

**British Columbia and Yukon Territory.**—In British Columbia coal is mined on Vancouver Island and in the Crownsnest Pass (East Kootenay) district with a small output from the mines in the Inland district. These coals range from high to low volatile bituminous coking coals. Production declined to 751,492 tons, about 7 p.c. of the country's output, with an average value of \$6.989 per ton and 25.29 cents per million Btu. About 11.7 p.c. of the output was from strip mines. The average output per man-day was 31.74 tons for strip mines and 3.80 tons for underground mines.

Beneficiation facilities located at Union Bay (Vancouver Island) and Michel (East Kootenay) process nearly all of British Columbia's coal production. Of the total production, 20.8 p.c. was shipped to Manitoba and 1.9 p.c. to Ontario. Negligible quantities were shipped to Alberta and Saskatchewan. About 14 p.c. of the output of coking coal from the Crownsnest area was exported to southwestern United States and Japan for blending in the manufacture of metallurgical coke.

A single briquetting plant operated in the province, producing mostly railway briquettes. Production was down more than 45 p.c. from that of 1958.

In the Yukon Territory 3,879 tons of coal were mined from a single underground mine with an average output per man-day of 2.79 tons. This coal was valued at \$15.00 per ton and 65.50 cents per million Btu.

## Section 2.—Government Aid to the Mineral Industry

### Subsection 1.—Federal Government Aid

**The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.\***—The federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys came into being on Jan. 20, 1950, in the reorganization of the former Department of Mines and Resources. The Department has five branches—Surveys and Mapping Branch, Geological Survey of Canada, Mines Branch, Dominion Observatories, and Geographical Branch. The Department's functions include the administration of the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, the Explosives Act and the Canada Lands Act.

*Surveys and Mapping Branch.*—The Branch provides the base maps required for use in the development of Canada's natural resources, produces and distributes many Canadian aids to navigation, is responsible for legal surveys of federal lands and provides a national system of levelling and precision surveys for use as geodetic control by federal, provincial and private agencies.

The Geodetic Survey provides the original surveys that form the framework or basic control for mapping throughout Canada and for engineering and surveying projects related to natural resources development. Survey stations are established at fairly regular intervals across Canada and are marked by permanent monuments whose latitudes, longitudes and elevations above mean sea level are determined with a high degree of accuracy.

The Topographical Survey provides topographical maps that show all significant natural and artificial features fundamental to the study and economic development of mineral and other natural resources. The Field Survey Section is responsible for the field surveys that provide ground control for mapping from aerial photographs, and the Air Surveys Section plots and produces maps from these aerial photographs. The National Air Photographic Library indexes, preserves and distributes prints of all aerial photography done by or for the Federal Government. The Topographical Survey also administers the Canadian Board on Geographical Names.

The Legal Surveys and Aeronautical Charts Division makes and records legal surveys of federal Crown lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the National Parks and

\* Revised, under the direction of the Deputy Minister, in the Editorial and Information Division, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.