During 1978, proposals for two new coal-fired generating stations were under review. The proposed Keephills and Sheerness stations would eventually generate a total of 1 500 MW of electricity, using sub-bituminous coal.

Four mines produced coking coal in Alberta in 1978. McIntyre Mines Ltd. near Grande Cache produced 1.5 million tonnes of saleable coal, down from 1.9 million in 1977. Most of the coking coal was sold to Japan, while middlings coal was sold to Alberta Power Ltd. for use in the Grande Cache thermal generating station.

Luscar Ltd.'s Cardinal River mine produced approximately 2 million tonnes of saleable coking coal in 1978, up from 1.5 million. While most of this coal was marketed to Japan, small shipments were also made to Latin American countries. Luscar has contracted to supply a South Korean steel company with substantial amounts of coal.

Canmore Mines Ltd. produced 113 000 t of semi-anthracite coal in 1978 while Coleman Collieries Ltd. produced 1 000 000 t from its underground and open-pit mines. Both companies market their coal to Japanese steel companies.

Other mines produced sub-bituminous coal for power generation. Output at Calgary Power Ltd.'s Highvale mine west of Edmonton reached 4.9 million tonnes in 1978 compared with 4.6 million in 1977, while the nearby Whitewood mine produced 1.3 million, down from 1.4 million. Southeast of Edmonton, Manalta Coal Ltd.'s Vesta mine processed 512 000 t and Forestburg Collieries Ltd.'s Diplomat mine, 923 000 t, for power generation and industrial markets. Output at Manalta's Roselyn mine northeast of Calgary reached 438 000 t.

During 1978, the Coal Valley mine of Luscar Sterco Ltd. became Alberta's newest mine. Originally developed to supply coal to Ontario Hydro over a 15-year period, this mine shipped coal to both Ontario Hydro and to a West German utility. Eventual output is expected to exceed 2 million tonnes annually.

Saskatchewan. In 1978, five mines in southern Saskatchewan produced 5 million tonnes of lignite coal, down from 5.5 million in 1977. Output from the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co. Ltd.'s Boundary Dam was unchanged at 1.7 million while output from Manalta's Utility mine was 1.9 million, up from 1.4 million in 1977. Other production included 449 000 t from the M&S mine at Bienfait and 674 000 t from Manalta's Klimax mine, both serving power generation and industrial markets, and 343 000 t from the Souris Valley mine of the Saskatchewan Power Corp.

Production of coal in Canada has been increasing steadily, reaching a record 30.4 million tonnes in 1978. (In 1977 it was nearly 28.7 million tonnes, in 1974, 21.3 million.) Uranium production increased to 6 750 tonnes in 1978 from 5 794 tonnes in 1977, continuing an upward trend that began with increased demand in 1974. While exports of both minerals have been going up, projections indicate that by 1985 the use of coal will double and of uranium will nearly triple for the production of thermal energy in Canada.

Lignite production declined because of reduced demand in Manitoba, as electricity output from hydro sources returned to normal levels. Construction continued on a new thermal power station south of Moose Jaw, and this, along with commitments to supply Ontario Hydro's new Thunder Bay generating station with lignite coal, was expected to lead to increased lignite production.

New Brunswick. In 1978, N.B. Coal Ltd., a provincial Crown company, produced a total of 315 000 t of clean coal — a 14% increase over the 1977 production of 277 000 t. Most of it was used to produce electricity but some was supplied to other markets and to Quebec.

Nova Scotia. Production of saleable coal in Nova Scotia increased to 2.7 million tonnes in 1978, up from 2.2 million in 1977. Most production came from three mines of the Cape Breton Development Corp. (DEVCO): the Lingan mine, No. 26 Colliery and the Prince mine. About 45% of Nova Scotia's 1976 production was thermal coal. Nova