

## 24.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, 1920-39.

Year.	Quantity. <sup>1</sup>	Value.	Average Price per lb.	Year.	Quantity. <sup>1</sup>	Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1920.....	39,863,912	3,057,961	7-671	1930.....	267,643,505	9,635,166	3-600
1921.....	53,089,356	2,471,310	4-655	1931.....	237,245,451	8,050,249	2-554
1922.....	56,290,000	3,217,536	5-716	1932.....	172,283,558	4,144,454	2-406
1923.....	60,416,240	3,991,701	6-607	1933.....	199,131,984	6,393,132	3-211
1924.....	98,909,077	6,274,791	6-344	1934.....	298,579,683	9,087,571	3-044
1925.....	109,268,511	8,328,446	7-622	1935.....	320,649,859	9,936,908	3-099
1926.....	149,938,105	11,110,413	7-410	1936.....	333,182,736	11,045,007	3-315
1927.....	165,495,525	10,250,793	6-194	1937.....	370,337,589	18,153,949	4-902
1928.....	184,647,374	10,143,050	5-493	1938.....	381,506,588	11,723,698	3-073
1929.....	197,267,087	10,626,778	5-387	1939 <sup>2</sup> .....	394,533,860	12,108,244	3,069

<sup>1</sup> Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

## 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 the areas of densest population and greatest industrial development in Ontario and Quebec are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal-fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

**Dominion Fuel Board.**—The 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 has 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 3,364,882 tons in 1939. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1939, 2,381,995 tons were from Nova Scotia and 436,092 tons from Alberta and the Crow's-nest district of British Columbia.

**Coal Production.**—Production in 1939 was 8.6 p.c. above that of 1938. The average price per ton, which had been \$3.63 in 1928, had dropped to \$3.02 in 1933, and was about \$3.11 in 1939. 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.