

to do this, refining capacity on the west coast must be sufficient in amount and properly adapted to meet the market demands. It is not unlikely that Ontario will continue to receive increasingly large amounts of crude oil from Western Canada. However, the interrupted shipping season on the Great Lakes during the winter season is a great handicap to easy transportation and, for this reason, it is not at present clear how large a part of the Ontario or Quebec markets can be supplied from Western Canada, particularly as about one-third of the refining capacity of Canada is now centred in the Montreal area which is supplied by pipe line from Portland, Maine, with oil largely from Venezuela. But even though Western Canada's oil may be at some disadvantage in reference to easy markets of large size, there can be no doubt that, as a result of developments now under way, Canada will continue to enjoy the benefits that come with large new oil and gas discoveries.

**Coal Production.**—More coal was produced by Canadian mines in 1950 than in any other year, the total of 19,139,112 tons being slightly above the 1949 production. In 1951, increases were reported for New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but output elsewhere decreased considerably; total production was lower in Nova Scotia, Alberta and Yukon Territory as compared with 1950.

**19.—Coal Production, by Provinces, 1942-51**

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 1929-41 at p. 347 of the 1946 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Canada	
								Quantity	Value
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1942....	7,204,852	435,203	1,265	1,301,116	7,754,053	2,168,541	—	18,865,030	62,897,581
1943....	6,103,086	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....	5,452,898*	366,735*	—	1,523,786*	8,826,239*	1,636,792*	—	17,806,450*	75,361,481*
1947....	4,118,196	345,194	—	1,571,147	8,070,430	1,763,899	—	15,868,866	77,475,017*
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
1950....	6,478,405	607,116	—	2,203,223	8,116,220	1,730,445	3,703	19,139,112	110,140,399
1951p....	6,370,000	650,000	—	2,230,000	7,750,000	1,746,530	3,470	18,750,000	110,050,000

**Coal Consumption.**—The sources of coal consumed in Canada in the years 1942-51 are shown in Table 22 and detailed figures of coal made available for consumption in 1951 are given in Table 23; 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.