

in the employment at the mines, where the number of man-days dropped from 2,291,933 in 1961 to 2,198,420 in 1962—more than 4 p.c. In Nova Scotia, the major coal-producing province and where the economy is most affected by declining coal markets, the decrease in coal-mine employment was 5.3 p.c. from 1,535,176 man-days in 1961 to 1,453,414 man-days in 1962. Employment in coal mines in New Brunswick decreased almost 10 p.c., in Alberta 1.6 p.c., in Saskatchewan 3.8 p.c. and in British Columbia 17.5 p.c.

The major part (63.5 p.c.) of the coal produced in 1962 was bituminous, valued at \$9.02 a ton at the mine. Subbituminous accounted for 14.6 p.c. of production and lignite for 21.9 p.c. The average value of subbituminous coal was \$3.80 a ton and the value of lignite \$2.02 a ton. Production of bituminous coal decreased 4.3 p.c. from 1961 but subbituminous increased almost 10 p.c. and lignite 2.1 p.c.

The proportion of the output won by stripping methods was 40 p.c. The output per man-day of coal from Canada's strip mines was 17.1 tons in 1962 compared with 3.2 tons from underground mines. This represents an increase of 1.7 tons for strip mines and an increase of 0.1 tons for underground mines. The over-all output per man-day increased from 4.5 tons to 4.8 tons.

Consumption, Imports and Exports.—The consumption of coal in Canada amounted to about 21,900,000 tons in 1962, an increase of 1.2 p.c. over 1961. Of this total, 56.6 p.c. was imported, and of the imported coal 93.5 p.c. was bituminous, used mainly in Ontario and Quebec; imports were 2.7 p.c. higher than in 1961. The production of coke used about 5,500,000 tons of coal, of which about 88 p.c. was imported. Sales of coal by retail fuel dealers to the commercial and household heating markets decreased by almost 500,000 tons to 3,600,000 tons in 1962 but the use of coal by industrial consumers, including thermal-electric power plants, increased 10 p.c. to 10,800,000 tons. There were 901,560 tons of Canadian coal exported in 1962 compared with 939,360 tons in 1961, most of it going to the United States and Japan for blending in the manufacture of metallurgical coke. The exports included about 4,500 tons sent to the Island of St. Pierre from Nova Scotia.

The manufacture of briquettes decreased from 67,327 tons in 1961 to 54,059 tons in 1962.

Provincial Activities of the Industry.—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's 1962 coal production of 4,204,779 tons, which accounted for almost 41 p.c. of the total Canadian output, was 2.2 p.c. lower than in 1961. This province's coal is mainly high volatile bituminous coking coal mined in the Sydney, Cumberland and Pictou areas, although some non-coking bituminous coal is mined in the St. Rose, Inverness and Port Hood areas of Cape Breton Island. The over-all value at the mines increased to \$9.92 a ton in 1962 compared with \$9.70 a ton in 1961 and the output per man-day was about 2.8 tons.

All Nova Scotia's coal comes from underground mines, which are mostly mechanized. Coal-washing plants which prepare about 27 p.c. of the province's coal production are operated at two of the collieries. In 1962 over 63 p.c. of the production was shipped to other provinces, mainly Central Canada to be used for industrial purposes; the remainder was used locally for steam-raising, power generation, household and commercial heating and the manufacture of metallurgical coke. Subvention payments were made on the movement of 2,191,938 tons.

New Brunswick.—New Brunswick's production, of which 82 p.c. was strip-mined in 1962, is entirely high volatile bituminous coal mainly from the Minto area; a small amount comes from strip mines in the Chipman and Coal Creek areas. The production of 815,529