

route selected is via Rosetown, Zealandia, Harris, Tessier, Laura, Delisle and Vanscoy. Estimated consumption will be 3,000,000 M cu. feet in the first year, 7,000,000 M in the second year and 10,000,000 M in the fifth year. The reserves of gas, as estimated by Phillips Petroleum Company and Husky Oil and Refining Limited, are 417,295,000 M cu. feet in the Coleville field and 62,033,000 M cu. feet in the Brock field.

Socony Vacuum Oil Company, which has several small oil fields near the Fosterton field, has announced that it will drill 150 wells in these fields in 1953. Should the reserves justify a pipeline, one will be built to Regina, 165 miles to the east.

In 1952, a crude oil line was built by Saskatoon Pipeline Company from the Interprovincial pipeline at Mildred, 20 miles south of Rosetown, to the Hiway Refineries Limited plant at Saskatoon, a distance of 56.9 miles. The line is 6 inches in diameter with an initial through-put of 3,000 bbl. a day but with a rated maximum capacity of 12,000 bbl. a day. Instead of using a heavy coating of coal-tar enamel and a wrapping of fibre glass and tar-impregnated asbestos, the Company used an insulation of an eighth-inch coating of special wax enclosed in aluminum foil for the pipeline.

The only gas lines in operation in Saskatchewan are those that supply gas to Brock and Kindersley from the Brock field.

*Oil Pipelines in Eastern Canada.*—In 1941, a 12-inch line, 236 miles long, was built from Portland, Me., U.S.A., to Montreal, Que., to bring crude oil to Montreal refineries. The pipeline originally had a capacity of about 60,000 bbl. a day but in 1947, by increasing the pressure, the flow was brought up to 70,000 bbl. In 1951, another 18-inch pipeline was laid along the same route and the number of pumping stations was reduced, cutting the capacity of the 12-inch line to 27,000 bbl. and giving the 18-inch line a capacity for light and medium grades of oil of 100,000 bbl. a day. One of the formerly used pump stations was maintained so that eventually the combined capacity of the two lines may be increased to 153,000 bbl. a day. The Montreal area, by the end of 1953, will have a refining capacity of 194,000 bbl. a day, about 35 p.c. of the Canadian total.

In recent years nearly all the oil entering the Portland-Montreal pipeline has been of South American origin, mostly from Venezuela. Little or no oil has been entering Canada from the United States via this route; crude oil from that source enters Canada mainly at Sarnia, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. Some additional oil from the Near East comes to Canadian eastern refineries via ocean tankers.

*Products Lines in Ontario and Quebec.*—In 1951, Trans Northern Pipe Line Company built a 400-mile 10-inch pipeline from Montreal, Que., to Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., with a 6-inch branch line, 44 miles long, from a junction near Cornwall to Ottawa, Ont. This line was designed for a capacity of 40,000 bbl. daily of products from the refineries of British American, Shell Oil of Canada, and McColl-Frontenac oil refineries at Montreal, Que.

In 1952, a pipeline consisting of 132 miles of 12-inch pipe from Sarnia to Waterdown, Ont., and 56 miles of 10-inch pipe from Waterdown to Toronto went into operation to deliver oil products from the Sarnia refinery of Imperial Oil Limited. Initial through-put was 22,000 bbl. a day but, by installing an additional pumping station at London, Ont., the capacity may be raised to 49,000 bbl. Hamilton is supplied by two 6-inch lines, about 6 miles long, with take-off at Waterdown. These lines cross Hamilton harbour, about a mile wide.