

14.—Power used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada by Provinces, and Groups of Industries, 1921.

Provinces and Groups.	Steam Engines	Gas Engines	Oil Engines	Gasoline Engines	Water Wheels and Motors.	Electric Motors.	Other Power.	Total. ¹
PROVINCES.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,367	12	1,032	637	1,832	157	44	5,029
Nova Scotia.....	45,048	1,130	2,051	900	24,663	15,333	1,207	85,221
New Brunswick.....	45,202	482	1,305	1,309	19,394	31,860	291	89,223
Quebec.....	141,993	1,126	1,425	2,927	851,100	246,719	4,410	1,167,460
Ontario.....	213,711	12,939	1,293	3,518	983,181	367,113	18,392	1,477,776
Manitoba.....	20,801	92	1,334	418	82,747	18,506	457	118,186
Saskatchewan.....	50,906	53	7,392	450	2	6,058	75	62,917
Alberta.....	56,838	1,137	1,819	537	32,444	11,391	26	100,395
British Columbia.....	99,934	272	2,505	1,359	229,935	58,840	2,964	376,196
Yukon.....	240	—	—	—	10,000	5	—	10,243
Total.....	676,040	17,243	20,156	12,055	2,235,298	755,982	27,866	3,492,646
GROUPS.								
Vegetable products.....	43,741	2,018	828	3,046	39,181	119,034	3,020	171,190
Animal products.....	19,878	444	142	3,234	1,386	39,007	793	51,882
Textiles.....	16,092	717	36	139	22,495	67,285	936	85,272
Wood and paper.....	274,035	5,774	1,568	4,058	336,503	294,910	17,162	835,707
Iron and steel.....	26,315	7,431	238	426	3,332	135,189	2,870	130,738
Non-ferrous metals.....	2,159	8	24	—	2,525	23,383	1,381	21,686
Non-metallic minerals.....	11,238	814	1,389	257	8	19,374	1,521	28,143
Chemicals.....	5,962	25	6	858	3,511	38,299	106	36,000
Miscellaneous.....	272,458	3	15,925	3	1,826,357	10,298	77	2,121,688
Hand trades, construction and repairs.....	4,162	9	—	34	—	9,203	—	10,340

¹ For the purpose of eliminating an obvious duplication where electric motors are run by power generated by the reporting establishments, a deduction of one-third of the horsepower furnished by electric motors is made in computing the total.

Fuel.—The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1921 included 4,129,265 tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$35,001,349, constituting 67·3 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were fuel oil, comprising 10·5 p.c.; anthracite coal 5·6 p.c. and coke 4·8 p.c. In 1921 the foreign bituminous used amounted to 2,867,355 tons, as compared with 1,261,910 tons of domestic production.

Out of a fuel account of nearly \$52,000,000, Ontario expended \$24,100,000 or 46 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended \$15,500,000 and those of Nova Scotia \$3,500,000. The fuel account of Ontario included 1,984,715 tons of foreign bituminous coal, valued at \$16,990,643. Quebec used 835,305 tons of foreign soft coal worth \$8,748,283.

The groups of industry in which fuel was most extensively used in 1921 were wood and paper, \$14,870,515; iron and steel, \$9,621,669; vegetable products, \$7,455,321 and non-metallic minerals \$6,183,707. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The principal industries where fuel is used as a material that enters into the actual composition of the product, are the manufactures of coke and gas. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast furnaces and steel mills, non-ferrous metal smelting, brick and tile, lime and cement, petroleum refining and the glass industry.