gathering line and a 10-mile trunk line from the West Joffre, Bentley, Gilby and West Gilby fields in Alberta to Rimbey, Alta., where the system connects with the Texaco Exploration Company pipeline to Edmonton.

In southwestern Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan Pipe Line Company installed 59 miles of main line connecting the Dollard, Leon Lake, Instow, Bone Creek, Gull Lake and North Premier fields with the Company's existing trunk line in the Cantuar field. The line is capable of delivering 28,000 bbl. a day to the Interprovincial system at Regina. A new line to serve the fields in southeastern Saskatchewan was completed in July 1956 by Westspur Pipe Line Company. In the last six months of the year, a total of 3,928,330 bbl. of crude oil from the Midale, Steelman, Frobisher, Alida, Kingsford, Nottingham, Ingoldsby, Rosebank and Edenvale fields was carried to the Interprovincial receiving station at Cromer in Manitoba. In December, Trans-Prairie Pipelines Limited completed a 25-mile pipeline which connects with the Westspur line in the Midale field and carries crude from the fields of Weyburn and Halbrite.

Sarnia Products Pipe Line, a division of Imperial Oil Limited and one of three products pipelines in Ontario, constructed 38.5 miles of 12-inch loop between Waterdown and North Toronto and added pumping units at its three pump stations increasing capacity to 76,000 bbl. a day. Trans-Northern Pipe Line Company Limited increased throughput capacity of its Montreal–Toronto–Hamilton line from 50,000 to 65,000 bbl. a day.

Natural Gas Pipelines.—During 1956, Westcoast Transmission Company Limited and Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited began construction on lines that will deliver Alberta natural gas to Western and Eastern Canada, respectively. These were the most important developments in the pipeline industry in that year.

Westcoast Transmission Pipeline.—By the end of 1956, Westcoast Transmission had completed about 70 p.c. of the 650 miles of 30-inch main line from Taylor in northeastern British Columbia to Vancouver and the United States border near Huntingdon, B.C. The line will have an initial design capacity of 400,000,000 cu. feet of gas a day, three-quarters of which is destined to serve the northwest region of the United States through the Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation. In anticipation of deliveries of Canadian natural gas by Westcoast, British Columbia Electric Company converted the manufactured gas system in the Vancouver area to natural gas, enlarged it and began taking United States gas from a short Westcoast Transmission line connected with Pacific Northwest's system. When the Westcoast line is completed, B.C. Electric will receive domestically produced natural gas and the flow from the United States will be reversed. A second company, Inland Natural Gas Company Limited, was granted permission to construct a gas transportation system to serve the Okanagan Valley, West Kootenay and Cariboo regions in British Columbia with gas from Westcoast's line.

Westcoast has signed 20-year purchase contracts with producers in the Peace River area covering supplies of 450,000,000 cu. feet a day. The basic price to producers for the first five years, commencing Jan. 1, 1958, will be 10 cents per M cu. feet escalating ¼ cent per year to a maximum of 12½ cents per M cu. feet. The price to B.C. Electric and Inland Natural Gas, after the initial build-up period will be 30½ cents per M at 100 p.c. load factor. Sales to Pacific Northwest Pipeline, when the volume reaches 400,000,000 cu. feet daily, will be at the rate of 22 cents per M cu. feet under terms of an initial contract at 90 p.c. load factor and 25 cents at 90 p.c. load factor, under a second contract which provides for additional deliveries by 1959.

Trans-Canada Pipeline.—Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited in 1956 began construction of a 2,294-mile pipeline from near Burstall, Sask., to Montreal, Que., with a spur line to Ottawa. Construction did not commence until June, after the Company had received a temporary loan from the Canadian Government and, because of a strike in the steel industry in the United States and the resultant slow delivery, only 230 miles of 34-inch pipe had been laid by the time winter halted construction. To supply gas to Trans-Canada, Alberta Gas Trunk Line Limited constructed 34 miles of line to join the