

18.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, 1926-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-25 are given at p. 347 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Quantity ¹	Value	Average Price per lb.	Year	Quantity ¹	Value	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1926.....	149,938,105	11,110,413	7-410	1935.....	320,649,859	9,936,908	3-099
1927.....	165,495,525	10,250,793	6-194	1936.....	333,182,736	11,045,007	3-315
1928.....	184,647,374	10,143,050	5-493	1937.....	370,337,589	18,153,949	4-902
1929.....	197,267,087	10,626,778	5-387	1938.....	381,506,588	11,723,698	3-073
1930.....	267,643,505	9,635,166	3-600	1939.....	394,533,860	12,108,244	3-069
1931.....	237,245,451	6,059,249	2-554	1940.....	424,028,862	14,463,624	3-411
1932.....	172,283,558	4,144,454	2-406	1941.....	512,381,636	17,477,337	3-411
1933.....	199,131,984	6,393,132	3-211	1942.....	580,257,373	19,792,579	3-411
1934.....	298,579,683	9,087,571	3-044				

¹ 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 a maximum of 3,403,581 short tons in 1939 and was 1,091,887 net short tons in 1943. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1943, 809,161 short tons were from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 282,726 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.

Coal Administration.—Since the outbreak of war, the Dominion Fuel Board has collaborated closely with the Coal Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board 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.

In December, 1942, P.C. 10674 was passed establishing the Emergency Coal Production Board. On this Board the Coal Administrator acted as Chairman.

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