

metallurgical coke. In 1959 about 62 p.c. of the production was shipped to other provinces, mainly Central Canada. Subvention payments were made by the Dominion Coal Board on the movement of 2,154,034 tons.

New Brunswick.—New Brunswick's production, of which 82.3 p.c. was strip-mined, was entirely high volatile bituminous coal from the Minto area, with a small amount from the Beersville area. The record production of 1,003,387 tons in 1959, about 9.4 p.c. of Canada's output, represented an increase of about 27 p.c. over 1958. Average output per man-day from strip mines was 5.61 tons and from underground mines 1.83 tons. New Brunswick coals had an average value at the mines of \$8.319 a ton, amounting to about 34.7 cents per million Btu.

Modern coal-washing plants, equipped with Baum-type or feldspar jigs, are operated at two of the strip-mining operations, enabling the beneficiation of about 45 p.c. of the province's coal output. A large part of the production is used locally for heating, electric power generation, and processing; about 13 p.c. is shipped to Central Canada and about 7 p.c. is exported to the United States. Government subventions aided in the moving of 137,613 tons during 1959.

Saskatchewan.—Coal produced in this province was entirely lignite, mined by stripping in the Bienfait and Roche Percée fields in the Souris area, and amounted to 1,947,380 tons, a decrease from 2,253,176 tons in 1958. This represents about 18 p.c. of the Canadian production. It was valued at the mine at an average of \$1.924 per ton and, at 12.44 cents per million Btu, was the cheapest source of coal in Canada. The average output per man-day was 25.35 tons. More than 51 p.c. of the 1959 output was shipped to Manitoba and over 6 p.c. to Ontario for industrial, commercial and household use. Subvention assistance was given on 111,006 tons.

The production of briquettes, manufactured from carbonized lignite and used entirely for commercial and household purposes, decreased 15.4 p.c. to 34,789 tons.

Alberta.—Several types of coal are available in Alberta, ranging from semi-anthracite mined in the Cascade area, to subbituminous. Coking bituminous coals are present in the Crowsnest and Mountain Park areas but, owing to market conditions, they are at present mined only in the Crowsnest area. The coal is used for industrial steam-raising by the railways and for commercial and household heating. There was some export to the United States and Japan for use in the metallurgical industries. In several areas of the foothills, lower rank bituminous non-coking coals are available but production is confined mainly to the Lethbridge and Coalspur areas. The other coal areas produce subbituminous coals used mainly for household and commercial heating and thermal power generation.

Coal production in Alberta increased 0.4 p.c. in 1959 to 2,528,755 tons, this being about 24 p.c. of the nation's coal output. Production had been declining sharply since 1947 when the Leduc oil field was discovered and with the subsequent expansion of the natural gas industry. The 1959 production was about 32 p.c. of that of 1947. Subbituminous coal accounted for about 68 p.c. of the output and production increased almost 3 p.c. The output of bituminous coal decreased 2.2 p.c. to 816,275 tons. Of the total coal production, 47.6 p.c. was won by stripping, the average output per man-day being 17.40 tons compared with 4.50 tons for the underground mines. Bituminous coal was valued at \$6.371 per ton and 25.77 cents per million Btu at the mine, and the average value of subbituminous coal was \$4.430 per ton and 23.69 cents per million Btu.

Of the provincial production, 2.1 p.c. was shipped to Central Canada, 9.4 p.c. (mainly subbituminous) to Manitoba, 21.6 p.c. to Saskatchewan and 1.9 p.c. to British Columbia. Subvention assistance from the Dominion Coal Board applied on the movement of 323,813 tons of Alberta and British Columbia coal.

The output of briquettes, which are made from the semi-anthracite and low volatile bituminous coals of the Cascade area and the medium volatile coals of the Crowsnest area, decreased from 128,512 tons in 1958 to 99,499 tons in 1959.