tiding-over of a threatened fuel shortage. The Dominion Fuel Board, with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines as chairman, was constituted on Nov. 25, 1922, to meet the need for a standing organization definitely responsible for the systematic study of the fuel position of the Dominion. The Board issued an interim report in 1923, and has since issued, in co-operation with the Department of Mines, various studies on particular fuels, notably a report, "Coke as a Household Fuel in Central Canada", published in 1925.

The coal production in 1928 amounted to 17,564,293 short tons, valued at \$63,757,833, or an average of \$3.63 per ton.¹ This represented an increase of 137,432 tons, or 0.8 p.c., as compared with the previous year. The production was obtained from mines in which were employed on an average 30,256 employees, at a salary and wage cost of \$43,320,811. Nova Scotia produced 6,743,504 tons of coal in 1928, as compared with 7,071,876 tons in 1927. In the west Alberta produced 7,336,330 tons, including 3,380,340 tons of lignite, 3,215,494 tons of bituminous and 740,496 tons of sub-bituminous. Saskatchewan also produced 471,713 tons of lignite. In British Columbia the bituminous coal mined amounted to 2,804,594 tons in 1928. The quantity of coal mined annually in five provinces and the Yukon Territory from 1909 to 1929 is shown in Table 20.

20.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1909-1929.

Note.—For annual production by provinces from 1874 to 1908, see 1911 Year Book, p. 419.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Bruns- wick.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia.	Yukon Terri- tory.	Total produc- tion.	Value.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	\$
909	5,652,089	49,029	192, 125		2,606,127		10,501,475	
910 911	6,431,142 7,004,420	55,455 55,781	181, 156 206, 779		3,330,745 2,542,532	$16,185, \\ 2,840$	12,909,152 11,323,388	[30,909,7]
912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,0
913	7,980,073	70,311	$212,897 \ 232,299$		$\begin{bmatrix} 2,714,420 \\ 2,239,799 \end{bmatrix}$		15,012,178 13,637,529	
914 915	7,370,924 7,463,370	$98,049 \\ 127,391$		3,360,818	2,065,613		13,267,023	
916	6,912,140				2,584,061		14,483,395	
917 918	6,327,091 5,818,562	$189,095 \ 268,212$			2,433,888 2,568,589		14,046,759 14,977,920	
919	5.720.373						13,681,218	
920	6,395,545			6,859,346	2,856,920	763	16,623,598	77,326,8
921	5,734,928					233	15,057,262	72,451,6
922	5,559,072 6,597,838		382,437 438,100	5,990,911 6,854,397	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,927,033 \\ 2,823,306 \end{bmatrix}$		15, 157, 431 16, 990, 571	
923 924	5,557,441						13,638,197	
925	3,842,978				2,742,252	730	13,134,968	49,261,9
926	6,747,477		439,803	6,503,705			16,478,131	
927 928	[7,071,876]				$\begin{bmatrix} 2,746,243 \\ 2,804,594 \end{bmatrix}$		$ 17,426,861 \\ 17,564,293$	
9291					= ' - : . '		17,502,355	

¹ Preliminary figures.

The coal imported for consumption, less re-exports, in the calendar year 1928 amounted to 17,200,043 tons, as compared with 18,680,832 tons in the previous year. The exports of coal of domestic production in 1928 amounted to 863,941 tons, valued at 4,469,999, or an average of \$5.18 per ton, as compared with 1,113,330 tons, valued at \$5,890,359, in 1927. The imports of anthracite and bituminous coal for the fiscal years from 1901 to 1929 are given in Table 21, and the exports from 1901 to 1929 in Table 22.

¹ The preliminary estimate for 1929 is 17,502,355 tons valued at \$63,026,369.