## V-USE OF MAJOR ENERGY SOURCES\*: 1926-45

Compiled from publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Mines and Resources Trillions of B.T.U

	At 1926 Average Coal equivalent (2) (1)											
_			Coal (*)			Petroleum Fuels (6)			NATURAL Gas (7)	Total (*) Sum of Foregoing Fuels		
	Dom	estic	Domes- tic (4)	Imports (5)	Total	Domes- tic	Imports	Total (6)	Domes- tic	Domes- tic	Imports	Total
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	262 317 361 405 407 379 380 415 500 553	262 299 325 351 338 301 293 313 377 414	379 394 409 405 347 288 273 280 327 327	464 501 464 500 514 357 324 302 356 327	844 895 873 906 861 645 597 581 683 654	2 3 4 7 9 9 6 7	105 121 148 176 169 160 152 151 161	107 124 152 182 178 169 158 158 170 179	21 23 24 31 32 28 25 25 25 27	664 719 763 793 726 627 597 624 737 776	569 622 612 676 683 516 476 453 517 498	1,234 1,341 1,375 1,469 1,409 1,143 1,073 1,077 1,254 1,274
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944** 1945**	597 645 606 663 700 778 869 945 943 933	441 473 438 473 484 534 583 636 633 626	356 375 340 370 415 427 437 396 421 402	353 390 343 399 468 546 668 754 764 682	710 764 683 769 882 972 1,104 1,150 1,185 1,084	9 18 42 47 52 61 62 60 61 51	177 188 174 185 210 235 223 228 248 272	186 205 216 232 262 296 286 288 309 323	30 35 36 38 44 47 49 48 48	836 900 857 927 995 1,069 1,132 1,140 1,163 1,136	531 577 517 584 678 781 891 982 1,012 954	1,367 1,477 1,374 1,511 1,673 1,850 2,023 2,122 2,175 2,090

<sup>\*</sup>Excludes firewood. In 1926 firewood appears to have slightly exceeded petroleum as a source of energy. Petroleum, however, increased approximately 200% from 1926 to 1945 whereas firewood appears to have increased about 10%. (1) Output of central electric stations, generated by water, less exports. Water power is calculated at the coal equivalent, based on the average efficiency of central electric stations in the United States as reported by the Edison Electric Institute. Because of increased efficiency in the utilization of coal, this average decreased from the equivalent of 1.95 lbs. of coal per kilowatt hour in 1926 to the equivalent of 1.31 lbs. in 1945. (2) Calculated at the constant 1926 rate of 1.95 lbs. of coal per kilowatt hour. (3) Includes anthracite coal, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite coal and imported coke. The unit heat values employed are: anthracite, 27,200,000 b.t.u. per ton; bituminous, 26,200,000 b.t.u. per ton; coke, 28,000,000 b.t.u. per ton; coke, 28,000,000 b.t.u. per ton. (4) Sum of sales by Canadian coal mines, colliery consumption, coal supplied to employees and coal used in making coke, etc., less tonnage bunkered and exported. (5) Imported for consumption. Deductions have been made to take account of foreign coal re-exported and bunkered. (6) The coal equivalent of the sum of gasoline, fuel and gas colls and kerosene estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and converted to b.t.u's on the basis of 1 ton of coal equals 28,000,000 b.t.u. (7) Total production. The unit heat values employed are 1,075 b.t.u. per cubic foot. (8) Including water power calculated at the yearly average coal equivalent. \*\* Preliminary.

Speaking of high income the minister went on to say:

Indeed the pressure of expenditure at the present in many fields is so great that action by the government and others is needed to prevent rapidly increasing prices and the development of inflation.

Again he said that ordinary expenditures and loans:

. . . will bring our total financial requirements on the basis of present commitments and present estimates during the year to roughly three and three-quarter billion dollars.

He pointed out that these financial requirements "do not of themselves suggest a reduction in taxes". Later he added:

Lighter taxes are not needed now for the purpose of permitting or encouraging additional private spending in order to maintain employment this year.

Having said this and emphasized all this, the minister was evidently a bit troubled by the fact that he was not providing any stimulus for increased production, and accordingly he changed his tune and referred to his "pleasant duty in a few minutes to announce reductions." He then proceeded to announce reductions—1947 model!

I need hardly spend time in July, 1946, to consider the effects of tax reductions in 1947, particularly as by that time we shall be on the eve of another budget which might affect even the concessions which are now being made.

I come now to say something about deficit financing. Having underlined the argument for restricting purchasing power even to the extent of keeping up taxation partly for that purpose, the minister at a later stage in his speech referred to the expansive side of his policy. In other words, the minister, having told us that he is afraid of too much purchasing power, now proceeds to make it clear that he is prepared to create a lot more. This is surely blowing hot and cold. One of

[Mr. Macdonnell.]