

32.—Imports of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal and Briquettes, and Exports of Domestic Coal, 1957-66

NOTE.—Figures from 1868 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1911 edition.

Year	Imports of Coal and Briquettes					Exports of Domestic Coal	
	Anthracite	Bituminous ¹	Briquettes ²	Totals		tons	\$
	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$		
1957.....	1,925,498	17,548,585	73,306	19,549,555 ³	118,581,708	396,311	3,357,959
1958.....	1,556,018	12,934,262	41,820	14,533,135 ³	88,552,326	338,544	2,907,513
1959.....	1,603,909	12,621,429	24,521	14,260,639 ³	84,808,838	473,768	3,582,313
1960.....	1,297,467	12,250,832	15,528	13,580,364 ³	77,174,112	852,921	6,789,163
1961.....	1,058,157	11,237,629	9,664	12,316,162 ³	71,717,030	939,360	8,541,679
1962.....	914,336	11,687,898	7,608	12,621,797 ³	74,307,252	901,560	8,590,693
1963.....	847,326	12,513,423	6,445	13,376,851 ³	78,837,274	1,056,788	9,916,398
1964.....	653,838	14,333,991	7,140	14,996,254 ³	86,472,326	1,283,612	11,936,285
1965 ^r	640,161	15,954,002	7,600	16,602,993 ³	126,200,054	1,225,994	12,671,785
1966.....	594,193	15,842,562	5,045	16,441,800	140,985,031	1,228,820	13,202,000

¹ Includes coal ex-warehoused for ships' stores.

² Coal or coke.

³ Includes small amounts of lignite.

Provincial Production.—Coal is produced in five provinces of Canada and in the Yukon Territory but the largest market for this commodity is in the central provinces where there is no coal production.

Nova Scotia accounted for 33.8 p.c. of the total Canadian output of coal in 1966; its production of 3,854,534 tons was 6.8 p.c. lower than in 1965. The 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 Ste. Rose area of Cape Breton Island. The average value at the mines in 1966 was \$13.36 a ton and the output per man-day was about 2.53 tons. All production comes from underground mines, which are mostly mechanized. About 61 p.c. was shipped to other provinces, mainly to Ontario and Quebec, to be used for industrial purposes and the remainder was used locally for steam-raising, power generation, household and commercial heating and the manufacture of metallurgical coke.

New Brunswick's production, of which more than 83 p.c. was strip-mined in 1966, is entirely high volatile bituminous coal mainly from the Minto area, a small amount coming from strip mines in the Chipman and Coal Creek areas. The 1966 production of 898,315 tons was 7.9 p.c. of Canada's output. Average output per man-day from strip mines was 5.33 tons and from underground mines 1.92 tons. The coal had an average value at the mines of \$8.78 a ton. A large part of the production is used locally for heating, power generation and processing; in 1966 about 7.3 p.c. was shipped to Central Canada and about 1.5 p.c. to the United States.

Saskatchewan's coal production 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 1966 was slightly higher than in 1965, amounting to 2,078,165 tons and representing 18.2 p.c. of the Canadian production. The average output per man-day was 47.48 tons and the average value at the mines was \$1.79 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 uses a large share of the total lignite production. More than 35 p.c. of the 1966 output was shipped to Manitoba and Ontario for industrial, commercial and household use; the remainder was used within the province for similar purposes.