

however, is in the areas now served by the mines of the Lake Superior region in the United States. There are already inquiries from the United Kingdom and western Europe which suggest the likelihood of substantial markets for the high-grade ore in these regions.

The Fuels.—The annual value of Canada's production of fuels during the past decade has ranged from a low of \$59,983,320 in 1936 to a record of \$97,291,007, in 1944, the total value of output in 1945 being \$95,493,358. Coal is far in the lead, the value of its output ranging from a low of \$43,982,171 in 1938 to a peak of \$70,433,169 in 1944, and is followed in order by crude petroleum with a value ranging from a low of \$3,421,767 in 1936 to a record of \$16,470,417 in 1943, and by natural gas with a value ranging from a low of \$10,762,243 in 1936 to a record of \$13,301,655 in 1942.

Coal.—Production of coal in Canada is confined mainly to Alberta, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, with a much smaller production from New Brunswick and Manitoba. Alberta produces almost all ranks of coal, including a small tonnage of semi-anthracite; Nova Scotia produces medium and high volatile coking and non-coking bituminous coals; British Columbia produces bituminous coal of varying ranks, from low to high volatile; and Saskatchewan produces lignite. The coal production from Nova Scotia, augmented by a relatively small tonnage from New Brunswick, ordinarily provides in peacetime, not only for the requirements of the railways of the area, the steel industry, and the domestic market but also for much of the fuel requirements of Quebec and, to a lesser extent, Ontario. The increasing wartime expansion of industry and shortage of cargo space, however, caused an almost complete stoppage of the movement of coal into Quebec and Ontario from Nova Scotia. This situation has been improving since the end of the War and it is expected that substantial tonnages of coal will be shipped to Quebec and Ontario during 1946. During most of the War, coal operators in Nova Scotia were faced with a shortage of experienced workmen and this has tended to depress production. Conditions have been improving slowly, but considerable time is likely to elapse before full advantage can be taken of the demand for the coal within the Province and in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In Western Canada practically all of the coal mines have been operating to the capacity of their available manpower.

From the viewpoint of the immediate and near future demand, the outlook for the Canadian coal industry is bright and, in fact, great difficulty is being experienced in meeting the requirements. Looking further ahead, however, the industry faces many problems, several of which are of an involved and complicated nature. In the main it appears largely to be a matter of the industry's ability to meet changing marketing conditions. There is a constant tendency among all types of consumers, for instance, to use fuels that will give the most efficient services at lowest costs and markets for coal are likely to become increasingly competitive. It will thus be necessary for the industry to keep fully abreast of changing trends in consumer requirements.

Crude Petroleum.—Canada obtains much the greater part of its output of crude petroleum from the Turner Valley Field in the foothills section of Alberta and the remainder comes from wells in the foothills and plains of Alberta; from the Norman Field in the Northwest Territories; from southwestern Ontario; and from the Moncton area in New Brunswick; Canadian production of crude petroleum is