Section 5.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Fuels.

Coal.

The fuel situation of Canada is somewhat anomalous, as in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported from the United States. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while Ontario and Quebec are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.* The anomaly of the situation is accentuated if we consider that Canada's present coal consumption is about 30,000,000 tons annually, as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkably long period at the present rate of consumption.

Coal Resources .- A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pages 391 to 394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; the accompanying table is reproduced as Table 19.

Provinces or Districts.	Including seams of 1 foot or over to a depth of 4,000 feet.					Including seams of 2 feet and over, at depths between 4,000 and 6,000 feet.	
	Actual Reserve. Calculation based on actual thickness and extent.			Probable Reserve. Approximate estimate.		Probable Reserve. Approximate estimate.	
	Nova Scotia New Brunswick. Manitoba Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia Yukon.	174 306 25,300 439	B L L B A & B A & B A & B A & B	2,188,151 		4,911,817 151,000 25,000 160,000 57,400,000 491,271,000 182,183,600 100,000 44,907,700 5,136,000 250,000	73 - - 203 11
Northwest Territories Arctic Islands		L L B	-	300 6,000	4,690,000 4,800,000 6,000,000	-	-
Total	26,219	-	414,804,1932	85,194	801,986,117	287	17,499,000

19.-Coal Resources of Canada, by Provinces and Classes of Coal.1

(In metric tons of 2.204 pounds.)

See "Coal, Coke and By-Products", published by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, ²The coal of all classes mined in Alberta to 1911, amounting to 20,000,000 tons, has been deducted. ³A = Anthracite, B = Bituminous, L=Lignite.

In view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in Canada during the later years of the war period, and also of the falling-off of production in the United States, the Government, on July 12, 1917, appointed a Fuel Controller for Canada, charging him in the first place with the duty of stimulating shipments to Canada, and eventually extending his powers until they included the work of controlling prices and directing coal-mining operations in Canada. The Fuel Controller concluded his duties in March, 1919, but in the summer of 1922 it was again found necessary to provide machinery to handle the administrative problems directly related to the

*See map showing the sources of the coal supply of different parts of Canada, p. 886 of 1922-23 Year Book.