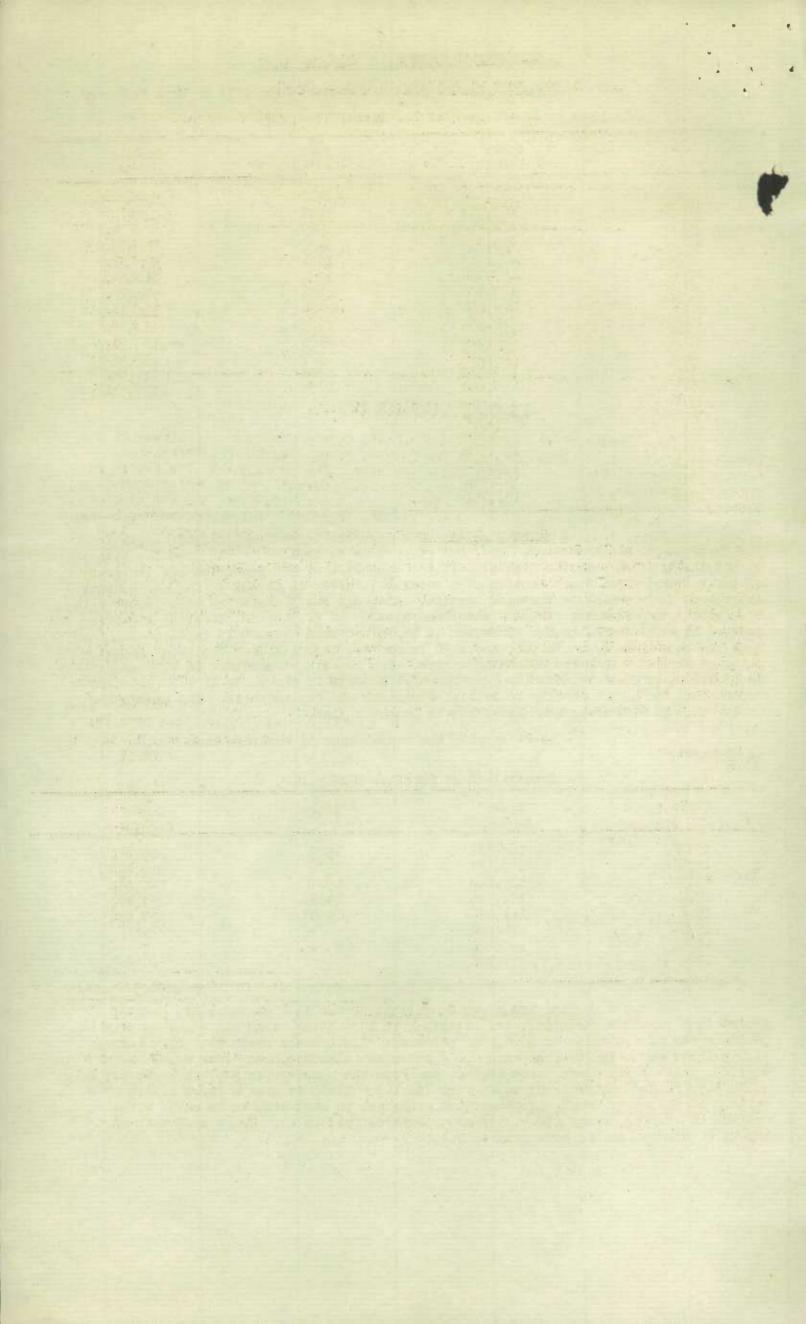
Sardine Comming: The industry is confined almost wholly to the Province of New Brunswick. The name of sardine as applied to the Canadian fish is not the true one; as the fish used in the canneries of New Brunswick are the young of the herring. The first mention of a sardine industry in Canada so far as is known, dates back to sometime in the late sixties. Although but 3 canneries were reported in 1929 with a total pack of 329,204 cases and a value of \$1,319,584, 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 1929 amounted to \$788,500 and came principally from Norway. Exports to the value of \$578,015 were reported in 1929, principally to British Dominions 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 - 1929

Year	Cases Canned	Year	Cases Canned
1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	168,365 177,193 119,225 129,925 111,835 121,800 140,000 282,306	1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	209,649 217,592 240,091 257,881 329,204

Clam and other Canneries: There is a considerable pack of canned fish of other varieties, the principal in 1929 being clams and quahaugs with 54,259 cases of the value of \$304,550, pilchards 98,821 cases worth \$411,011, haddock 11,995 cases worth \$39,672, herring 2,207 cases worth \$8,853, cod 3,992 cases worth \$33,787, halibut 301 cases worth \$2,846, scallops 422 cases worth \$3,798, crabs 671 cases worth \$15,421 and mackerel 455 cases worth \$2,103. There is also a large export of certain of the above named varieties, the principal in 1929 with their value being codfish (\$315,975), clams (\$204,753) and pilchards (\$173,621). There was, too, an import of canned herring amounting to \$53,185.



CAMBED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CAMADA, 1929.

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

Annual Pack of Clams, etc. 1917-1929.

Year	Cases Canned	Year	Cases Canned
1917 1918 1919 1920	19,445 16,592 14,599 17,195	1925 1926 1927 1928	37,622 30,370 38,826 43,090 54,289
1921 1922 1923	22,384 23,085 18,329	1929	54,289
1923 1924	32,447		

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING.

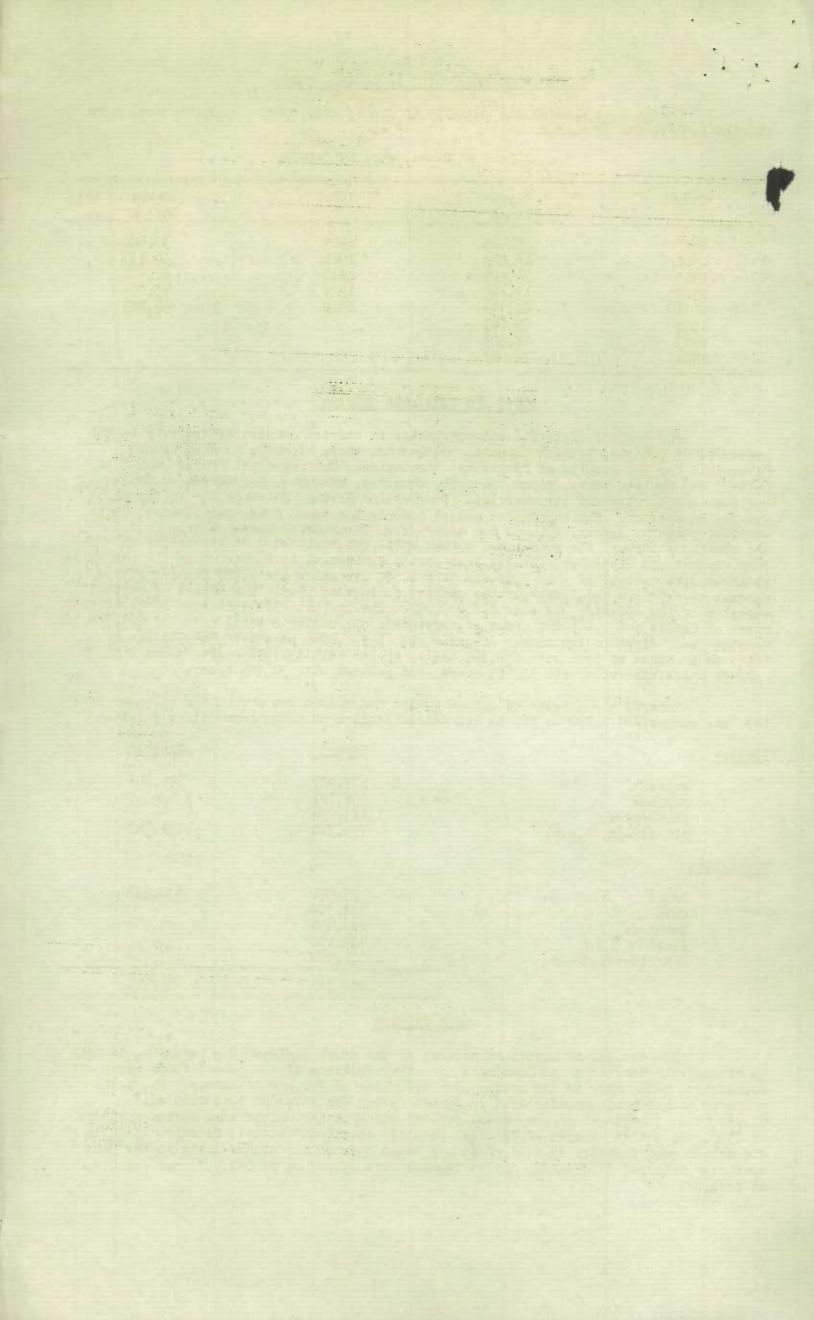
The canning of fruits and vegetables is carried on most extensively in the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, where climatic conditions are favourable for the growing of fruits and vegetables. The principal fruits canned in Ontario are apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, currants, 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 7,200 people of whom approximately 2,500 are males and 4,700 females with a payroll of over two and three-quarter million dollars in 1929. The amount of capital invested in the industry was over \$22,000,000. The pack in 1929 consisted of \$1,101,165 cases of fruits and 5,626,095 cases of vegetables and having a total value of \$19,050,700. Tomatoes rank first in the number of cases with 1,976,206, peas with 964,941 cases, followed in order by corn with 892,765 cases, apples with 331,691 cases, pears with 237,384 cases, cherries with 95,155 cases, and peaches with 90,755 cases.

Imports and exports of canned fruits and vegetables during the calendar year 1929 are summarized below as far as the classification of these commodities permits:

Fruits-	Imports	Exports
Pears Peaches Pineapples All others, n.o.p.	\$ 107.427 958,741 1,183,036 755,770	\$ 291,196
Vegetables-		
Beans Corn Tomatoes Peas All others, n.o.p.	95,551 330,308 166,439 433,101 1,021,992	530,835 627,962 113,648
	5,052,365	1,694,988

MEAR CARMING

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 1929 was \$1,432,524. Imports of canned meats, poultry and game during the same period amounted to \$919,565, whilst exports of Canadian products totalled \$54,665. Closely allied to the canned meat industry is that of canned soups the manufacture of which in the year mentioned totalled \$1,893,266, whilst imports were valued at \$2,037,957, and exports at \$546,072.



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CANTIED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1929.

COMCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS

The Concentrated Milk Products industry in Canada dates from 1883 hen 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, Trenton and Norwich, Ontario, Truro, Nova Scotia and South Sumac, B.C. Other Companies operating a number of plants in 1929 were as follows:

Canadian Milk Products, Ltd.-

Plants at Belmont, Burford, Russell and Tillsonburg, all in Ontario.

Carnation Milk Products Co. Ltd .-

Plant at Aylmer, Ontario.

City Dairy Co. Ltd., Toronto-

Plants at Courtland, Listowel, Princeton, Toronto, Simcoe, Straffordville, Villa Nova and Woodstock, all in Ontario.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd., Toronto-

Plants at Napanee and Sydenham in Ontario.

Individual Companies-

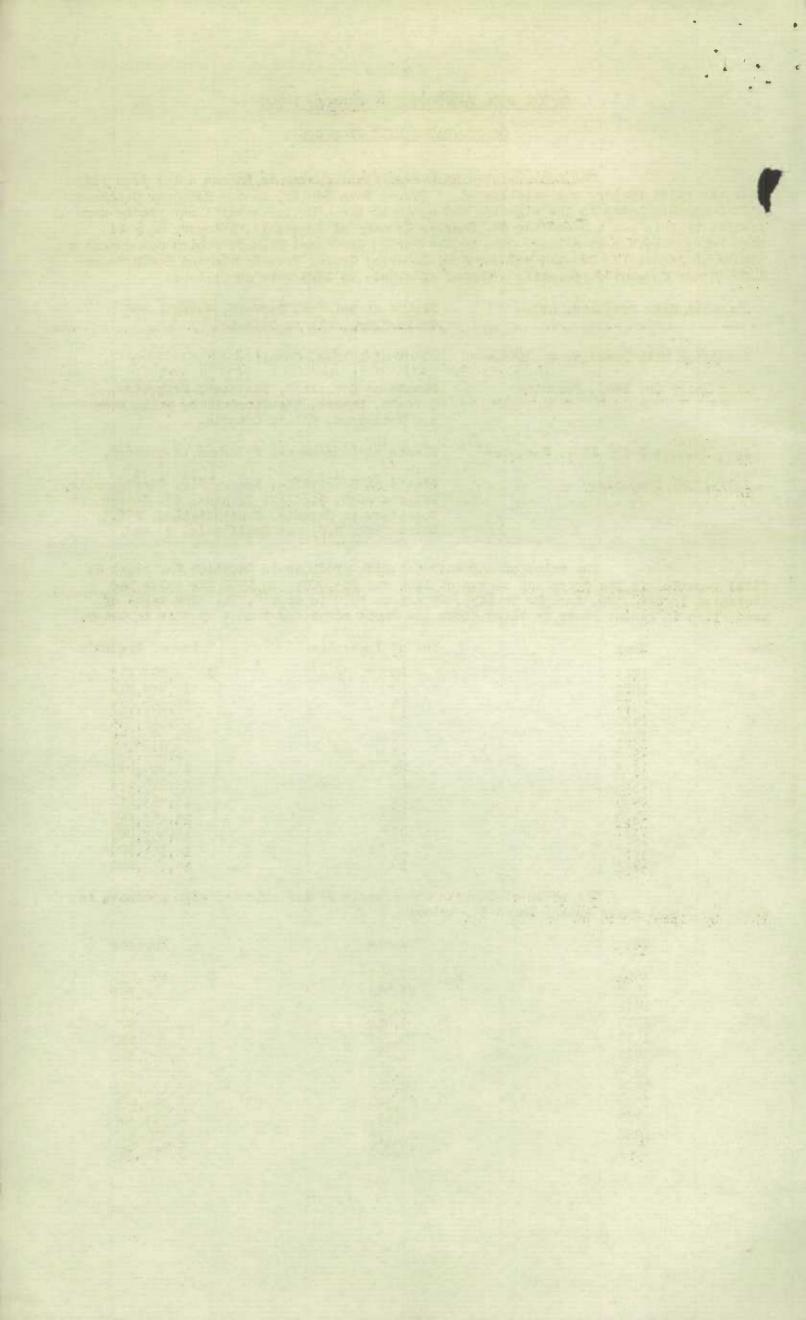
Plants at Beachville, Brockville, Chesterville, Peterborough, Lindsay, Trenton, St. George and Woodstock in Ontario, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Abbotsford, B.C. and Huntingdon, Quebec.

The value of concentrated milk products 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 \$1,514,571. 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	2+	13,453,472
1926	26	13,159,659
1927	27	13,387,048
1928	29	14,161,306
1929	30	14,686,802

The value of imports and exports of concentrated milk products 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	9,455	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
1929	37,863	3,720,745



CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION IN CAMADA, 1929.

CONSUMPTION OF CANEED FOODS IN CANADA, 1929

The value of canned foods available for consumption in Canada for the calendar year 1929 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 Value of Manufactures Imports		Value of Exports	Value available for consumption	
		\$	•		Per Capita
Fish, canned Fruits, canned Vegetables, canned Mis. Products, canned Concentrated Milk Products Meats, canned	16,996,478 3,827,027 15,223,673 2,365,222 10,288,131 1,432,524	1,739,193 3,172,055 2,037,391 2,037,957 40,022 919,565	13,259,369 422,543 1,272,445 646,072 3,625,361 54,665	\$ 5,476,302 6,576,539 15,988,619 3,757,107 6,702,792 2,297,424	
Total	50,133,055	9,946,183	19,280,455	40,798,783	4.16



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