From Table **20** it will be observed that the tonnage of pig iron made in Canada in 1929 exceeded that of any previous year, while the 1929 quantities of steel ingots and castings made were exceeded only in the war years 1917 and 1918. Production declined greatly after 1929, but has been recovering since 1932. Production in the ferro-alloy industry (ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc.) provides the chief source of exports of primary iron products from Canada.

Section 5.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Fuels.

Coal.

The fuel situation in 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. 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 (see Table **24**), as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkably long period at the present rate of consumption. A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pp. 391-394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; and a summary table showing coal resources, classified by provinces, was reproduced therefrom at p. 413 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The Dominion Fuel Board was created in 1922 to meet the need for a permanent organization responsible to the Government for a thorough and systematic study of the fuel situation and recurrent shortages experienced throughout Canada. It is composed of permanent members of the Dominion Civil Service and the staff of the Board constitutes a division in the Bureau of Mines and Geology, Department of Mines and Resources. In recent years the policy of the Government has been to extend the market for Canadian coal and to that end financial assistance in the form of subventions had been given to the coal industry since 1928, the Board being responsible for the administration of subvention payments. The amount of coal moved under these assisted rates has increased from 146,126 short tons in 1928 to 2,390,568 tons in 1934 and 2,280,652 tons in 1935. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1935, 1,690,742 tons were from Nova Scotia and 338,773 tons from Alberta and the Crowsnest district of British Columbia.

Coal production in Canada during 1935 made a further recovery from the low level of 1933. Production was, however, still 21·0 p.c. below that of 1928, the record year. The average price per ton, which had been $3·63 in 1928 and had dropped to $3·02 in 1933, was about the same in 1935. 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 1935 production among these classes is given in Table **25.**