

Subsection 4.—Production and Consumption of Fuels

Information on the coal reserves of Canada is given at pp. 516-518 of the 1950 Year Book.

Coal Production.—In 1949 more coal was produced by Canadian mines than in any other year, the total of 19,120,000 tons being nearly 4 p.c. above that for 1948. Substantial increases were reported for each of the Western Provinces but output in Nova Scotia was down slightly.

17.—Coal Production, by Provinces, 1940-49

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 1929-39 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	\$
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	2,168,541	—	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
1949....	6,181,779	540,806	—	1,870,487	8,616,855	1,906,963	3,156	19,120,046	110,915,121

Coal Consumption.—The sources of coal consumed in Canada in the years 1939-49 are shown in Table 20 and detailed figures of coal made available for consumption in 1949 are given in Table 21; 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.

Because of strikes at coal mines in the United States, and possibly also because of the effort to conserve holdings of U.S. dollars and to further conversions to the use of oil, the imports of coal into Canada dropped by about one-third in 1949. The amount landed in this country in 1949 was 20,000,000 tons compared with 31,000,000 tons in 1948.