

of Canada's output, represented a decrease of about 13.6 p.c. Average output per man-day from strip mines was 5.26 tons and from underground mines 1.79 tons. New Brunswick coals had an average value at the mines of \$8.477 a ton, amounting to about 35.62 cents per million Btu.

Modern coal-washing plants equipped with Baum-type and feldspar jigs are operated at two of the strip-mining operations, thus making it possible to mechanically clean 47 p.c. of the province's coal output. A large part of the production is used locally for heating, electric power generation, and processing; more than 15 p.c. is shipped to Central Canada and about 12 p.c. is exported to the United States. Government subventions aided in the moving of 146,201 tons during 1961.

Saskatchewan.—Coal produced in this province was entirely lignite, mined by stripping in the Bienfait and Estevan areas in the Souris Valley. Production in 1961 amounted to 2,208,851 tons, a 1.8-p.c. increase over 1960, and represented about 21.2 p.c. of the Canadian production. It was valued at the mine at an average of \$1.706 per ton, and at 11.53 cents per million Btu was the cheapest source of coal in Canada. The Estevan area serves the provincially owned thermal-electric generating stations, which in 1961 used about 32 p.c. more lignite than in 1960 and consumed about 43 p.c. of the total output. The average output per man-day was 42.247 tons. Almost 35 p.c. of the 1961 output was shipped to Manitoba and about 4 p.c. to Ontario for industrial, commercial and household use. Subvention assistance was given on 104,807 tons.

The production of briquettes, manufactured from carbonized lignite and used entirely for commercial and household purposes, decreased 7.9 p.c. to 32,132 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 Inner Foothills Belt but, owing to market conditions, they are at present mined mainly in the Cascade and Crowsnest areas. The coal is used for industrial steam-raising and for commercial and household heating. Increasing quantities of coking coal are exported 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 area. The other coal areas produce subbituminous coals, used mainly for household and commercial heating and thermal power generation. The three largest producing areas for subbituminous coals are Castor, Drumheller and Sheerness.

Coal production in Alberta decreased 15.2 p.c. in 1961 to 2,027,826 tons, this being about 19.5 p.c. of the nation's coal output. Production has been declining sharply since 1947 when the Leduc oil field was discovered and with the subsequent expansion of the natural gas industry. The 1961 production was about 25 p.c. of that of 1947. Subbituminous coal accounted for about 67 p.c. of the 1961 output and production decreased by 11.6 p.c. The output of bituminous coal decreased 21.7 p.c. to 666,226 tons. Of the total coal production, 47.9 p.c. was won by stripping, the average output per man-day being 14.874 tons compared with 4.826 tons for the underground mines. Bituminous coal was valued at \$7.115 per ton and 27.47 cents per million Btu at the mine, and the average value of subbituminous coal was \$4.210 per ton and 23.39 cents per million Btu.

Of the provincial production, 1.7 p.c. was shipped to Central Canada, nearly 8 p.c. (mainly subbituminous) to Manitoba, 11.5 p.c. to Saskatchewan and 15.9 p.c. to British Columbia. Subvention assistance from the Dominion Coal Board applied on the movement of 758,011 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 45,453 tons in 1960 to 35,195 tons in 1961.

British Columbia and Yukon Territory.—In British Columbia coal was mined in 1961 mainly in the Vancouver Island and Crowsnest Pass (East Kootenay) districts with a small output from the mines in the Nicola-Princeton and Northern districts. These coals