

**24.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, 1925-39**

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-24 are given at p. 347 of the 1939 Year Book. Production for 1940 will not be published.

Year	Quantity <sup>1</sup>	Value	Average Price per Lb.	Year	Quantity <sup>1</sup>	Value	Average Price per Lb.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1925.....	109,268,511	8,328,446	7.622	1933.....	199,131,984	6,393,132	3.211
1926.....	149,938,105	11,110,413	7.410	1934.....	298,579,683	9,087,571	3.044
1927.....	165,495,525	10,250,793	6.194	1935.....	320,649,859	9,936,908	3.099
1928.....	184,647,374	10,143,050	5.493	1936.....	333,182,736	11,045,007	3.315
1929.....	197,267,087	10,626,778	5.387	1937.....	370,337,589	18,153,949	4.902
1930.....	267,643,505	9,635,166	3.600	1938.....	381,506,588	11,723,698	3.073
1931.....	237,245,451	6,059,249	2.554	1939.....	394,533,860	12,108,244	3.069
1932.....	172,283,558	4,144,454	2.406				

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

**Section 5.—Production of Fuels****Subsection 1.—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 increased from 146,126 short tons in 1928 to 3,403,581 short tons in 1939 and was 3,008,289 in 1940. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1940, 1,999,794 tons were from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 1,008,495 tons from Western Canada.

The Dominion Fuel Board also administers the Domestic Fuel Act (17 Geo. V, c. 52) authorizing a bonus on Canadian coal converted to coke and sold for domestic use, and from Apr. 1, 1941, the Act (20-21 Geo. V, c. 6) to place Canadian coal used in the manufacture of coke for metallurgical purposes upon a basis of equality with imported coal.

With the outbreak of war and the appointment of a Coal Administrator, many special problems that have arisen have been dealt with.

**Coal Production.**—Production in 1940 was 13.0 p.c. above that of 1939. 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 1940. Nova Scotia was again the leading producer. The