

**New Brunswick.**—Carboniferous coal-bearing rocks underlie more than 10,000 square miles of central New Brunswick, but only in the Grand Lake region and at Beersville are the coal seams of sufficient thickness to be mineable. The main deposit occurs in what is known as the Minto Coal Basin. Here there are 2 seams but only one of them, the uppermost, is of sufficient thickness to be mined. This seam ranges in thickness from 16 to 30 inches, and averages about 20 inches thick. The seams occur near the base of the middle member of the Grand Lake Formation, and are estimated to underlie an area of 37,675 acres. The probable and possible coal reserves of this area have been calculated at approximately 78,000,000 tons. The estimate is regarded as conservative as indicating available coal. Coal is being mined by both underground workings and by means of open-cut stripping operations, the latter being conducted wherever the coal is sufficiently thick, and the overburden does not exceed 35 feet. There are over a dozen separate mining operations in this basin, centred about the village of Minto and the town of Chipman, the relative production of coal mined at these two centres being indicated on Map II, facing p. 347. The coal production for the district for 1945 amounted to 358,745 tons. The coal mined is classed as High Volatile "A" Bituminous rank.

**Ontario.**—The lignite deposits of the Onakawana field in northern Ontario have attracted considerable attention since 1929, when systematic drilling was begun to prove up the extent and nature of the deposit which outcrops at Blacksmith Rapids on Abitibi River. During the following three years there were drilled 116 boreholes, spaced 1,000 feet apart, to the base of the deposit. These showed that the lignite underlay an area of approximately 6 square miles; in the eastern part of the field it consists of a single seam 10 to 30 feet thick, and in the central and southwestern part of the field, of two seams aggregating about 35 feet thick. During the past 15 years, the Ontario Department of Mines and the Ontario Research Foundation have been endeavouring to evolve some method by which these deposits could be economically mined and marketed, but recently the Department has announced that this has proved unsuccessful and that tests are being discontinued.

**Manitoba.**—The coal resources of Manitoba are dependent on the continuity of the 4½ foot seam of lignite that is being mined by the Woodlands Coal Company in LSD 2, S. 13, Tp. 1, Rg. 24, W. of the Principal Meridian. This mine is situated about one-quarter mile from the old Baden Mine that is located in LSD 15, S. 12, of the same Township and which is believed to be on the same seam. The old D. McArthur Mine located in LSD 10, S. 11, Tp. 2, Rg. 23, 7½ miles to the northeast and about 10 miles along the contour of the hill, is believed to be also on the same seam. If this assumption is correct, mineable coal will likely be found to underlie an area of about 10 square miles.

**Saskatchewan.**—The coal deposits of Saskatchewan are all of lignitic rank. They occur in formations of two geological ages. The Ravenscrag formation of Tertiary age and the Belly River formation of Upper Cretaceous age. The Tertiary deposits are by far the most important with respect to present and future mining development. These deposits occur in the southern part of the Province which is divisible into three districts; the Souris River district on the east, the Wood Mountain-Willowbunch district in the centre, and the Cypress Hills district on the west. The most important of the coal deposits are the upper 4 seams which occur in the Estevan area of the Souris River district, and which are mined by both open-pit and underground operations. Elsewhere throughout the Tertiary area, coal mining is being largely carried on by numerous small operations. Due to meagre data pertaining