

of 1953. An extension southward from the Vancouver area will serve refineries in the State of Washington. The terminus of the line in the Vancouver area is at Burnaby and connections by pipeline are made to various refineries and to the Barnet marine loading terminal on Burrard Inlet. The pipeline has four pumping stations which increased its capacity from 75,000 bbl. as originally designed to 150,000 bbl. a day. This through-put may be increased by further pumping stations to 300,000 bbl. a day. The pipeline required about 150,000 tons of steel and when full contains 2,100,000 bbl. of oil. The largest river crossing, 5,700 feet in length, was built during the winter of 1952 across the Fraser River at Port Mann near Burnaby. The pipeline throughout its length is buried 24 to 30 inches deep.

*Westcoast Transmission Gas Pipeline.*—A 24-inch gas pipeline from the Peace River area of British Columbia and Alberta is proposed by Westcoast Transmission Company Limited. As there is not a sufficiently large gas market on the West Coast of Canada to justify the building of this pipeline, application has been made to the Federal Power Commission at Washington, D.C., for permission to extend it to Seattle and Portland in the United States. The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, at Ottawa, has already granted the Company permission to build the line to the Vancouver area. Reserves of gas have been established in the Fort St. John area of British Columbia and in various fields of the Peace River district of Alberta.

*Gas Line to Ontario and Western Quebec.*—Hearings began in June 1953 before the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board in Alberta for the right to export gas from southern Alberta. There were several proposals but the Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce and of Defence Production announced in the House of Commons on Mar. 13, 1953, that no further permits would be granted for the export of gas from Canada "until such time as we are convinced that there can be no economic use, present or future, for that natural gas within Canada", but there is no question about the market to be served when Alberta gives official sanction for taking the gas out of the Province. It is expected therefore that a pipeline ultimately will be built across northern Ontario to Toronto and on to Montreal, with a branch line to serve Ottawa. This pipeline would serve all communities *en route* for several miles on each side of it and would be joined with the gas distribution system of southwestern Ontario. It may be of interest to note that a band 10 miles wide, i.e., five miles on either side of the pipeline, contains more than 50 p.c. of the urban population of the four provinces that the pipeline would serve, namely Saskatchewan Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. One proposal is to build a 30-inch line capable of delivering up to 500,000 M cu. feet a day. In heating value and efficiency of burning this would be the equivalent of about 25,000 tons of good-grade coal a day. One of the features of such a line is the possibility of using the depleted fields of southwestern Ontario as storage basins during the off-peak summer period so that the pipeline could be operated at a high volume in both summer and winter. A pipeline built from the presently producing gas fields of southwestern Ontario, as soon as the pipeline project from Alberta is approved, would not only build up a market for natural gas in the Toronto area during the two or three years the main pipeline is under construction but, by drawing the gas from these fields, would make them available for storage when the pipeline finally began delivery of gas from Alberta.

*Pipelines in Saskatchewan.*—In 1953, a 10-inch gas pipeline from the Brock-Coleville fields near Rosetown to Saskatoon, a distance of 140 miles, will be built by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, a provincial Crown company. The