

lines take delivery. This is a significant pipeline because most of the Canadian gas resources are in Alberta. Alberta Gas Trunk has three complete systems: the Plains Division, which carries gas consigned to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited and can deliver 1,275,000,000 cfd. (cubic feet a day); the Foothills Division, which carries gas consigned to Alberta Natural Gas Company (part of the system that goes southward through Idaho to as far as California) and Canadian Montana and can deliver 665,000 cfd.; and the Northern Division, which serves Westcoast Transmission Company and can deliver 58,000 cfd.

General details of the main transmission systems are given in the following paragraphs.

Trans-Canada Pipeline.—The Trans-Canada pipeline, extending from the Alberta border near Burstall, Sask., makes its way roughly eastward through Saskatchewan and Manitoba to the Lakehead cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and then follows a broad, northerly-arched route through the clay belt of Ontario, then southward via North Bay to Toronto. Here the line divides, one part going to the westerly regions of Ontario and the other eastward along the northern shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. Lateral lines serve communities that are not within the immediate reach of the main pipeline. Trans-Canada is Canada's longest pipeline with a right-of-way distance of 2,145 miles not including laterals, such as the spur line from near Winnipeg to the United States border where up to 200,000,000 cfd. may be exported. Another, although less important from the volume viewpoint, is a line to the State of New York which crosses the St. Lawrence River near Cornwall. Trans-Canada can deliver to distribution companies and for export some 1,240,000,000 cfd.

Westcoast Transmission Company.—The Westcoast pipeline picks up most of its gas from fields in the northeastern portion of British Columbia. It runs roughly southward to Vancouver and to the United States border near Sumas, B.C. Although it takes delivery of some Alberta gas from Alberta Gas Trunk, the company has a gathering system in Alberta in the general region east of Dawson Creek. Westcoast also gathers gas from other fields in British Columbia and in 1964 completed an extension to the far northern reaches of the province near Fort Nelson. Capacity of the Westcoast pipeline to deliver gas to distributors and for export is over 500,000,000 cfd.

Alberta Natural Gas Company.—The Alberta Natural Gas pipeline is only 107 miles in length and extends through the Crownsnest Pass to Kingsgate, B.C., where it crosses the border into the State of Idaho, which line eventually proceeds to California. Gas in this pipeline is owned in part by Westcoast for its export market in the Pacific northwest United States and in part by Alberta and Southern Gas Co. Ltd. on behalf of a California utility company.

Other Gas Pipelines.—Canadian Montana takes gas from Alberta via Alberta Gas Trunk in the western part of the province at Carway, south of Cardston and through its own gathering facilities in the southeastern part of the province. The Saskatchewan Power Corporation owns and operates a gathering transmission and distribution system in Saskatchewan and buys some gas directly from Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited. In Ontario, Union Gas Company operates a gathering and distribution system in the southwestern part of the province.

Oil Pipeline Statistics.*—There were 42 oil pipeline companies operating in Canada at the end of 1964. Pipeline deliveries shown in Table I were made to non-pipeline carriers, foreign pipelines, and terminals including refineries and distributing centres.

* Statistics of oil pipelines are given in greater detail in the DBS monthly report *Oil Pipe Line Transport* (Catalogue No. 55-001).