

Q. Now, so much for gathering systems. You know there is a company incorporated out there to build a gathering system. They call it the Interfield?—A. It is called Interfield something or other. I forget what the rest of the title is.

Q. That is Mr. Ray Milner's organization, is it not? At least his name is prominently associated with that development?—A. Let us call it his company.

Q. That is what I meant in the same way that I would call this your company. But no doubt it has got a little help. However, we will leave that. No matter who builds a pipe line, you are of the opinion that we must have a grid system or in other words the creation of a common pool. I want to ask you this: in the event that we are using a lot of gas from the distillate field, such as Pincher Creek, and we are getting from their absorption plants more than the demand of the moment—I mean for example on a warm day or something of that sort—have you in mind storage fields, that is, fields in which you can store the sweet gas for future use? Take Kinsella for example, you could use that?—A. No, I think it would be very foolish. I can speak with great experience on the storage of gas. I know that in the case of the El Paso field there is a 64 billion cubic feet storage capacity. We did the engineering work, and we are still doing work on it for them. That is twice the size of any storage field that has ever been used in the United States. The storage of gas is not the simple and easy thing it would appear to be. And it is expected that if you have to store gas you must add 4 cents to the price.

Now the Kinsella field is an immense field covering a tremendous territory and it is entirely unsuitable as a storage field. It would be like putting it down a rat hole and there it is gone because you do not get it back.

Q. Well, if the field is that size, I would agree with you.—A. The Kinsella field covers hundreds of square miles of continuous gas sand, and putting gas into that field with the expectation of getting it back is just foolishness.

Q. I would think so.—A. That is one field which extends north, south, east and west and no one knows how far. It is an immense thing.

Q. Let us take a field then where they are actually doing it. You know the Bow Island field?—A. Yes.

Q. And you know that Bow Island was exhausted at the time that No. 4 came in in Turner Valley? You know that?—A. It was some little time before that.

Q. I say at the time that No. 4 came in we were gas poor; we had no gas to speak of in Calgary, and you know that since that time the same gas companies have been storing gas from Turner Valley in Bow Island which is at least 100 miles away, or in that neighbourhood, and you know that this has been done and done successfully?—A. Yes, but it is just a little field.

Q. So that is what you had in mind, no doubt, when you said it would be a good thing if a small field were discovered in the State of Washington for storage purposes?—A. Yes.

Q. In other words to give an opportunity to supply the markets which are contiguous to that field?—A. The El Paso line gets about 400 million per day from gasoline plants, such as the one they are building in Ledue, so they are not dependent on any market for gas; they are dependent on the production of oil.

Q. Yes.—A. That would be the same thing in the case of the distillate field, where you get a continuous amount of gas whether you have a place to put it or not; therefore you can only use it to the extent of your minimum requirements unless you store it.

Q. Yes, that is right.—A. And if you can avoid storing it, it is a good thing.

Q. Oh, yes.—A. Except for safety. For example, if you can put gas or other fuel into a line which can be shut off in summer and opened wide in winter, that makes an ideal system.