

Fuel and Electricity.—Fuel and electricity consumed by the manufacturing industries of Canada in 1933 was valued at \$69,399,823. Of this amount \$36,059,823 was for fuel and \$33,340,000 for electric power. The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1933 included 3,878,795 tons of bituminous coal valued at \$19,898,280, constituting 55.2 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were: fuel oil comprising 13.7 p.c.; gas (principally manufactured gas) 13.5 p.c.; wood 4.7 p.c.; coke 4.4 p.c.; and anthracite coal 3.1 p.c. Out of a fuel account of about \$36,000,000, Ontario expended \$17,492,991 or 48.6 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing plants of Quebec expended \$8,982,890, British Columbia \$2,203,161 and Nova Scotia \$2,150,172.

The groups of industries in which fuel was most extensively used in 1933 were: wood and paper \$7,568,649, non-metallic minerals \$7,414,609, vegetable products \$5,430,639 and iron and steel products \$5,218,209. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. 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, smelting plants, brick-, tile-, lime-, and cement-making, petroleum refining and the glass industry. In such industries as the manufacture of coke and gas the coal used as a material which enters into the actual composition of the product is not treated as a fuel but as a raw material and is not, therefore, included in the figures of Table 32.

The total annual expenditure on fuel decreased by \$15,581,089 or 30.2 p.c. in the twelve years 1921-33 covered by the summary figures in Table 32. During this period prices of fuel generally have declined; thus, with a decrease of 5.4 p.c. in the quantity of bituminous coal used, the value decreased 42.7 p.c.

The wood and paper products group is the largest user of electric power, the consumption in 1933 being valued at \$14,883,399 or 44.7 p.c. of the total cost of power used by all manufacturing industries. The iron and steel group ranks second with only 10.1 p.c. of the total. Other principal users were non-ferrous metals, vegetable products and textiles.

In the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, the cost of electricity exceeds that of fuel. For Quebec, which is the largest user of electrical power, the electricity used was \$14,725,277 as against \$8,982,890 for fuel, while in British Columbia electric power totalled \$2,609,056 and fuel \$2,203,161. Ontario, which ranks second as a user of electrical energy, expended \$12,055,377 for electricity and \$17,492,991 for fuel.

At the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, held in Ottawa, Sept. 13 to Oct. 9, 1935, Canadian representatives agreed with those of the United Kingdom and other British countries that fuel and power used in manufacture should be logically regarded as a material of production and their cost, therefore, should be deducted from the gross in arriving at the net value of production. This procedure has been followed in the compilation of manufacturing statistics for 1934, but has not as yet been carried back to earlier years.