



CANADA

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ENERGY SOURCES IN CANADA
COMMODITY STATEMENTS FOR
1926, 1929, 1933 AND 1939

Reference Paper No. 74



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Industry and Merchandising Division

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Reference Paper Number 69, *Energy Sources in Canada; Commodity Accounts for 1948 and 1952*. (\$1.00)

Reference Paper Number 73, *Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years 1926-1953*. (\$1.00)

Reference Paper Number 74; *Energy Sources in Canada; Commodity Statements for 1926, 1929, 1933 and 1939*. (\$1.00)

FOREWORD

This research memorandum presents the results of a study of the available statistics on fuel and energy for the years 1926, 1929, 1933 and 1939. It was prepared in close co-operation with the Technical Sub-Committee of the Inter-departmental Committee on Energy.

It forms part of a series of publications on energy, and carries back to earlier years the work begun with *Energy Sources in Canada; Commodity Accounts for 1948 and 1952*. Further details on some aspects of the subject have been given in *Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years, 1926-1953*.

The memorandum was prepared by Mr. R.J. Loosmore, under the direction of Mr. H. McLeod, Director of the Industry and Merchandising Division.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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ENERGY SOURCES IN CANADA COMMODITY STATEMENTS FOR 1926, 1929, 1933 AND 1939

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this memorandum is to facilitate study of the pattern of growth of energy consumption in Canada, by bringing together the available statistical material for four selected years, and assembling it into a unified presentation.

The method of approach used was the same as for the earlier publication, *Energy Sources in Canada; Commodity Accounts for 1948 and 1952*¹. For each commodity or group of commodities concerned, a statement was prepared for each year, showing the supply currently available in Canada and the amount of consumption that was measured. In some cases the balance was close enough to justify the description of these tables as "commodity accounts". Where statistical cover on the supply side was too low to justify that expression, the term "commodity statement" is used.

These statements for individual commodities were then consolidated into tables showing the supply and distribution of energy sources in Canada. Tables 1 to 4 cover the years 1926, 1929, 1933 and 1939. Conversion of the fuels and electricity into their equivalent in terms of British thermal units made it possible to add up all energy sources, where this could be done without double-counting. Tables 9 to 12 show these results.

When reading this memorandum, it is necessary to bear in mind the distinction between **energy sources used** and **energy effectively applied**. For instance, when a steam engine is in operation, the energy source used consists of the coal which is stoked into the boiler. The energy effectively applied is the amount of force exerted by the driving shaft of the engine. The potential energy in the coal is not all effectively applied. Some heat, for instance, goes up the chimney, while other energy is used in overcoming friction within the engine. When an oil furnace is used for heating a home, the energy input consists of the potential energy in the oil burned. The energy effectively applied is the amount of heat used for heating the home, as distinct from heat going up the chimney.

The efficiency of a fuel in producing mechanical energy varies with the type of prime mover which it powers. Burning a fuel in such a way that the gas generated is applied directly to the prime mover, as in an internal combustion engine or in a gas turbine, is, in general, more efficient than using it to raise

steam for a steam engine. Steam turbines are, in general, more efficient than steam reciprocating engines in which the steam drives pistons. The energy source which can be most effectively applied is electricity, since it is itself a type of energy.

In Canada, running water provides a very important supply of energy. The water-power which was used to generate electricity is covered by this memorandum. Water-power used directly, as for driving a machine by means of a turbine, is not covered because the relevant data are not available. However, this latter type of use is not quantitatively very important.

The available statistics on distribution cover the **input of energy sources** only. They range over such items as coal burned in factories, crude oil used in petroleum refineries, gasoline used in motor vehicles, and electricity used for street lighting. They do not measure energy effectively applied.

For this reason, the consolidated tables based on British thermal units (tables 9 to 12) should be interpreted with care. They do not relate to energy effectively applied. In terms of work actually done, for instance, electricity is far more important than it is in terms of potential energy.

Methods Used

The fuels covered consist of all the major ones used in Canada. A few minor items, such as peat, candles, and charcoal were excluded. The principle behind the choice of commodity groups for which statistics were to be presented was that of giving the highest degree of detail consistent with the concepts used. The choice therefore depended on the nature of the statistics already in existence. Gasoline and naphtha, for instance, were combined because export statistics do not exist for them separately. The commodities and commodity groups covered are as follows:

- Coal
- Crude petroleum (including casing-head gasoline)
- Natural gas
- Coke (other than petroleum and pitch coke)
- Petroleum coke
- Manufactured gas (excluding blast furnace gas)
- Liquefied petroleum gases
- Gasoline and naphtha
- Other petroleum fuels
- Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel
- Electricity

The detailed statements for these commodities are presented as tables 17 to 53. Notes on the material in these tables are given in the appendix. For

1. Reference Paper No. 69, price \$1.00. For additional information on the use of energy by manufacturers and mines, see Reference Paper No. 73, *Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years 1926 to 1953*, Price \$1.00.

some years, it was necessary to merge commodity groups, owing to the nature of the available statistics. Natural and manufactured gas had to be merged for 1926 because data on industrial use were not available separately. All types of coke had to be combined for 1926 and 1929 for the same reason.

The concepts used in these tables are as follows. On the supply side, the available supply in Canada is taken to be production within the country, plus the excess of imports over exports, plus the excess of withdrawals from stocks over new stocks laid down.

On the distribution side, the use of fuel or power by establishments producing fuel or electricity has been stated separately from other uses. This was done in order to make it easier to compute a net figure for the use of fuel and electricity, in the composite tables. For instance, the available supply of coal includes coal used in producing the available supply of electricity, which includes electricity used in producing coal. The elimination of fuel and electricity used in the energy-producing sector takes out this double-counting^{1,2}.

The use of fuel outside the energy-producing sector is broken down by significant sectors. Naturally, the detail varies from table to table, and there may be conceptual differences between the corresponding items of different tables. For instance, although the use of fuel would ideally be given, it has been necessary in some cases to use figures for purchases by the end users, or of deliveries to them.

The tables contain standardized reference letters for individual items. The items bearing the same reference letter in different tables are equivalent, either precisely or closely. It is necessary to read the description after the letter, before complete comparability can be assumed. Every item which appears in any of the commodity accounts or statements is explained in the appendix.

Standardization on the supply side proved more successful than on the distribution side of the accounts. Production was taken from Census of Industry data, except in the case of electricity where the data came from an equivalent survey, and crude petroleum and natural gas where the data were from provincial sources on a comparable basis. Imports for consumption and exports (including re-exports)

are as published in *Trade of Canada*, except for the export of natural gas in 1933 and 1939 where another source was used, and for coal.

In the case of coal, landed imports were used instead of imports for consumption in order to maintain as much consistency as possible with the series published for 1948 and 1952. For these years, landed imports were used instead of imports for consumption because the inventory data included stocks of coal held in bonded warehouses. For the four years covered in this memorandum, no inventory data were available, so an adjustment was made on the supply side by giving an imputed figure for the decrease of stocks held in bond. This was taken as the excess of imports for consumption over landed imports (negative when the landed imports were greater). Inventory data were scarce before 1939, and incomplete during that year. However, the study for 1948 and 1952 showed that inventory changes amounted to a small percentage of the available supply during those years. Errors due to the omission of inventory changes for the years covered in this memorandum are not, therefore, likely to be of major importance.

The unity achieved on the production side depended on two major surveys, which covered almost all the field and accounted for the major part of available supply. On the distribution side, the situation was different. The Census of Industry provided data annually for the use of fuel or electricity in the production of fuel, for the use of fuel commodities as raw materials, and for the use of fuel or electricity by manufacturers and mines. It was also the source of certain other items, including sales of coal by mines to their employees, and some types of waste. The annual census of central electric stations showed the use of fuel by these establishments, and other annual censuses showed consumption by railroads and ships.

For the rest, it was a case of filling in the gaps with information from other available surveys, which were mainly carried out on a commodity basis. In some cases, figures on deliveries had to be used instead of figures on actual consumption. On the whole, a reasonable degree of consistency exists for the main concepts involved. Cover on the distribution side was, however, often incomplete.

The concepts used are listed below, with a note on each item where required. The identification letters are repeated throughout the tables. There are some gaps in the list, where data for a concept used in the study for 1948 and 1952 were not available for the four years covered here. Every individual entry in a table is explained in the notes in the appendix.

(a) **Production.** Mainly from the Census of Industry. In the case of coal mining, an attempt has been made to get as close as possible to the amount of material actually extracted from the soil. If it is desired to exclude waste at the mine, this can be done by the user, since the necessary facts are given elsewhere in the table concerned. In the case of natural gas, data published

1. It has not all been eliminated because the electricity tables include current generated by manufacturers and mines for their own use. In so far as this was generated by steam, there is still double-counting between fuel used by industry, and the electricity supply. The Census of Industry schedules were revised for 1955, so as to find what proportion of industrial production of electricity is by steam, and what by water power.

2. An alternative approach to the elimination of double-counting would be to deduct only fuel used as a raw material in the production of other fuel. Thus, oil converted into petroleum products would be deducted, but oil burnt as a source of heat in a petroleum refinery would not be. The reader who wished to use such an approach could find the relevant data either in the main tables, or in the source material referred to in the appendix.

for 1948 and 1952 in Reference Paper Number 69 include waste gas at the wellhead. This approach could not be followed in the present publication, since the necessary facts are not available.

- (b) **Imports for consumption.** As published in *Trade of Canada*. In the case of coal, an alternative series for landed imports was used.
- (c) **Exports (including re-exports)**
- (d) **Net imports.** This consists of (b)-(c).
- (e) **Stocks at beginning of year.** All inventory data consist of a consolidation of the available figures.
- (f) **Stocks at end of year**
- (g) **Net decrease in stocks.** This consists of (e)-(f). The net decrease was chosen because it represents a positive contribution to available supply. It will, of course, be negative when stocks rise. In the case of coal, an imputed figure was used.
- (h) **Available domestic supply.** This consists of (a)+(d)+(g). It represents the amount made available for consumption in Canada during the year, and would be equal to consumption in Canada if the statistics were perfect.
- (i) (j) These letters were left as spares.
- (k) **Used by employees of producers.** In the case of coal, deliveries by mines to employees at lower prices.
- (m) **Used in homes.** Sales to household consumers, or deliveries for household use.
- (n) **Commercial use.** Deliveries for use by commercial consumers, such as shops.
- (p) **Used for production of fuel or electricity**
 - (p1) Coal mines
 - (p2) Coal briquette plants at mines
 - (p3) Natural gas industry
 - (p4) Oil wells
 - (p5) **Coke and gas.** Includes fuel used, and coal used for conversion. These are stated separately.
 - (p6) **Petroleum refineries.** Includes fuel used, and hydrocarbon materials used for conversion. **Petroleum products industry** is used as the title, where separate data for refineries are not available for 1926 and 1929.
 - (p7) **Central electric stations**
 - (p8) **Other**
- (q) **Used by manufacturing industry as raw material.** This includes coke used in blast furnaces and steel furnaces, but excludes foundry coke used in cupolas.
- (r) **Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines, as fuel.** Includes coke used in base metal smelters and foundry coke used in cupolas. It equals (s) + (t).
- (s) **Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel**
- (t) **Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel**
- (u) **Sub-total: - used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines.** This equals (q) + (r).
- (v) **Other uses.** Classification used only for items not classifiable elsewhere, either because they cover a known range of uses, which cannot be broken down finely, or because they are a miscellaneous item.

(w) **Transportation**

- (w1) **Railroads**
- (w3) **Motor vehicles**
- (w4) **Ships**
- (w5) **Air carriers**
- (w7) **Line losses, electricity**
- (x) **Domestic consumption, net of waste.** This equals (k) + (m) + (n) + (p) + (u) + (v) + (w).
- (y) **Waste**
- (z) **Domestic consumption, including waste.** This equals (x) + (y).

The Consolidated Tables

The standardization of the tables for individual commodities has facilitated the compilation of consolidated tables for the supply of, and demand for, energy in Canada. Such consolidations are presented as tables 1 to 4.

Each column shows the supply and distribution of one commodity or commodity group, and consists of a condensation of material from one of the tables 17 to 53. Explanations of individual items can be obtained from these tables, or the detailed notes on them.

Reading down each column, the composition of the supply available in Canada is first shown, broken down by production, net imports, and withdrawals from stocks. Next, use unaccounted for is taken out, to leave the total of use accounted for. Fuel used for the manufacture of other fuel or of electricity is then taken out, to leave the amount of fuel accounted for outside the energy-producing sector. This is broken down according to whether it was used as a raw material or as a fuel in one of several different sectors.

Tables 5 to 8 present the data as percentages of the apparent available supply. An analysis of some of the more significant ratios for the four years is given below. Changes in the quantity of Canadian production, and in the available supply, are examined in more detail later.

One problem which arose when preparing these percentage tables was that of incomplete cover. The tables for individual commodity groups (tables 17 to 53) give a summary of the available data but do not necessarily give full cover for the concepts stated. The same is true of the consolidated tables in terms of physical units (tables 1 to 4). Almost all of these data have been published before.

Further processing of the data, as has been done for tables 5 to 8, raises problems in the cases where cover is known to be incomplete. It is, for instance, of some interest to know that the disappearance of 189,934 tons of coal in 1926 was definitely attributable to household use. The fact that a good deal of the 10,758,745 tons unaccounted for also probably went in the same type of use does not detract from the usefulness of the figure as such, so long as its significance is understood. However,

if further processing is applied to this figure of measured disappearance, the risk of its being misquoted is increased.

When preparing tables 5 to 8, it was therefore considered preferable, in cases where cover was known to be incomplete, to present no percentage figure but instead to insert an explanatory footnote.

Conversion into British Thermal Units

Tables 9 to 12 consist of the data in tables 1 to 4, converted into British thermal units. As in the case of the percentage tables (tables 5 to 8), no figures are given where cover is known to be incomplete. The conversion factors used were as follows.

	Unit	Millions of B.t.u. per unit
Coal, anthracite	ton	26
bituminous	ton	27
sub-bituminous	ton	19
lignite	ton	16
Coke, petroleum	ton	30.12
other	ton	25
Oil, crude	imperial gallon	0.17
Gasoline and naphtha	imperial gallon	0.15
Liquefied petroleum gases	imperial gallon	0.1146
Other petroleum fuels	imperial gallon	0.17
Natural gas	thousand cubic feet	1
Manufactured gas	thousand cubic feet	0.5
Fuelwood	cord	20
Electricity	thousand k.w.h.	3,412

When assessing the significance of electricity, the basis of converting to a B.t.u. equivalent should be borne in mind. This publication uses a straight energy-equivalent basis. For some purposes, however, electricity is converted to a common unit on the basis of the equivalent amount of coal or other fuel which would be required to produce it, at current levels of operating efficiency. Such an approach gives a higher comparative value for electricity than the use of B.t.u. does. It is not necessarily better or worse than the approach adopted in this publication. For a long-run series, however, there is much to be said for a stable conversion factor.

When converting coal, the procedure adopted was to break down each item in tables 17 to 20 as finely as possible, and convert at the rate appropriate to the type of coal. This differed from the approach adopted for the years 1948 and 1952 in Reference Paper Number 69. In that case the coal accounts were broken down into subsidiary statements as an intermediate step. The nature of the data was such that satisfactory tables could only be made for three groups;—anthracite; lignite; bituminous and sub-bituminous. These tables were then

converted, the factor for bituminous coal being used for the whole bituminous and sub-bituminous group. This resulted in an upward bias for all items which consisted of sub-bituminous coal in addition to bituminous, whether or not the sub-bituminous coal was reported as such. Under the present technique, consumption still has an upward bias in cases where the use of sub-bituminous coal was reported as bituminous.

When converting coke (all types) for 1926 and 1929, the conversion factor for coke from coal was used for the entire amount. When converting gas (all types) for 1926, natural and manufactured gas were separated as far as possible, and converted at the appropriate rates. This covered the supply side of the statement, and some of the distribution side. Amounts which could not be identified separately were converted into B.t.u. by a weighted conversion factor¹.

A total for all items on each row is given whenever they can be added up without double-counting². It is not possible to add the available supply of all items, nor their production, since some fuels are made from others. Coke, for instance, is made from coal or oil, and its energy value cannot be added to the total for theirs without double-counting. The available supply of primary fuels can, however, be added to give a significant total. Imports can be totalled because imported manufactured fuels, such as gasoline or coke, are not produced from oil or coal which forms part of the Canadian supply. The total for imports cannot, however, be added to the totals for other concepts.

So far as the consumption of fuel and electricity is concerned, use outside the energy-producing sector can be added up. For instance, the total for coal used outside that sector excludes the amounts used for producing coke, or electricity. The individual items of use outside the energy-producing sector can also be added up. There is still some double-counting involved, but it is slight. It arises because some of the fuel used by manufacturers and mines goes to generate electricity for use within the plants. What proportion of industrial generation of electricity is by steam, and what proportion by water power, is not known. However, in the early 1950's the whole amount was not much over a tenth of the total elec-

1. From the apparent available supply of natural gas was deducted the amount of use accounted for as such. This left a balance of 4,490,548 M cu. ft. not identified. The equivalent balance for manufactured gas was 25,407,421 M cu. ft. Thus 15.02 per cent of the total unidentified gas was natural, and the remainder manufactured. A weighted conversion factor of 0.5751 million B.t.u. per thousand cubic feet was therefore indicated.

2. The procedure of having a total column which applies to some rows of the table, but not to others, is admittedly unusual. However, the practice of keeping all the rows in does make for easy comparisons between the B.t.u. table for any year, and the other consolidated tables for that year. It is also necessary to know the non-additive items in order to see the relationship between the additive ones in each column.

tricity supply, and the steam generation was probably less than a twentieth of this total supply. Census of Industry questionnaires have been revised so as to provide for the elimination of this double-counting as from 1955.

The rows showing use within the energy-producing sector can be added for certain items, but not for all. The row showing inputs of the coke and gas industry, for instance, includes the coal originally used, plus coke and gas which are made from this coal and used subsequently. Thus, the row itself cannot be summed. The consolidated tables do, however, provide the data from which an input free of double-counting can be computed if desired.

Comparison of tables 9 to 12 shows changes in the energy pattern. When interpreting these changes, it should be remembered that what is being measured is the B.t.u. consumed, not the B.t.u. effectively applied as energy. Thus, a thousand B.t.u. of electricity fed into an electric motor will produce much more applied energy than a thousand B.t.u. of coal burnt in a boiler to raise steam to drive a steam engine.

Tables 13 to 16 give a percentage breakdown of the more important of those rows of tables 9 to 12,

which can be totalled. The percentage contribution of individual fuels and of electricity to the total is shown.

Energy - The Statistical Gap

One advantage of the commodity statements is that they provide a check on the cover of the statistical system, and to some extent on its quality. Given perfection, the supply and distribution sides would balance. Under working conditions, there is a difference between the two sides, usually in the form of a shortfall of measured distribution below the apparent supply. For all the commodities covered, this supply figure can be assumed to be reasonably reliable. Information on the change in inventories is sometimes incomplete, but this item is probably never more than a small part of the total supply. This statistical gap is therefore best measured as the percentage by which the measured portion of consumption falls short of the apparent available supply. The table below shows this statistical gap, ranking the commodities according to the size of the gap (irrespective of sign) in 1939. Data for 1948 and 1952 have been added, to illustrate the improvement in statistical cover which took place during the second world war.

Per Cent by Which the Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity Fell Short of the Apparent Available Supply, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Crude petroleum	- 4.1	0.4	- 3.4	0.8	1.1	0.4
Other petroleum fuels	54.1	23.4	5.6	1.1	3.0	4.7
Gasoline and naphtha	36.6	2.1	- 2.3	- 2.7	- 1.3	- 2.2
Electricity	67.7	86.1	1.7	3.0	3.1	3.0
Natural gas	1	6.2	14.1	10.0	0.04	- 0.33
Manufactured gas	1	41.1	43.4	11.0	9.2	2.6
Coke (other than petroleum or pitch coke)	2	2	18.7	32.0	2.8	2.5
Petroleum coke	2	2	62.9	36.0	7.0	6.6
Coal	33.6	33.3	40.2	37.4	0.7	2.8
Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	90.8	92.4	93.1	94.4	92.6	94.0

1. For natural and manufactured gas together, 26.7 per cent in 1926.
2. For coke, all types, 44.2 per cent in 1926 and 56.9 per cent in 1929.

Cover on the supply side was high for four groups in 1939, three of which were petroleum or its products. The balance for crude petroleum was good in all four years covered by this study. Production is metered at the wellhead, and returns are made for administrative purposes as well as purely statistical ones. The only domestic consumers are refineries,

which return good detailed statistics. Data for the consumption of other petroleum fuels were good for 1933 and 1939. The balances for gasoline and naphtha were good for 1929, 1933 and 1939. Production is by a fairly small number of refineries, and the total for consumption was obtained from returns made by taxing authorities, on the basis of administrative

statistics. Electricity is a metered product, which is a major reason for the close balances in 1933 and 1939. Natural gas is also metered, and provides a fair balance in 1929, 1933 and 1939.

For the two post-war years, balances were good for all the commodities shown, except fuelwood.

Where the balance is close, the tables presenting data for individual commodities are headed "commodity accounts". Otherwise they are headed "commodity statements".

Production and Available Supply

The following table gives index numbers for Canadian production of fuels and electricity, and of the supply apparently available within the country. Data for 1948 and 1952 were included to give perspective, and 1948 was taken as the base year to facilitate comparison with material used in *Energy Sources in Canada; Commodity Accounts for 1948 and 1952*.

Index of the Production and Apparent Available Supply of Fuels and Electricity in Canada, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952

(1948=100)

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Production:						
Coal	89.3	94.8	64.5	85.1	100.0	95.3
Crude petroleum	3.0	9.1	9.3	63.7	100.0	503.1
Natural gas	20.7	30.5	24.9	37.8	100.0	113.3
Manufactured gas	38.8	48.7	37.8	57.3	100.0	113.8
Coke (excluding petroleum or pitch coke)	51.4	67.9	44.9	61.1	100.0	102.8
Petroleum coke	58.9	125.2	85.5	75.9	100.0	232.6
Gasoline and naphtha	18.0	35.6	36.6	60.1	100.0	166.3
Other petroleum fuels	21.0	36.5	37.6	47.2	100.0	168.2
Electricity	25.7	41.3	39.6	65.5	100.0	139.9
Apparent available supply:						
Coal	69.4	75.5	49.4	65.6	100.0	89.7
Crude petroleum	18.0	34.4	32.3	51.6	100.0	157.2
Natural gas	21.4	31.5	25.6	38.7	100.0	110.2
Manufactured gas	38.8	48.7	37.8	57.3	100.0	113.8
Coke (excluding petroleum or pitch coke)	64.5	85.0	54.4	66.3	100.0	99.1
Petroleum coke			29.6	69.9	100.0	138.3
Gasoline and naphtha	20.3	41.3	31.6	52.6	100.0	155.2
Other petroleum fuels	23.3	35.9	33.2	41.5	100.0	180.9
Electricity	23.3	39.6	41.0	63.7	100.0	139.5

Production of all fuels and of electricity increased between 1926 and 1929, the greatest proportional increases being noted in the case of petroleum fuels. Between 1929 and 1933, there was a decrease in all groups shown in the table, except for the liquid petroleum fuels and crude petroleum

Production of all groups shown, except petroleum coke, increased between 1933 and 1939. Fuelwood is excluded from this table because short-period comparisons are not necessarily reliable. For intercensal years, the figures rely heavily on estimates based on population.

The apparent available supply of all groups increased between 1926 and 1929, and decreased for all except electricity between 1929 and 1933. All groups showed increases between 1933 and 1939.

The following table shows the Canadian production of fuel and electricity as a percentage of the supply apparently available. Data for 1948 and 1952 have been added.

Canadian Production of Fuel and Electricity as a Percentage of the Apparent Available Supply in Canada, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952¹

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Coal	51.5	50.2	52.2	51.8	40.0	42.5
Crude petroleum	2.3	3.6	4.0	17.0	13.7	44.0
Natural gas	99.4	99.5	99.9	100.5	102.8	105.7
Manufactured gas ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coke (excluding petroleum and pitch coke)	69.1	70.4	75.2	83.9	91.1	94.5
Petroleum coke			77.2	29.0	26.7	45.0
Gasoline and naphtha	73.9	72.3	97.2	95.6	83.7	89.8
Other petroleum fuels	74.1	83.4	93.0 ³	93.3	82.1	76.3
Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	100.1	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.3	100.2
Electricity	114.1	108.1	100.0	106.6	103.6	103.9

1. From 1926 to 1939, these percentages are taken from the main tables 5 to 8. For 1948 and 1952, they are from tables 3 and 4 of Reference Paper Number 69.

2. Excludes blast furnace gas.

3. Includes some naphtha.

For the six years shown, Canada produced as much electricity, fuelwood, natural gas and manufactured gas as she used. For the four pre-war years which are the subject of this reference paper, just over half the supply of coal came from domestic sources. The available supply of coke in 1926 and 1929 cannot be broken down into its component groups, but between 1933 and 1939 reliance on imports of coke from coal decreased and reliance on imports of petroleum coke increased. Domestic production of the liquid petroleum fuels made up an increasing proportion of consumption during the pre-war years covered. Indeed, a higher proportion of the available supply of gasoline and naphtha was provided by domestic production in 1933 and 1939 than in either 1948 or 1952. For the "other petroleum fuels" group, mainly fuel oils, a higher proportion of supply was met from Canadian sources in 1929,

1933 and 1939 than in either of the two post-war years covered. An increasing proportion of the domestic supply of crude petroleum came from Canadian sources during the four pre-war years, and a decrease in 1948 had been heavily counterbalanced by 1952.

Use of Fuel and Electricity Within the Energy-Producing Sector

In order to facilitate the elimination of double-counting, when preparing a statement for the net use of fuel and electricity as such, the use of fuel and electricity within the energy-producing sector was broken out separately in the accounts. The table below shows this use as a percentage of the supply apparently available.

Measured Use of Fuel and Electricity Within the Energy-Producing Sector as a Percentage of the Apparent Available Supply in Canada, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952¹

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Coal	14.1	15.7	15.8	14.5	15.4	18.9
Crude petroleum	104.1	99.6	103.4	99.1	98.8	99.3
Natural gas	20.6	21.9	11.7	23.4	12.9	15.8
Manufactured gas ²		23.2	32.8	47.7	33.6	35.2
Coke (excluding petroleum and pitch coke)	5.6	6.7	9.4	8.3	9.6	7.7
Petroleum coke			20.7	1.8	2.5	11.6
Gasoline and naphtha	0.2	3	0.1	0.3	0.1	3
Other petroleum fuels	14.1	14.2	12.8	11.0	10.4	7.6
Fuelwood	3	3	3	3	3	—
Electricity	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0

1. From 1926 to 1939, these percentages are taken from the main tables 5 to 8. For 1948 and 1952, they are from tables 3 and 4 of Reference Paper Number 69.

2. Excludes blast furnace gas.

3. Less than 0.05 per cent.

There was a wide variation in the percentages over the years covered, and it is difficult to establish definite trends. There has been a steady decrease in the proportion of the supply of fuel oils which has been used by refineries, however. The increase in the proportion of coal going into the energy-producing sector from 1939 on has been due, partly to increased use by coke and gas plants because of expansion of the iron and steel industry, and partly to the increased use of coal by central electric stations as thermal plants are constructed in areas without undeveloped water power.

Electricity used by central electric stations for their own purposes is excluded from this general study, since Canadian data on output exclude power used for the operation of the generating plants. The figures for crude petroleum in 1926 and 1933 indicate the presence of statistical discrepancies, which may have been due to the absence of inventory data.

Tables 9 to 12 cover concepts, for a number of which the data are not additive. Where data are additive, B.t.u. conversions have not been shown in several cases, because cover was not sufficiently complete. The changes in those totals which were computed are considered later in this memorandum.

One of the more important concepts for which data can be estimated by the use of these tables is

the net use of energy as such in Canada. The method is to sum the line for "apparent supply available in Canada" and to deduct from this total the sum of the line "use accounted for in manufacture of fuel or electricity". Neither of the two totals is meaningful in itself, but the deduction takes out the double-counting. The balance can be assumed to be the amount available outside the energy-producing sector.

The question of whether waste should then be deducted depends upon the purpose for which an estimate of the available supply is required. In the following tables, measured waste has been deducted. The data therefore indicate the net consumption of energy sources in Canada.

The following tables show the imputed consumption of individual fuels and of electricity, outside the energy-producing sector, for the years covered by this reference paper, and for 1948 and 1952. The first table is a statement in terms of B.t.u. The second shows the percentage of the total which was provided by each of the commodity groups.

Crude petroleum was included in these tables for completeness, although the negative values obtained in 1926 and 1933 indicate a statistical discrepancy. Unrecorded inventory changes might have been the main cause.

Imputed Consumption of Individual Fuels, and of Electricity, Outside the Energy-Producing Sector¹, for Selected Years, 1926 to 1952
(billions of B.t.u.)

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Coal (excluding briquettes)	689, 672	740, 800	470, 355	645, 984	1, 034, 503	868, 600
Coal briquettes	2	2	2	2	17, 426	23, 164
Crude petroleum	- 3, 962 ³	682	- 5, 898 ³	1, 763	5, 967	5, 422
Natural gas	29, 631	22, 265	20, 438	26, 799	44, 465	67, 277
Manufactured gas		16, 145	10, 972	12, 933	28, 673	31, 859
Coke (except petroleum and pitch coke)	70, 955	92, 384	55, 660	65, 873	97, 878	99, 005
Petroleum coke				6, 756	9, 601	12, 031
Liquefied petroleum gases	2	2	2	2	5, 627	9, 225
Gasoline and naphtha	45, 348	92, 095	70, 464	117, 449	223, 051	339, 491
Other petroleum fuels	56, 588	87, 088	81, 802	104, 460	253, 189	472, 029
Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	191, 888	202, 916	179, 564	210, 377	144, 287	121, 785
Electricity	35, 711	60, 848	63, 081	98, 150	154, 070	214, 977
Canada total	1, 115, 831	1, 315, 223	946, 438	1, 290, 544	2, 018, 737	2, 264, 865

1. Apparent available supply
minus measured waste
minus measured use in energy-producing sector.
2. Not known.
3. This negative value is a statistical discrepancy.

**Percentage Distribution of the Imputed Consumption of Individual Fuels, and of Electricity,
Outside the Energy-Producing Sector¹, for Selected Years, 1926 to 1952**

(Per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Coal (excluding briquettes).....	61.8	56.3	49.7	50.1	51.2	38.4
Coal briquettes	2	2	2	2	0.9	1.0
Crude petroleum	-0.4 ³	0.1	-0.6 ³	0.1	0.3	0.2
Natural gas	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.0
Manufactured gas		1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4
Coke (except petroleum and pitch coke).....	6.4	7.0	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.4
Petroleum coke				0.5	0.5	0.5
Liquefied petroleum gases	2	2	2	2	0.3	0.4
Gasoline and naphtha	4.1	7.0	7.4	9.1	11.1	15.0
Other petroleum fuels	5.1	6.6	8.6	8.1	12.5	20.8
Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	17.2	15.5	18.9	16.3	7.2	5.4
Electricity	3.2	4.6	6.7	7.6	7.6	9.5
Canada total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Apparent available supply
minus measured waste
minus measured use in energy-producing sector.
2. Not known.
3. This negative value is a statistical discrepancy.

The total B.t.u. input shows the familiar pattern of an increase from 1926 to 1929, and a decline by 1933 followed by a recovery to less than the 1929 level by 1939. The 1948 and 1952 figures indicate a considerable increase. Not all the individual commodities exhibit this behaviour. Coal set the pattern up to 1948 but declined in 1952. The imputed consumption of electricity increased between all the dates shown. The imputed consumption of liquid petroleum fuels decreased less abruptly between 1929 and 1933, was well above 1926 or 1929 by 1939, and showed marked increases both between 1939 and 1948, and between 1948 and 1952. Gas followed the general pattern. The imputed consumption of both natural and manufactured gas increased between 1933 and 1952, approximately trebling in both cases, although the use of natural gas increased more than that of manufactured. Since the data for fuelwood consist in large part of estimates based on population changes between the census years of 1921, 1931 and 1941, their short-run changes have a limited significance. The possibility that the use of fuelwood might have increased between 1929 and 1933 cannot be completely ruled out.

The percentage distribution reveals considerable changes in the input mix. The declining proportion of coal is marked, although there was a halt in this trend between 1933 and 1948, when the proportion rose slightly. The decline between 1948 and 1952 is all the more striking when viewed in this perspective. The combined proportion for liquid petroleum fuels rose at each year of measurement during the period, from 9.2 per cent in 1926 to 35.8 per cent in 1952. There was a rise from 23.6 per cent in 1948 to 35.8 per cent in 1952. The proportion attributed to electricity increased over the period. The proportion of coke declined from 1929.

The following tables show the imputed consumption outside the energy-producing sector, after deducting measured use as raw materials. This figure is an estimate of the net use as energy sources. The pattern does not differ much from that for the previous tables, except in the case of coke, which was the major fuel used also as a raw material. The proportional decline of coke from 1929 was more pronounced when imputed use as fuel only is considered.

**Imputed Consumption of Individual Fuels and of Electricity, Outside the
Energy-Producing Sector, not as Raw Materials¹, for Selected Years, 1926 to 1952**
(billions of B.t.u.)

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Coal (excluding briquettes)	689,023	740,258	469,815	643,931	1,032,135	865,265
Coal briquettes	2	2	2	2	17,426	23,164
Crude petroleum	-3,962 ³	682	-5,898 ³	1,763	5,967	5,422
Natural gas	29,631	22,265	20,438	26,799	44,465	67,277
Manufactured gas		16,145	10,972	12,933	28,673	31,859
Coke (excluding petroleum and pitch coke)	43,841	63,017	46,256	42,103	40,161	29,244
Petroleum coke				3,462	752	1,001
Liquefied petroleum gases	2	2	2	2	5,627	9,225
Gasoline and naphtha	45,346	92,092	70,463	117,449	221,408	337,680
Other petroleum fuels	56,565	87,063	81,786	104,452	252,923	471,685
Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	191,818	202,897	179,561	210,336	140,922	114,496
Electricity	35,711	60,848	63,081	98,150	154,070	214,977
Canada total	1,087,973	1,285,267	936,474	1,261,378	1,944,529	2,171,295

1. Apparent available supply
minus measured waste
minus measured use in energy-producing sector
minus measured use as raw material.
2. Not known.
3. This negative value is a statistical discrepancy.

**Percentage Distribution of the Imputed Consumption of Individual Fuels and of Electricity, Outside the
Energy-Producing Sector, not as Raw Materials¹, for Selected Years, 1926 to 1952**
(Per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Coal (excluding briquettes)	63.4	57.6	50.2	51.1	53.1	39.8
Coal briquettes	2	2	2	2	0.9	1.1
Crude petroleum	-0.4 ³	0.1	-0.6 ³	0.1	0.3	0.2
Natural gas	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.1
Manufactured gas		1.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5
Coke (except petroleum and pitch coke)	4.0	4.9	4.9	3.3	2.1	1.4
Petroleum coke				0.3	4	0.1
Liquefied petroleum gases	2	2	2	2	0.3	0.4
Gasoline and naphtha	4.2	7.1	7.5	9.3	11.4	15.5
Other petroleum fuels	5.2	6.8	8.7	8.3	13.0	21.7
Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	17.6	15.8	19.2	16.7	7.2	5.3
Electricity	3.3	4.7	6.7	7.8	7.9	9.9
Canada total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Apparent available supply
minus measured waste
minus measured use in energy-producing sector
minus measured use as raw material.
2. Not known.
3. This negative value is a statistical discrepancy.
4. Less than 0.05 per cent.

Imputed Use of Energy per Head

The following table relates the imputed input of energy sources to the population. Whether or not measured use as a raw material is included, use per head outside the energy-producing sector shows an increase between 1926 and 1929, and a pronounced decrease between 1929 and 1933. By 1939, imputed consumption per head had increased but was not yet back to the 1926 level. By 1948, it was considerably

above the pre-war level, but the 1952 level was approximately the same. The significance of B.t.u. of input per head, in terms of energy effectively applied, varies with the input mix. Between 1948 and 1952, for instance, there was a pronounced change in this mix¹, from coal to petroleum products.

1. See previous tables, also *Energy Sources in Canada; Commodity Accounts for 1948 and 1952*, tables 7, and 8.

Use of Fuels and of Electricity Per Head of Population, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952

	Population at 1 June	Imputed input of energy outside the energy- producing sector ¹		Imputed input of energy outside the energy-producing sector, excluding use as raw material ²	
		Total	Per head	Total	Per head
	Thousands of persons	Billions of B.t.u.	Millions of B.t.u.	Billions of B.t.u.	Millions of B.t.u.
1926	9,451	1,115,831	118.1	1,087,973	115.1
1929	10,029	1,315,223	131.1	1,285,267	128.2
1933	10,633	946,438	89.0	936,474	88.1
1939	11,267	1,290,544	114.5	1,261,378	112.0
1948	12,823	2,018,737	157.4	1,944,529	151.6
1952	14,430	2,264,865	157.0	2,171,295	150.5

1. Apparent available supply
minus measured use in energy-producing sector
minus measured waste.

2. Apparent available supply
minus measured use in energy-producing sector
minus measured waste
minus measured use as raw material.

Changes in Measured Additive Concepts

The following table shows the changes in total for certain additive concepts, together with imputed totals for consumption. Data for 1948 and 1952 have been added to give perspective.

The B.t.u. content of net imports increased between 1926 and 1929, but dropped considerably by 1933. It doubled between 1939 and 1948, with a small decline by 1952. Imputed consumption, both with and without measured use as raw material, followed the pattern of a rise between 1926 and 1929, a decline by 1933, and increases thereafter. Use as a raw material followed the same pattern, but the changes from 1929 on were more pronounced, largely because of

the dominating effect of coke used in iron manufacture. Measured use by manufacturers and mines showed a steady increase from 1933 on. Transportation showed a decrease in 1933, followed by a rise.

The change in the B.t.u. measurement of a concept does not, of course, show the full significance of the change for the effective application of energy. Net imports, for instance, contained a decreasing proportion of coal over the period as a whole, and an increasing proportion of crude petroleum up to 1939. Liquid petroleum fuels made up a larger proportion of net imports in 1948 and 1952 than in any of the pre-war years covered. The changes in the energy mix for imputed consumption have already been reviewed.

Change in Total Measured Energy For Selected Economic Concepts, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952

(billions of B.t.u.)

	1926	1929	1933	1939	1948	1952
Net imports	595,456	718,888	491,874	615,228	1,389,649	1,310,097
Imputed consumption outside the energy-producing sector ¹	1,115,831	1,315,223	946,438	1,290,544	2,018,737	2,264,865
Use accounted for as raw materials	27,858	29,956	9,964	29,166	74,208	93,570
Imputed consumption outside the energy-producing sector, not as raw materials ²	1,087,973	1,285,267	936,474	1,261,378	1,944,529	2,171,295
Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector:						
Manufacturing	3	3	179,052	270,769	530,143	575,398
Mining	10,299	11,876	6,958	17,455		
Transportation	3	384,776	268,756	378,960		

1. Apparent available supply
minus measured use in energy-producing sector
minus measured waste.
3. B.t.u. conversion not computed.

2. Apparent available supply
minus measured use in energy-producing sector
minus measured waste
minus measured use as raw material.

Crude Mineral Fuels

When crude mineral fuels alone are considered, production and apparent available supply can be

added up without double-counting. A presentation of the data for mineral fuels is given below. Data for 1948 and 1952 have been added to improve the historical perspective.

Production, Net Imports, Net Decrease in Stocks and Apparent Available Supply of Crude Mineral Fuels in Canada, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952

(billions of B.t.u.)

	Production	Net imports	Net decrease in measured stocks	Apparent available supply of crude mineral fuels
1926				
Coal	401, 443	455, 184 ¹	- 39, 814	816, 813
Crude petroleum	2, 169	93, 398	—	95, 567
Natural gas	19, 208	119	—	19, 327
Total crude mineral fuels	422, 820	548, 701	- 39, 814	931, 707
1929				
Coal	423, 408	476, 140 ¹	- 11, 209	888, 339
Crude petroleum	6, 648	176, 414	—	183, 062
Natural gas	28, 378	133	—	28, 511
Total crude mineral fuels	458, 434	652, 687	- 11, 209	1, 099, 912
1933				
Coal	279, 888	298, 435 ¹	- 7, 052	571, 271
Crude petroleum	6, 815	164, 803	—	171, 618
Natural gas	23, 138	26	—	23, 164
Total crude mineral fuels	309, 841	463, 264	- 7, 052	766, 053
1939				
Coal	382, 082	359, 874 ¹	29, 763	771, 719
Crude petroleum	46, 567	227, 335	825	274, 727
Natural gas	35, 185	- 19	- 165	35, 001
Total crude mineral fuels	463, 834	587, 190	30, 423	1, 081, 447
1948				
Coal (excluding briquettes)	480, 661	794, 407	- 51, 605	1, 223, 463
Crude petroleum	73, 106	470, 012	- 11, 188	531, 930
Natural gas	92, 960	404	- 2, 955	90, 409
Total crude mineral fuels	646, 727	1, 264, 823	- 65, 748	1, 845, 802
1952				
Coal (excluding briquettes)	451, 715	645, 505	- 5, 988	1, 091, 232
Crude petroleum	367, 812	487, 889	- 19, 495	836, 206
Natural gas	105, 364	- 2, 164	- 3, 536	99, 664
Total crude mineral fuels	924, 891	1, 131, 230	- 29, 019	2, 027, 102

1. Includes briquettes.

The B.t.u. equivalent of the apparent available supply increased between 1926 and 1929, dropped during the depression, and had risen by 1939 almost to its 1929 value. By 1948, it had increased by over three-quarters of its 1939 value, and by 1952, was nearly double the 1939 amount.

The production of crude mineral fuels, in terms of B.t.u. equivalents, showed the same general trend

as the available supply. By 1939, it was back again to slightly over the 1929 level, and by 1952, the 1939 level had been doubled.

Imports followed the same general trend. The variations in the contribution to supply of domestic and foreign sources is shown by the table below, in which production, imports and decreases in stocks are shown as percentages of the apparent available supply.

**Production, Net Imports, and Net Decrease in Measured Stocks of Crude Mineral Fuels in Canada
as a Percentage of the Apparent Available Supply, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952**

Year	Production	Net imports	Net decrease in measured stocks	Apparent available supply
1926	45.4	58.9	-4.3	100.0
1929	41.7	59.3	-1.0	100.0
1933	40.4	60.5	-0.9	100.0
1939	42.9	54.3	2.8	100.0
1948	35.0	68.5	-3.5	100.0
1952	45.6	55.8	-1.4	100.0

The proportion of the available supply of crude mineral fuels which come from Canadian sources decreased between 1926 and 1933. An increase by 1939 was more than counterbalanced during the war years, with the result that the percentage contribution in 1948 was lower than for the four years recorded previously. By 1952, however, the Canadian proportion was back again to its 1926 level.

The part played in this change of pattern by changes in the use of fuels from coal to petroleum and natural gas is shown in the table below, in which the individual fuels are expressed as percentages of total crude mineral fuels, for specified concepts.

**Production, Net Imports, and Apparent Available Supply of Crude Mineral Fuels in Canada,
as a Per Cent of Total Crude Mineral Fuels, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952**
(per cent of total mineral fuels)

	Production	Net imports	Apparent available supply of crude mineral fuels
1926			
Coal	95.0	83.0 ¹	87.7
Crude petroleum	0.5	17.0	10.2
Natural gas	4.5	2	2.1
Total crude mineral fuels	100.0	100.0	100.0
1929			
Coal	92.4	73.0 ¹	80.8
Crude petroleum	1.4	27.0	16.6
Natural gas	6.2	2	2.6
Total crude mineral fuels	100.0	100.0	100.0
1933			
Coal	90.3	64.4 ¹	74.6
Crude petroleum	2.2	35.6	22.4
Natural gas	7.5	2	3.0
Total crude mineral fuels	100.0	100.0	100.0
1939			
Coal	82.4	61.3 ¹	71.4
Crude petroleum	10.0	38.7	25.4
Natural gas	7.6	2	3.2
Total crude mineral fuels	100.0	100.0	100.0
1948			
Coal (excluding briquettes)	74.3	62.8	66.3
Crude petroleum	11.3	37.2	28.8
Natural gas	14.4	2	4.9
Total crude mineral fuels	100.0	100.0	100.0
1952			
Coal (excluding briquettes)	48.8	57.1	53.8
Crude petroleum	39.8	43.1	41.3
Natural gas	11.4	-0.2	4.9
Total crude mineral fuels	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Includes briquettes.
2. Less than .05 per cent.

In the total supply picture for crude mineral fuels, coal has played a decreasing part. The portion supplied by crude petroleum increased over the period. The proportion supplied by natural gas increased to 1948, and was the same in 1952.

Coal made up a decreasing proportion of the total production of crude mineral fuels over the period, with a sharp drop between 1948 and 1952. The proportion of imports which it formed decreased during the pre-war years, was higher in 1948 than in 1939, and decreased again by 1952.

Crude petroleum made up an increasing proportion of production over the period. This proportion more than trebled between 1948 and 1952. Crude petroleum also made up an increasing proportion of imports during the period. Natural gas made up an increasing part of the production during the earlier years, but the proportion steadied between 1948 and 1952.

The Percentage Contribution of Individual Commodity Groups to Selected Totals

Tables 13 to 16 show the percentage contribution of the individual commodities or commodity groups to the Canada totals for certain series. The general

pattern indicates the increasing importance of petroleum fuels and electricity, and decreasing importance of coal and wood.

The table below shows the different commodities which made up the net imports of energy sources. Data for 1948 and 1952 are included. This does not, of course, give the complete trade picture, since the net figure was arrived at after deducting exports from imports. A figure for net imports could be misleading where there were heavy imports of a commodity into one part of the country, and heavy exports from another. A review of the tables for the individual commodities, where both imports and exports are shown, does however show that exports of fuels were of relatively small importance during the years shown in the table.

Natural gas, fuelwood and electricity were not important in the international trade field during the years in question. For the other items, there was a decline in the proportion of coal from over three-quarters of total net imports in 1926 to about half in 1952. The proportion made up of crude petroleum more than doubled between 1926 and 1933, and remained at about the same proportion for the succeeding years covered. The share of petroleum products fluctuated during the pre-war years, but showed a marked increase between 1948 and 1952.

The Main Energy Commodities as a Percentage of Net Imports of Fuel and Electricity, Selected Years, 1926 to 1952

(Per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

	Coal	Coal products	Crude petroleum	Petroleum products	Natural gas	Fuelwood	Electricity	Canada total
1926	76.4	3.9 ²	15.7	4.9 ³	1	1	-0.9	100.0
1929	66.2	4.1 ²	24.6	5.9 ³	1	-0.1	-0.7	100.0
1933	60.7	3.0	33.5	2.9	1	-0.1	1	100.0
1939	58.5	1.9	37.0	3.9	1	-0.2	-1.1	100.0
1948	57.7	0.7	33.8	8.2	1	1	-0.4	100.0
1952	49.6	0.5	37.2	13.5	-0.2	1	-0.6	100.0

1. Less than .05 per cent.
2. Includes petroleum coke.
3. Excludes petroleum coke.

The table below shows the main group of energy commodities as percentages of the measured use of fuel and electricity by selected sectors of the economy, for selected years 1926 to 1952. When interpreting these figures, it should be remembered that there is some double-counting, because some of the fuel consumed by manufacturers and mines was used for generating electricity. In the fields of manufacturing and mining, coal has not shown the marked long-run decline in relative importance observed in the economy as a whole. There was, however, a substantial

drop in the proportion between 1948 and 1952. The proportion of B.t.u. input supplied by petroleum fuels and by natural gas has been increasing, while that supplied by fuelwood has been decreasing.

In transportation, coal and its products supplied a decreasing proportion of the energy input since 1929, while the proportion supplied by petroleum products rose steadily. By 1952, petroleum products were of greater importance than coal in this sector of the economy.

The Main Group of Energy Commodities as a Percentage of Measured Use of Fuel and Electricity by Selected Sectors of the Economy, for Selected Years, 1926 to 1952

(Per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

	Coal and its products	Petroleum products	Natural gas	Fuelwood	Electricity	Canada total
Mines (non-fuel producing):						
1926	57.1 ²	5.0	1	23.9	14.0	100.0
1929	62.7	6.8	1	12.3	18.2	100.0
1933	39.2	12.4	0.2	18.5	29.7	100.0
1939	45.1	12.6	0.2	11.2	30.9	100.0
Manufacturers (non-fuel producing):						
1933	60.5	11.1	1.4	6.1	20.9	100.0
1939	61.9	8.7	1.6	3.5	24.3	100.0
Mines and manufacturers (non-fuel producing):						
1933	59.8	11.1	1.3	6.6	21.2	100.0
1939	60.9	8.9	1.5	4.0	24.7	100.0
1948	62.6	13.5	2.4 ⁴	1.4	20.1	100.0
1952	53.3	18.4	3.9 ⁴	—	24.4	100.0
Transportation:						
1929	70.2	28.8	0.3	0.2	0.5 ³	100.0
1933	57.8	36.8	0.2	0.1	5.1 ³	100.0
1939	56.9	39.9	0.2	1	3.0	100.0
1948	58.8	38.4	0.1	1	2.7	100.0
1952	38.7	58.2 ⁵	0.2	1	2.9	100.0

1. Less than .05 per cent.
2. Includes petroleum coke, if any.
3. Includes line losses.
4. Includes use as raw material.
5. Includes crude petroleum, 0.2 per cent of Canada total.

TABLE 1. Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1926

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural and manufactured gas ¹
		Tons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Thousands of cubic feet
1	Production in Canada	16, 478, 131	12, 756	52, 699, 461
2	Net imports	17, 014, 046	549, 401	119, 310
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	- 1, 476, 691	-	-
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	32, 015, 486	562, 157	52, 818, 771
5	Use unaccounted for.....	10, 758, 745	- 23, 309	14, 096, 214
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	21, 256, 561	585, 466	38, 722, 557
7	Waste accounted for	267, 620	-	-
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	20, 988, 941	585, 466	38, 722, 557
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	4, 524, 343	585, 466	10, 359, 854
10	(1) Coal mines	947, 668	-	-
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	10, 343	-	-
12	(3) Natural gas industry	2, 508	-	101, 020
13	(4) Oil wells	3, 289	-	956, 006
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	2, 940, 218	-	6, 494, 776
15	(6) Petroleum products industry	163, 991	585, 466	2, 482, 195
16	(7) Central electric stations	456, 326	-	825, 857
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy producing sector	16, 464, 598	-	27, 862, 703
18	Use accounted for as raw materials	24, 502	-	-
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	16, 440, 096	-	27, 862, 703
20	(1) Households	189, 934	-	11, 853, 615 ²
21	(2) Commercial	-	-	
22	(3) Manufacturers	6, 000, 046	-	14, 846, 675
23	(4) Mines	214, 749	-	5, 080
24	(5) Transportation	10, 035, 367	-	1, 100, 708 ³
25	(6) Non-assignable	-	-	56, 625 ⁴

1. Excludes blast furnace gas.
2. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.
3. Pipeline losses in Ontario.
4. Accounted for but not sold.

TABLE 1. Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1926

Coke (except pitch coke)	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	
Tons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Cords	Thousands of kilowatt hours	No.
2, 078, 603	223, 789	286, 976	9, 606, 173	12, 127, 241	1
927, 463	78, 972	100, 441	- 11, 686	- 1, 500, 648	2
-	-	-	-	-	3
3, 006, 066	302, 770	387, 417	9, 594, 487	10, 626, 593	4
1, 329, 057	110, 905	209, 544	8, 707, 153	7, 191, 172	5
1, 677, 009	191, 865	177, 873	887, 334	3, 435, 421	6
-	-	-	-	-	7
1, 677, 009	191, 865	177, 873	887, 334	3, 435, 421	8
167, 867	456	54, 550	73	160, 254	9
-	-	-	-	114, 543	10
-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	85	-	77	12
-	5	180	70	1, 900	13
153, 144	76	12, 156	-	26, 037	14
14, 722	32	40, 848	3	17, 697	15
1	343	1, 281	-	-	16
1, 509, 142	191, 409	123, 323	887, 261	3, 275, 167	17
1, 084, 580	15	133	3, 518	-	18
424, 562	191, 394 ⁵	123, 190	883, 743	3, 275, 167	19
-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	21
420, 288	2, 385 ⁵	69, 531	722, 095	2, 460, 324 ⁶	22
4, 274	447 ⁵	2, 597	122, 957	422, 913	23
-	188, 562 ⁵	51, 062	38, 691	391, 930 ⁷	24
-	-	-	-	-	25

5. There may be some double-counting between transportation and either manufacturers or mines, or both.
6. Use by those manufacturing industries for which information is available. Not comparable with later series.
7. Includes line loss on exports.

TABLE 2. Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1929

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas
		Tons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Thousands of cubic feet
1	Production in Canada	17,496,557	39,108	28,378,462
2	Net imports.....	17,776,328	1,037,732	132,942
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	-415,137	-	-
4	Apparent supply available in Canada.....	34,857,748	1,076,840	28,511,404
5	Use unaccounted for	11,597,276	4,012	1,755,869
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste.....	23,260,472	1,072,828	26,755,535
7	Waste accounted for	235,284	-	1,552
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste.....	25,025,188	1,072,828	26,753,983
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	5,472,769	1,072,828	6,244,790
10	(1) Coal mines	980,600	-	-
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	105,635	-	-
12	(3) Natural gas industry	1,783	-	83,002
13	(4) Oil wells.....	7,920	-	5,489,032
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	3,756,781	-	-
15	(6) Petroleum products industry	83,872	1,072,828	-
16	(7) Central electric stations	536,178	-	672,756
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	17,552,419	-	20,509,193
18	Use accounted for as raw materials	20,115	-	-
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	17,532,304	-	20,509,193
20	(1) Households	204,581	-	} 14,981,832 ⁴
21	(2) Commercial.....	-	-	
22	(3) Manufacturers	7,051,005	-	4,558,391
23	(4) Mines	271,176	-	3,335
24	(5) Transportation	10,005,542	-	965,635
25	(6) Non-assignable	-	-	-

1. Excludes blast furnace gas.

2. Electricity generated for own use only. Excludes purchased electricity.

TABLE 2. Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1929

Coke (except pitch coke)	Manufactured gas ¹	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	No.
Tons	Thousands of cubic feet	Thousands of imperial gallons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Cords	Thousands of kilowatt hours	
2,787,097	42,065,273	443,890	498,062	10,174,978	19,511,615	1
1,174,095	—	170,314	98,878	-26,491	-1,458,589	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	3
3,961,192	42,065,273	614,204	596,940	10,148,487	18,053,026	4
2,254,725	17,263,078	12,979	139,535	9,380,103	15,542,601	5
1,706,467	24,802,195	601,225	457,405	768,384	2,510,425	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1,706,467	24,802,195	601,225	457,405	768,384	2,510,425	8
265,813	9,775,608	241	84,661	2,661	219,387	9
—	—	10	1	2,008	149,276	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	11
2	—	—	—	18	3	12
—	—	45	343	624	2,207	13
241,742	6,635,272	3	9,365	—	40,191	14
24,069	3,140,336	74	62,197	11	27,710	15
—	—	109	12,755	—	—	16
1,440,654	15,026,587	600,984	372,744	765,723	2,291,038	17
1,174,686	—	20	145	958	—	18
265,968	15,026,587	600,964	372,599	764,765	2,291,038	19
—	—	—	52,080	—	—	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	21
262,427	14,721,324	1,715	89,382	655,965	1,083,073 ²	22
3,541	127,171	724	4,122	73,117	634,173	23
—	—	482,715	227,015	35,683	573,792 ³	24
—	178,092	115,810	—	—	—	25

3. Includes line loss on exports.

4. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.

TABLE 3. Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1933

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas
		Tons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Thousands of cubic feet
1	Production in Canada	11,903,344	40,087	23,138,103
2	Net imports	11,161,892	969,431	25,819
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	-261,939	—	—
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	22,803,297	1,009,518	23,163,922
5	Use unaccounted for	9,155,812	-34,693	3,253,128
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	13,647,485	1,044,211	19,910,794
7	Waste accounted for	219,632	—	—
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	13,427,853	1,044,211	19,910,794
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	3,616,363	1,044,211	2,726,715
10	(1) Coal mines	689,993	—	—
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	15,886	—	—
12	(3) Natural gas industry	2,867	—	79,332
13	(4) Oil wells	107	—	1,645,033
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	2,493,918	—	—
15	(6) Petroleum refineries	24,406	1,044,211	689,885
16	(7) Central electric stations	389,186	—	312,465
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	9,811,490	—	17,184,079
18	Use accounted for as raw materials	20,078	—	—
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	9,791,412	—	17,184,079
20	(1) Households	152,724	—	14,231,465 ⁶
21	(2) Commercial	—	—	
22	(3) Manufacturers	3,776,889	—	2,428,517
23	(4) Mines	105,235	—	10,861
24	(5) Transportation	5,756,564	—	513,236
25	(6) Other	—	—	—
26	(7) Non-assignable	—	—	—

1. Excludes blast furnace gas.
2. Includes some naphtha.
3. Includes line losses.
4. Street lighting.

TABLE 3. Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1933

Coke (except petroleum coke and pitch coke)	Petroleum coke	Manufactured gas ¹	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	No.
Tons	Tons	Thousands of cubic feet	Thousands of imperial gallons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Cords	Thousands of kilowatt hours	
1, 772, 164	74, 725	32, 630, 700	456, 956	513, 362 ²	9, 012, 420	18, 696, 264	1
583, 944	22, 091	—	13, 079	70, 905	- 34, 106	2, 264	2
—	—	—	—	- 32, 322	—	—	3
2, 356, 108	96, 816	32, 630, 700	470, 035	551, 945	8, 978, 314	18, 698, 528	4
438, 957	60, 940	14, 168, 185	- 10, 889	31, 045	8, 353, 761	303, 987	5
1, 917, 151	35, 874	18, 462, 515	480, 924	520, 900	624, 553	18, 394, 541	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1, 917, 151	35, 874	18, 462, 515	480, 924	520, 900	624, 553	18, 394, 541	8
222, 149	20, 079	10, 687, 171	279	70, 761	110	211, 885	9
—	—	—	45	10	—	134, 301	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	22	4	—	11	12
—	—	—	3	36	82	3, 308	13
222, 149	—	7, 175, 766	6	10, 582	—	23, 046	14
—	20, 079	3, 511, 405	155	57, 382	28	51, 219	15
—	—	—	48	2, 747	—	—	16
1, 695, 002	15, 795	7, 775, 344	480, 645	450, 139	624, 443	18, 182, 656	17
357, 104	15, 795	—	4	95	125	—	18
1, 337, 898	—	7, 775, 344	480, 641	450, 044	624, 318	18, 182, 656	19
1, 157, 376	—	—	—	122, 688	—	1, 650, 395	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	746, 555	21
179, 930	— ⁷	7, 641, 652	1, 074	116, 055	549, 684	10, 938, 650	22
592	— ⁷	363	620	4, 549	64, 191	605, 511	23
—	—	—	424, 510	206, 752	10, 443	4, 040, 130 ³	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	184, 765 ⁴	25
—	—	133, 329	54, 437	—	—	16, 650 ⁵	26

5. Free service (other than street lighting).

6. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.

7. Some use by manufacturers or mines may have been included with other coke.

TABLE 4. Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1939

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas
		Tons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Thousands of cubic feet
1	Production In Canada	15,692,698	273,921	35,185,146
2	Net imports	13,474,137	1,337,266	- 19,127
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	1,113,829	4,852	- 164,629
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	30,280,664	1,616,039	35,001,390
5	Use unaccounted for	11,320,722	10,367	3,513,927
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	18,960,058	1,605,672	31,487,463
7	Waste accounted for	351,670	1,538 ¹	-
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	18,608,388	1,604,134	31,487,463
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	4,410,079	1,604,134	8,201,610
10	(1) Coal mines	606,024	-	-
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	43,875	-	-
12	(3) Natural gas industry	224	-	155,500
13	(4) Oil wells	2,797	-	6,159,274
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	3,296,296	-	-
15	(6) Petroleum refineries	11,650	1,604,134	1,559,740
16	(7) Central electric stations	449,213	-	327,096
17	(8) Other	-	-	-
18	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	14,198,309	-	23,285,853
19	Use accounted for as raw materials	97,110	-	-
20	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	14,101,199	-	23,285,853
21	(1) Households	185,554	-	} 18,407,690 ²
22	(2) Commercial	-	-	
23	(3) Manufacturers	5,528,416	-	4,226,075
24	(4) Mines	326,152	-	40,810
25	(5) Transportation	8,061,077	-	611,278 ³
26	(6) Other	-	-	-
27	(7) Non-assignable	-	-	-

1. Excluding Ontario.

2. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.

3. Pipeline losses in Ontario.

4. Excludes blast furnace gas.

5. Accounted for but not sold.

6. There may be some double-counting between transportation and either manufacturers or mines, or both.

TABLE 4. Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1939

Coke (except petroleum coke and pitch coke)	Petroleum coke	Manufactured gas ⁴	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	
Tons	Tons	Thousands of cubic feet	Thousands of imperial gallons	Thousands of imperial gallons	Cords	Thousands of kilowatt hours	No.
2,410,095	66,332	49,474,909	748,781	643,542	10,585,951	30,966,960	1
463,374	112,086	—	66,626	64,285	-65,599	-1,914,394	2
—	50,144	—	-31,953	-17,904	—	—	3
2,873,469	228,562	49,474,909	783,454	689,923	10,520,352	29,052,566	4
919,247	82,237	5,446,498	-20,764	7,728	9,935,579	878,032	5
1,954,222	146,325	44,028,411	804,218	682,195	584,773	28,174,534	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1,954,222	146,325	44,028,411	804,218	682,195	584,773	28,174,534	8
238,518	4,238	23,608,134	459	75,455	1,515	286,284	9
—	—	—	116	47	—	180,875	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	31	5	12	17	12
—	—	—	76	623	1,340	1,980	13
238,518	—	15,810,014	17	4,324	3	41,351	14
—	4,238	7,798,120	193	61,741	160	62,061	15
—	—	—	26	8,107	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	608	—	—	17
1,715,704	142,087	20,420,277	803,759	606,740	583,258	27,888,250	18
950,795	109,377	—	3	48	2,072	—	19
764,909	32,710	20,420,277	803,756 ⁶	606,692	581,186	27,888,250	20
313,237	32,710	—	—	161,705	—	2,310,891	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,109,008	22
443,851	11	19,993,891	5,272 ⁶	133,738	475,157	19,327,021	23
7,821	11	155,402	1,908 ⁶	11,184	97,984	1,578,468	24
—	—	39,470	668,124 ⁶	300,065	8,045	3,341,638 ⁸	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	204,088 ¹⁰	26
—	—	231,514 ⁵	128,452 ⁷	—	—	17,136 ⁹	27

7. Gasoline untaxed but accounted for.

8. Includes line losses.

9. Free service.

10. Street lighting.

11. Some use by manufacturers or mines may have been included with other coke.

TABLE 3. Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada as a Percentage of the Apparent Supply, 1926
(per cent of supply available in Canada)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural and manufactured gas ¹
1	Production in Canada	51.5	2.3	99.8
2	Net imports	53.1	97.7	0.2
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	-4.6	—	—
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
5	Use unaccounted for	33.6	-4.1	26.7
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	66.4	104.1	73.3
7	Waste accounted for	0.8	—	—
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	65.6	104.1	73.3
9	Used for manufacture or fuel or electricity	14.1	104.1	20.6
10	(1) Coal mines	3.0	—	—
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	7	—	—
12	(3) Natural gas industry	7	—	0.2
13	(4) Oil wells	7	—	1.8
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	9.2	—	12.3
15	(6) Petroleum products industry	0.5	104.1	4.7
16	(7) Central electric stations	1.4	—	1.6
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy - producing sector	8	—	8
18	Use accounted for as raw materials	0.1	—	—
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	8	—	8
20	(1) Households	8	—	2, 8
21	(2) Commercial	8	—	2, 8
22	(3) Manufacturers	18.7	—	28.1
23	(4) Mines	0.7	—	7
24	(5) Transportation	31.3	—	2.1 ³
25	(6) Non-assignable	—	—	0.1 ⁴

1. Excludes blast furnace gas.
2. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.
3. Pipeline losses in Ontario.
4. Accounted for, but not sold.

TABLE 5. Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada as a Percentage of the Apparent Supply, 1926
(per cent of supply available in Canada)

Coke (except pitch coke)	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	No.
69.1	73.9	74.1	100.1	114.1	1
30.9	26.1	25.9	-0.1	-14.1	2
—	—	—	—	—	3
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
44.2	36.6	54.1	90.8	67.7	5
55.8	63.4	45.9	9.2	32.3	6
—	—	—	—	—	7
55.8	63.4	45.9	9.2	32.3	8
5.6	0.2	14.1	7	1.5	9
—	—	—	—	1.1	10
—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	7	—	7	12
—	7	0.1	7	7	13
5.1	7	3.1	—	0.2	14
0.5	7	10.6	7	0.2	15
7	0.1	0.3	—	—	16
8	8	8	8	8	17
36.1	7	7	7	—	18
8	8	8	8	8	19
8	8	8	8	8	20
8	8	8	8	8	21
14.0	0.8 ⁵	17.9	7.5	8	22
0.1	0.1 ⁵	0.7	1.3	4.0	23
—	8	8	0.4	6, 8	24
—	—	—	—	—	25

5. There may be double-counting between transportation and either manufacturers or mines, or both.
6. Includes line loss on exports only.
7. Less than 0.05 per cent.
8. Cover not sufficiently complete to justify publication of a percentage.

TABLE 6. Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada as a Percentage of the Apparent Supply, 1929
(per cent of supply available in Canada)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas
1	Production in Canada	50.2	3.6	99.5
2	Net imports	51.0	96.4	0.5
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	- 1.2	—	—
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
5	Use unaccounted for	33.3	0.4	6.2
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	66.7	99.6	93.8
7	Waste accounted for	0.6	—	1
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	66.1	99.6	93.8
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	15.7	99.6	21.9
10	(1) Coal mines	2.8	—	—
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	0.3	—	—
12	(3) Natural gas industry	1	—	0.3
13	(4) Oil wells	1	—	19.2
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	10.8	—	—
15	(6) Petroleum products industry	0.3	99.6	—
16	(7) Central electric stations	1.5	—	2.4
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	4	—	71.9
18	Use accounted for as raw materials	0.1	—	—
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	4	—	71.9
20	(1) Households	4	—	} 52.5 ³
21	(2) Commercial	4	—	
22	(3) Manufacturers	20.2	—	
23	(4) Mines	0.8	—	1
24	(5) Transportation	28.7	—	3.4
25	(6) Non-assignable	—	—	—

1. Less than 0.05 per cent.
2. Excludes blast furnace gas.

TABLE 6. Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada as a Percentage of the Apparent Supply, 1929
(per cent of supply available in Canada)

Coke (except pitch coke)	Manufactured gas ²	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	No.
70.4	100.0	72.3	83.4	100.3	108.1	1
29.6	—	27.7	16.6	-0.3	-8.1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	3
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
56.9	41.1	2.1	23.4	92.4	86.1	5
43.1	58.9	97.9	76.6	7.6	13.9	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	7
43.1	58.9	97.9	76.6	7.6	13.9	8
6.7	23.2	1	14.2	1	1.2	9
—	—	1	1	1	0.8	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	11
1	—	—	—	1	1	12
—	—	1	0.1	1	1	13
6.1	15.8	1	1.6	—	0.2	14
0.6	7.4	1	10.4	1	0.2	15
—	—	1	2.1	—	—	16
4	4	97.9	4	4	4	17
29.7	—	1	1	1	—	18
4	4	97.9	4	4	4	19
4	4	—	4	4	4	20
4	4	—	4	4	4	21
6.6	35.0	0.3	15.0	6.5	4	22
0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	3.5	23
—	—	78.6	38.0	0.4	3.2	24
—	0.4	18.9	—	—	—	25

3. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.

4. Cover not sufficiently complete to justify publication of a percentage.

TABLE 7. Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada as a Percentage of the Apparent Supply, 1933

(per cent of supply available in Canada)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas
1	Production in Canada	52.2	4.0	99.9
2	Net imports	48.9	96.0	0.1
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	-1.1	—	—
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
5	Use unaccounted for	40.2	-3.4	14.1
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	59.8	103.4	85.9
7	Waste accounted for	1.0	—	—
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	58.8	103.4	85.9
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	15.8	103.4	11.7
10	(1) Coal mines	3.0	—	—
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	0.1	—	—
12	(3) Natural gas industry	1	—	0.3
13	(4) Oil wells	1	—	7.1
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	10.9	—	—
15	(6) Petroleum refineries	0.1	103.4	3.0
16	(7) Central electric stations	1.7	—	1.3
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	7	—	74.2
18	Use accounted for as raw materials	0.1	—	—
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	7	—	74.2
20	(1) Households	7	—	61.4 ⁸
21	(2) Commercial	7	—	
22	(3) Manufacturers	16.6	—	10.5
23	(4) Mines	0.4	—	0.1
24	(5) Transportation	25.2	—	2.2
25	(6) Other	—	—	—
26	(7) Non-assignable	—	—	—

1. Less than 0.05 per cent.
2. Excludes blast furnace gas.
3. Includes some naphtha.
4. Includes line losses.

TABLE 7. Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada as a Percentage of the Apparent Supply, 1933

(per cent of supply available in Canada)

Coke (except petroleum coke and pitch coke)	Petroleum coke	Manufactured gas ²	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	No.
75.2	77.2	100.0	97.2	93.0 ³	100.4	100.0	1
24.8	22.8	—	2.8	12.8	-0.4	1	2
—	—	—	—	-5.8	—	—	3
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
18.7	62.9	43.4	-2.3	5.6	93.1	1.7	5
81.3	37.1	56.6	102.3	94.4	6.9	98.3	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
81.3	37.1	56.6	102.3	94.4	6.9	98.3	8
9.4	7	32.8	0.1	12.8	1	1.1	9
—	—	—	1	1	—	0.7	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	12
—	—	—	1	1	1	1	13
9.4	—	22.0	1	1.9	—	0.1	14
—	7	10.8	1	10.4	1	0.3	15
—	—	—	1	0.5	—	—	16
7	7	7	102.2	81.6	7	97.2	17
15.2	7	—	1	1	1	—	18
7	7	7	102.2	81.6	7	97.2	19
7	7	7	—	22.2	7	8.8	20
7	7	7	—	—	7	4.0	21
7.6	7	23.4	0.2	21.0	6.1	58.5	22
1	7	1	0.1	0.8	0.7	3.2	23
—	7	—	90.3	37.6	0.1	21.6 ⁴	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0 ⁵	25
—	—	0.4	11.6	—	—	0.1 ⁶	26

5. Street lighting.

6. Free service (other than street lighting).

7. Cover not sufficiently complete to justify publication of a percentage.

8. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.

TABLE 8. Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada as a Percentage of the Apparent Supply, 1939
(per cent of supply available in Canada)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas
1	Production in Canada	51.8	17.0	100.5
2	Net imports	44.5	82.7	- .05
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	3.7	0.3	-0.5
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
5	Use unaccounted for	37.4	0.6	10.0
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	62.6	99.4	90.0
7	Waste accounted for	1.2	0.1 ¹⁰	—
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	61.4	99.3	90.0
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	14.5	99.3	23.4
10	(1) Coal mines	2.0	—	—
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	0.1	—	—
12	(3) Natural gas industry	1	—	0.4
13	(4) Oil wells	1	—	17.6
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	10.9	—	—
15	(6) Petroleum refineries	1	99.3	4.5
16	(7) Central electric stations	1.5	—	0.9
17	(8) Other	—	—	—
18	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	11	—	66.6
19	Use accounted for as raw materials	0.3	—	—
20	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	11	—	66.6
21	(1) Households	11	—	} 52.6 ²
22	(2) Commercial	11	—	
23	(3) Manufacturers	18.3	—	
24	(4) Mines	1.1	—	0.1
25	(5) Transportation	26.6	—	1.8 ³
26	(6) Other	—	—	—
27	(7) Non-assignable	—	—	—

1. Less than 0.05 per cent.
2. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.
3. Pipeline losses in Ontario.
4. Excludes blast furnace gas.
5. Accounted for but not sold.
6. There may be some double-counting between transportation and either manufacturers or mines, or both.

TABLE 8. Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada as a Percentage of the Apparent Supply, 1939
(per cent of supply available in Canada)

Coke (except petroleum coke and pitch coke)	Petroleum coke	Manu- factured gas ⁴	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	No.
83.9	29.0	100.0	95.6	93.3	100.6	106.6	1
16.1	49.0	-	8.5	9.3	-0.6	-6.6	2
-	22.0	-	-4.1	-2.6	-	-	3
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
32.0	36.0	11.0	-2.7	1.1	94.4	3.0	5
68.0	64.0	89.0	102.7	98.9	5.6	97.0	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
68.0	64.0	89.0	102.7	98.9	5.6	97.0	8
8.3	1.8	47.7	0.1	11.0	1	1.0	9
-	-	-	1	1	-	0.6	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	1	1	1	1	12
-	-	-	1	0.1	1	1	13
8.3	-	31.9	1	0.6	1	0.2	14
-	1.8	15.8	1	9.0	1	0.2	15
-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	17
11	11	11	102.6	87.9	11	96.0	18
33.1	47.9	-	1	1	1	-	19
11	11	11	102.6 ⁶	87.9	11	96.0	20
11	11	11	-	23.4	11	8.0	21
11	11	11	-	-	11	3.8	22
15.4	11	40.4	0.7 ⁶	19.4	4.5	66.5	23
0.3	11	0.3	0.2 ⁶	1.6	0.9	5.4	24
-	-	0.1	85.3 ⁶	43.5	0.1	11.5 ⁸	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	26
-	-	0.5 ⁵	16.4 ⁷	-	-	0.1 ⁹	27

7. Gasoline untaxed but accounted for.
8. Includes line losses.
9. Free service.
10. Excluding Ontario.
11. Cover not sufficiently complete to justify publication of a percentage.

**TABLE 9. Energy Equivalent of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of
Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1926**
(billions of B.t.u.)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural and manufactured gas ¹
1	Production in Canada.....	401,443	2,169	35,954
2	Net imports	455,184	93,398	119
3	Net decrease in measured stocks.....	- 39,814	—	—
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	816,813	95,567	36,073
5	Use unaccounted for.....	8	- 3,962	8
6	Use accounted for in Canada including waste	8	99,529	8
7	Waste accounted for	7,211	—	—
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	8	99,529	8
9	Use accounted for in manufacture of fuel and electricity..	119,930	99,529	6,442
10	(1) Coal mines.....	23,922	—	—
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	279	—	—
12	(3) Natural gas industry.....	68	—	101
13	(4) Oil wells	81	—	956
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	79,381	—	3,247
15	(6) Petroleum products industry	4,428	99,529	1,312
16	(7) Central electric stations	11,771	—	826
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector.....	8	—	8
18	Use accounted for as raw material.....	649	—	—
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector.....	8	—	8
20	(1) Households	8	—	8
21	(2) Commercial	8	—	8
22	(3) Manufacturers	160,111	—	8,538
23	(4) Mines	5,779	—	3
24	(5) Transportation.....	270,941	—	1,101 ³
25	(6) Non-assignable	—	—	28 ⁴

1. Excludes blast furnace gas.
2. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.
3. Pipeline losses in Ontario.
4. Accounted for but not sold.

**TABLE 9. Energy Equivalent of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of
Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1926**
(billions of B.t.u.)

Coke (except pitch coke)	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	Canada total	No.
51,965	33,570	48,786	192,123	41,378	6	1
23,187	11,846	17,075	-233	-5,120	595,456	2
—	—	—	—	—	-39,814	3
75,152	45,416	65,861	191,890	36,258	6	4
8	8	8	8	8	6	5
8	8	8	8	8	6	6
—	—	—	—	—	7,211	7
8	8	8	8	8	6	8
4,197	68	9,273	2	547	6	9
—	—	—	—	391	24,313	10
—	—	—	—	—	279	11
—	—	14	—	7	183	12
—	1	31	2	6	1,077	13
3,829	11	2,066	—	89	6	14
368	5	6,944	7	60	6	15
7	51	218	—	—	12,866	16
8	8	8	8	8	8	17
27,114	2	23	70	—	27,858	18
8	8	8	8	8	8	19
8	8	8	8	8	8	20
8	8	8	8	8	8	21
10,507	358 ⁵	11,820	14,442	8	8	22
107	67 ⁵	441	2,459	1,443	10,299	23
—	8	8	774	8	8	24
—	—	—	—	—	28	25

5. There may be some double-counting between transportation and either manufacturers or mines, or both.
6. This line cannot be added up without double-counting.
7. Less than 0.5 billion.
8. B.t.u. conversion not computed.

**TABLE 10. Energy Equivalent of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of
Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1929**
(billions of B.t.u.)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas
1	Production in Canada	423,408	6,648	28,378
2	Net imports	476,140	176,414	133
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	-11,209	—	—
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	888,339	183,062	28,511
5	Use unaccounted for	3	682	1,756
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	3	182,380	26,755
7	Waste accounted for	6,054	—	1
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	3	182,380	26,754
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	141,485	182,380	6,245
10	(1) Coal mines	24,802	—	—
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	1,978	—	—
12	(3) Natural gas industry	48	—	83
13	(4) Oil wells	183	—	5,489
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	101,433	—	—
15	(6) Petroleum products industry	2,265	182,380	—
16	(7) Central electric stations	10,776	—	673
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	3	—	20,509
18	Use accounted for as raw materials	542	—	—
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	3	—	20,509
20	(1) Households	3	—	} 14,982 ⁶
21	(2) Commercial	3	—	
22	(3) Manufacturers	188,312	—	
23	(4) Mines	7,286	—	3
24	(5) Transportation	270,138	—	966
25	(6) Non-acsignable	—	—	—

1. Less than .5 billion.
2. Excludes blast furnace gas.
3. B.t.u. conversion not computed.

TABLE 10. Energy Equivalent of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1929
(billions of B.t.u.)

Coke (except pitch coke)	Manufactured gas ²	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	Canada total	No.
69,678	21,033	66,584	84,671	203,499	66,574	5	1
29,352	—	25,547	16,809	-530	-4,977	718,888	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	-11,209	3
99,030	21,033	92,131	101,480	202,969	61,597	5	4
3	3	1,947	3	3	3	5	5
3	3	90,184	3	3	3	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	6,055	7
3	3	90,184	3	3	3	5	8
6,646	4,888	36	14,392	53	749	5	9
—	—	2	1	40	509	25,353	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,978	11
1	—	—	—	1	1	131	12
—	—	7	58	13	8	5,758	13
6,044	3,318	1	1,592	—	137	5	14
602	1,570	11	10,574	1	95	5	15
—	—	16	2,168	—	—	13,633	16
3	3	90,148	3	3	3	3	17
29,367	—	3	25	19	—	29,956	18
3	3	90,145	3	3	3	3	19
3	3	—	3	3	3	3	20
3	3	—	3	3	3	3	21
6,561	7,361	257	15,195	13,119	3	3	22
88	63	109	701	1,462	2,164	11,876	23
—	—	72,407	38,593	714	1,958 ⁴	384,776	24
—	89	17,372	—	—	—	17,461	25

4. Includes line losses on exports.

5. This line cannot be added up without double-counting.

6. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.

TABLE 11. Energy Equivalent of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1933
(billions of B.t.u.)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas	Coke (except petroleum coke and pitch coke)
1	Production in Canada	279,888	6,815	23,138	44,304
2	Net imports	298,435	164,803	26	14,599
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	- 7,052	-	-	-
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	571,271	171,618	23,164	58,903
5	Use unaccounted for	7	- 5,898	3,253	7
6	Use accounted for in Canada, including waste	7	177,516	19,911	7
7	Waste accounted for	5,671	-	-	-
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	7	177,516	19,911	7
9	Used for manufacture of fuel or electricity	95,245	177,516	2,727	5,554
10	(1) Coal mines	17,449	-	-	-
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	418	-	-	-
12	(3) Natural gas industry	77	-	79	-
13	(4) Oil wells	2	-	1,645	-
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	67,324	-	-	5,554
15	(6) Petroleum refineries	659	177,516	690	-
16	(7) Central electric stations	9,316	-	313	-
17	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	7	-	17,184	7
18	Use accounted for as raw materials	540	-	-	8,928
19	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	7	-	17,184	7
20	(1) Households	7	-	14,231 ⁸	7
21	(2) Commercial	7	-		7
22	(3) Manufacturers	100,098	-	2,429	4,498
23	(4) Mines	2,715	-	11	15
24	(5) Transportation	155,425	-	513	-
25	(6) Other	-	-	-	-
26	(7) Non-assignable	-	-	-	-

1. Less than 0.5 billion.
2. Excludes blast furnace gas.
3. Includes some naphtha.
4. Includes line losses.

TABLE 11. Energy Equivalent of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1933

(billions of B.t.u.)

Petroleum coke	Manufactured gas ²	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	Canada total	No.
2,251	16,315	68,543	87,272 ³	180,248	63,792	9	1
665	—	1,962	12,054	-682	12	491,874	2
—	—	—	-5,495	—	—	-12,547	3
2,916	16,315	70,505	93,831	179,566	63,804	9	4
7	7	-1,633	5,278	7	1,042	7	5
7	7	72,138	88,553	7	62,762	7	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,671	7
7	7	72,138	88,553	7	62,762	9	8
7	5,343	41	12,029	2	723	9	9
—	—	7	2	—	458	17,916	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	418	11
—	—	3	1	—	1	160	12
—	—	1	6	2	11	1,665	13
—	3,588	1	1,799	—	79	9	14
7	1,755	23	9,754	1	175	9	15
—	—	7	467	—	—	10,103	16
7	7	72,097	76,524	7	62,039	7	17
7	—	1	16	3	—	7	18
7	7	72,096	76,508	7	62,039	7	19
7	7	—	20,857	7	5,631	7	20
7	7	—	—	7	2,547	7	21
7	3,821	161	19,729	10,993	37,323	179,052	22
7	1	93	774	1,284	2,066	6,958	23
7	—	63,676	35,148	209	13,785	268,756 ⁴	24
—	—	—	—	—	630	630 ⁵	25
—	67	8,166	—	—	57	8,290 ⁶	26

5. Street lighting.

6. Free service (other than street lighting).

7. B.t.u. conversion not computed

8. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.

9. This line cannot be added up without double-counting.

**TABLE 12. Energy Equivalent of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of
Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1939**
(billions of B.t.u.)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas	Coke (except petroleum coke and pitch coke)
1	Production in Canada	382,082	46,567	35,185	60,252
2	Net imports	359,874	227,335	- 19	11,584
3	Net decrease in measured stocks	29,763	825	- 165	—
4	Apparent supply available in Canada	771,719	274,727	35,001	71,836
5	Use unaccounted for	13	1,763	3,514	13
6	Use accounted for in Canada including waste	13	272,964	31,487	13
7	Waste accounted for	9,216	261 ¹	—	—
8	Use accounted for in Canada, net of waste	13	272,703	31,487	13
9	Use accounted for in manufacture of fuel and elec- tricity	116,519	272,703	8,201	5,963
10	(1) Coal mines	15,266	—	—	—
11	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	1,185	—	—	—
12	(3) Natural gas industry	6	—	155	—
13	(4) Oil wells	74	—	6,159	—
14	(5) Coke and gas plants	89,000	—	—	5,963
15	(6) Petroleum refineries	315	272,703	1,560	—
16	(7) Central electric stations	10,673	—	327	—
17	(8) Other	—	—	—	—
18	Measured portion of use outside the energy-producing sector	13	—	23,286	13
19	Use accounted for as raw materials	2,053	—	—	23,770
20	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector	13	—	23,286	13
21	(1) Households	13	—	18,408 ²	13
22	(2) Commercial	13	—		13
23	(3) Manufacturers	146,476	—		11,096
24	(4) Mines	7,608	—	41	196
25	(5) Transportation	215,536	—	611 ³	—
26	(6) Other	—	—	—	—
27	(7) Non-assignable	—	—	—	—

1. Excluding Ontario.

2. Includes use by private well owners in Ontario.

3. Pipeline losses in Ontario.

4. Excludes blast furnace gas.

5. Accounted for but not sold.

6. There may be some double-counting between transportation and either manufacturers or mines or both.

7. Gasoline untaxed but accounted for.

**TABLE 12. Energy Equivalent of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of
Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1939**

(billions of B.t.u.)

Petroleum coke	Manufactured gas ⁴	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	Canada total	No.
1,998	24,737	112,317	109,402	211,719	105,659	11	1
3,376	—	9,994	10,928	-1,312	-6,532	615,228	2
1,510	—	-4,793	-3,043	—	—	11	3
6,884	24,737	117,518	117,287	210,407	99,127	11	4
13	13	-3,115	1,314	13	2,995	11	5
13	13	120,633	115,973	13	96,132	11	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	9,477	7
13	13	120,633	115,973	13	96,132	11	8
128	11,804	69	12,827	30	977	11	9
—	—	17	8	—	617	15,908	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,185	11
—	—	5	1	12	12	168	12
—	—	11	106	27	7	6,384	13
—	7,905	3	735	12	141	11	14
128	3,899	29	10,496	3	212	11	15
—	—	4	1,378	—	—	12,382	16
—	—	—	103	—	—	103	17
13	13	120,564	103,146	13	95,155	13	18
3,294	—	12	8	41	—	29,166	19
13	13	120,564 ⁶	103,138	13	95,155	13	20
13	13	—	27,490	13	7,885	13	21
13	13	—	—	13	—	13	22
13	9,997	791 ⁶	22,736	9,503	65,944	270,769	23
13	77	286 ⁶	1,901	1,960	5,386	17,455	24
—	20	100,219 ⁶	51,011	161	11,402 ⁸	378,960	25
—	—	—	—	—	696 ¹⁰	696	26
—	116 ⁵	19,268 ⁷	—	—	58 ⁹	19,442	27

8. Includes line losses.
9. Free service.
10. Street lighting.
11. This line cannot be added up without double-counting.
12. Less than 0.5 billion.
13. B.t.u. conversion not computed.

TABLE 13. Percentage Distribution by Commodities of Selected Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1926
(per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural and manufactured gas ²
1	Net imports	76.4	15.7	1
	Use accounted for in manufacture of fuel and electricity:			
2	(1) Coal mines	98.4	—	—
3	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	100.0	—	—
4	(3) Natural gas industry	37.1	—	55.2
5	(4) Oil wells	7.5	—	88.7
6	(7) Central electric stations	91.5	—	6.4
	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector:			
7	(4) Mines	56.1	—	1

1. Less than 0.05 per cent.

2. Excludes blast furnace gas.

3. There may be some double-counting between transportation and either manufacturers or mines or both.

TABLE 14. Percentage Distribution by Commodities of Selected Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1929
(per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas
1	Net imports	66.2	24.6	1
	Use accounted for in manufacture of fuel or electricity:			
2	(1) Coal mines	97.8	—	—
3	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	100.0	—	—
4	(3) Natural gas industry	36.6	—	63.4
5	(4) Oil wells	3.2	—	95.4
6	(7) Central electric stations	79.0	—	5.0
	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector:			
7	(4) Mines	61.4	—	1
8	(5) Transportation	70.2	—	0.3

1. Less than 0.05 per cent.

2. Excludes blast furnace gas.

3. Includes line losses on exports.

TABLE 13. Percentage Distribution by Commodities of Selected Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1926

(per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

Coke (except pitch coke)	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	Canada total	No.
3.9	2.0	2.9	1	-0.9	100.0	1
—	—	—	—	1.6	100.0	2
—	—	—	—	—	100.0	3
—	—	7.6	—	0.1	100.0	4
—	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	5
1	0.4	1.7	—	—	100.0	6
1.0	0.7 ³	4.3	23.9	14.0	100.0	7

TABLE 14. Percentage Distribution by Commodities of Selected Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1929

(per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

Coke (except pitch coke)	Manufactured gas ²	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	Canada total	No.
4.1	—	3.6	2.3	-0.1	-0.7	100.0	1
—	—	1	1	0.2	2.0	100.0	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	3
1	—	—	—	1	1	100.0	4
—	—	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	5
—	—	0.1	15.9	—	—	100.0	6
0.7	0.6	0.9	5.9	12.3	18.2	100.0	7
—	—	18.8	10.0	0.2	0.5 ³	100.0	8

TABLE 15. Percentage Distribution by Commodities of Selected Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1933

(per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas	Coke (except petroleum coke and pitch coke)
1	Net imports	60.7	33.5	1	3.0
	Use accounted for in manufacture of fuel or electricity:				
2	(1) Coal mines	97.4	—	—	—
3	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	100.0	—	—	—
4	(3) Natural gas industry	48.1	—	49.4	—
5	(4) Oil wells	0.1	—	98.7	—
6	(7) Central electric stations	92.2	—	3.1	—
	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector:				
7	(3) Manufacturers	55.9	—	1.4	2.5
8	(4) Mines	39.0	—	0.2	0.2
9	(5) Transportation	57.8	—	0.2	—

1. Less than 0.05 per cent.
2. Excludes blast furnace gas.

TABLE 16. Percentage Distribution by Commodities of Selected Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1939

(per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

No.		Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas	Coke (except petroleum coke and pitch coke)
1	Net imports	58.5	37.0	1	1.9
	Use accounted for in manufacture of fuel or electricity:				
2	(1) Coal mines	96.0	—	—	—
3	(2) Coal briquette plants at mines	100.0	—	—	—
4	(3) Natural gas industry	3.6	—	92.8	—
5	(4) Oil wells	1.2	—	96.4	—
6	(7) Central electric stations	86.2	—	2.7	—
7	Use accounted for as raw materials	7.1	—	—	81.5
	Measured portion of use as fuel or electricity outside the energy-producing sector:				
8	(3) Manufacturers	54.1	—	1.6	4.1
9	(4) Mines	43.6	—	0.2	1.1
10	(5) Transportation	56.9	—	0.2 ⁴	—

1. Less than 0.05 per cent.
2. Excludes blast furnace gas.
3. Some use by manufacturers or mines may be included with other coke.
4. Pipeline losses in Ontario.

TABLE 15. Percentage Distribution by Commodities of Selected Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1933

(per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

Petroleum coke	Manufactured gas ²	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	Canada total	No.
0.1	—	0.4	2.4	- 0.1	1	100.0	1
—	—	1	1	—	2.6	100.0	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	3
—	—	1.9	0.6	—	1	100.0	4
—	—	1	0.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	5
—	—	0.1	4.6	—	—	100.0	6
— ⁴	2.1	0.1	11.0	6.1	20.9	100.0	7
— ⁴	—	1.3	11.1	18.5	29.7	100.0	8
—	—	23.7	13.1	0.1	5.1 ³	100.0	9

3. Includes line losses.

4. Some use by manufacturers or mines may be included with other coke.

TABLE 16. Percentage Distribution by Commodities of Selected Components of the Apparent Supply and Measured Portion of Distribution of Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 1939

(per cent of B.t.u. contribution to Canada total)

Petroleum coke	Manufactured gas ²	Gasoline and naphtha	Other petroleum fuels	Fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel	Electricity	Canada total	No.
0.5	—	1.6	1.8	- 0.2	- 1.1	100.0	1
—	—	0.1	0.1	—	3.9	100.0	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	3
—	—	3.0	0.6	1	1	100.0	4
—	—	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	5
—	—	1	11.1	—	—	100.0	6
11.3	—	1	1	0.1	—	100.0	7
— ³	3.7	0.3 ⁵	8.4	3.5	24.3	100.0	8
— ³	0.4	1.7 ⁵	10.9	11.2	30.9	100.0	9
—	1	26.4 ⁵	13.5	1	3.0 ⁶	100.0	10

5. There may be some double-counting between transportation and either manufacturers or mines or both.

6. Includes line losses.

TABLE 17. Commodity Statement for Coal¹, 1926

(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	16, 478, 131	(k) Supplied to employees of coal mines	189, 934
(b) Landed imports ²	18, 056, 139	Used for producing fuel or electricity:.....	
(c) Exports, including re-exports ..	1, 042, 093	(p1) Coal mines	947, 668
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	17, 014, 046	(p2) Coal briquette plants at mines	10, 343
(g) Imputed decrease in stocks held in bond ³	- 1, 476, 691	(p3) Natural gas industry	2, 508
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	32, 015, 486	(p4) Oil wells	3, 289
		(p5) Coke and by-products industry: carbonized	2, 193, 000
		as fuel	1, 573
		Illuminating and fuel gas industry: carbonized	704, 760
		as fuel	40, 885
		(p6) Petroleum products industry	163, 991
		(p7) Central electric stations	456, 326
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	4, 524, 343
		(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material	24, 502
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	6, 000, 046
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	214, 749
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	6, 239, 297
		(w1) Railroads, used by locomotives ..	9, 307, 687
		(w4) Sold by mines for ships bunkers ⁴ ..	727, 680
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption, net of waste	20, 988, 941
		(y) Waste at mines	267, 620
		(z) Measured portion of domestic consumption, including waste	21, 256, 561

1. Coal briquettes are included in imports, and probably in some of the totals on the distribution side.
2. Figures are not comparable with those used for 1948 and 1952 in Reference Paper No. 69.
3. Excess of imports for consumption over landed imports. The resulting domestic supply is the same as if imports for consumption had been used at (b). This indirect approach is to maintain as much consistency as possible with later series.
4. This figure excludes inland bunkering and does not necessarily include all bunkering at seaports.

TABLE 18. Commodity Statement for Coal¹, 1929

(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	17, 496, 557	(k) Supplied to employees of coal mines	204, 581
(b) Landed imports ²	18, 619, 300	Used for producing fuel or electricity:.....	
(c) Exports, including re-exports ..	842, 972	(p1) Coal mines	980, 600
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	17, 776, 328	(p2) Coal briquette plants at mines	105, 635
(g) Imputed decrease in stocks held in bond ³	- 415, 137	(p3) Natural gas industry	1, 783
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	36, 857, 748	(p4) Oil wells	7, 920
		(p5) Coke and gas plants: carbonized ..	3, 712, 285
		as fuel	44, 496
		(p6) Petroleum products industry	83, 872
		(p7) Central electric stations	536, 178
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	5, 472, 769
		(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material	20, 115
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers as fuel	7, 051, 005
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	271, 176
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	7, 342, 296
		(w1) Railroads; fuel used by locomotives ..	9, 640, 120
		(w4) Sold by mines for use in ships' bunkers ⁴	365, 422 ¹
		(x) Domestic consumption, net of waste ..	23, 025, 188
		(y) Waste at mines	235, 284
		(z) Measured portion of domestic consumption, including waste	23, 260, 472

1. Coal briquettes are included in imports, and probably in some of the totals on the distribution side.
2. Figures are not comparable with those used for 1948 and 1952 in Reference Paper No. 69.
3. Excess of imports for consumption over landed imports. The resulting domestic supply is the same as if imports for consumption had been used at (b). This indirect approach is to maintain as much consistency as possible with later series.
4. This figure excludes inland bunkering and does not necessarily include all bunkering at seaports.

TABLE 19. Commodity Statement for Coal¹, 1933
(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	11,903,344	(k) Supplied to employees of coal mines	152,724
(b) Landed imports ²	11,465,976	Used for producing fuel or electricity:	
(c) Exports, including re-exports	304,084	(p 1) Coal mines	689,993
(d) Net imports ((b)-(c))	11,161,892	(p 2) Coal briquette plants at mines	15,886
(g) Imputed decrease in stocks held in bond ³	-261,939	(p 3) Natural gas industry	2,867
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	22,803,297	(p 4) Oil wells	107
		(p 5) Coke and gas plants: carbonized	2,465,961
		as fuel	27,957
		(p 6) Petroleum refineries	24,406
		(p 7) Central electric stations	389,186
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	3,616,363
		(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material	20,078
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	3,776,889
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	105,235
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	3,902,202
		(w1) Railroads; fuel used by locomotives	5,522,717
		(w4) Sold by mines for use in ships' bunkers ⁴	233,847 ¹
		(x) Domestic consumption, net of waste	13,427,853
		(y) Waste at mines	219,632
		(z) Measured portion of domestic consumption including waste	13,647,485

1. Coal briquettes are included in imports, and probably in some of the totals on the distribution side.
2. Figures are not comparable with those used for 1948 and 1952 in Reference Paper No. 69.
3. Excess of imports for consumption over landed imports. The resulting domestic supply is the same as if imports for consumption had been used at (b). This indirect approach is to maintain as much consistency as possible with later series.
4. This figure excludes inland bunkering, and does not necessarily include all bunkering at seaports.

TABLE 20. Commodity Statement for Coal¹, 1939
(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	15,692,698	(k) Supplied to employees of coal mines	185,554
(b) Landed imports ²	13,884,816	Used for producing fuel or electricity:	
(c) Exports, including re-exports	410,679	(p 1) Coal mines	606,024
(d) Net imports ((b)-(c))	13,474,137	(p 2) Coal briquette plants at mines	43,875
(g) Imputed decrease in stocks held in bond ³	1,113,829	(p 3) Natural gas industry	224
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	30,280,664	(p 4) Oil wells	2,797
		(p 5) Coke and gas plants:	
		carbonized	3,271,326
		as fuel	22,088
		manufacture of water gas	2,882
		(p 6) Petroleum refineries	11,650
		(p 7) Central electric stations	449,213
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	4,410,079
		(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material	97,110
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	5,528,416
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	326,152
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	5,951,678
		(w1) Railroads: used by locomotives	6,867,119
		other purposes	633,165
		(w4) Sold by mines for use in ships' bunkers ⁴	560,793
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption, net of waste	18,608,388
		(y) Waste at mines	351,670
		(z) Measured portion of domestic consumption, including waste	18,960,058

1. Coal briquettes are included in imports, and probably in some of the totals on the distribution side.
2. Figures are not comparable with those used for 1948 and 1952 in Reference Paper No. 69.
3. Excess of imports for consumption over landed imports. The resulting domestic supply is the same as if imports for consumption had been used at (b). This indirect approach is to maintain as much consistency as possible with later series.
4. This figure excludes inland bunkering, and does not necessarily include all bunkering at seaports.

TABLE 21. Commodity Account for Crude Petroleum, 1926
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	12,756	(p6) Used at petroleum refineries:	
(b) Imports	570,444	Crude oil in natural state:	
(c) Exports	21,043	Canadian	12,203
(d) Net imports ((b)-(c))	549,401	Imported	573,263
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	562,157	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	585,466
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption	585,466

TABLE 22. Commodity Account for Crude Petroleum, 1929
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	39,108	(p6) Used at petroleum refineries:	
(b) Imports	1,065,909	Crude oil in natural state:	
(c) Exports	28,177	Canadian	37,338
(d) Net imports ((b)-(c))	1,037,732	Imported	1,035,490
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	1,076,840	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	1,072,828
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption	1,072,828

TABLE 23. Commodity Account for Crude Petroleum, 1933
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	40,037	(p6) Used at petroleum refineries:	
(b) Imports for consumption	980,090	Crude oil in natural state:	
(c) Exports	10,659	Canadian	32,404
(d) Net imports ((b)-(c))	969,431	Imported	1,011,807
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	1,009,518	Crude oil, not in natural state, included with natural crude imported:	
		Natural casinghead gasoline	N.A.
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	1,044,211
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption	1,044,211

TABLE 24. Commodity Account for Crude Petroleum, 1939
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	273,921	(p6) Used at petroleum refineries:	
(b) Imports for consumption	1,337,266	Crude oil in natural state:	
(c) Exports	1	Canadian	262,199
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	1,337,266	Imported	1,305,361
(e) Refinery and fuel storage stocks at beginning of year	171,176	Crude oil not in natural state:	
(f) Refinery and fuel storage stocks at end of year	166,324	Imported	2,343
(g) Net decrease in stocks ((e) - (f))	4,852	Natural casinghead gasoline	34,231
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	1,616,039	(p6) Sub-total, used at petroleum refineries	1,604,134
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption, net of waste	1,604,134
		(y) Evaporation ²	1,538
		(z) Apparent domestic consumption including waste	1,605,672

1. Less than 500 gallons

2. Excluding Ontario.

TABLE 25. Commodity Statement for Gas (All Types)², 1926
(thousands of cubic feet)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production:		Natural gas:	
Natural gas	19,208,209	(m,n) Used by non-industrial consumers in Ontario	5,779,615
Other:		(m,n) Used by non-industrial consumers in Alberta	6,000,000
Made by illuminating gas industry	14,067,676	Used in production of fuel or electricity:	
Made by coke industry	17,891,146	Natural gas:	
Still gas made by petroleum refineries	1,532,430	(p3) Natural gas industry	101,020
Sub-total	52,699,461	(p4) Oil wells	956,006
(b) Imports of natural gas	119,310	(p5) Manufactured gas:	
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (b))	52,819,771	Illuminating and fuel gas industry:	
		As fuel	29,929
		For heating ovens or retorts	54,838
		Coke and by-products industry (chiefly as fuel)	6,410,009
		Not specified:	
		(p6) Petroleum products industry	2,482,195
		(p7) Central electric stations	825,857 ¹
		(p) Sub-total, used in production of fuel or electricity	10,859,854
		(s) Gas, not specified, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	14,846,675
		(t) Gas, not specified, used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	5,080
		(r) Sub-total, gas used by non-fuel producing manufacturers & mines, as fuel	14,851,755
		(v) Natural gas used by private well owners in Ontario	74,000
		(vv) Manufactured gas accounted for but not sold	56,625
		(w6) Pipeline losses in Ontario	1,100,708
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	38,722,557

1. Of which, 825,622 thousand cubic feet were used in Alberta.

2. Excludes blast furnace gas, of which iron and steel plants used an estimated 21,823,902 thousand cubic feet.

TABLE 26. Commodity Statement for Natural Gas, 1929
(thousands of cubic feet)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	28,378,462	(m,n) Used by non-industrial consumers in Ontario	6,507,832
(b) Imports for consumption	132,942	(m,n) Used by non-industrial consumers in Alberta	8,400,000
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a)+(b))	28,511,404	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
		(p3) Natural gas industry	83,002
		(p4) Oil wells	5,489,032
		(p7) Central electric stations	672,756
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	6,244,790
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	4,558,391
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines as fuel	3,335
		(r) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines, as fuel	4,561,726
		(v) Used by private well owners in Ont.	74,000
		(w6) Losses in pipelines and distribution plants (Ont.)	965,635
		Other leakage and loss (Ont.)	1,552
		(z) Measured portion of domestic consumption	26,755,535

TABLE 27. Commodity Statement for Natural Gas, 1933
(thousands of cubic feet)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	23,138,103	(m,n) Used by non-industrial consumers in Ontario	5,257,465
(b) Imports for consumption	100,854	(m) Used by domestic consumers in Alberta	6,600,000
(c) Exports (estimated) ¹	75,035	(n) Used by commercial consumers in Alberta	2,300,000
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	25,819	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	23,163,922	(p3) Natural gas industry	79,332
		(p4) Oil wells	1,645,033
		(p6) Petroleum refineries, as fuel	689,885
		(p7) Central electric stations	312,465
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	2,726,715
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	2,428,517
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	10,861
		(r) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines, as fuel	2,439,378
		(v) Used by private well-owners in Ontario	74,000
		(w6) Pipeline losses (Ontario)	513,236
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	19,910,794

1. One quarter of exports in fiscal year ending 31 March 1933, plus three-quarters of exports in fiscal year ending 31 March, 1934. The sources were reports of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Division.

TABLE 28. Commodity Statement for Natural Gas, 1939
(thousands of cubic feet)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	35, 185, 146	(m,n) Used by non-industrial consumers in Ontario	8, 833, 690
(b) Imports for consumption	114, 396	(m) Used by domestic consumers in Alberta	6, 000, 000
(c) Exports (estimated) ¹	133, 523	(n) Used by commercial consumers in Alberta	3, 500, 000
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	- 19, 127	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
(g) Net decrease in stocks: Alberta ..	- 164, 629	(p3) Natural gas industry	155, 500
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	35, 001, 390	(p4) Oil wells	6, 159, 274
		(p6) Petroleum refineries, as fuel	1, 559, 740
		(p7) Central electric stations	327, 096
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	8, 201, 610
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	4, 226, 075
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	40, 810
		(r) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines, as fuel	4, 266, 885
		(v) Used by private well-owners in Ontario	74, 000
		(w6) Pipeline losses (Ontario) ²	611, 278
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	31, 487, 463

1. One quarter of exports in fiscal year ending 31 March 1939 plus three-quarters of exports in fiscal year ending 31 March 1940. The sources were reports of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Division.

2. Includes some field operations. Excludes some unmetered waste in gathering system.

TABLE 29. Commodity Statement for Manufactured Gas¹, 1929
(thousands of cubic feet)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production:		Used in production of fuel or electricity:	
Coke and gas plants	38, 925, 086	(p5) Coke and gas plants, as fuel	6, 635, 272
Still gas made by petroleum refineries	3, 140, 187	(p6) Petroleum products industry as fuel	3, 140, 336
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	42, 065, 273	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel and electricity	9, 775, 608
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	14, 721, 324
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	127, 171
		(r) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines as fuel	14, 848, 495
		(vv) Accounted for but not sold	178, 092
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	24, 802, 195

1. Excludes blast furnace gas, of which iron and steel plants used an estimated 17,331,687 thousand cubic feet.

TABLE 30. Commodity Statement for Manufactured Gas¹, 1933

(thousands of cubic feet)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production:		Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
Made by coke and gas plants	29,125,295	(p5) Coke and gas plants, as fuel	7,175,766
Still gas made in petroleum refineries	3,505,405	(p6) Used in petroleum refineries (including still gas)	3,511,405
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	32,630,700	(p) Sub-total used for production of fuel or electricity	10,687,171
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	7,641,652
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	363
		(r) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines as fuel	7,642,015
		(vv) Accounted for but not sold	133,329
1. Excludes blast furnace gas, of which iron and steel plants used an estimated 4,790,691 thousand cubic feet.		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	18,462,515

TABLE 31. Commodity Statement for Manufactured Gas¹, 1939

(thousands of cubic feet)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production:		Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
Made by coke and gas plants	41,632,773	(p5) Coke and gas plants, as fuel	15,810,014
Still gas made by petroleum refineries	7,802,666	(p6) Used in petroleum refineries (including still gas)	7,798,120
Oil (Pintsch) gas	39,470	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	23,608,134
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	49,474,909	(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	19,993,891
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	155,402
		(r) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines, as fuel ...	20,149,293
		(vv) Accounted for but not sold	231,514
1. Excludes blast furnace gas, of which iron and steel plants used an estimated 28,279,752 thousand cubic feet, and central electric stations used 5,580,000 thousand. It is not clear whether there was double counting between these two industries.		(wl) Railway car lighting	39,470
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	44,028,411

TABLE 32. Commodity Statement for Coke (Other than Pitch Coke), 1926
(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production: Petroleum coke	51,545	(p5) Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
Other coke	2,027,058	(p5) Illuminating and fuel gas industry:	
(b) Imports for consumption:		Coal coke for gas making	98,200
Coke ¹	988,034	Coal coke as fuel	49,257
Petroleum coke ²	674	Coke and by-products industry:	
Sub-total, imports	988,708	Coal coke as fuel	5,687
(c) Exports	61,245 ³	(p6) Petroleum products industry	14,722
(d) Net imports ((b)-(c))	927,463	(p8) Central electric stations	1
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a)+(d))	3,006,066	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	167,867
		Coal coke used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as raw material:	
		Blast furnaces	845,381
		Steel furnaces	2,092
		Other uses	214,967
		Petroleum coke used by non-fuel producing manufacturers	22,140
		(q) Sub-total, coke used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as raw material	1,084,580
		(s) Coke, not specified, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	420,288
		(t) Coke, not specified, used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	4,274
		(u) Sub-total, all types used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	1,509,142
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	1,677,009

1. Includes a substantial amount of petroleum coke.
2. Coke, ground when imported by manufacturers of electric batteries, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of such batteries.
3. Of which, 41,699 tons were probably from coal, and the remainder probably petroleum coke.

TABLE 33. Commodity Statement for Coke (Other than Pitch Coke), 1929
(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production: Petroleum coke	109,516	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
Other coke	2,677,581	(p3) Natural gas wells	2
(b) Imports:		(p5) Coke and gas plants: as fuel	93,936
Coke ¹	1,226,853	for gas making	147,806
Petroleum coke ²	372	(p6) Petroleum products industry, as fuel	24,069
(c) Exports (including re-exports) ³	53,130	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	265,813
(d) Net imports ((b)-(c))	1,174,095	Coke used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as raw material:	
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a)+(d))	3,961,192	Blast furnaces	1,171,171
		Steel furnaces	3,143
		Other uses	-
		Petroleum coke used by non-fuel producing manufacturers	372
		(q) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as raw material	1,174,686
		(s) Coke, not specified, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	262,427
		(t) Coke, not specified, used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	3,541
		(u) Sub-total, all types used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	1,440,654
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	1,706,467

1. Includes a substantial amount of petroleum coke.
2. Coke, ground when imported by manufacturers of electric batteries, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of such batteries.
3. Of which, 25,208 tons were probably from coal, and the remainder probably petroleum coke.

TABLE 34. Commodity Statement for Coke (Other Than Petroleum Coke or Pitch Coke), 1933
(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	1, 772, 164	(m) Sales by producers to consumers for domestic use ³	1, 157, 376
(b) Imports for consumption ¹	589, 143	Used for production of fuel or electricity ⁴ :	
(c) Exports ²	5, 199	(p5) Coke and gas plants:	
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	583, 944	For fuel	108, 881
		For gas making	113, 268
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	2, 356, 108	Sub-total, used for production of fuel and electricity	222, 149
		Used by manufacturing industry as raw material:	
		Blast furnaces	247, 974
		Steel furnaces	3, 553
		Other uses	105, 577
		(q) Sub-total used by manufacturing industry as raw material	357, 104
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel ⁵	179, 930
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel ⁵	592
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	537, 626
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	1, 917, 151

1. Includes 77,122 tons imported by manufacturers for use in furnaces in manufacturing calcium carbide, or in metallurgical operations.
2. An estimated 5,199 tons of coke from coal is included with the exports shown in *Trade of Canada*.
3. An additional 198,686 tons were sold direct to consumers for other uses.
4. Petroleum refineries used 27,349 tons of coke which included petroleum coke.
5. May include some petroleum coke.

TABLE 35. Commodity Statement for Coke (Other Than Petroleum Coke or Pitch Coke), 1939
(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	2, 410, 095	(m) Sales by producers to consumers for domestic use ²	313, 237
(b) Imports ¹	512, 093	Used for production of fuel or electricity ³ :	
(c) Exports (including re-exports)	48, 719	(p5) Coke and gas plants:	
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	463, 374	For gas making	86, 292
		For fuel	152, 226
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	2, 873, 469	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel and electricity	238, 518
		Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as raw material:	
		Blast furnaces	775, 869
		Steel furnaces	4, 510
		Other uses	170, 416
		(q) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers as raw material	950, 795
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel ⁴	443, 851
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel ⁴	7, 821
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	1, 402, 467
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	1, 954, 222

1. Includes 153,851 tons imported by manufacturers, for use in furnaces in manufacturing calcium carbide, or rock wool, or in metallurgical operations.
2. An additional 379,365 tons were sold direct to consumers for other uses. Sales by manufacturers to dealers, for resale, amounted to 772,709 tons.
3. Petroleum refineries used 4,232 tons of coke, which included petroleum coke.
4. May include some petroleum coke.

TABLE 36. Commodity Statement for Petroleum Coke, 1933
(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	74,725	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
(b) Imports for consumption	38,466	(p6) Petroleum refineries	20,079 ²
(c) Exports (including re-exports) ¹	16,375	(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material....	15,795
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	22,091	(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	35,874
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d)).....	96,816		

1. Exports of 21,576 tons as stated in Trade of Canada include an estimated 5,199 tons of coke from coal.

2. Made for own use. Coke consumed as fuel, including petroleum coke, amounted to 27,349 tons.

TABLE 37. Commodity Statement for Petroleum Coke, 1939
(tons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	66,332	(1) Deliveries for domestic heating	32,710
(b) Imports for consumption	147,690	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
(c) Exports (including re-exports)	35,604	(p6) Petroleum refineries	4,238
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	112,086	(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material ..	109,377
(e) Inventories at beginning of year	144,233	(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	146,325
(f) Inventories at end of year	94,089		
(g) Net decrease in stocks ((e) - (f))	50,144		
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	228,562		

TABLE 38. Commodity Statement for Gasoline and Naphtha, 1926
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	223,798	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
(b) Imports for consumption	82,840	(p4) Oil wells	5
(c) Exports (including re-exports).....	3,868	(p5) Illuminating and fuel gas industry:	
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	78,972	as raw material	76
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	302,770	(p6) Petroleum products industry (made for own use)	32
		(p7) Central electric stations	343 ¹
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	456
		(q) Used by non-fuel producing manufac- turers, as raw material	15
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufac- turers, as fuel	2,385
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	447
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines ²	2,847
		(w3) Estimated use by motor vehicles in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Bri- tish Columbia ^{2,3}	188,562
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	191,865

1. Includes some kerosene.

2. There may be some double-counting between (u) and (w3).

3. Estimated use in Quebec in 1925 was 25,844 thousand gallons. Estimated use in New Brunswick in 1927 was 7,666 thousand gallons.

TABLE 39. Commodity Account for Gasoline and Naphtha, 1929
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	443, 890	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
(b) Imports for consumption	175, 152	(p1) Coal mines	10
(c) Exports (including re-exports)	4, 838	(p3) Natural gas industry	—
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	170, 314	(p4) Oil wells	45
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	614, 204	(p5) Coke and gas plants, as fuel	3
		(p6) Petroleum products industry (made for own use)	74
		(p7) Central electric stations	109
		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	241
		(q) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as raw materials	20
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	1, 715
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	724
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	2, 459
		(v) Other gasoline accounted for	115, 810
		(w3) Used by motor vehicles	482, 715
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption, net of waste	601, 225

TABLE 40. Commodity Account for Gasoline and Naphtha, 1933
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	456, 956	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
(b) Imports for consumption	17, 122	(p1) Coal mines	45
(c) Exports	4, 043	(p3) Natural gas industry	22
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	13, 079	(p4) Oil wells	3
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	470, 035	(p5) Coke and gas plants, as fuel	6
		(p6) Petroleum refineries: as fuel	—
		as raw material	155
		(p7) Central electric stations	48
		(p) Sub-total used in production of fuel or electricity	279
		(q) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as raw material	4
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	1, 074
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	620
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	1, 698
		Other gasoline accounted for: taxed	423, 849
		other	54, 437
		(v) Sub-total, other gasoline accounted for ...	478, 286
		(w1) Used by railroads	661
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption, net of waste	480, 924

TABLE 41. Commodity Account for Gasoline and Naphtha, 1939
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	748, 781	Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
(b) Imports for consumption	70, 074	(p1) Coal mines	116
(c) Exports	3, 448	(p3) Natural gas industry	31
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	66, 626	(p4) Oil wells	76
(e) Refinery stocks at beginning of year	87, 104	(p5) Coke and gas plants, as fuel	17
(f) Refinery stocks at end of year	119, 057	(p6) Petroleum refineries, made for own use ..	193
(g) Net decrease in stocks ((e) - (f))	- 31, 953	(p7) Central electric stations	26
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	783, 454	(p) Sub-total used in production of fuel or electricity	459
		(q) Used by non-fuel producing manufac- turers, as raw material	3
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufac- turers, as fuel	5, 272
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	1, 908
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	7, 183
		Other gasoline accounted for: taxed ¹	662, 942
		other	128, 452
		(v) Sub-total, other gasoline accounted for	791, 394
		(w1) Used by railroads; for locomotives and motor vehicles	725
		other purposes	1, 160
		Sub-total, railroads	1, 885
		(w5) Air carriers (estimated)	3, 297
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption, net of waste	804, 218

1. Probably used in motor vehicles.

TABLE 42. Commodity Statement for Other Petroleum Fuels, 1926
(Kerosene, Tractor Fuel, Diesel Fuel and Fuel Oils Nos. 1-6)
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	286, 976	Used in production of fuel or electricity:	
(b) Imports for consumption	102, 026	(p3) Natural gas industry	85
(c) Exports (including re-exports)	1, 585	(p4) Oil wells	180
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	100, 441	(p5) Illuminating and fuel gas industry as raw material	12, 156
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	387, 417	(p6) Petroleum products industry, as fuel	40, 848
		(p7) Central electric stations	1, 281
		(p) Sub-total, used in production of fuel or electricity	54, 550
		(qq) Used by mines for concentrating ores	133 ¹
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers as fuel	69, 531
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	2, 597
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	72, 261
		(w1) Used by railroads, for locomotives	51, 062
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consump- tion	177, 873

1. Amount imported by mines for that purpose.

TABLE 43. Commodity Statement for Other Petroleum Fuels, 1929
(Kerosene, Tractor Fuel, Diesel Fuel and Fuel Oil Nos. 1 to 6)
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production	498,062	(m) Delivered for domestic and building heating ²	52,080
(b) Imports for consumption	100,245	Used in production of fuel or electricity:	
(c) Exports (excluding re-exports) ¹	1,367	(p1) Coal mines	1
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	98,878	(p3) Natural gas industry	—
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	596,940	(p4) Oil wells	343
		(p5) Coke and gas plants: for making oil gas ..	9,365
		(p6) Petroleum products industry (fuel only)	61,757
		Imported fuel and gas oils for use in cracking process	440
		(p7) Central electric stations	12,755
		(p) Sub-total, used in production of fuel or electricity	84,661
		(qq) Used by mines for concentrating ores ³	145
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	89,382
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines as fuel	4,122
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	93,649
		(w1) Delivered for use by railways (principally locomotive fuel) ⁴	64,823
		(w3) Delivered for use as tractor fuel ²	4,307
		(w4) Delivered for bunkering	157,885
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	457,405

1. For re-exports, the only available information is that the value of "petroleum and its products" was \$37,839.
2. Excludes kerosene.
3. Oil imported for that purpose.
4. Use by locomotives amounted to 63,797 thousand gallons.

TABLE 44. Commodity Account for Other Petroleum Fuels, 1933
(Kerosene, Tractor Fuel, Diesel Fuel and Fuel Oil Nos. 1 to 6)
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
(a) Production ¹	513,362	(m) Delivered for domestic and building heating	122,688
(b) Imports	71,901	Used in production of fuel or electricity:	
(c) Exports (excluding re-exports) ²	996	(p1) Coal mines	10
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	70,905	(p3) Natural gas industry	4
(e) Stocks at beginning of year	98,999	(p4) Oil wells	36
(f) Stocks at end of year	131,321	(p5) Coke and gas plants:	
(g) Net decrease in stocks	-32,322	For enriching water gas	9,559
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	551,945	For making oil gas	756
		Absorbing and wash oils	262
		Fuel	5
		(p6) Petroleum refineries (fuel only)	57,382
		(p7) Central electric stations	2,747
		(p) Sub-total, used in production of fuel or electricity	70,761
		(qq) Used by mines for concentrating ores	95 ³
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	116,055
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	4,549
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	120,699
		(w1) Delivered for use by railways (principally locomotive fuel) ⁴	49,489
		(w3) Delivered for use as tractor fuel	28,250
		(w4) Delivered for bunkering	129,013
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption	520,900

1. Includes some naphtha.
2. For re-exports, the only available information is that the value of "petroleum and its products" was \$59,088.
3. Oil imported by mines for that purpose.
4. Use by locomotives and rail motor cars amounted to 45,658 thousand gallons.

TABLE 45. Commodity Account for Other Petroleum Fuels, 1939
(Kerosene, Tractor Fuel, Diesel Fuel and Fuel Oil Nos. 1 to 6)
(thousands of imperial gallons)

Apparent available supply		Measured Portion of Distribution	
(a) Production	643,542	(m) Delivered for domestic and building heating	161,705
(b) Imports for consumption	67,785	Used in production of fuel or electricity:	
(c) Exports (including re-exports)	3,500	(p1) Coal mines	47
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	64,285	(p3) Natural gas industry	5
(e) Stocks at beginning of year	205,049	(p4) Oil wells	623
(f) Stocks at end of year	222,953	(p5) Coke and gas plants:	
(g) Net decrease in stocks ((e) - (f)).	- 17,904	For enriching water gas	4,029
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d) + (g))	689,923	Absorbing and wash oils	202
		Fuel	93
		(p6) Petroleum refineries (fuel only)	61,741
		(p7) Central electric stations	8,107
		(p8) Used for making Pintsch gas in misc. non-metallic mineral products	608
		(p) Sub-total, used in production of fuel or electricity	75,455
		(qq) Used by mines for concentrating ores	48 ¹
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	133,738
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	11,184
		(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	144,970
		Railroads; used by locomotives and rail motor cars	47,602
		other uses	10,102
		(w1) Sub-total, railroads	57,704
		(w3) Delivered for use as tractor fuel	37,417
		(w4) Delivered for bunkering	204,944
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption	682,195

1. Oil imported by mines for that purpose.

TABLE 46. Commodity Statement for Fuelwood and Wood Waste Useable as Fuel, 1926
(cords)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
Fuelwood produced by:		Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
Farm woodlots	9,231,220	(p4) Oil wells	70
Operations in the woods	47,790	(p6) Petroleum products industry	3
Sub-total, fuelwood	9,279,010	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	73
Mill waste:		(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material	3,518
Slabs and edgings	320,832	(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	722,095
Sawdust	6,331	(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines as fuel	122,957
Sub-total, mill waste	327,163	(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	848,570
(a) Sub-total, production	9,606,173	(w1) Used as fuel by railroads, for locomotives	38,691
(b) Imports for consumption ¹	4,863	(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	887,334
(c) Exports	16,549		
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	- 11,686		
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	9,594,487		

1. In addition, sawdust to the value of \$14,572 was imported.

TABLE 47. Commodity Statement for Fuelwood and Wood Waste Useable as Fuel, 1929
(cords)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
Fuelwood produced by:		Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
Farm woodlots	9,541,959	(p1) Coal mines	2,008
Operations in the woods	136,803	(p3) Natural gas industry	18
Sawmills	1,631	(p4) Oil wells	624
Sub-total, fuelwood	9,680,393	(p6) Petroleum products industry	11
Mill waste:		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	2,661
Slabs and edgings	416,666	(q) Used by manufacturing industries as raw material	958
Hogged fuel and sawdust	77,919	(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	655,965
Sub-total, mill waste	494,585	(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	73,117
(a) Sub-total, production	10,174,978	(u) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	730,040
(b) Imports for consumption ¹	4,960	(w1) Used as fuel by railroad locomotives	35,683
(c) Exports	31,451	(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	768,384
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	-26,491		
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	10,148,487		

1. In addition, sawdust to the value of \$24,820 was imported.

TABLE 48. Commodity Statement for Fuelwood and Wood Waste Useable as Fuel, 1933
(cords)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
Fuelwood produced by:		Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
Farm woodlots	8,566,139	(p4) Oil wells	82
Operations in the woods	39,410	(p6) Petroleum refineries	28
Sawmills	1,100	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	110
Sub-total, fuelwood	8,606,649	(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material	125
Mill waste:		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	549,684
Slabs and edgings	294,630	(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	64,191
Hogged fuel	73,157	(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	614,000
Sawdust	37,984	(w1) Used as fuel by railroad locomotives	10,443
Sub-total, mill waste	405,771	(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	624,553
(a) Sub-total, production	9,012,420		
(b) Imports ¹	3,629		
(c) Exports	37,735		
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	-34,106		
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	8,978,314		

1. In addition, sawdust to the value of \$13,375 was imported.

TABLE 49. Commodity Statement for Fuelwood And Wood Waste Useable as Fuel, 1939
(cords)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
Fuelwood produced by:		Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
Farm woodlots	8,985,516	(p3) Natural gas industry	12
Operations in the woods	110,106	(p4) Oil wells	1,340
Sawmills	17,198	(p5) Coke and gas plants	3
Sub-total, fuelwood	9,112,820	(p6) Petroleum refineries	160
Mill waste:		(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	1,515
Slabs and edgings	739,320	(q) Used by manufacturing industry as raw material	2,072
Hogged fuel	211,985	(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers, as fuel	475,157
Sawdust and shavings	362,020	(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines, as fuel	97,984
Other mill waste (estimated)	159,806	(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	575,213
Sub-total, mill waste	1,473,131	(w1) Used as fuel by railroads, for locomotives	8,045
(a) Sub-total, production	10,585,951	(x) Measured portion of distribution	584,773
(b) Imports for consumption	3,863 ¹		
(c) Exports	69,462		
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	-65,599		
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	10,520,352		

1. In addition, sawdust to the value of \$11,456 was imported.

TABLE 50. Commodity Statement for Electricity, 1926
(thousands of kilowatt hours)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
Electricity generated in Canada of which:		Used for production of fuel:	
By central electric stations:		(p1) Coal mines	114,543
Generated by water	11,911,039	(p3) Natural gas industry	77
Generated by fuel	182,406	(p4) Oil wells	1,900
By electric railways for own use	33,796	(p5) Coke and by-products industry	13,816
(a) Sub-total, production	12,127,241	Illuminating and fuel gas industry	12,221
(b) Imports	5,354	(p6) Petroleum products industry	17,697
(c) Exports	1,506,002	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel ..	160,254
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	-1,500,648	(s) Used by those non-fuel producing manufacturers for which information is available	2,460,324 ¹
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	10,626,593	(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines	422,913
		(w2) Electric railways	362,847
		(w7) Line loss on exports	29,083
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	3,435,421

1. Not comparable with figures in later series.

TABLE 51. Commodity Statement for Electricity, 1929
(thousands of kilowatt hours)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
Electricity generated in Canada of which:		Used for production of fuel or electricity:	
By central electric stations:		(p1) Coal mines	149,276
Generated by water	17,693,621	(p3) Natural gas industry	3
Generated by fuel	268,894	(p4) Oil wells	2,207
By manufacturing industry for own use	1,150,974	(p5) Coke and gas plants	40,191
By mining industry for own use	172,724	(p6) Petroleum products industry	27,710
By electric railways for own use	225,402	(p) Sub-total, used for production of fuel or electricity	219,387
(a) Sub-total, production	19,511,615	(s) Generated for own use by non-fuel producing manufacturers	1,083,073 ¹
(b) Imports	6,378	(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines	634,173
(c) Exports	1,464,967	(u) Sub-total, used by non-fuel producing manufacturers and mines	1,717,246
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	- 1,458,589	(w2) Electric railways	527,670
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	18,053,026	(w7) Line loss on exports	46,122
		(x) Measured portion of domestic consumption	2,510,425

1. Excludes purchased electricity.

TABLE 52. Commodity Account for Electricity, 1933
(thousands of kilowatt hours)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
Electricity generated in Canada of which:		(1) Free service (other than street lighting)	16,650
By central electric stations:		(m) Residential use	1,650,395
Generated by water	17,006,069	(mn) Other non-industrial uses:	
Generated by fuel	332,921	Commercial lighting	746,555
By manufacturing industry for own use	1,241,400	Street lighting	184,765
By mining industry for own use	106,096	Sub-total	931,320
By electric railways for own use	9,778	Used for production of fuel:	
(a) Sub-total, production	18,696,264	(p1) Coal mines	134,301
(b) Imports	3,195	(p3) Natural gas industry	11
(c) Exports	931	(p4) Oil wells	3,308
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	2,264	(p5) Coke and gas plants	23,046
(h) Apparent available domestic supply ((a) + (d))	18,698,528	(p6) Petroleum refineries	51,219
		(p) Sub-total used for production of fuel or electricity	211,885
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manufacturers	10,938,650
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines	605,511
		(w2) Electric railways	446,432
		(w7) Line losses	3,593,698
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption.....	18,394,541

TABLE 53. Commodity Account for Electricity 1939
(thousands of kilowatt hours)

Apparent available supply		Measured portion of distribution	
Electricity generated in Canada of which:		(1) Free service	17, 136
By central electric stations:		(m) Residential use	2, 310, 891
Generated by water	27, 829, 017	(mn) Other non-industrial uses:	
Generated by fuel	509, 013	Commercial lighting	1, 109, 008
By manufacturing industry, for own use	2, 357, 669	Street lighting	204, 088
By mines, for own use	262, 161	Used for production of fuel	
By electric railways, for own use	9, 100	(p1) Coal mines	180, 875
(a) Sub-total, production	30, 966, 960	(p3) Natural gas industry	17
(b) Imports	4, 236	(p4) Oil wells	1, 980
(c) Exports	1, 918, 630	(p5) Coke and gas plants	41, 351
(d) Net imports ((b) - (c))	- 1, 914, 394	(p6) Petroleum refineries	62, 061
(h) Apparent available domestic supply	29, 052, 566	Sub-total, used for production of fuel	286, 284
		(s) Used by non-fuel producing manu- facturers	19, 327, 021
		(t) Used by non-fuel producing mines	1, 578, 468
		(r) Sub-total, used by non-fuel produc- ing manufacturers and mines	20, 905, 489
		(w2) Electric railways	348, 545
		(w7) Line losses	2, 993, 093
		(x) Apparent domestic consumption	28, 174, 534

APPENDIX

NOTES ON COMMODITY ACCOUNTS AND STATEMENTS FOR 1926, 1929, 1933 and 1939

Coal

1. Tables 17 to 20 give commodity statements for coal. The two sides, which were computed independently, balance within 33.6 per cent for 1926, 33.3 per cent for 1929, 40.2 per cent for 1933, and 37.4 per cent for 1939.

2. The figures for production (a) and landed imports (b) are from *Coal Statistics for Canada*. The landed import figures were collected by a different method from that used for the 1948 and 1952 surveys¹. They also include briquettes, whereas the later surveys did not. Exports (c) are from *Trade of Canada*. The imputed decrease of stocks held in bond (g) was calculated as the excess of imports for consumption, obtained from *Trade of Canada*, over landed imports. The resulting domestic supply (h) is the same as if imports for consumption had been used at (b). This indirect approach was used to maintain as much consistency as possible with the series for 1948 and 1952.

3. On the distribution side, coal supplied to employees of coal mines (k), use in coal mines (p1) and briquette plants at mine (p2), sales for ships' bunkers (w4) and waste (y) are from *Coal Statistics for Canada*. Waste consists of the excess of coal put on waste heaps at the mine over coal taken off. Use by the natural gas industry (p3) and oil wells (p4) are from *Mineral Production of Canada*, as is use by non-fuel producing mines (t). Although the amount of coal used by briquette plants at the mines is known, the production of briquettes at all plants is not. Therefore, no separate tables were compiled for briquettes.

4. Use in 1926 by the coke and by-products industry and the illuminating and fuel gas industry (p5) and by the petroleum products industry (p6) are from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*. Use in later years by coke and gas plants (p5) is from *The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada*. These data are directly comparable with those for 1926. Use by the petroleum products industry (p6) in 1929 and by petroleum refineries (p6) in 1933 and 1939 is from *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*. The data for 1933 and 1939 are not directly comparable with those for 1926 and 1929 since the petroleum products industry includes the manufacture of lubricating oils and greases. However, in 1926, the selling value of products of this additional section of the industry was less than one per cent of the total. The figures for (p5) and (p6) for the three later years are also given in *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*.

5. Use by central electric stations (p7) is from *Central Electric Stations in Canada*. Use by railroads for locomotives (w1) is from *Steam Railways of Canada*. No deduction has been made for use by Canadian railroads in the U.S.A. The figures are therefore not strictly comparable with those for use by locomotives in 1948 or 1952, but any difference is not likely to be significant. Use by railroads for other purposes in 1939 was obtained by a special computation from existing schedules. Use as fuel by non-fuel producing manufacturers (s) is based on totals in *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, less use as fuel by coke and gas plants and by petroleum refineries. Use as raw material (q) is from worksheets.

6. Care should be taken in interpreting these figures, since they only show that part of a concept which was actually measured. On the supply side, production, imports and exports are fully covered, but the inventory data are incomplete. On the distribution side, use by producers of fuel and electricity is fully covered, as is use by other manufacturers and mines. Use by railroads covers only use by locomotives, and the figures for ships' bunkers cover only direct sales by mines, and so leave out inland bunkering. The biggest gap is in use by households, and trading establishments. Within this field, only sales by mines to their employees are covered. Sales by mines direct to consumers other than employees, and sales by retail fuel dealers, were published for the first time in 1947.

Crude Petroleum

7. Tables 21 to 24 give commodity accounts for crude petroleum. The two sides, which were computed independently, balance within 4.1 per cent for 1926, 0.4 per cent for 1929, 3.4 per cent for 1933, and 0.8 per cent for 1939. In 1926 and 1933, use accounted for exceeded the supply apparently available.

8. Data on production (a) are from *Mineral Production of Canada*. Imports (b) and exports (c) are from *Trade of Canada*. Use at petroleum refineries (p6) is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada* for all years, and repeated in *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada* for 1929, 1933 and 1939. Evaporation (x) in 1939 was computed from worksheets.

Gas

9. Table 25 is a commodity statement which consolidates natural gas with manufactured gas (other than blast furnace gas) for 1926. The measured portion of consumption fell short of the apparent domestic supply by 26.7 per cent.

1. See *Energy Sources in Canada; Commodity Accounts for 1948 and 1952*.

10. Production of natural gas was obtained from *Mineral Production of Canada*. Production of manufactured gas is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*. Imports for consumption (b) are from *Trade of Canada*.

11. Natural gas used by the natural gas industry (p3) and by oil wells (p4) is from *Mineral Production of Canada*, as is the figure for gas, not specified, used by mines (t). Manufactured gas used by the illuminating and fuel gas industry, and by the coke and by-products industry (p5) is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*, as is the gas, not specified, used by the petroleum products industry (p6) and the manufactured gas accounted for but not sold (vv). *Central Electric Stations in Canada* provided data on gas, not specified, used in that industry (p7). Gas used by non-fuel producing manufacturers as fuel (s) was derived from various sources. Blast furnace gas used by iron and steel works was eliminated as far as possible. Figures on natural gas used by private well owners in Ontario (v), and pipeline losses in that province (w6) were obtained from the *Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Mines, 1927*, as was use by non-industrial consumers (m, n). Data on use by domestic and commercial consumers in Alberta (m, n) were supplied by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board of Alberta.

12. The table is not directly comparable with the tables for 1948 and 1952 in Reference Paper No. 69, because waste gas is not included with production. The amount is not known.

Natural Gas

13. Tables 26, 27 and 28 consist of statements for natural gas in 1929, 1933 and 1939. Measured consumption fell short of the apparent supply by 6.2 per cent in 1929, 14.1 per cent in 1933, and by 10.0 per cent in 1939.

14. The figure for production (a) is from *Mineral Production of Canada*. Since it does not include gas wasted, it is not comparable with figures used in the study for 1948 and 1952. Figures for use in natural gas wells (p3), in oil wells (p4), and in non-fuel producing mines (t) are also from *Mineral Production of Canada*. Imports (b) are from *Trade of Canada*, and exports (c) were estimated for 1933 and 1939 on the basis of reports of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Division. Use by petroleum refineries (p6) is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals*, and also *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*. Use by central electric stations (p7) is from *Central Electric Stations in Canada*. Use by non-fuel producing manufacturers (s) is based on totals in *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, less use as fuel by petroleum refineries. Use by private well owners in Ontario (v) and pipeline losses in that province (w6) are from the *Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Mines* for 1930, 1936 and 1940, as is use by non-industrial consumers (m, n). Data

on use by domestic and commercial consumers (m, n) in Alberta were supplied by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board of Alberta.

Manufactured Gas (Excluding Blast Furnace Gas)

15. Tables 29, 30 and 31 give statements for manufactured gas in 1929, 1933 and 1939. The two sides, which were computed independently except for one minor item, balance within 41.1 per cent for 1929, 43.4 per cent for 1933, and 11.0 per cent for 1939.

16. Production (a) by coke and gas plants is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*, as is use by coke and gas plants as fuel (p5), and gas accounted for but not sold (vv). For 1933 and 1939 these data are also published in *The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada*. Production of still gas by petroleum refineries is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*, as is use in the petroleum products industry (p6) in 1929 and in petroleum refineries (p6) in 1933 and 1939. These data are also published in *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*. Production of Pintsch gas in 1939 is from *Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry*. Use by non-fuel producing manufacturers (s) is from various sources. Use by non-fuel producing mines (t) is from *Mineral Production Statistics*. Use of Pintsch gas for railway car lighting (w1) in 1939 is estimated as being equal to production.

Coke (Other than Pitch Coke)

17. Tables 32 and 33 are statements for coke (all types) in 1926 and 1929. Measured consumption fell short of apparent available supply by 44.2 per cent in 1926 and by 56.9 per cent in 1929.

18. Production (a) is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*, as is use by the producing industries (p5), and by the petroleum products industry (p6). Imports (b) and exports (c) are from *Trade of Canada*. *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada* contains estimates that exports included 41,699 tons of coke from coal in 1926, and 25,208 tons in 1929. These estimates were based on the study of original documents, the criterion being price. Use by central electric stations (p8) is from *Central Electric Stations in Canada*. Use as raw material in blast furnaces and steel furnaces is from *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada*, and other uses as raw material are from worksheets. Use by non-fuel producing manufacturers (s) is based on totals in *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, less fuel used in gas making and in the petroleum products industry, and use by non-fuel producing mines is from *Mineral Production of Canada*.

19. The figures probably represent the full supply of coke, and the full distribution for the concepts stated.

No information is available on inventories, and one major gap on the distribution side is use by domestic consumers and the service trades.

Coke (Other Than Petroleum Coke or Pitch Coke)

20. Tables 34 and 35 are statements for coke (other than petroleum coke or pitch coke) for 1933 and 1939. Measured distribution fell short of apparent supply by 18.7 per cent in 1933, and by 32.0 per cent in 1939.

21. Data on production (a) are from *The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada*, as are those on sales by producers to domestic consumers (m) and use in coke and gas plants (p5). Imports (b) are from *Trade of Canada*. Exports (c) for 1933 are based on an estimate published in *The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada 1933*. This estimate was based on a study of original documents, the criterion being price. Exports (c) for 1939 are from *Trade of Canada*. Use in blast furnaces and steel furnaces (q) is from *The Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada*. Other use as raw materials (q) is from a variety of sources. Use as fuel by non-fuel producing manufacturers (s) is based on totals in *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, less fuel used by coke and gas plants. Use by non-fuel producing mines (t) is from *Mineral Production of Canada*.

22. The figures probably cover the full amounts of the concepts stated. The apparent available supply is a firm figure, except for the absence of inventory data. On the distribution side, no information is available about sales by retail fuel dealers. Use as fuel by manufacturers (s) and mines (t) may include some petroleum coke.

Petroleum Coke

23. Tables 36 and 37 give commodity statements for petroleum coke in 1933 and 1939. Measured consumption fell short of the apparent supply by 62.9 per cent in 1933 and by 36.0 per cent in 1939.

24. Production (a) for both years, and inventory data (g) for 1939 are from *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*. Imports (b) are from *Trade of Canada*. Exports (c) for 1933 consist of the Trade of Canada total for coke, less an estimated 5,199 tons of coke from coal. Exports (c) for 1939 are from *Trade of Canada*. Use in petroleum refineries (p6) for both years, and deliveries for domestic heating (i) in 1939 are from *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*. Use as a raw material (q) is from worksheets.

25. The supply side of the statement is probably reliable for 1939. It is not clear why the distribution side falls short in both 1933 and 1939. The fact should not be overlooked that use of coke by manufacturers and mines was collected on schedules which did not differentiate between types of coke. It is also possible that use as a raw material was understated.

Gasoline and Naphtha

26. Table 38 gives a commodity statement for gasoline and naphtha in 1926, and tables 39 to 41 give commodity accounts for 1929, 1933 and 1939. In 1926, the measured portion of distribution fell short of the apparent available supply by 36.6 per cent. In 1929, apparent consumption fell short of the apparent supply by 2.1 per cent. In 1933 apparent consumption exceeded the apparent supply by 2.3 per cent, and in 1939 it exceeded it by 2.7 per cent.

27. Production (a) and use in the petroleum products industry (p6) in 1926 and 1929, and in refineries (p6) in 1933 and 1939 are from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*. For the three later years, these data are also obtainable from *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*. They exclude absorption gasoline used, as this is classified as crude petroleum for this study. Imports (b) and exports (c) are from *Trade of Canada*. Use by the natural gas industry (p3) and oil wells (p4) are from *Mineral Production of Canada*, as is use as fuel by non-fuel producing mines (t). Use by the illuminating and fuel gas industry (p5) in 1926, and by coke and gas plants (p5) in 1929, 1933 and 1939, is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*, the figures for 1933 and 1939 being repeated in *The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada*. *Central Electric Stations in Canada* contains data for that industry (p7). Use as raw material (q) is from worksheets. Use by non-fuel producing manufacturers as fuel (s) is based on totals in *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, less use by coke and gas plants and by petroleum refineries. Use by railroads (w1) in 1933 is from *Steam Railways of Canada*. Use by railroads for locomotives and motor vehicles (w1) in 1939 is from *Steam Railways of Canada*, and use for other purposes from unpublished material. Use by air carriers (w5) in 1939 is an estimate.

28. The remaining items on the distribution side differed substantially during the four years. In 1926 the estimated use by motor vehicles in six provinces (w3) was obtained from *The Highway, the Motor Vehicle and the Tourist in Canada*. This was added to the previous items, to give the measured portion of distribution (x).

29. In 1929 the estimated use by motor vehicles (w3) was obtained from *The Highway and The Motor Vehicle in Canada*. Apparent domestic consumption net of waste (x) was obtained by using the figure for consumption of gasoline in Canada given in *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*. From domestic consumption (x) was deducted the sum of all other measured items to leave the amount of other gasoline accounted for (v).

30. In 1933 and 1939 apparent consumption, net of waste (x) was estimated by deducting from gross sales of gasoline, as recorded in *The Highway and the Motor Vehicle in Canada*, the amount of exports recorded in *Trade of Canada*. From this was deducted the sum of all other measured items, to give the

amount of other gasoline accounted for (v). The amount of taxed gasoline was deducted from this, to leave a residual of gasoline untaxed and accounted for, but with its precise application unknown. In so far as the other totals accounted for included taxed gasoline, the figure for the taxed portion of other gasoline accounted for will be too large, and the untaxed portion correspondingly too small. The sub-total (v), however, will not be affected by double-counting. The taxed gasoline is probably that which was used by motor vehicles. In 1926 the figure for use by motor vehicles was estimated on this assumption by the Department of Railways and Canals.

Other Petroleum Fuels

31. Tables 42 and 43 give statements for petroleum fuels other than gasoline, naphtha, and petroleum coke for 1926 and 1929, and tables 44 and 45 give commodity accounts for 1933 and 1939. The measured portion of distribution fell short of the apparent available supply by 54.1 per cent in 1926, and by 23.4 per cent in 1929. Apparent consumption fell short of apparent available supply by 5.6 per cent in 1933, and by 1.1 per cent in 1939.

32. Production (a) is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*, and *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada* also shows production for 1929, 1933 and 1939. Imports (b) and exports (c) are from *Trade of Canada*. Inventories (g) for 1933 are from *Petroleum Fuels in Canada, 1927-1940*, published by the former Department of Mines and Resources. It gives inventories only from 1930 on. Inventories held in refineries, warehouses and consumers' storage (g) for 1939 are from *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*.

33. On the distribution side, use in the petroleum products industry (p6) for 1926 and 1929, and in petroleum refineries (p6) for 1933 and 1939 is from the same sources as production. Use by coal mines (p1), the natural gas industry (p3), oil wells (p4), and non-fuel producing mines (t) is from *Mineral Production of Canada*. Use by mines for concentrating ores (qq) is assumed to be equal to the amount imported for that purpose. Use by the illuminating and fuel gas industry (p5) in 1926 is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*. Use by coke and gas plants (p5) in the other three years is from *The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada*. Use by non-fuel producing manufacturers as fuel (s) is based on totals given in *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, less amounts used as fuel by coke and gas plants, and by petroleum refineries. Deliveries for domestic and building heating (m) for 1929 and 1933 are from *Petroleum Fuels in Canada 1927-1940*; and for 1939 from *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*. The 1929 figure excludes kerosene. Use by railways for locomotives (w1) is from *Steam Railways of Canada* for all years. Deliveries for use by railways in 1929 and 1933 (w1) are from *Petroleum*

Fuels in Canada 1927-1940. These figures were used for these years, as being more inclusive than use by locomotives alone. Other uses by railways (w1) in 1939 were calculated from unpublished data. Deliveries for use as tractor fuel (w3) for 1929 and 1933 are from *Petroleum Fuels in Canada 1927-1940*. Deliveries for 1929 exclude kerosene. Deliveries for bunkering (w4) in 1929 are from the same publication. Deliveries for use as tractor fuel (w3) in 1939, and for ships' bunkers (w4) in 1933 and 1939, are from *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*.

Fuelwood and Wood Waste Useable as Fuel

34. Tables 46 to 49 consist of commodity statements for fuelwood and wood waste useable as fuel. The measured portion of distribution fell short of the apparent supply by 90.8 per cent in 1926, 92.4 per cent in 1929, 93.1 per cent in 1933, and 94.4 per cent in 1939.

35. Data on production (a) were prepared by the Forestry Section on the basis of available schedules and worksheets. Imports (b) and exports (c) are from *Trade of Canada*. Use in the production of natural gas (p3) and crude oil (p4) are from *Mineral Production of Canada*, as is use by non-fuel producing mines (t). Use by the petroleum products industry (p6) in 1926 and 1929 is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*, and use by petroleum refineries (p6) in 1933 and 1939 is from that publication and *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada*. Use by coke and gas plants (p5) in 1939 is from *The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada*. Use as raw material (q) is from worksheets. Use by non-fuel producing manufacturers as fuel (s) is based on totals in *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, less use by coke and gas plants and petroleum refineries. Use as fuel by railroad locomotives (w1) is from *Steam Railways of Canada*.

Electricity

36. Tables 50 and 51 give commodity statements for electricity in 1926 and 1929, and tables 52 and 53 give commodity accounts for 1933 and 1939. In 1926, the measured portion of distribution fell short of the apparent supply by 67.7 per cent, and in 1929 by 86.1 per cent. In 1933 the account balanced within 1.7 per cent, and in 1939 within 3.0 per cent.

37. Electricity generated by central electric stations is from *Central Electric Stations in Canada*. Figures on electricity generated by manufacturing industry and mines for their own use in 1929, 1933 and 1939 are from worksheets maintained in the Industry and Merchandising Division. Data on power generated by electric railways for their own use, and on power used by them (w2) are from worksheets of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. Imports (b) and exports (c) are from *Trade of Canada*.

38. Use by coal mines (p1) and by natural gas (p3) and petroleum wells (p4) is from *Mineral Production of Canada*, as is use by non-fuel producing mines (t). Use in the manufacture of coke and gas (p5) and of petroleum products (p6) is from *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada*. The data were also available in *The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada* for coke and gas in 1933 and 1939, and in *The Petroleum Products Industry in Canada* for petroleum products in 1929, 1933 and 1939. Use by non-fuel producing manufacturers (s) in 1929, 1933 and 1939 is based on totals given in *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, less use in the manufacture of

gas and of petroleum products. For 1926 use by those non-fuel producing manufacturers for which information is available was taken from sundry publications of the year's Census of Industry. Line loss (w7) for 1933 and 1939 is from *Central Electric Stations in Canada*. For 1926 and 1929 line loss is known for exports only, and this was obtained from the same publication.

39. For 1933 and 1939 data on free service (1), residential use (m), and other non-industrial uses (mm) were obtained from *Central Electric Stations in Canada*.

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