

Natural Gas Pipelines.—The year 1961 was the most important period for gas pipeline installation since the completion of the Trans-Canada pipeline in 1958, mainly because of the construction of the Alberta-to-California pipeline. The laying of the new pipeline was started in October 1960 and completed in November 1961. Natural gas started flowing into the United States in December. The cost of the complete system was more than \$300,000,000, nearly half being expended on the Canadian portion. The system consists of 1,243 miles of 36-inch line from Rocky Mountain House, Alta., to San Francisco, Cal., and 125 miles of 30-inch from Rocky Mountain House north to Whitecourt, Alta. The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Limited owns the 351-mile section in Alberta, plus 221 miles of new feeder laterals. The 107-mile section of the line which crosses south-eastern British Columbia from the Crownest Pass area to Kingsgate is owned by Alberta Natural Gas Company. The two companies exporting natural gas through this pipeline—Alberta and Southern Gas Co. Ltd. and Westcoast Transmission Company Limited—together are allowed to export a maximum of 610,800 Mcf. per day at the British Columbia-Idaho boundary. This amount is about one-half the ultimate throughput capacity of the pipeline. A 66-mile pipeline passes through the Waterton field and close to the Pincher Creek field to the Montana boundary near Cardston, Alta. This line will serve Canadian-Montana Pipe Line Company Limited, which has a licence to export a maximum of 36,000 Mcf. daily along this route. Numerous smaller pipeline systems were installed in Western Canada during 1961, such as the extensive gathering system completed to serve the large new gas plant of Petrogas Processing Ltd. near Calgary. In Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Power Corporation was the most active builder, constructing an 88-mile line from Hatton to Success and adding smaller lines elsewhere.

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited.—The Trans-Canada pipeline, completed in 1958, is the longest pipeline system in Canada, extending 2,145 miles from Burstall on the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary to Montreal, Que. In addition, there are 145 miles of lateral lines and a 50-mile lateral completed in 1960 which delivers gas from the main line at Winnipeg to the United States near Emerson, Man. This lateral, Trans-Canada's only export line, had its first full year of operation in 1961, with 59,139,000 Mcf. exported during the year. Total sales by the company were 210,400,000 Mcf. in 1961, 65 p.c. above the 1960 volume. The system has 18 compressor stations with a total capacity of 196,510 hp. Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited operates no pipelines in Alberta but is supplied through the extensive network of The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company.

Westcoast Transmission Company Limited.—The Westcoast Transmission pipeline, which was completed in October 1957, connects the producing fields of the Peace River district of British Columbia and adjacent areas in Alberta with consuming regions in central and southern British Columbia and with a United States pipeline on the Washington-British Columbia boundary. The completed pipeline consists of 930 miles of trunk and gathering lines, including 650 miles of 30-inch main line from Taylor in northeastern British Columbia to Huntington at the Washington-British Columbia boundary. The ultimate throughput capacity of the present main line, after installation of more compression equipment, will be 660,000 Mcf. per day. In 1961, peak daily deliveries were approximately 460,000 Mcf. Exports of natural gas to the United States through the Westcoast pipeline averaged 233,000 Mcf. daily for the year. In addition the company began moving gas from southern Alberta to Idaho, Washington and Oregon in December through the Alberta-California pipeline.

Other Gas Pipelines.—The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company has the longest systems of gas pipelines in Alberta. The plains division has trunk lines running from the Home-glen-Rimbey and Nevis areas in the north and from Pincher Creek in the southwest to Princess, from whence a short line runs eastward to join the Trans-Canada pipeline at the Saskatchewan boundary. The newly completed foothills division, discussed earlier, serves the Alberta-California pipeline. In British Columbia, the British Columbia Electric Company Limited provides natural gas service to the Vancouver and lower mainland areas,