

nearer coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.¹ The anomaly of the situation is accentuated if we consider that Canada's present coal consumption is about 35,000,000 tons annually, as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkable long period at the present rate of consumption.

The Dominion Fuel Board, with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines as chairman, was constituted in 1922 to meet the need for a standing organization definitely responsible for the systematic study of the fuel position of the Dominion.

Coal Resources.—A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pages 391-394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; the accompanying table is reproduced as Table 21.

21.—Coal Resources of Canada, by Provinces and Classes of Coal.¹

(In metric tons of 2,204 pounds.)

Province or District.	Including Seams of 1 foot or over at Depths to 4,000 feet.					Including Seams of 2 feet and over, at Depths between 4,000 and 6,000 feet.	
	Actual Reserve.			Probable Reserve.		Probable Reserve.	
	Calculation Based on Actual Thickness and Extent.			Approximate Estimate.		Approximate Estimate.	
	Area, sq. miles.	Class of Coal. ²	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.
Nova Scotia	174	B	2,188,151	204	4,891,817	73	2,639,000
New Brunswick	-	B	-	121	151,000	-	-
Ontario ³	-	L	-	10	25,000	-	-
Manitoba	-	L	-	48	180,000	-	-
Saskatchewan	306	L	2,412,000	13,100	57,400,000	-	-
Alberta	25,300	L	382,500,000	-	491,271,000	-	-
		B	3,223,900	56,375	182,183,600	203	12,700,000
		A & B	669,000	-	100,000	-	-
British Columbia	429	A & B	23,771,242	6,196	44,907,700	11	2,160,000
		L	60,000	-	8,136,000	-	-
Yukon	-	A & B	-	2,840	250,000	-	-
		L	-	-	4,690,000	-	-
Northwest Territories	-	L	-	300	4,800,000	-	-
Arctic Islands	-	B	-	6,000	6,000,000	-	-
Totals	26,219	-	414,804,183	85,194	801,966,117	287	17,499,000

¹See "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.

⁴Extensive investigation has been carried on by the Ontario authorities in connection with the Onakawana lignite deposits of the Moose River basin, James Bay region, and development work was carried on throughout 1931.

The coal production in 1931 amounted to 12,243,211 short tons, valued at \$41,207,682, or an average of \$3.37 per ton. This represented a decrease of 5,321,082 tons, or 30 p.c., as compared with 1928, the record year. 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 and Manitoba lignite only. The division of the 1931 production among these classes is given in Table 26. The quantity of coal mined annually in six provinces, Yukon and Canada from 1911 to 1932 is shown in Table 22.

¹See map showing the sources of the coal supply of different parts of Canada, p. 386 of 1922-23 Year Book.