Yablished by Authority Br the Hon Vi, D EULER, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Comedece
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
dominion bureau of statistics
mining, metallurgical and chemical branch
OTTAWA - CANADA

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CONSUMPTION OF COKE IN CANADA, 1935
The apparent consumption of coke in Canada during 1935 amounted to 2,997,991 tons compared with 3,061,305 tons in 1.934

Production of coke (including petroleum coke) during 1935 was reported at 2,329,795 tons and imports totalled 714,568 tons, making an available supply of 3,044,363 tons. But exports amounted to 37,590 tons and producers stocks increased 8,782 tons, leaving 2,997,991 tons as the quant y ty available for use in Canada during the year. The distribution of this tonnage by areas was as follows:- Maritime, 332,577 tons; Quebec, 424,329 tons; Ontario, 2,040,636 tons; and the Western Provinces, 200,449 tons. This calculation, of course, does not take into consideration any interprovincial shipments of coke or any changes in stocks held by dealers or users, as no records are available concerning such movements.

An analysis of consumption figures for 1935 based on returns to the annual Census of Industry, shows that in 1935 a total of 922,679 tons of coke were used as blast furnace or cupola charges, 216,538 tons were used as raw material in manafacturing and 386,756 tons were used as fuel in manufacturing and mining plants Thus a total of $1,525,973$ tons can be accounted for in the available records of in dustrial uses and the difference of $1,472,018$ tons must represent the quantity avail. able for use as domestic fuel or in commercial establishments such as retail stores, repair shops, warehouses, etc., which are not covered by the industrial census.

The distribution of the domestic consumption of $1,472,018$ tons by areas was as follows:-Maritimes, 59,527 tons; Quebec, 274,714 tons; Ontario, 1,065,648 tons; and the Wester provinces, 72,129 tons. But here again, any interprovincial shipments have not been taken into consideration. In 1932 a special survey by the Mines Branch showed that about 34,790 tons of Quebec coke were used in Ontario and about 10,585 tons of Ontario coke were used in Manitoba; in addition, about 40,000 tons of the imported coke used in Manitoba were brought in at Ontario ports and in the above calculation would, of course, be credited to Ontario.

Furnace charges of coke during 1935 totalled 922,679 tons of which 577,355 tons were charged to iron blast furnaces, 2,746 tons to steel furnaces, 13,367 tans to ferromalloy plants, 73,295 tons to foundry cupolas and 255,916 tons to nonferrous metal furnaces. By districts, the consumption for these purposes was as follows:Maritime, 240,785 tons; Quebec, 16,563 tons; Ontario, 577,200 tons; and the Western provinces, 88,131 tons.

Consumption of coke as a rap material in manufacturing in 1935 amounted to 216,538 tons of which 87,815 tons were used in the manufacture of calcium carbide, 2,810 tons in the manufacture of carbon dioxide, 77,205 tons in the manufacture of gas, 21,985 tons in making artificial abrasives, and 22,723 tons in making carbon alectrades and 4,000 in making miscellaneous products. Plants in Ontario used 132,455 tons; in Quebec, 79,419 tans; in the Maritimes, 229 tons, and in the Western provinces, 4,435 tons.

Coke used for fuel purposes in manufacturing and mining plants totalled 386,756 tons in 1935. Works in the Maritime used 32,036 tons for this purpose; in Ontario, 265,333 tons; in quebec, 53,533 tons: and in the first, 35,754 torso

Table 1 Production of Coke in Canada, 1935.

| PoE.I., |  | Manitoba |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| N.S. | Quebec | Ontario |
| and NoB. |  | Sasko, Alta, Canada |
| \& B.C. |  |  |


| Coke and Gas Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Tons | 332,409 | 398,060 | $1,334,081$ | 193,054 | $2,257,604$ |
|  |  | $1,803,487$ | $2,934,704$ | $9,868,953$ | $1,254,015$ | $15,861,159$ |
| Petroleum Refining |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons | 530 | 2,690 | 53,845 | 15,126 | 72,191 |
|  | $\$$ | 1,962 | 14,978 | 320,004 | 57,035 | 393,979 |
| Total | Tons | 332,939 | 400,750 | $1,387,926$ | 208,180 | $2,329,795$ |
|  | $\$$ | $1,805,449$ | $2,949,682$ | $10,188,957$ | $1,311,050$ | $16,255,138$ |

Table 2- Apparent Consumption of Coke in Canada, by Provinces. 1935.
(short tons)

| Production Add declines in producers 3 tocks | 332,939 | 400,750 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,387,926 \\ 11,012 \end{array}$ | 208,180 | 2,329,795 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 332,939 | 400,750 | 1,398,938 | 208,180 | 2,329,795 |
| Deduct increases in producers ${ }^{\text {d }}$ stocks | 6,615 | 10,564 |  | 2,615 | 8,782 |
|  | 326,324 | 390,186 | 1,398,938 | 205,565 | 2,321,013 |
| Add 1mports (entered for consumption) | 6,549 | 35,922 | 657,168 | 14,929 | 714,568 |
|  | 332,873 | 426,108 | 2,056,106 | 220,494 | 3,035,581 |
| Deduct exports | 296 | 1,779 | 15,470 | 20,045 | 37,590 |
| Apparent consumption | 332,577 | 424,329 | 2,040,636 | 200,449 | 2,997,991 |

Notes:- 1. The imports "entered for consumption" represent tonnages cleared from customs ports. The tonnages under this heading differ slightly from actual imports.
2. No allowance has been made for changes during the year in stocks of coke held by dealers or users.

Table 3 - Consumption of Coke in Canada as Furnace Charges by Industries, 19350

| Industries |  | P.E.I., N.S. and NoB. | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba Sask., A and B.C. | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pig iron, ferro-alloys |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and steel ingots and | Tons | 238,079 | 196 | 354,732 | 461 | 593,468 |
| castings |  | 1,341,990 | 2,012 | 1,894,159 | 5,897 | 3,244,058 |
| Castings and forgings | Tons | 1,016 | 6,547 | 24,687 | 2,288 | 34,538 |
|  | \$ | 13,618 | 67,358 | 253,830 | 33,109 | 367,915 |
| Heating and cooking | Tons | 843 | 1,074 | 4,819 | 176 | 6,912 |
|  | \$ | 9,973 | 12,299 | 58,531 | 2,603 | 83,406 |
| Boilers, tanks and engines | Tons | 81 | 1,852 | 4,464 | 40 | 6,437 |
|  | \$ | 1,171 | 21,546 | 48,289 | 568 | 71,574 |
| Agricultural implements | Tons | $\cdots$ | 75 | 5,426 | . $\quad$. | 5,501 |
|  | \$ | 8,0 | 842 | 58,640 | $\cdots 0$ | 59,482 |
| Machinery | Tons | \%... | 2,003 | 2,344 | 274 | 4,621 |
|  | \$ |  | 20,631 | 24,966 | 3,48? | 49,084 |
| Railway rolling stock | Tons | 766 | 4,656 | 7,599 | 1,900 | 14,921 |
|  | ${ }^{*}$ | 9,584 | 46,295 | 82,491 | 26,737 | 165,107 |
| Automobile parts | Tons | - | . . . | 22 | - 0 | 22 |
|  | \$ | $0 \times 8$ | $\cdots \cdots$ | 303 | 00. | 303 |
| Other iron and steel | Tons | 06 | \%.. | 140 | 203 | 343 |
|  | \$ | $\ldots$ |  | 1,465 | 3,241 | 4,706 |
| Non-ferrous metallurgical works | Tons | at | 160 | 172,967 | 82,789 | 255,916 |
|  | \$ |  | 2,029 | 1,733,482 | 729,422 | 2,464,933 |
| Total | Tons | 240,785 | 16,563 | 577,200 | 88,131 | 922,679 |
|  | \$ 1 | 1,376,336 | 173,01.2 | 4,156,156 | 805,064 | 6,510,568 |

Table 4 - Consumption of Coke in Canada as Manufacturing Material, by Industries, 1935.

| Industries |  | E.I S d $N$ Bo | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba, Sask., Alta. and B.C. | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acids, alkalies and salts | Tons <br> $\$$ | $06$ | 24,400 | 63,415 | 00 | 87,815 |
|  |  |  | 178,817 | 450,874 | ○. | 629,691 |
|  | Tons | 229 | 946 | 1,208 | 427 | 2,810 |
| Compressed gases |  | 3,370 | 8,632 | 12,400 | 5,394 | 29,796 |
| Artificial abrasives |  | not | 7.712 | 14,273 | -7. 4 | 21,985 |
|  | Tons | 0** | 96,440 | 174,316 |  | 270,756 |
| Artificial graphite and carbon electrodes | Tons |  | 12,063 | 10,660 | \% | 22,723 |
|  | \$ | 8. | 146,867 | 61,696 |  | 208,563 |
| Coke and Gas | Tons <br> $\$$ | 000 | 34,298 | 38,899 | 4,008 | 77,205 |
|  |  | 00. | 233,480 | 275,477 | 41,020 | 549,977 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products | Tons $\%$ |  |  | 4,000 | - "\% | 4,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 21,800 |  | 21,800 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | Tons <br> $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 229 | 79,419 | 172,455 | 4,435 | 216,538 |
|  |  | 3,370 | 664,236 | 996,563 | 46,414 | 710,583 |

Table 5 - Consumption of Coke in Canada as Industrial Fuel, in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1935.

| Industries | P.E.I., <br> N.S., <br> and NoB. |
| :---: | :---: |

## Manufacturing -

| Chemicals and allied products | Tons | 56 588 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,490 \\ 17,704 \end{array}$ | 7,391 37,976 | $\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ 2,238 \end{array}$ | $11 ; 201$ 58,506 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iron and steel, and | Tons | 20,914 | 7,029 | 64,111 | 760 | 92,814 |
| products | \$ | 50,050 | 55,199 | 246,195 | 10,338 | 361,782 |
| Non-ferrous metal products (excluding smelters) | Tons | 169 2,234 | 3,038 24,514 | 4,886 44,071 | $\begin{array}{r} 349 \\ 4,104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,442 \\ 74,923 \end{array}$ |
| smelters) <br> Non-metallic mineral |  | 2,234 | 24,514 | 44,071 | $4,104$ | $74,923$ |
| products (excluding | Tons | 3,657 | 26,667 | 139,738 | 30,074 | 200,136 |
| cement, cley \& lime) | \$ | 26,420 | 76,448 | 647,034 | 112,128 | 862,030 |
| Animal products | Tons | 16 | 280 | 593 | 875 | 1,764 |
|  | \$ | 142 | 3,145 | 4,259 | 3,831 | 11,377 |
| Textile products | Tons | 6 | 4,277 | 9,804 | 31 | 14,118 |
|  | $\$$ | 80 | 19,522 | 43,369 | 364 | 63,335 |
| Vegetable products | Tons | 4,266 | 6,792 | 27,308 | 2,527 | 40,893 |
|  | \$ | 40,471 | 66,479 | 264,512 | 27,416 | 398,878 |
| Wood \& paper products | Tons | 28 | 398 | 2,657 | 100 | 3,183 |
|  | \$ | 283 | 4,074 | 19,250 | 1,003 | 24,610 |
| Miscellaneous products | Tons | 77 | 179 | 381 | 99 | 736 |
|  | \$ | 664 | 1,780 | 3,687 | 1,483 | 7,614 |
| Total Manufacturing | Tons | 29,189 | 52,150 | 256,869 | 35,079 | 373,287 |
| industries | * | 120,932 | 268,865 | 1,310,353 | 162,905 | 1,863,055 |
| Mining industries | Tons | 2,847 | 1,483 | 8,464 | 675 | 13,469 |
|  | \$ | 16,114 | 14,710 | 68,531 | 9,047 | 108,402 |
| Total | Tons | 32,036 | 53,633 | 265,333 | 35,754 | 386,756 |
|  | \$ | 137,046 | 283,575 | 1,378,884 | 171,952 | 1,971,457 |

Table 6 - Analysis of Coke Consumption in Canada, by principal uses, 1935.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P。E.I. } \\ & \text { N.S. } \\ & \text { and } N \circ B \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba, Sask.,Alta., and $B . C$. | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Short tons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnace charges | 240,785 | 16,563 | 577,200 | 88,131 | 922,679 |
| Manufacturing material | 229 | 79,419 | 132,455 | 4,435 | 216,538 |
| Industrial fuel | 32,036 | 53,633 | 265,333 | 35,754 | 386,756 |
| Available for domestic use (by difference) | 59,527 | 274,714 | 1,065,648 | 72,129 | 1,472,018 |
| Apparent consumption | 332,577 | 424,329 | 2,040,636 | 200,449 | 2,997,991 |

See explanatory notes wich follow table No. 7.

Table ? - Analysis of Coke Consumotion in Canada by Principal Uses, 1925-1934.
Maritimes Quebec Ontario Mest Canada

## 1925

| Furnace charges | 256,210 | 26,985 | 602,265 | 111,202 | 996,662 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing material ... | 202 | 51,338 | 132,558 | 10,249 | 194,347 |
| Industrial fuel | 42,988 | 76,871 | 190,983 | 35,017 | 345,859 |
| Available for domestic use (by difference) | 10,859 | 90,207 | 644.113 | 91,541 | 836,720 |
|  | 310,259 | 245,401 | 1,569, 919 | 248,009 | 2,373,588 |
| 1926 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnace charges | 321,918 | 32,548 | 750,057 | 112,235 | 1,216,758 |
| Manufacturing material .... | 429 | 58,053 | 147,920 | 11,284 | 217,686 |
| Industrial fuel ...neo..e. | 9,568 | 31,790 | 160,350 | 26,752 | 228,460 |
| Available for domestic use |  |  |  |  |  |
| (by difference) ....0.0.0 | 159,491 | $132 \times 350$ | 344,560 | 74,088 | 1,310,489 |
| TOTAL | 491,406 | 254.741 | 2,002,887 | 224,359 | 2,973,393 |
| 1927 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnace charges ...n........ | 315,133 | 30,237 | 694,019 | 98,800 | 1,138,189 |
| Manufacturing material $\sim=0$ | 236 | 106,525 | 158,654 | 11,881 | 277,296 |
| Industrial fuel | 14,242 | 25,404 | 184,097 | 27,635 | 251,378 |
| Available for domestic use (by difference) | 93,814 | 79,161 | 826,172 | 58,554 | 1,057,701 |
|  | 423,425 | 241,327 | 1,862,942 | 196,870 | 2,724,564 |
| 1928 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnace charges ............ | 389,758 | 31,523 | 919,579 | 87,751 | 1,428,611 |
| Nanufacturing material | 274 | 83,684 | 153,511 | 11,944 | 249,413 |
| Industrial fuel | 25,366 | 29,536 | 216,666 | 38,330 | 309,898 |
| Available for domestic use |  |  |  |  |  |
| (ty difference) (0,000.... | 61.140 | 209,626 | 1,060,373 | 30,037 | 1,361,176 |
| TOTAL | 476, 5\%8 | 354, 369 | 2,350,129 | 168,062 | 3,349,098 |
| 1929 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnace charges | 411,587 | 36,368 | 1,144,433 | 84,056 | 1,676,444 |
| Manufacturing materisl .... | 326 | 128,515 | 222,095 | 13,315 | 364,251 |
| Industrial fuel | 52,181 | 51,958 | 241,992 | 40,672 | 386,803 |
| Available for domestic use |  |  |  |  |  |
| (by difference) $\quad 0.0 .0 \ldots$ | 68,168 | 190,921 | 1,169,603 | 104, 630 | 1, 533,322 |
| TOTAL | 532,262 | 407.762 | 2,778,123 | 242,673 | 3,960,820 |
| 1930 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnace charges ...n.o.0.0. | 258,325 | 30,437 | 929,885 | 83,777 | 1,302,334 |
| Manufacturing material ** | 346 | 133,358 | 172,708 | 8,003 | 314,415 |
| Industrial fuel ....s...... | 27,906 | 61,879 | 217,472 | 40,848 | 348,105 |
| Available for domestic use (by difference) | 46,430 | $179 \times 687$ | 12222,281 | 71, 890 | 1,520,288 |
|  | 332.917 | 405 , 361 | 2, 542,346 | 204,518 | 3,485,142 |

Table 7 - Cont:d. Analysis of Coke Consumption in Canada by Principal Uses.

(short tons)

| Maritimes Quebec Ontario West (short tons) |  |
| :--- | :--- |

1931

| Furnace charges | 120,155 | 23,779 | 486,187 | 80,185 | 710,306 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Manufacturing material | 258 | 116,195 | 83,564 | 6,659 | 206,676 |
| Industrial fuel | 21,328 | 45,645 | 204,663 | 34,423 | 306,059 |
| Available for domestic use |  |  |  |  |  |
| (by difference) | $\ldots \ldots 0.697$ | 173,494 | $1,014,389$ | 70,317 | $1,329,897$ |
| TOTAL | $\underline{213,438}$ | $\frac{359,113}{1,788,803}$ | 191,584 | $2,552,938$ |  |

1932

| Furnace charges | 39,558 | 14,301 | 182,255 | 69,926 | 306,040 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Manufacturing material | 252 | 94,979 | 102,914 | 6,760 | 204,905 |
| Industrial fuel. | 28,897 | 37,679 | 228,717 | 32,195 | 327,488 |
| Available for domestic use |  | 40,039 | $\frac{219,214}{1,159,635}$ | 34,276 | $1,453,164$ |
| (by difference) | 108,746 | 366,173 | $1,673,521$ | 143,157 | $\frac{2,291,597}{}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |

1933

| Furnace charges 000000000 | 137,485 | 10,838 | 261,074 | 29,704 | 439,101 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing material 0000 | 158 | 102,656 | 85,460 | 6,109 | 194,383 |
| Industrial fuel | 33,588 | 38,688 | 180,377 | 43,294 | 295,947 |
| Available for domestic use (by difference) | 58,326 | 211.154 | , 286,844 | 112,133 | 1. 668,457 |
| TOTAL | 229.557 | 363,336 | 813,755 | 191.240 | 2,597,888 |

## 1934

| Furnace charges | 157,977 | 14,761 | 490,266 | 87,114 | 750,118 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Manufacturing material | 208 | 87,870 | 106,697 | 3,739 | 198,514 |
| Industrial fuel | 47,404 | 46,682 | 188,691 | 42,725 | 325,502 |
| Available for domestic use | 47,468 | $-272,336$ | $1,385,577$ | 81,790 | $1,787,171$ |
| (by difference) |  | 27,468 | $-121,649$ | $2,171,231$ | 215,368 |

NOTES - l. Figures showing the tonnage of coke available for domestic use are obtained by difference and include the coke used for purposes other than specified in these tables.
2. No allowance has been made for changes in producers' stocks for 1931.
3. No allowance has been made for changes during the year in stocks of coke helc by dealers or users.
4. No allowance has been made for interprovincial shipments of coke. A special survey made by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa, shows that in 1932 about 34,790 tons of Quebec coke were used in Ontario for domestic purposes and about 10,585 tons of Ontario coke were used in Manitoba. In addition, about 40,000 tons of the imported coke used in Manitoba were brought in at Ontario ports of entry and, of course, aTE credited to Ontario in the above calculation.

