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 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 1930 amounted to 14,881,324 short tons, valued at \$52,849,748, or an average of \$3.55 per ton. This represented a decrease of 2,615,233 tons, or 15 p.c., as compared with the previous year. The decline in production was greatest in Alberta where it amounted to 19 p.c., while the decline in Nova Scotia was 11 p.c., and Nova Scotia was again the leading producer. The coal produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Yukon is all classed as bituminous, while Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite, and Saskatchewan lignite only. The division of the 1930 production among these classes is given in Table 24. The quantity of coal mined annually in five provinces and the Yukon Territory from 1909 to 1931 is shown in Table 20.

20.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1909-31.

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

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Bruns- wick.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia,	Yukon Terri- tory.	Canada.	
							Quantity.	Value.
	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	\$
1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914.	5,652,089 6,431,142, 7,004,420 7,783,888 7,980,073 7,870,924 7,463,370	49,029 55,455 55,781 44,780 70,311 98,049 127,391	192,125 181,156 206,779 225,342 212,897 232,299 240,107	1,994,741 2,894,469 1,511,036 3,240,577 4,014,755 3,683,015 3,360,818	3,330,745 2,542,532 3,208,997 2,714,420 2,239,799	16,185 2,840 9,245 19,722 13,443	10,501,475 12,909,152 11,323,388 14,512,829 15,012,178 13,637,529 13,267,023	30,909,779 26,467,646 36,019,044 37,334,940 33,471,861
1916	8,912,140 6,327,091 5,818,562 5,790,196 6,437,156	143,540 189,095 268,212 166,377 171,610	379,347	4,736,368 5,972,816	2,649,516	4,872 2,900	14,483,395 14,046,759 14,977,926 13,919,096 16,946,764	43,199,831 55,192,896 55,622,670
1921 1922 1923 1924 1924	5,734,928 5,569,072 6,597,838 5,557,441 3,842,978	187, 192 287, 513 276, 617 217, 121 208, 012	335,632 382,437 438,100 479,118 471.965	5,909,217 5,990,911 6,854,397 5,189,729 5,869,031	2,890,291 2,927,033 2,923,396 2,193,667 2,743,252	465 313 1,121	15,057,498 16,157,431 16,990,571 13,638,197 13,134,968	65,518,497 72,058,986 53,593,988
1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930.	6,747,477 7,071,876 6,743,504 7,056,133 6,252,552 4,952,182	173, 117 203, 950 207, 738 218, 706 209, 349 181, 327	439, 803 470, 216 471, 713 580, 189 579, 424 657, 723	6,503,705 6,934,162 7,336,330 7,150,693 5,755,528 4,562,004	2,613,719 2,746,243 2,804,594 2,490,378 2,083,818 1,876,476	464 144 458 653	16,478,131 17,426,861 17,564,293 17,496,557 14,881,324 12,230,616	61.867.463 63,757,833 63,065,170 52,849,748

¹ Preliminary figures.

The imports of anthracite, bituminous and lignite coal for the calendar years from 1911 to 1931 are given in Table 21, and the exports from 1911 to 1931 in Table 22.