

Consumption of Canadian crude oil and natural gas liquids by Canadian refineries in 1961 averaged 427,000 bbl. per day. Although output and consumption increased by a substantial margin in 1961, Canadian refineries used the same proportion of domestic production as in 1960—54 p.c. Much of the increase in output of crude petroleum was attributable to a large increase in exports to the United States, where refineries took an average of 185,000 bbl. per day of Canadian crude oil and natural gas liquids, 61 p.c. more than in 1960. About one-half of the exports was delivered to three refineries in the Puget Sound area of the Pacific Coast and the remainder was sold in the United States Great Lakes region. In addition, Canada exported a small amount of refined petroleum products, averaging 5,000 bbl. per day. Foreign sources supplied 366,000 bbl. per day to Canadian refineries, or 46 p.c. of the average daily receipts of 793,000 bbl. The Atlantic Provinces and Quebec continued to use only foreign crude, mainly from Venezuela and the Middle East. The amount of foreign crude delivered to Ontario diminished by 30 p.c., averaging 7,000 bbl. per day, and by the final two months of the year crude imports into the province ceased altogether. This was the result of the national oil policy, and consumption of Canadian crude in Ontario increased by 24,000 bbl. per day to 221,000 bbl. per day. One effect of this increased use of domestic crude in Ontario was a reduction in the amount of refined petroleum products entering Ontario from Quebec—products which are derived from foreign crude oil.

3.—Domestic and Foreign Crude Oil Received at Canadian Refineries, by Region, 1941, 1951 and 1961

Region	1941		1951		1961	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
	bbl. per day	bbl. per day	bbl. per day	bbl. per day	bbl. per day	bbl. per day
Quebec and Maritimes.....	—	62,299	—	161,794	—	358,723
Ontario.....	435	49,754	37,959	43,680	220,578	7,000
Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories.....	26,168	541	91,317	248	140,170	—
British Columbia.....	—	15,019	—	22,058	66,439	—
Canada.....	26,603	127,613	129,276	227,780	427,187	365,723

Natural Gas Processing and Marketing.—Natural gases from Canadian gas fields vary from sweet dry gases to wet sour gases. They are usually processed in the field at natural gas processing plants, the degree of complexity of the plant depending on the composition of the gas. Canada had 66 such plants at the end of 1961, seven of which were built during the year. Two small plants of the comparatively simple dry-desiccant type were constructed in southwestern Ontario to process sweet gas. Several much larger, more complex plants were built in Alberta to process the sour wet gas derived from Mississippian strata. An example of this type of plant is a new plant near Calgary which has a throughput capacity of 125,000 Mcf. of gas per day and, in addition, derives large quantities of condensate and sulphur from the gas. Also completed by the end of the year was an expansion of a plant in the Carstairs area to 200,000 Mcf. a day. Several of the large new wet-gas plants will be supplying gas to the recently completed Alberta-California gas pipeline.

The first full year of operation of the Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited pipeline lateral from Emerson in Manitoba to the United States contributed considerably to Canada's increasing natural gas exports. Exports totalled 168,800,000 Mcf., 59,100,000 Mcf. of which went through the Trans-Canada lateral. The largest exporter was West-coast Transmission Company Limited which moved 84,900,000 Mcf. across the British Columbia-United States boundary. Gas started to flow through the Alberta-California gas pipeline in December 1961.