

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 a maximum of 3,403,581 short tons in 1939 and was 3,318,969 short tons in 1941. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1941, 2,059,613 short tons were from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 1,259,356 short 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.

Since the outbreak of war, the Dominion Fuel Board has collaborated closely with the Coal Administrator and on Aug. 6, 1941, the Coal Administrator took over, for the duration of the War and until further order, the powers, duties, functions, staff and establishment of the Board.

Coal Production.—Production in 1941 was 4 p.c. above that of 1940. The average price per ton, which had been \$3.63 in 1928, had dropped to \$3.02 in 1933, and was about \$3.18 in 1941. 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.

24.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1874 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 419 of the 1911 Year Book, and for the years 1911 to 1925 at p. 348 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Totals	
								Quantity	Value
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	\$
1926....	6,747,477	173,111	-	439,803	6,503,705	2,613,719	316	16,478,131	59,875,094
1927....	7,071,876	203,950	-	470,216	6,934,162	2,746,243	414	17,426,861	61,867,463
1928....	6,743,604	207,738	-	471,713	7,336,330	2,804,594	414	17,564,293	63,757,833
1929....	7,056,133	218,706	-	580,189	7,150,693	2,490,378	458	17,496,557	63,065,170
1930....	6,252,552	209,349	-	579,424	5,755,528	2,083,818	653	14,881,324	52,849,748
1931....	4,955,563	182,181	1,306 ¹	662,836	4,564,015	1,876,406	904	12,243,211	41,207,682
1932....	4,034,581	212,695	1,552	887,139	4,870,648	1,681,490	808	11,738,913	37,117,695
1933....	4,557,590	312,303	3,880	927,649	4,718,788	1,382,272	862	11,903,344	35,923,962
1934....	6,341,625	314,750	4,113	909,288	4,753,810	1,485,969	638	13,810,193	42,045,942
1935....	5,822,075	346,024	3,106	921,785	5,462,894	1,331,287	835	13,888,006	41,963,110
1936....	6,649,102	368,618	4,029	1,020,792	5,696,960	1,489,171	510	15,229,182	45,791,934
1937....	7,256,954	364,714	3,172	1,049,348	5,562,839	1,598,843	84	15,835,954	48,752,048
1938....	6,236,417	342,238	2,016	1,022,166	5,251,233	1,440,287	361	14,294,718	43,982,171
1939....	7,051,176	468,421	1,138	959,595	5,519,208	1,537,905	Nil	15,537,443	48,315,224
1940....	7,848,921	547,064	1,697	1,097,517	6,203,839	1,867,846	"	17,566,884	54,675,844
1941 ² ...	7,386,975	523,299	1,246	1,319,899	6,969,846	2,020,842	"	18,222,107	57,995,503

¹ First reported production.

² Preliminary figures.