be 200,000,000 tons. The provision of deepwater shipping facilities and an aerial transportation system made it possible to ship the crude product to the parent company's board plants in eastern United States and to the company-operated board plant at Humbermouth, Nfld. In September, Bestwall Gypsum Company began shipping from the River Denys deposit on Cape Breton Island to company plants in eastern United States. Storage and shipping facilities were installed at Point Tupper on the Strait of Canso.

Salt.—Shipments by the salt industry in 1962 reached an all-time high, exceeding 3,600,000 tons with a value of over $23,000,000. Approximately one half of the Canadian production is rock salt mined at Pugwash in Nova Scotia and at Ojibway and Goderich in Ontario, mainly for use on roads and in chemical plants. Although the Canadian salt industry is facing growing competition from United States producers, it exports about one third of its production.

Silica.—A major development in the silica industry during 1962 was the $1,000,000 expansion of the Canadian Silica Corporation plant at St. Canut, Que. Capacity was increased threefold to 300,000 tons annually and wet-processing stages were added. The company is quarrying a sandstone from the Potsdam formation and processing it into sand products for industry. A premium-quality sand is finding ready acceptance in the manufacture of flint-glass containers and glass sand is processed for the manufacture of coloured containers and sheet glass. The main market for high-quality silica sand is in the Montreal and Trois Rivières area where it is used by the glass industry and also in the manufacture of silicon carbide. Until recently, most of the requirements were imported from the United States.

Subsection 3.—Petroleum and Natural Gas

One of the best ways of measuring a resource industry's progress is to examine its production trend. On this basis, it may be said that the oil and natural gas industries had a successful year in 1962 and, further, circumstances at the year-end were such as to foretell a good year for 1963. Crude oil production averaged 668,000 bbl. daily during 1962. In addition, output of liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas was also at record levels and added an average of 66,000 bbl. daily to bring total production of all liquid hydrocarbons (crude oil, condensate, natural gasoline, butane and propane) to 734,000 bbl. daily. The rates of production at the year-end and during the early months of 1963 were at record highs, and by February output had exceeded the national oil policy goal of 800,000 bbl. daily of all liquid hydrocarbons, as set for the end of 1963.

All western provinces except Manitoba shared in the increased production. Manitoba's output since 1957 has been declining steadily and the absence of new oil discoveries indicates a continuation of this trend. Exploration and development of British Columbia oil resources continued at a high level as a result of the completion of a new oil pipeline in 1962. This new line permits oil from northeastern British Columbia to be delivered to the Trans Mountain pipeline at Kamloops which in turn serves refineries near Vancouver and in the State of Washington. A further inducement to exploratory industry activity in British Columbia arises from the fact that considerable land remains to be tested for oil and gas resources. In Alberta production increased by 4 p.c. and established an annual record. Saskatchewan output rose by 15 p.c.

Production of natural gas liquids is adding significant quantities to the over-all production of liquid hydrocarbons. Production in 1962 was as follows: Alberta 21,700,000 bbl., British Columbia 1,400,000 bbl. and Saskatchewan 1,100,000 bbl. Natural gas production reached a record level in 1962, 46 p.c. greater than 1961. The newly acquired export market in the United States, served by the Alberta-to-California pipeline completed in December 1961, and increased domestic demand gave the gas industry its best year in both export and domestic markets.