

complete lines between Edmonton, Alta., and Superior, Wis. East of Regina more pumping capacity was added in both Canada and the United States. At the end of the 1958 program the capacity of the various sections was:—

<u>Section</u>	<u>Barrels per day</u>
Edmonton, Alta., to Regina, Sask.....	275,000
Regina, Sask., to Cromer, Man.....	335,000
Cromer, Man., to Gretna, Man.....	376,000
Gretna, Man., to Clearbrook, Minn.....	345,000
Clearbrook, Minn., to Superior, Wis.....	346,000
Superior, Wis., to Sarnia, Ont.....	258,000
Sarnia, Ont., to the Toronto area in Ontario.....	111,000

Gross deliveries to regions served by the pipeline were: Western Canada, 33,700,000 bbl.; U.S. refineries, 20,700,000 bbl.; Eastern Canada, 41,400,000 bbl.; and tankers out of Superior, 5,600,000 bbl. Tariff charges from Edmonton to Regina, Gretna, Superior, Sarnia and the Toronto area are 23½, 36, 44, 64 and 72 cents per bbl., respectively.

Trans Mountain Pipeline.—The Trans Mountain pipeline was constructed in 1952 and 1953 at which time the line consisted of 719 miles of 24-inch pipe connecting Edmonton and Vancouver, B.C. Between 1953 and 1957, 63 miles of pipeline were constructed to connect with refineries at Ferndale and Anacortes in the State of Washington. The capacity was increased from 120,000 bbl. a day to 185,000 bbl. a day. In 1957, two 30-inch loops of 51 miles each were constructed to increase the line's capacity to 250,000 bbl. daily.

During 1957 gross deliveries of crude oil to refineries in Washington totalled 27,100,000 bbl. while those to British Columbia totalled 22,300,000 bbl. Offshore shipments totalled 7,100,000 bbl., most of it shipped during the first half of the year for the California market. Tariff charges from Edmonton to Kamloops and Vancouver, B.C., and to Ferndale and Anacortes, Wash., were 38, 40, 42 and 42 cents, respectively. The marine loading charge at Vancouver was 2½ cents per bbl.

Other Oil Pipelines.—Oil pipeline construction slackened appreciably in 1957 and 1958. Pembina Pipe Line Limited constructed 116 miles of gathering lines and 32 miles of loop between Edmonton and Calmar. Throughput in 1957 increased 20 p.c. over the previous year to 38,000,000 bbl., and by November of the same year the system was serving 2,113 wells. Texaco Exploration Company looped 5½ miles of its main line.

In Saskatchewan, Trans Prairie Pipelines Limited increased its trunk line to 50 miles in the process of joining the Weyburn field to the line of Westspur Pipe Line Company termination in Midale which delivers oil from this and other fields in southeastern Saskatchewan to the Interprovincial line at Cromer, Man.

Natural Gas Pipelines.—Construction of natural gas pipelines in Canada was the dominating feature of all pipeline developments during 1957 and 1958. Altogether, 19,198 miles of gathering, transmission and distribution lines were in operation at the end of 1957. This was an increase of 5,479 miles from that in operation at the end of the previous year and indicates the intensity of preparations to make natural gas available to new markets in the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Of the total mileage, 1,774 miles were gathering lines, 6,970 miles were transmission lines, and 10,454 miles were distribution lines. Continued construction brought Alberta natural gas by pipeline as far east as Montreal before the end of 1958. Distribution lines constituted a large proportion of new construction, but during 1958 almost 2,300 miles of transmission lines and about 100 miles of gathering lines were added.

The most significant single development in 1957 was the completion of Canada's first major gas transmission line, Westcoast Transmission Company Limited, from the Peace River district to Vancouver and the Canada-United States border. In 1958 the most important single development was the completion of the Trans-Canada pipeline from Alberta to Eastern Canada.