

Creek, B.C., was put in operation thereby constituting the first export of gas from Alberta. Three wells in the Pouce Coupe field were attached to the line which was built at a cost of about \$200,000.

In 1951, Northwestern Utilities of Edmonton greatly expanded its facilities by drilling new wells in the Viking-Kinsella field and by building extensions of its distribution system to serve the town of St. Albert and the Namao airport, a distance of 13.4 miles. Also, a new 35-mile 16-inch transmission line was built from the gas field to a point midway between the towns of Ryley and Tofield. This expansion was made necessary mainly by the increase in the population of Edmonton resulting from industrial development subsequent to the discovery of oil.

In the Calgary area, Shell Oil Company in 1951 built a new plant at Jumping Pound for the extraction of sulphur and entered into a contract to supply gas to Calgary at a minimum rate of 20,000 M cu. feet a day. A 12-inch pipeline, 20 miles long and costing \$375,000, was built to Calgary and a westward extension constructed to supply the cement plant at Exshaw and the town of Banff.

In 1951, the Alberta Government authorized export of natural gas from the Pakowki Lake area of southern Alberta to Montana Power Company in the United States to supply Anaconda's metal-refining operations at Butte. The permit allowed a maximum export rate of 30,000 M cu. feet a day from Apr. 7, 1951, to Apr. 6, 1952, and 35,000 M cu. feet for the next three years and 40,000 M cu. feet to the end of the permit five-year period. The total amount to be withdrawn was limited to 43,800 M cu. feet but, in case of necessity, the permit may be revised in the first two years. The pipeline, 16 inches in diameter, was built from the gas fields south to the International Boundary where delivery was taken by Montana Power Company.

In 1951, a 6-inch oil pipeline was built by Edmonton Pipe Line Company Limited from the Joseph Lake field to the Edmonton terminal of the Interprovincial pipeline, 20 miles distant, and in 1952 was extended 12 miles south to the Armena oil field. Formerly, the oil from the Joseph Lake field was trucked to Nisku on the Edmonton-Calgary CPR line at a cost of 33 cents a barrel and from Nisku the oil moved through the Leduc line to Edmonton. The new pipeline allowed an increase of 20 cents a barrel to the oil producers in the Joseph Lake field which in 1952 had an estimated reserve of 15,000,000 bbl.

In 1952, Canadian Gulf Company laid gathering lines for oil in the Caprona-Fenn, Big Valley and Stettler fields and built a 12-inch line from Stettler through the New Norway field to Edmonton.

The development of the Wizard Lake field in 1951 south of Leduc by McColl-Frontenac and Texas Oil Companies led to the building of an 8-inch pipeline from that field to Edmonton and of 6-inch gathering lines within the field, the total length being 54 miles. The initial capacity of the line was 12,000 bbl. a day but this may be increased to 30,000 bbl. a day. The discovery of the Bonnie Glen field south of the Wizard Lake field in early 1952 made it necessary to provide for additional pipeline capacity.

Trans Mountain Pipeline.—The increase in reserves of oil toward the end of 1951 led to the consideration of plans for the construction of a 24-inch pipeline from Edmonton, Alta., to Vancouver, B.C., to serve the Pacific Coast market. Accordingly, the Trans Mountain pipeline, 718 miles long through the Yellowhead Pass and via Coquihalla Valley, was partly built in 1952 and was completed in the autumn