

20.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Year and Province	Steam-Engines and Turbines	Internal-Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Total	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power	Total Power Equipment	Electric Motors Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors
COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES—concl.								
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
1938								
Prince Edward Island	1,318	679	1,210	3,207	772	3,979	2	774
Nova Scotia	109,785	12,729	16,333	138,847	156,834	295,681	29,931	186,765
New Brunswick	87,323	6,240	28,226	121,789	113,325	235,114	48,663	161,988
Quebec	194,401	42,755	321,133	558,289	1,439,479	1,997,768	171,558	1,611,037
Ontario	318,610	76,557	248,192	643,359	1,539,206	2,182,565	303,749	1,842,955
Manitoba	14,724	6,704	1,925	23,353	178,819	202,172	3,832	182,651
Saskatchewan	14,609	6,574	80	21,263	54,983	76,246	928	55,911
Alberta	73,241	10,560	12	83,813	80,085	163,898	13,043	93,128
British Columbia	165,329	34,452	150,079	349,860	318,977	668,837	162,443	481,420
Yukon and N.W.T.	14	4,558	10,000	14,572	3,834	18,406	14,960	18,794
Totals, 1938	979,354	201,808	777,190	1,958,352	3,886,314	5,844,666	749,109	4,635,423
1939								
Prince Edward Island	1,372	711	1,182	3,265	829	4,094	22	851
Nova Scotia	107,664	15,307	16,260	139,231	130,845	270,076	54,941	185,786
New Brunswick	87,877	8,399	27,929	124,205	114,237	238,442	44,924	159,161
Quebec	191,068	47,996	326,089	565,153	1,575,168	2,140,321	177,851	1,753,019
Ontario	318,283	81,830	250,223	650,336	1,618,483	2,268,819	310,421	1,928,904
Manitoba	13,614	5,806	1,925	21,345	180,973	202,318	3,727	184,700
Saskatchewan	14,286	7,231	3,300	24,817	66,647	91,464	3,960	70,607
Alberta	71,083	12,685	12	83,780	78,574	162,354	13,037	91,611
British Columbia	166,390	33,345	151,962	351,697	321,723	673,420	168,613	490,336
Yukon and N.W.T.	129	5,119	15,000	20,248	1	20,249	18,694	18,695
Totals, 1939	971,766	218,429	793,882	1,984,077	4,087,480	6,071,557	796,190	4,883,670

Section 4.—Power Generated From Fuel

Industrial Use of Fuel.—Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of steam- and internal-combustion engines. It is also used for the heating of plants, and for providing the heat necessary to some manufacturing processes. The most important industries where heat is applied to materials to facilitate or accomplish a desired transformation are: foundries and machine shops; brick, tile, lime and cement works; petroleum refineries; the glass industry; distilleries; food preparation plants; rubber goods industry; etc. The figures of Table 21 cover fuel used for such heating purposes, as well as for power; they do not include fuels that constitute the raw materials to be transformed as coal in the coke and gas industries and crude petroleum in the refining industry. Electricity used in metallurgical processes as in the electrolytic refining of non-ferrous metals is also excluded.

The value of fuel consumed in the manufacturing and mining industries in 1939 showed an increase of 6 p.c. over 1938. Of the 1939 fuel account, the requirements of Ontario cost 48.9 p.c. of the total, of Quebec 25.5 p.c., of British Columbia 7.2 p.c. and of Nova Scotia 6.3 p.c.

The non-metallic mineral products group used 20.6 p.c. of the fuel consumed by manufacturing industries, wood and paper products 17.9 p.c., iron and its products 16.8 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 16.5 p.c. and vegetable products 12.1 p.c.