

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 1,031,069 net short tons in 1944. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1944, 800,369 short tons were from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 230,700 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) placing Canadian coal used in the manufacture of coke for metallurgical purposes upon a basis of equality with imported coal.

**Coal Production.**—Production in 1944 was 4 p.c. lower than that of 1943. The average price per ton, which had been \$3.63 in 1928, had dropped to \$3.02 in 1933, and was about \$4.16 in 1944. 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.

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### 19.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1874-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 419 of the 1911 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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
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 <sup>1</sup>	662,836	4,564,015	1,876,406	904	12,423,211	41,207,682
1932....	4,084,581	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	1,459,171	510	15,229,182	45,791,934
1937....	7,256,954	364,714	3,172	1,049,348	5,562,839	1,593,843	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	960,000	5,519,208	1,692,755	Nil	15,692,698	48,676,990
1940....	7,848,921	547,064	1,697	1,097,517	6,203,839	1,867,846	"	17,566,884	54,675,844
1941....	7,387,762	523,344	1,246	1,322,763	6,969,962	2,020,844	"	18,225,921	58,059,630
1942....	7,204,852	435,203	1,265	1,301,116	7,754,053	2,168,541	"	18,865,030	62,897,581
1943....	6,103,085	372,873	999	1,665,972	7,676,726	2,039,402	"	17,859,057	62,877,549
1944....	5,808,792	347,032	Nil	1,390,155	7,437,781	2,134,248	"	17,118,008	71,214,303

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

<sup>2</sup> Subject to revision.