26.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1941-48, with Details by Provinces for 1948—concluded

Year and Province or Territory	Steam Engines and Turbines	Internal Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power	Total Power Equipment Installed	Total Electric Motor Capacity	Percentage Electric Power to Total Power
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	
1948							
Yukon and N.W.T.	**120**	**6,272**	**19,700**	**3,949**	**30,041**	**26,420**	**87·9**
Manufacturing	120	754	—	24	898	24	2·7
Mining	—	5,518	19,700	3,925	29,143	26,396	99·6
Canada	**1,177,656**	**717,249**	**913,745**	**6,233,750**	**9,042,409**	**7,270,911**	**80·4**
Manufacturing	1,076,411	544,888	858,308	5,387,807	7,867,414	6,319,119	80·3
Mining	101,245	172,361	55,437	845,943	1,174,986	951,792	81·0

Section 5.—Fuel Used in Canadian Industry

Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of steam, and internal-combustion engines. It is used also 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; brick, tile, lime and cement works; petroleum refineries; the glass industry; distilleries; food preparation plants; rubber goods industry; etc. The figures of Table **27** cover fuel used for such heating purposes and for power. Fuels that constitute the raw materials to be transformed, such as coal in the coke and gas industries, crude petroleum in the refining industry and electricity used in such metallurgical processes as the electrolytic refining of non-ferrous metals, are not included.

The value of fuel consumed in the manufacturing and mining industries in 1948 showed an increase of 102 p.c. over 1941. Of the 1948 fuel account, the requirements of Ontario amounted to 48 p.c. of the total, of Quebec 30 p.c., of British Columbia 7 p.c. and of Nova Scotia 5 p.c.

Coal is, of course, by far the most important, on the basis of dollar values, of the various kinds of fuels used in industry, and in 1948 accounted for 50 p.c. of the total.

Fuel oil ranks second with 31 p.c. and gas (manufactured gas 9 p.c. and natural gas 2 p.c.) third in importance. Gas as a fuel is particularly important in Ontario. Natural gas is obtained from the southwestern portion of the Province and coal gas from the coke plants of the steel city, Hamilton, much as the Province of Quebec draws coal gas from the coke plants at Montreal.

The use of natural gas is also relatively important in Alberta in both manufacturing and mining industries; in fact, in the mining industry Alberta used, in 1948, gas which was valued at 51 p.c. of the total value of fuel used in mining operations generally.

The use of fuel oils in industry shows a very rapid rise. Total value of consumption rose from $19,327,851 in 1941 to $68,576,536 in 1948.