

The groups of industry in which fuel was most extensively used in 1923 were wood and paper, \$16,658,000, non-metallic minerals, \$11,672,000, iron and steel, \$10,412,000, and vegetable products, \$6,947,000. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The principal industries where fuel is used as a material that enters into the actual composition of the product are the manufactures of coke and gas. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast-furnaces and steel mills, non-ferrous metal smelting, brick and tile, lime and cement-making, petroleum-refining and the glass industry.

23.—Fuel used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthracite Coal.	Lignite Coal.	Coke.	Gasoline.	Oil.	Total. ¹
	Tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PROVINCES.								
Prince Edward Island...	4,163	43,223	35,640	6,712	30	2,223	3,234	111,480
Nova Scotia.....	267,582	1,482,347	355,935	2,574	101,149	22,700	881,238	3,110,777
New Brunswick.....	244,057	1,714,207	230,235	880	21,313	12,349	30,817	2,145,562
Quebec.....	1,468,357	11,610,936	1,425,322	11,396	838,345	129,005	1,968,627	17,231,245
Ontario.....	2,972,566	21,297,744	1,268,561	72,545	2,019,991	312,147	1,720,936	29,215,731
Manitoba.....	73,050	553,956	173,208	177,735	170,259	29,271	139,265	1,438,222
Saskatchewan.....	17,259	141,301	580,425	143,900	8,372	59,517	633,745	1,701,009
Alberta.....	85,965	341,404	476,154	91,302	12,487	38,697	20,102	1,150,126
British Columbia and Yukon.....	205,447	1,098,017	68,759	1,970	66,311	50,825	843,728	2,632,786
Total.....	5,338,446	38,283,135	4,614,239	509,014	3,238,257	656,734	6,241,692	58,736,938
GROUPS.								
Vegetable products.....	602,310	4,000,164	634,268	253,778	466,693	124,368	568,431	6,946,588
Animal products.....	336,685	2,305,727	142,468	139,641	28,107	127,677	48,023	3,492,436
Textile products.....	342,982	2,594,076	157,027	14,078	30,990	16,237	13,710	2,916,689
Wood and paper.....	1,736,895	13,596,107	975,213	20,692	27,399	96,082	913,049	16,658,377
Iron and its products....	848,485	5,957,764	287,551	52,414	2,005,812	136,011	1,465,817	10,411,656
Non-ferrous metals.....	83,449	598,727	58,674	3,635	133,334	14,286	214,818	1,157,878
Non-metallic minerals...	1,087,808	7,091,156	52,087	18,434	195,257	39,757	2,651,074	11,671,916
Chemicals and allied products.....	237,686	1,661,485	80,790	2,392	328,407	11,150	67,169	2,229,349
Miscellaneous industries..	62,146	477,929	2,226,161	3,950	22,258	91,166	299,601	3,252,049

¹ Includes other varieties of fuel to the total value of \$5,193,867.

7.—Localization of Manufacturing Industries.

The prosperity of many of the cities and towns of Canada is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries. Statistics of the manufacturing industries in all cities, towns and villages of over 1,000 population in which there were three or more establishments are given for the year 1923 in Table 24.

Cities having a gross manufacturing production of over \$100,000,000 each in 1923, in the order of the value of their products, were Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. Winnipeg and Vancouver, the only cities in the \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 class in 1923, produced manufactures to the gross value of \$70,647,027 and \$71,221,905 respectively. Other important manufacturing cities producing goods to a gross value of between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in 1923 were, in the order of value of products, Oshawa, Ford, Ottawa, London, Kitchener, St. John, Quebec, Walkerville, Niagara Falls, Peterboro, Three Rivers, Sault Ste. Marie, Brantford and Sydney.