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BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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

REPORT
on the
DYEING CLEANING & LAUNDRY INDUSTRY
in
CANADA
1925-1926

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

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OTTAWA

1928

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF STATISTICS
BUREAU OF INDUSTRY

REPORT

ON THE

PAINTS AND PAINTING INDUSTRY

CANADA

1922-23

Published by authority of the Board of Control
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1923

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

DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Ottawa, April, 1928. The initial report on the above named industry is herewith presented for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The number of establishments reporting to the Bureau by provinces during each year are given in the statement following:-

Provinces	1925	1926
	Number of Establishments	Number of establishments
Canada	343	350
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Nova Scotia	17	15
New Brunswick	18	18
Quebec	72	76
Ontario	123	136
Manitoba	20	16
Saskatchewan	14	14
Alberta	22	18
British Columbia	56	56

To prevent disclosure of statistics of individual establishments, the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia have been combined throughout the tables of this report.

Principal Statistics

The following table presents the principal statistics of the industry for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. A column showing the increase (+) or decrease (-) of the statistical items has been added to complete the table.

Principal Statistics of the Industry, 1925 and 1926

		1925	1926	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)
Establishments reporting	No.	343	350	+	7
Capital invested, total	\$	15,857,978	17,278,327	+	1,420,349
Fixed capital	\$	13,196,927	14,693,889	+	1,496,962
Working capital	\$	2,661,051	2,584,438	-	76,613
Employees on salaries -					
Male	No.	370	382	+	12
Female	No.	252	271	+	19
Total salaries	\$	1,142,410	1,225,766	+	83,356
Employees on wages -					
Male	No.	3,061	3,357	+	296
Female	No.	4,406	4,965	+	559
Total wages	\$	6,195,698	7,002,897	+	807,199
Cost of fuel	\$	823,207	878,085	+	54,878
Power installation					
Units	No.	1,158	1,308	+	150
Capacity	H.P.	11,548	12,485	+	937
Cost of Materials	\$	2,433,053	2,104,176	-	328,877
Gross value of products	\$	15,578,482	17,642,268	+	2,063,786
Net Value of Products	\$	13,065,429	15,538,092	+	2,472,663

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DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Comparative Statistics.

A table showing comparative statistics covering the period from the inception of the annual census to date is appended. The figures for the years 1921-1924 included a large number of hand laundries which have been eliminated in succeeding years, the inclusion of which appears to have but little effect in swelling the totals of the various statistical items except in the number of establishments. The value of production since 1917 shows a gradual increase till 1920 the year of high prices is reached. In 1921 owing to world-wide depression in industry the gross value of production had fallen to \$13,878,805 but from this date forward, with a return to normal conditions, increases have been maintained, the high point being reached in 1926. In the ten year period the increase in **capital** investments was 165 per cent in employment, almost 40 per cent, in the cost of salaries and wages 141 per cent, in the cost of materials 34 per cent, in the gross value of products 112 per cent and in the net value of products 130 per cent. The net value of products constitutes the fund from which is defrayed the cost of labour and management, fuel, miscellaneous expenses (rentals, taxes, insurance, repairs to buildings and plants, advertising and travelling expenses, office supplies, etc.). interest on capital and depreciation. Some idea may be had of the extent of such expenditures as shown for the last year in which they were collected, viz: 1923 when the cost of labour and management amounted to \$7,156,359, fuel \$835,583 and miscellaneous expenses \$3,734,493, leaving the sum of \$2,000,621 to cover depreciation, interest on capital investment and a measure of profit or loss.

Comparative Statistics of the Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry Industry, 1917-1926.

Years	Estab- lish- ments No.	Capital \$	Em- ployees ¹ No.	Salaries and wages \$	Cost of materials \$	Value of Production	
						Gross \$	Net \$
1917	333	6,568,727	6,496	3,911,924	1,569,031	8,319,103	6,750,072
1918	341	6,801,443	6,523	4,140,720	1,440,506	8,969,272	7,528,766
1919	366	8,440,606	7,240	5,320,612	1,664,850	11,840,778	10,175,928
1920	379	9,601,764	7,246	6,527,321	1,835,375	14,167,933	12,332,558
1921	535	7,870,654	6,872	6,247,736	1,796,202	13,878,805	12,082,603
1922	620	8,740,368	7,490	6,538,832	1,733,273	14,649,726	12,916,453
1923	605	10,798,737	7,969	7,156,359	1,824,628	15,551,684	13,727,056
1924	518	14,930,859	8,134	7,512,280	2,218,890	15,577,050	13,358,160
1925	343	15,857,978	8,089	7,338,108	2,433,053	15,578,482	13,065,429
1926	350	17,278,327	8,975	8,228,663	2,104,176	17,642,268	15,538,092

1/ Employees included outside piece-workers.

1900

The following table shows the number of persons who were employed in the several occupations in the town of 1900. The total number of persons employed was 1,000.

Occupation	Number of Persons
Agriculture	300
Manufacturing	200
Commerce	150
Services	100
Government	50
Unemployed	200
Total	1,000

Table showing the number of persons employed in the several occupations in the town of 1900.

Occupation	Number of Persons
Agriculture	300
Manufacturing	200
Commerce	150
Services	100
Government	50
Unemployed	200
Total	1,000

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DYING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Size of Establishments.

The tendency towards concentration in industrial enterprises is exemplified in a series of tables showing in a threefold way the size of establishments in the Laundry and Dyeing Industry measured by (a) capital investment, (b) gross value of production and (c) the number of persons employed, all within certain groups or limitations, for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The tables also serve to indicate the movement of capital, production and employment within the industry.

In 1925, the number of establishments reporting was 343 with a total capital investment of \$15,857,978, a total gross value of production of \$15,578,482 and a total employment of 8,038 inside employees. Of the total number of establishments 16 had a combined capital investment of \$6,088,458 or 39 per cent of the investment and an average investment of \$380,529 per plant; 11 establishments had a gross value of production amounting to \$3,227,445 or 21 per cent of the total production and an average production per plant of \$293,404. In employment 11 establishments had 1,719 persons on the payroll or 21 per cent of the total number employed and an average employment of 156 per plant.

In 1926, the total number of establishments reporting had risen to 350, the total capital investment to \$17,278,327, the gross value of production to \$17,642,268 and the total employment to 8,972. Of the total number of establishments 19 had a total invested capital of \$7,067,537 or 41 per cent of the total and an average investment per plant of \$371,976. Fifteen establishments had a combined output of \$4,689,236 or more than 26 per cent of the total and an average output of \$312,616 per establishment. In employment 15 establishments had a combined payroll of 2,324 individuals or 26 per cent of the total with an average employment of 155 per establishment.

(a) Capital invested in establishments grouped according to value, 1925 and 1926.

Groups of Invested Capital	1925			1926		
	Estab-lish-ments No.	Capital Invested \$	Average Capital per Establishment \$	Estab-lish-ments No.	Capital Invested \$	Average Capital per Establishment \$
Under \$50,000	261	3,874,895	14,746	262	4,058,217	15,489
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	46	3,221,444	70,031	50	3,699,929	73,998
\$100,000 to under \$200,000	20	2,673,181	133,659	19	2,452,644	129,087
\$200,000 to under \$500,000	14)	6,088,458	380,529	17)	7,067,537	371,976
\$500,000 and over	2)			2)		
TOTAL	343	15,857,978	46,233	350	17,278,327	49,367

(b) Gross value of production in establishments grouped according to value, 1925 & 1926.

Groups of Value of Production	1925			1926		
	Estab-lish-ments No.	Gross Value of Production \$	Average Value per Establishment \$	Estab-lish-ments No.	Gross Value of Production \$	Average Value per Establishment \$
Under \$50,000	241	4,045,190	16,785	233	3,863,204	16,580
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	59	4,133,018	70,051	70	4,951,150	70,731
\$100,000 to under \$200,000	32	4,172,829	130,401	32	4,138,678	129,334
\$200,000 to under \$500,000	10)	3,227,445	293,404	13)	4,689,236	312,616
\$500,000 and over	1)			2)		
TOTAL	343	15,578,482	45,419	350	17,642,268	50,407

(c) Employees in establishments grouped by number 1925 and 1926

Groups of Employees	1925			1926		
	Estab-lish-ments No.	Employees No.	Average Employees per Establishment No.	Estab-lish-ments No.	Employees No.	Average Employees per Establishment No.
Under 20 employees	217	1,489	6.86	211	1,452	6.88
20 to under 50 employees	84	2,694	32.07	85	2,624	30.87
50 to under 100 "	31	2,136	68.90	39	2,572	65.95
100 to under 500 "	11	1,719	156.27	15	2,324	154.93
TOTAL	343	8,038	23.43	350	8,972	25.63

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DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Production Statistics

The statistics of production in the Laundry and Dyeing Industry for the calendar years 1925 and 1926 are shown by values only in Table 1. The increase in production over 1925 was \$2,063,786 and the provinces contributing thereto were in order, Ontario \$862,900, Quebec \$763,691, British Columbia \$240,771, Manitoba \$73,660, Saskatchewan \$62,977, Alberta 25,619, New Brunswick \$18,652, Nova Scotia \$15,729. The only province showing a decrease was Prince Edward Island amounting to \$213. The statistics for Prince Edward Island have been combined with those of Nova Scotia to prevent disclosure of individual information.

The statistics published in the present statement are not to be considered as comprehensive because such operations as dyeing, bleaching, etc., are also carried on in various textile industries as a principal process in the preparation of their finished products to adapt them for sale.

Table 1. Value of Work done by Provinces, 1925

Provinces	Dyeing and finishing of Textile Goods \$	Dyeing and Cleaning of Garments \$	Bleaching and shrink- ing of textiles \$	Laundry and clean- ing work \$	All other work ¹ \$	Total Value of Work by provinces \$
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	-	36,250	-	361,896	4,514	402,660
New Brunswick	300	35,358	-	304,111	5,449	345,218
Quebec	816,501	297,955	40,581	3,063,586	148,269	4,366,892
Ontario	978,918	846,355	71,292	3,694,843	112,830	5,704,238
Manitoba	14,921	188,349	9,220	1,043,458	6,018	1,261,966
Saskatchewan	-	101,180	-	396,014	-	497,194
Alberta	16,000	64,554	-	806,432	18,727	905,713
British Columbia	19,193	238,097	10,051	1,807,198	20,062	2,094,601
Total work done by classes	1,845,833	1,808,098	131,144	11,477,538	315,869	15,578,482

Value of work done by Provinces, 1926

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	-	60,190	-	356,227	1,759	418,176
New Brunswick	250	45,264	-	314,855	3,501	363,870
Quebec	1,108,598	163,383	82,147	3,584,820	191,635	5,130,583
Ontario	986,991	1,008,377	96,516	4,365,173	110,081	6,567,138
Manitoba	-	194,042	-	1,028,921	112,663	1,335,626
Saskatchewan	-	118,100	-	442,071	-	560,171
Alberta	24,265	208,382	-	697,435	1,250	931,332
British Columbia	2,436	282,336	-	2,034,796	15,804	2,335,372
Total work done by classes	2,122,540	2,080,074	178,663	12,824,298	436,693	17,642,268

1/ Includes carpet and feather cleaning.

1914

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance	Remarks

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DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Table 2 presents statistics of capital invested for the Dominion and the provinces for the calendar years 1925 and 1926 under two main heads, - fixed capital and working capital. The former includes the value of land, buildings and machinery and tools whilst the latter includes (a) material and stocks on hand, finished products, stocks in process, fuel, etc., (b) Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc. The increase in capital investment in 1926 amounted to \$1,420,349 or 9 per cent and was confined to the item of fixed capital, there being a decrease in both items of working capital totalling \$76,613. Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia accounted for over 98 per cent of the increase in working capital while Alberta and New Brunswick show small decreases.

Table 2. Capital invested in the Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry Industry in 1925 and 1926.

Provinces	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital
	Land, buildings machinery and tools \$	Materials and stocks on hand, stocks in process, finished products, fuel, etc. \$	Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc. \$	
1925				
Canada	13,196,927	595,714	2,065,337	15,857,978
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	367,604	12,026	47,244	426,874
New Brunswick	238,123	11,684	62,224	312,031
Quebec	4,209,265	308,794	661,534	5,179,593
Ontario	5,291,884	169,404	708,575	6,169,863
Manitoba	769,166	18,846	227,080	1,015,092
Saskatchewan	417,486	20,756	41,373	479,615
Alberta	619,823	22,923	147,774	790,520
British Columbia	1,283,576	31,281	169,533	1,484,390
1926				
Canada	14,693,889	568,228	2,016,210	17,278,327
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	371,158	15,015	53,838	440,011
New Brunswick	238,314	12,727	22,957	265,998
Quebec	4,599,352	244,832	710,287	5,554,471
Ontario	6,100,472	194,727	593,760	6,888,959
Manitoba	806,281	21,423	242,804	1,070,508
Saskatchewan	474,389	14,379	37,065	525,833
Alberta	509,129	29,341	127,111	665,581
British Columbia	1,602,794	35,784	228,388	1,866,966

DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Employment Statistics.

Statistics of Employment are presented in the following series of tables for the calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Table 3. Employees, salaries and wages, 1925 and 1926 by provinces.

Table 4. Employment by months, 1925 and 1926.

Table 5. Working time of plants, 1925 and 1926.

Table 6.(a) Hours worked by wage-earners in month of highest employment, 1925 and 1926 by provinces.

Table 6.(b) Hours of labour per day and per week 1925 and 1926, by provinces.

The number of persons employed according to sex together with the amounts paid for salaries, wages, etc., is shown in table 3 for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The increase in employment in 1926 numbered 886 of whom 308 were males and 578 were females. Salaries increased by \$83,356 and wages by \$827,513, whilst the payments to outside piece-workers decreased by \$20,314 leaving the net increase at \$890,555.

Table 3. Employees, Salaries and Wages by Provinces, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces	Salaried Employees			Wage-earners			Outside piece-workers			Total Employees		
	Male No.	Female No.	Salaries \$	Male No.	Female No.	Wages \$	Male No.	Female No.	Payments to \$	Male No.	Female No.	Salaries, wages, etc. \$
1925												
Canada	370	252	1,142,410	3,023	4,393	6,172,412	38	13	23,286	3,431	4,658	7,338,108
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	9	5	32,246	81	133	141,340	-	-	-	90	138	173,588
New Brunswick	9	9	23,668	75	93	110,209	-	-	-	84	102	133,877
Quebec	109	45	329,718	960	1,167	1,657,293	36	9	18,815	1,105	1,221	2,005,826
Ontario	135	110	432,676	1,117	1,608	2,218,855	1	3	3,200	1,253	1,721	2,654,733
Manitoba	31	26	97,338	202	326	523,034	1	-	165	234	352	620,537
Saskatchewan	14	5	31,064	81	123	190,188	-	-	-	95	128	221,252
Alberta	25	14	76,511	135	263	349,300	-	1	1,106	160	278	426,917
British Columbia	38	38	119,185	372	680	982,193	-	-	-	410	718	1,101,378
1926												
Canada	382	271	1,225,766	3,356	4,963	6,999,925	1	2	2,972	3,739	5,236	8,228,663
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	10	6	35,908	76	144	143,258	-	-	-	86	150	179,166
New Brunswick	9	6	22,375	77	92	119,902	-	-	-	86	98	142,277
Quebec	103	60	368,226	1,053	1,336	1,900,087	-	-	-	1,156	1,396	2,268,313
Ontario	160	123	493,793	1,284	1,804	2,618,279	-	1	250	1,444	1,928	3,112,322
Manitoba	24	21	76,259	215	358	523,688	-	-	-	239	379	599,947
Saskatchewan	16	13	44,869	86	140	211,036	-	-	-	102	153	255,905
Alberta	23	17	73,302	169	293	398,254	-	1	1,134	192	311	472,690
British Columbia	37	25	111,034	396	796	1,085,421	1	-	1,588	434	821	1,198,043

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DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Employment Statistics - Con.

Table 4 shows the number at employment in the Dominion classified by sex for each month of the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The maximum of employment was reached in the month of September during both years and the minimum in the month of January. The average monthly employment which is based on the actual operating time of each individual plant, rose from 7,416 employees in 1925 to 8,319 in 1926 or approximately 12.2 per cent.

Table 4. Employees by months and by sex, 1925 and 1926.

Months	1925			Months	1926		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
January	2,821	4,198	7,019	January	3,126	4,545	7,671
February	2,885	4,156	7,041	February	3,174	4,568	7,742
March	2,958	4,237	7,195	March	3,274	4,709	7,983
April	3,045	4,348	7,393	April	3,355	4,858	8,213
May	3,052	4,408	7,460	May	3,341	4,950	8,291
June	3,042	4,464	7,506	June	3,354	5,015	8,369
July	3,065	4,515	7,580	July	3,361	5,125	8,486
August	3,028	4,476	7,504	August	3,370	5,187	8,557
September	3,108	4,594	7,702	September	3,468	5,207	8,675
October	3,121	4,462	7,583	October	3,464	5,118	8,582
November	3,088	4,440	7,528	November	3,386	5,047	8,433
December	3,059	4,424	7,483	December	3,352	5,012	8,364
Total yearly employment	36,272	52,722	88,994	Total yearly employment	40,025	59,341	99,366
Average monthly employment	3,023	4,393	7,416	Average monthly employment	3,356	4,963	8,319

The operating time of plants is shown in table 5 for the calendar years 1925 and 1926 for the Dominion under three heads; full time, part time and idle. Comparing the averages for the two years the variation between working and idle time was .52 days per plant representing a decline of that extent in 1926.

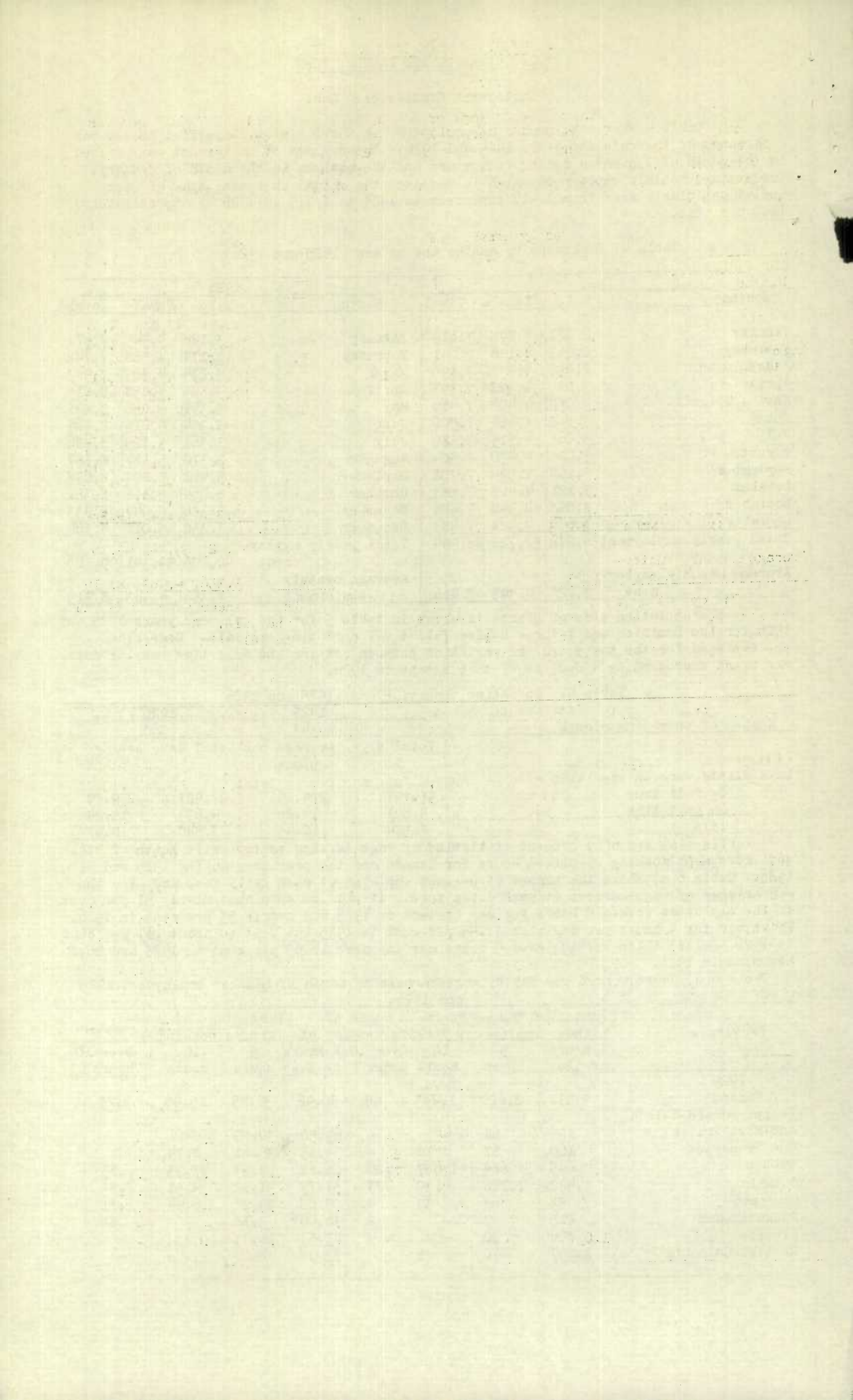
Table 5. Operating time of Plants, 1925 and 1926

Number of operating plants	1925		1926	
	Total days	Average per plant	Total days	Average per plant
Days plants were in operation -				
On full time	95,797	279.29	97,927	279.79
On part time	4,891	14.26	4,633	13.24
Idle	3,584	10.45	3,840	10.97

Tables 6(a) and 6(b) present statistics of wage-earning employees, in month of highest employment working specified hours for Canada and the provinces during 1925 and 1926. Table 6(a) shows the number of persons employed at each daily rate and also the percentages of wage-earners at such daily rate. It will be seen that nearly 51 per cent of the employees worked 8 hours per day or less in 1925 and nearly 53 per cent in 1926. Those working 9 hours per day were 32.45 per cent in 1925 but fell to about .31 per cent in 1926, whilst those working over 9 hours per day were 16.63 per cent in 1925 and 16.20 per cent in 1926.

Table 6(a) Hours worked per day by wage-earners in month of highest employment, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces	Number of wage-earners in month of highest employment working per day of -				Percentage of wage-earners working -			
	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
1925								
Canada	4,111	2,620	1,243	99	50.92	32.45	15.40	1.23
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	155	68	-	-	69.50	30.50	-	-
New Brunswick	100	67	16	-	54.65	36.61	8.74	-
Quebec	645	684	1,057	20	26.81	28.43	43.93	.83
Ontario	1,492	1,186	130	73	51.79	41.17	4.51	2.53
Manitoba	51	468	39	4	9.08	83.27	6.94	.71
Saskatchewan	215	7	-	2	96.00	3.12	-	.88
Alberta	356	70	-	-	83.57	16.43	-	-
British Columbia	1,097	70	1	-	93.92	6.00	.08	-



DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

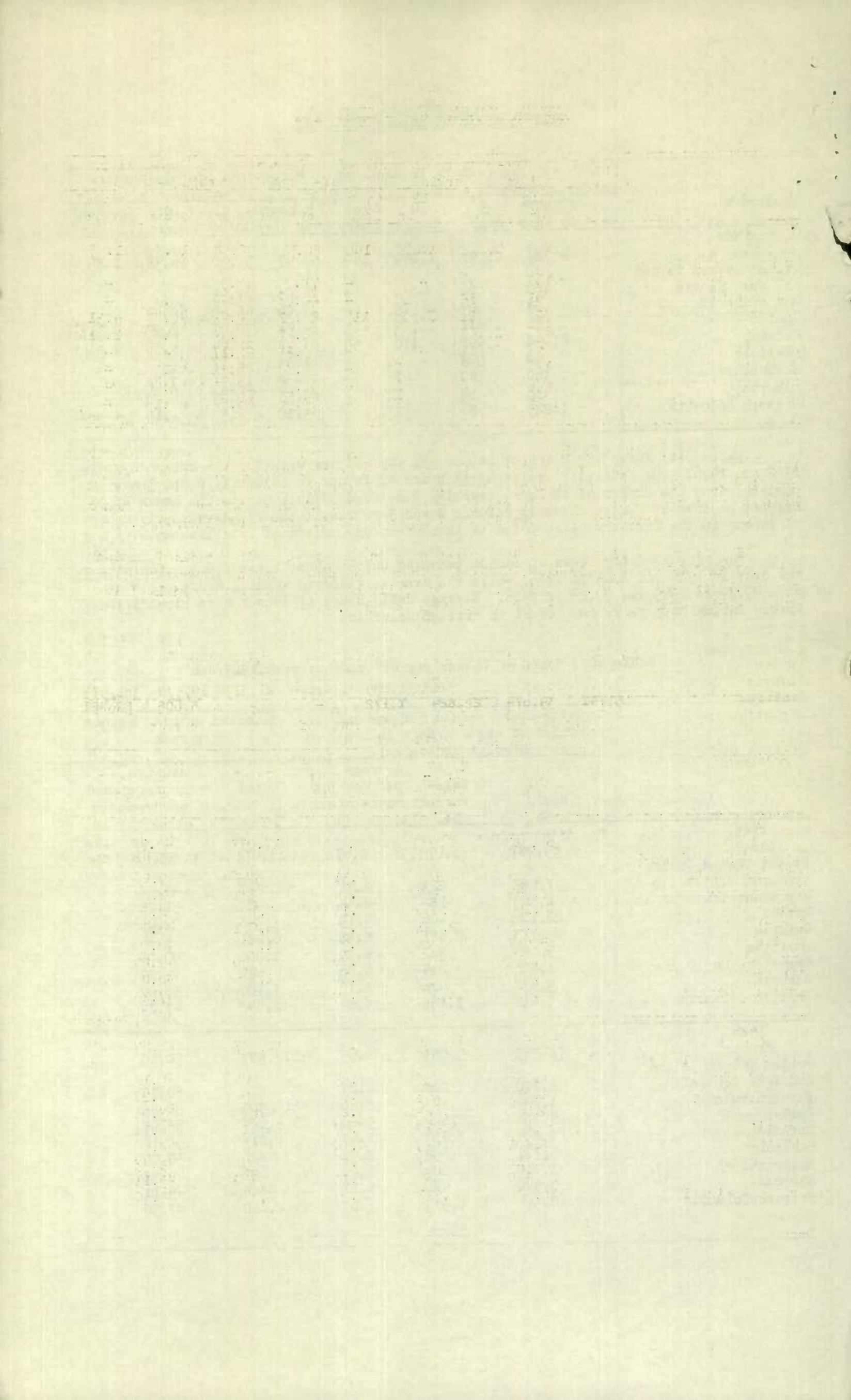
Provinces	Number of wage-earners in month of highest employment working per day of-				Percentage of Wage-earners working -			
	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
1925								
Canada	4,789	2,797	1,299	168	52.90	30.90	14.35	1.85
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	162	66	-	-	71.05	28.95	-	-
New Brunswick	63	65	15	-	44.06	45.45	10.49	-
Quebec	596	811	1,104	113	22.71	30.91	42.07	4.31
Ontario	2,098	1,090	170	55	61.47	31.94	4.98	1.61
Manitoba	50	589	-	-	7.83	92.17	-	-
Saskatchewan	160	40	7	-	77.30	19.32	3.38	-
Alberta	435	50	1	-	89.51	10.29	.20	-
British Columbia	1,225	86	2	-	93.30	6.55	.15	-

Table 6(b) shows the hours of labour per day and per week for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The statistics relating to hours of labour in column 1, 2 and 3 are compiled from the number of employees working specified daily hours in the month of highest employment whilst those in columns 4 and 5 represent the standard weekly hours of labour in the industry as reported to the Bureau by individual establishments.

The average daily hours of labour computed on the above basis for the Dominion was 8.67 in 1925 and 8.65 in 1926, while the average standard working hours per week were 49.79 in 1925 and 50.25 in 1926. Average daily hours of labour were highest in Quebec during both years and lowest in British Columbia.

Table 6(b) Hours of Labour per day and per week, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces	Total hours worked per day and number of wage-earners in month of highest employment			Standard working hours per week	
	Total hours No.	Total Wage-earners No.	Average hours per day per wage-earner	Total	Average hours worked per week
1925					
Canada	69,987	8,073	8.67	17,077	49.79
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	1,852	223	8.31	887	49.28
New Brunswick	1,563	183	8.54	923	51.28
Quebec	22,106	2,406	9.19	3,748	52.05
Ontario	24,713	2,881	8.58	6,081	49.44
Manitoba	5,054	562	8.99	1,000	50.00
Saskatchewan	1,805	224	8.06	690	49.29
Alberta	3,478	426	8.16	1,100	50.00
British Columbia	9,416	1,168	8.09	2,648	47.29
1926					
Canada	78,323	9,053	8.65	17,587	50.25
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	1,890	228	8.29	802	50.12
New Brunswick	1,239	143	8.66	905	50.28
Quebec	24,350	2,624	9.28	4,029	53.01
Ontario	28,899	3,413	8.47	6,815	50.11
Manitoba	5,701	639	8.92	800	50.00
Saskatchewan	1,710	207	8.26	692	49.43
Alberta	3,940	486	8.11	884	49.11
British Columbia	10,594	1,313	8.07	2,660	47.50



DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Fuel Consumption

The laundry and dyeing industry as a consumer of fuel occupies the twentieth place in Canadian industries. Table 7 shows the consumption of the various classes of fuel by quantity and cost value at the works. The value of coal and coke which in 1925 totalled \$599,549 for the Dominion rose to \$658,470 in 1926. Fuel oils also increased during this period from \$44,807 to \$59,700 whilst gasoline and other fuels both show decreases of \$10,519 and 8,417 respectively. The increase in the cost of fuel over 1925 was \$54,878 or 6.67 per cent.

Table 7. Fuel consumption by provinces, 1925 and 1926.

	Coal and coke		Gasoline		Fuel oil		All other fuel	Total Cost of fuel
	Quantity	Cost value	Quantity	Cost Value	Quantity	Cost Value	Value only	\$
	Ton	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	\$	
1925								
Canada	95,572	599,549	296,055	86,002	431,964	44,807	92,849	823,207
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	4,649	27,998	900	277	-	-	648	28,923
New Brunswick	3,915	21,175	-	-	150	12	4,329	25,516
Quebec	28,950	197,733	86,653	24,301	244,151	24,918	14,152	261,104
Ontario	37,024	242,445	131,666	38,681	142,929	16,719	26,430	324,275
Manitoba	5,237	34,217	15,334	4,726	25	2	4,559	43,504
Saskatchewan	5,569	31,553	2,459	858	88	7	20	32,438
Alberta	7,801	31,128	25,340	8,302	-	-	2,180	41,610
British Columbia	2,427	13,300	33,703	8,857	44,621	3,149	40,531	65,837
1926								
Canada	104,134	658,470	266,274	75,483	649,512	59,700	84,432	878,085
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	4,087	24,795	390	142	-	-	187	25,124
New Brunswick	4,916	24,094	1,375	484	-	-	3,916	28,494
Quebec	32,908	222,048	85,832	23,123	403,182	33,961	8,187	287,319
Ontario	44,680	289,335	113,926	31,655	178,804	21,513	19,470	361,973
Manitoba	5,741	39,674	22,829	7,172	-	-	5,605	52,451
Saskatchewan	4,680	27,559	3,355	1,285	-	-	2,409	31,253
Alberta	5,756	19,985	3,885	1,254	-	-	8,890	30,129
British Columbia	1,366	10,980	34,682	10,368	67,526	4,226	35,768	61,342

Power Installation

The classes of power installed in the industry are shown in Table 8 by provinces according to (a) the number of units in each class and (b) the horsepower according to manufacturer's rating. The total primary power installation was 5,626 in 1925 and 5,885 in 1926. Electric power purchased rose from 5,170 h.p. in 1925 to 5,986 in 1926 representing an increase of nearly 16 per cent. Boiler installation for all purposes rose from 289 units with a rated boiler h.p. capacity of 14,378 in 1925 to 297 units with a capacity of 17,381 h.p. in 1926. The cost of electricity purchased was \$146,325 in 1925 and \$139,311 in 1926. In the former year the cost included all electricity purchased whether for light, heat and power whereas in the latter year the cost was for power only.

Table 8. Power Installation by Provinces, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces	Steam engines and turbines		Oil, gas and gasoline engines		Hydraulic Turbines or Water wheels		Electric Motors Operated by purchased power		Electric Motors Operated by power generated by the establishment	
	Units	Rated	Units	Rated	Units	Rated	Units	Rated	Units	Rated
	No.	H.P.	No.	H.P.	No.	H.P.	No.	H.P.	No.	H.P.
1925										
Canada	134	5,601	2	15	1	10	807	5,170	214	752
P.E. Island and Nova Scotia	12	413	-	-	-	-	14	73	13	88
New Brunswick	15	447	-	-	-	-	5	55	-	-
Quebec	21	1,209	2	15	-	-	304	1,768	119	258
Ontario	35	1,638	-	-	-	-	319	2,119	35	200
Manitoba	6	395	-	-	-	-	48	403	1	5
Saskatchewan	7	357	-	-	-	-	16	46	34	100
Alberta	7	178	-	-	1	10	36	252	6	20
British Columbia	31	964	-	-	-	-	65	454	6	81

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DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK

Provinces	Steam engines and turbines		Oil, gas and gasoline engines		Hydraulic turbines or Water wheels		Electric motors			
	Units No.	Rated H.P.	Units No.	Rated H.P.	Units No.	Rated H.P.	Operated by purchased power		Operated by power generated by the Estab.	
							Units No.	Rated H.P.	Units No.	Rated H.P.
1925										
Canada	133	5,815	2	60	1	10	970	5,986	202	614
P.E. Island and Nova Scotia	12	396	-	-	-	-	15	65	13	46
New Brunswick	16	500	1	10	-	-	3	20	-	-
Quebec	21	1,249	1	50	-	-	390	2,102	118	248
Ontario	72	1,714	-	-	1	10	375	2,525	35	200
Manitoba	4	210	-	-	-	-	46	408	1	5
Saskatchewan	8	627	-	-	-	-	17	40	34	100
Alberta	5	128	-	-	-	-	47	356	1	15
British Columbia	35	991	-	-	-	-	77	470	-	-

Cost of Materials

The cost of materials used in each section of the industry with totals for the combined industries is shown in Table 9, for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The cost of materials which in 1925 was given in a single total amounted to \$2,433,153 whereas in 1926 when materials were required to be itemized the cost was stated at \$2,104,176. This discrepancy in the cost of materials can only be explained by the inclusion in 1925 of certain items more properly chargeable under the head of miscellaneous expenses and to a decrease in the cost of some of the items of materials used.

Table 9. Cost of Materials by Provinces 1925 and 1926.

Provinces	Laundry materials	Dyeing and finishing materials	Total cost of materials
	\$	\$	\$
1925			
Canada	1,459,478	973,575	2,433,053
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	56,931	6,222	63,153
New Brunswick	39,760	11,778	51,538
Quebec	378,033	364,255	742,288
Ontario	457,956	430,989	888,945
Manitoba	156,305	36,341	192,646
Saskatchewan	63,282	18,524	81,806
Alberta	127,627	32,510	160,137
British Columbia	179,584	72,956	252,540
1926			
Canada	1,105,911	998,265	2,104,176
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	28,314	7,636	35,950
New Brunswick	29,292	7,331	36,623
Quebec	322,537	420,657	743,194
Ontario	332,676	461,744	794,420
Manitoba	91,278	30,363	121,641
Saskatchewan	52,510	18,192	70,702
Alberta	100,868	16,343	117,211
British Columbia	148,436	35,999	184,435

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