

The Dominion Coal Board, through financial assistance in the acquisition of new equipment and subventions on coal transportation and on coal used in the thermo-electric power plants in the Maritimes, continued to aid the coal industry. Over 27 p.c. of the coal production was moved with the aid of subvention payments, some 260,000 tons more than in 1959. The increase was mainly on subvention-covered exports of British Columbia and Alberta coking coals to Japan. The value of the subvention assistance was more than \$16,300,000. Through the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act, which indirectly aids the marketing of coal, the Federal Government made payments totalling about \$1,750,000.

Production of coal in Canada in 1960 increased by 3.6 p.c. to a little more than 11,000,000 tons, the first significant increase in ten years. The average value was \$6.781 per ton or 29.59 cents per million Btu. The number of man-days increased from 2,481,498 in 1959 to 2,552,127 in 1960, about 2.8 p.c. Nova Scotia, the major coal-producing province, was most affected by the better coal marketing. The increase in coal mine employment in that province was almost 6 p.c. The major part (66.3 p.c.) of the coal produced in Canada was bituminous, valued at \$8.779 per ton or 33.66 cents per million Btu at the mine. Subbituminous and lignite accounted for 14.0 p.c. and 19.7 p.c., respectively, of the production. The average value of subbituminous coal was \$4.383 per ton, this being 23.43 cents per million Btu, and the value of lignite was \$1.766 per ton at 11.43 cents per million Btu. Bituminous coal production increased by 5.1 p.c. and lignite by 11.5 p.c., while subbituminous coal production decreased 11.2 p.c. The proportion of strip-mined coal continued to increase, about 39 p.c. of the output being won by stripping methods in 1960. The output per man-day of coal from strip-mines averaged 15.071 tons in 1960 compared with 2.967 tons for underground mines. This represents an increase of 1.284 tons for strip-mines and a decrease of 0.036 ton for underground mines. The over-all output per man-day increased from 4.282 to 4.314 tons.

The slow-up in the expansion of the Canadian economy continued in 1960 and, combined with increasing competition from oil and gas in most of the markets formerly dominated by coal, resulted in a further decrease of 5.3 p.c. in coal consumption. Some 23,200,000 tons of coal, of which less than 10,000,000 tons was Canadian produced, were consumed in 1960. The railways, which ten years ago provided an annual market for 10,500,000 tons of coal, in 1960 used only 77,000 tons. The consumption of coal for household and commercial-building heating was more than 1,000,000 tons below the consumption in the previous year. The 9,900,000 tons used by industrial consumers, including thermo-electric power plants, represented a decrease of 1 p.c. in this market; about 50 p.c. of this coal was Canadian. The consumption of coal in the production of coke decreased by more than 6 p.c. to 5,300,000 tons, only 16 p.c. of which was Canadian. The quantity of coal imported in 1960 decreased by 9.0 p.c.; imports of anthracite coal declined 19.1 p.c. and imports of bituminous coal from the United States, which makes up the bulk of coal imports, decreased 3.2 p.c. Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 852,921 tons compared with 473,768 tons in 1959. Most of it went to the United States and Japan for blending in the manufacture of metallurgical coke.

Both the production and the consumption of coal briquettes decreased greatly in 1960. In Saskatchewan, the output remained virtually the same owing to the development of a special charcoal-type briquette from lignite. In Alberta and British Columbia the output of briquettes (exclusive of 1,216 tons of char briquettes produced in Alberta) fell, respectively, 55.5 p.c. and 95.5 p.c. below the 1959 level.

Coal is produced in five provinces and a large share of the market for the industry is concentrated in Central Canada where there is no coal production. A small amount of coal is also mined in the Yukon Territory. A review of the provincial activities of the industry follows.

**Nova Scotia.**—Nova Scotia, with a coal production of 4,570,240 tons, accounted for 41.5 p.c. of the Canadian coal output in 1960; production was 4.1 p.c. higher than in 1959. The coal is high volatile bituminous coking coal mined in the Sydney, Cumberland and