

bought the gloves and after they were used I took a number of them down to Dr. Hastings—dirtier than any man's hands. For that reason he dropped the question of white gloves and said bread had to be handled by tongs and forks.

The CHAIRMAN: Silver-plated, I suppose.

The WITNESS: Yes. Total cost: Number 1, 8.12; revenue, 8.22. Number 2, total cost, 7.85; revenue, 7.33. Number 3, total cost, 7.53; revenue, 7.68. Number 4, total cost, 7.41; revenue, 7.29. The first one has 0.10 of a profit, the second one has 0.52 of a loss, the third one has 0.15 of a profit, and the fourth one has 0.12 of a loss. That completes the mill-control records.

Comparative data on baking industry. Wages per barrel in 1929. There is only one independent that gives it for five years, and it gives really no comparison at all. The figure for 1929 is 9.20; 1930, 8.65; 1931, 8.66; 1932, 8.12; 1933, 7.86—showing a constant drop which means lowering of wages.

Number of barrels of flour used: 1929, 23,865; 1930, 22,983; 1931, 19,191; 1932, 17,180; 1933, 15,751. There was a shrinkage there right along. The third one gives figures for two years, 1932, 54,261; 1933, 60,808; number 4 gives one year, 1933, 35,516.

Number of employees: 1929, 166; 1930, 148; 1931, 138; 1932, 122; 1933, 122. Number 2 gives for 1933, 55. Number 3 gives 304 for 1932 and 320 for 1933. Number 4 gives 178 for 1933. That is the only year they give us.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. It seems to me that the last two, which are comparatively small bakeries, seem to have a much higher labour employment than the first two, is that right, in comparison to the barrels of flour used?—A. I would say that is so for the last one, in any case.

Q. Is that because of less machinery?—A. No, I do not think so. I do not think that is it—putting on higher pressure selling I imagine is some of it—putting two men on a wagon instead of one.

Average revenue: number 1, 1933, 9.34; number 2, 7.029; number 3, 7.40; number 4, 7.599. You will see there, Mr. Heaps, the difference between the different bakeries. If one baker is selling the great majority of his bread retail they will have a much higher revenue per barrel than the man selling at wholesale. I think that is what is accounted for to a large extent. Mr. Dempster, I think, made a little error in connection with the information about the percentage of retail bread. We keep track of that.

Q. He just gave us an offhand opinion?—A. He said he wasn't sure of it. I paid attention to him.

Q. Have you any definite information on that?—A. I have of some businesses, but not of the whole field, but some businesses would represent very much what is done in the whole field. It runs from 70 to 80 per cent in retail.

Q. Wagon delivery?—A. Wagon delivery, and the balance wholesale. I think that is a pretty general condition. I think it would work out over the whole country.

*By Mr. Heaps:*

Q. Has it been your experience that the customers insist upon delivery to their homes?—A. Yes, they want delivery to their homes.

Q. They will not out to the stores to buy?—A. No; and, as Mr. Dempster pointed out, if good times come—and they are on their way I believe—the people that are buying from the chain to-day will cease buying from the chain to some extent—not altogether; but we look to many of those people coming back to us and having the wagons go to the door.