Coal Control.—Order in Council P.C. 1752 of Mar. 5, 1943, transferred the Coal Administration from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Department of Finance, to the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Coal Control was created. The duties and functions of the Coal Control in general are to study the production and importation of coal into Canada and to maintain an equitable distribution thereof; to regulate and maintain price control and prevent infraction of the price ceilings, and to carry on the powers and duties of the Dominion Fuel Board.

The Emergency Coal Production Board formerly under Department of Finance also was transferred to Department of Munitions and Supply, by Order in Council P.C. 1752, dated Mar. 5, 1943. During 1943 the Emergency Coal Production Board actively assisted coal-mine operators where necessary in maintaining and increasing production, either through production subsidy or by financial assistance in the form of loans or grants. Also initiated and financed by the Board were six stripping operations in Alberta which were to provide a reserve to meet emergencies. It was also instrumental in the re-opening of a large stripping operation in southern British Columbia.

The Board, in co-operation with the Department of Mines in Quebec, assisted in developing small local peat fuel production operations in various parts of the Province, and assisted them financially. The amount of peat fuel produced in 1943 was insignificant but it is anticipated that the production of approximately 10,000 tons may be reached in 1944.

Expenditures for these purposes since the inception of the Board up to the end of 1943, amounted to \$4,624,908.

Coal Production.—Production in 1943 was 5 p.c. lower than that of 1942. The average price per ton, which had been \$3.63 in 1928, had dropped to \$3.02 in 1933, and was about \$3.49 in 1943. Alberta was the leading producer. The coal produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia is all classed as bituminous, while Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba lignite only.

## 19.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-43

Note.—Figures for the years 1874-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 419 of the 1911 Year Book, and for the years 1911-25 at p. 348 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia	Yukon	Totals	
								Quantity	Value
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930		207,738 218,706	short tons	short tons 439,803 470,216 471,713 580,189 579,424	7,336,330 7,150,693	short tons 2,613,719 2,746,243 2,804,594 2,490,378 2,083,818	414 458	short tons 16,478,131 17,426,861 17,564,293 17,496,557 14,881,324	\$ 59,875,094 61,867,463 63,757,833 63,065,170 52,849,748
1931 1932 1933 1934	4,955,563 4,084,581 4,557,590	314,750	1,306 <sup>1</sup> 1,552 3,880 4,113 3,106	662,836 887,139 927,649 909,288 921,785	4,870,648 4,718,788 4,753,810	1,876,406 1,681,490 1,382,272 1,485,969 1,331,287	904 808 862 638 835	12,243,211 11,738,913 11,903,344 13,810,193 13,888,006	41,207,682 37,117,695 35,923,962 42,045,942 41,963,110
1936	7,256,954 6,236,417 7,051,176 7,848,921 7,387,762 7,204,852	364,714 342,238 468,421 547,064 523,344 435,203	4,029 3,172 2,016 1,138 1,697 1,246 1,265 999	1,020,792 1,049,348 1,022,166 960,000 1,097,517 1,322,763 1,301,116 1,777,833	5,562,839 5,251,233 5,519,208 6,203,839 6,969,962 7,754,053	1,440,287 1,692,755 1,867,846 2,020,844 2,168,541	361 Nil "	15, 229, 182 15, 835, 954 14, 294, 718 15, 692, 698 17, 566, 884 18, 225, 921 18, 865, 030 17, 878, 778	45,791,934 48,752,048 43,982,171 48,676,990 54,675,844 58,059,630 62,897,581 62,429,662

<sup>1</sup> First reported production.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Subject to revision.