

Alberta's production of coal increased 1.6 p.c. in 1966 to 3,467,254 tons, which was 30 p.c. of the Canadian output. Several types of coal are available in the province, 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 Crowsnest areas. In several areas of the foothills, lower rank bituminous non-coking coals are available but production in 1966 was confined to a very small output in the Lethbridge area. Subbituminous coals made up about 75 p.c. of Alberta's coal output in 1966 and were used mainly for household and commercial heating and thermal power generation, the latter using increasing quantities. Production amounted to 2,587,685 tons, which constituted the total Canadian subbituminous coal output. Alberta's output of bituminous coal was 879,569 tons in 1966, an increase of 2.4 p.c. over 1965.

Of the total coal output in Alberta, 70 p.c. was strip-mined and the average output per man-day for strip mines was 31.93 tons compared with 5.24 tons for underground mines. The average value of bituminous coal was \$6.87 a ton at the mine and that of subbituminous coal \$2.28 a ton. About 21 p.c. of the production moved outside the province—11 p.c. to Saskatchewan, 6 p.c. to British Columbia, 3 p.c. (mainly subbituminous) to Manitoba and under 1 p.c. to Ontario.

Most of *British Columbia's* coal output in 1966 came from the Crowsnest area in the East Kootenay district. The remainder came from Vancouver Island and from mines on the northern mainland, where a small amount was produced. The coals range from high volatile to low volatile bituminous coking coals and over 89 p.c. came from underground mines. Production increased 12 p.c. to 1,087,631 tons, representing 9.5 p.c. of the country's output, and had an average value of \$5.92 a ton at the mine. The average output per man-day was 20.34 tons for strip mines and 7.31 tons for underground mines. About 35 p.c. of the production was exported, most of it to Japan for blending in the manufacture of metallurgical coke. In addition, 13 p.c. was shipped to Manitoba, 2 p.c. to Ontario and small quantities to Alberta and Saskatchewan.

*Yukon Territory* produced about 5,700 tons of coal in 1966 from a single underground mine with an average output per man-day of 3.11 tons. This coal was valued at \$8.18 a ton and was all used locally.

## Section 2.—Government Aid to the Mineral Industry

### Subsection 1.—Federal Government Aid

Federal assistance to the mining industry takes the form of the provision of detailed geological, topographical, geodetic, geographical and marine data which are of basic importance to the discovery and development of the mineral resources of Canada; the provision, through laboratory and pilot-plant research, of technical information concerning the processing of ores, industrial minerals and fuels on a commercial scale; financial and technical assistance to the gold-mining industry under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, and certain tax incentives.

**The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.**—The federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources came into being on Oct. 1, 1966. It embraces all of the functions of the former Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, and new functions pertaining to water and energy resources. Apart from its administrative establishments, the Department is made up of four Groups—Mines and Geosciences, Mineral Development, Water, and Energy Development—each headed by an assistant deputy minister and each aiding the Canadian mineral industry in some way.