

Subsection 4.—Production of Fuels

Coal.—In 1948 the value of coal production was greater than that of any other mineral except gold. It was slightly above copper in this regard and far above nickel, lead, zinc or asbestos. The value of coal production in 1948 was the greatest on record and second in tonnage, amounting to 18,449,689 tons worth \$106,684,008. Of the total tonnage 44 p.c. came from Alberta's mines, 35 p.c. from Nova Scotia, 10 p.c. from British Columbia, 8 p.c. from Saskatchewan and 3 p.c. from New Brunswick. There was also a small tonnage from Yukon. About 1,273,000 tons of coal were exported in 1948 and imports totalled 31,000,000 tons.

The fuel situation in Canada is somewhat anomalous as, in spite of the enormous resources of coal and oil, output is relatively small in comparison with domestic requirements. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while the areas of densest population and greatest industrial development, those of Ontario and Quebec, are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer United States coalfields of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The coal produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Yukon is all classed as bituminous, while Alberta produces bituminous and sub-bituminous, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba lignite only.

18.—Coal Production, by Provinces, 1939-48

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1874-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 419 of the 1911 Year Book; for the years 1911-28 at p. 348 of the 1939 edition; and for 1929-38 at p. 347 of the 1946 edition.

| Year | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Totals | |
|----------|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | Quantity | Value |
| | short tons | short tons | short tons | short tons | short tons | short tons | short tons | short tons | \$ |
| 1939.... | 7,051,176 | 468,421 | 1,138 | 960,000 | 5,519,208 | 1,692,755 | — | 15,692,698 | 48,676,990 |
| 1940.... | 7,848,921 | 547,064 | 1,697 | 1,097,517 | 6,203,839 | 1,867,846 | — | 17,566,884 | 54,675,844 |
| 1941.... | 7,387,762 | 523,344 | 1,246 | 1,322,763 | 6,969,962 | 2,020,844 | — | 18,225,921 | 58,059,630 |
| 1942.... | 7,204,852 | 435,203 | 1,265 | 1,301,116 | 7,754,053 | 2,168,841 | — | 18,865,030 | 62,897,581 |
| 1943.... | 6,103,085 | 372,873 | 999 | 1,665,972 | 7,676,726 | 2,039,402 | — | 17,859,057 | 62,877,549 |
| 1944.... | 5,745,671 | 345,123 | — | 1,372,766 | 7,428,708 | 2,134,231 | — | 17,026,499 | 70,433,169 |
| 1945.... | 5,112,615 | 361,184 | — | 1,532,995 | 7,800,151 | 1,699,768 | — | 16,506,713 | 67,588,402 |
| 1946.... | 5,452,868 | 370,655 | — | 1,523,489 | 8,826,311 | 1,638,424 | — | 17,811,747 | 75,820,159 |
| 1947.... | 4,118,196 | 345,194 | — | 1,571,147 | 8,070,430 | 1,763,899 | — | 15,868,866 | 77,474,954 |
| 1948.... | 6,430,991 | 522,136 | — | 1,589,172 | 8,123,255 | 1,780,334 | 3,801 | 18,449,689 | 106,684,008 |

Coal Consumption.—The sources of coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1939-48 are shown in Table 21 and detailed figures of coal made available for consumption in 1948 are given in Table 22; the difference between the totals of the two tables in the same year is accounted for by the fact that coal received may be held in bond at Canadian ports and not "cleared for consumption" until required, while coal received in previous years may be taken out of bond (cleared for consumption) in a later year. Normally, the coal made available for consumption is greater than the apparent domestic consumption, since coal is landed at Canadian ports and re-exported or ex-warehoused for ships' stores without being taken out of bond but, while remaining in bond at the port, it is available for domestic consumption if required.