

tons in 1962, about 8 p.c. of Canada's output, represented a decrease of 8.2 p.c. from 1961. Average output per man-day from strip mines was 5.5 tons and from underground mines 1.8 tons. In 1962 the coal had an average value at the mines of \$8.28 a ton.

Modern coal-washing plants operated at two of the strip-mining operations mechanically clean almost half of the province's output. A large part of the production is used locally for heating, power generation and processing; about 11 p.c. is shipped to Central Canada and about 14 p.c. to the United States. Government subventions aided in the moving of 114,186 tons during 1962.

Saskatchewan.—Coal produced in Saskatchewan is entirely lignite, mined by stripping in the Bienfait and Estevan areas in the Souris Valley; this is the only active lignite coal-field in Canada. Production in 1962 was slightly higher than in the previous year, amounting to 2,256,306 tons, which represented about 22 p.c. of the Canadian production. The average output per man-day was 44.9 tons and the coal was valued at the mine at an average of \$2.02 a ton. This is the cheapest source of coal in Canada. The Estevan area serves the provincially owned Boundary Dam thermal-electric generating station which used about 45 p.c. of the total lignite production. Almost 37 p.c. of the 1962 output was shipped to Manitoba and 3.5 p.c. to Ontario for industrial, commercial and household use; the remainder was used within the province for similar purposes. Subvention assistance was given on 82,511 tons.

In 1962, 24,461 tons of briquettes, manufactured from carbonized lignite and used entirely for commercial and household purposes, were produced; this was a decrease of nearly 24 p.c. from the 1961 output.

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, because of market conditions, they are at present mined mainly in the Cascade and Crownsnest areas and a large part of the production is exported to Japan for use in metallurgical industries. In several areas of the foothills, lower rank bituminous non-coking coals are available but production is confined to the Lethbridge and Coalspur areas. The other coal areas produce subbituminous coals which made up almost 72 p.c. of Alberta's output in 1962 and are used mainly for household and commercial heating and thermal power generation; increasing quantities are being used for the latter purpose. The four largest producing areas for subbituminous coals are Castor, Drumheller, Pembina and Sheerness and mines in these areas produced more than 78 p.c. of the Canadian subbituminous coal output which amounted to 1,497,171 tons in 1962, almost 10 p.c. higher than in the previous year. The output of bituminous coal decreased 11.4 p.c. to 590,139 tons.

Total coal production in Alberta increased 2.9 p.c. in 1962 to 2,087,310 tons, this being about 20 p.c. of the nation's coal output. Of the total, 51.5 p.c. was won by stripping, the average output per man-day being 16.5 tons compared with 4.8 tons for underground mines. The average value of bituminous coal was \$7.26 a ton at the mine, and that of subbituminous coal \$3.80 a ton.

Of the provincial production, 1.4 p.c. was shipped to Ontario, 7.4 p.c. (mainly subbituminous) to Manitoba, 16.6 p.c. to Saskatchewan and 13.6 p.c. to British Columbia. Subvention assistance from the Federal Government was applied on the movement of 692,394 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 Crownsnest area, decreased from 35,195 tons in 1961 to 28,631 tons in 1962.

British Columbia and Yukon Territory.—About 90 p.c. of British Columbia's 1962 coal output came from the Crownsnest area (East Kootenay district) and most of the remainder came from Vancouver Island, with a small output from mines in the northern mainland. The coals range from high volatile to low volatile bituminous coking coals and