per ton or 22.64 cents per million Btu at the mine, and the average value of subbituminous coal was $4.383 per ton or 23.43 cents per million Btu. About 1.7 p.c. of the production was shipped to Central Canada, over 8 p.c. (mainly subbituminous) to Manitoba and 15 p.c. to both Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Subvention assistance from the Dominion Coal Board applied on the movement of 685,797 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, declined sharply from 99,499 tons in 1959 to 45,453 tons in 1960.

British Columbia and Yukon.—In British Columbia, coal was mined on Vancouver Island and in the Crowsnest Pass (East Kootenay) District with a small output from mines in the inland district. These coals range from high to low volatile bituminous coking coals. Production increased 15.8 p.c. to 843, 868 tons, about 7.7 p.c. of the country's output, with an average value of $6.617 per ton or 23.94 cents per million Btu. Strip-mines accounted for 9.8 p.c. of the output. The average output per man-day was 29.195 tons for strip-mines and 4.218 tons for underground mines.

Beneficiation facilities located at Union Bay (Vancouver Island), Coleman and Michel (East Kootenay) process nearly all of British Columbia's coal production. Of the total production, 17 p.c. was shipped to Manitoba, 1.5 p.c. to Alberta and negligible quantities to Ontario and Saskatchewan. About 78 p.c. of the output was coking coal from the Crowsnest area and 272,729 tons were exported to Japan for metallurgical use. Production of briquettes declined sharply, production being less than 5 p.c. that of 1959.

In the Yukon Territory, 6,470 tons of coal were mined from a single underground mine with an average output per man-day of 3.306 tons. This coal was valued at $15.016 per ton or 65.57 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 six branches—Surveys and Mapping Branch, Geological Survey of Canada, Mines Branch, Dominion Observatories, Geographical Branch and, established effective Apr. 1, 1962, the Marine Sciences 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, 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

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