

Pipe Line Terminus

oil to eastern Canada but is to supply the Chicago area with oil. The geographical relationship of Superior to that natural market is apparent.

There is every reason why we should have regard for the extremely generous way in which the United States has made its supplies of oil available to us. There is every reason why there should be a high measure of free interchange of understanding and good will between these two nations. Long before there was a pipe line built from the mid-continent field to the refineries at Sarnia, the United States centres had been supplied by pipe line. They made certain of their own supplies, as was their legitimate duty. It is the duty of Canadians to make sure they have pipe lines where they are needed before this new supply of oil is shipped to outside points. There is a vital need for oil in our country. It is one of our deficit resources.

Within the past few years, we have seen one of the most remarkable developments in the whole world. On the basis of the clearest evidence than can be obtained, there is every reason to believe the Alberta field is merely the core of one of the greatest oil fields in the world. Canada has been a beggar for United States oil, as the minister has said. It is a strange thing for a beggar to start giving away the thing he was begging the minute he gets it into his own hands. We are just commencing to reach a position where we can meet this great domestic need of modern industrial nations. Oil is the basis of modern transport. The use of it in our homes and elsewhere has been growing to an extent no Canadian visualized. We now see before us a great source of oil. At such a time our first obligation is to supply our own centres with that vital fluid by means of a pipe line. Let us make every barrel of oil which is surplus above our requirements available to our neighbours.

The right hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe) has stated, and stated very properly, that we should export our surplus, trading it for what is a deficit. We are a long way yet, a very long way, in spite of the prospects before us, from being in a surplus position in regard to oil. This is our first venture of this sort. We have only begun to realize the potentialities of this vast field. This pipe line is the first that is to bring the oil from this great field to the east. The minister may dismiss the statement that was made, that, if necessary, it is worth an extra \$10 million to carry that pipe line through to the lakehead. This country has spent a great deal more than \$10 million on things less productive of results for the future of Canada. It is true that it might cost an additional

\$400,000 per year in servicing charges for the extra pump that would be required because of the additional 120 miles that would be covered in going through to the lakehead instead of Superior.

If that argument is sound, then why did we ever build railroads across Canada? In some places, we could have used the United States lines. We built railway lines in Canada because we wanted our own transportation system for the opening up of our own areas. In the building of this pipe line we must look not only to the immediate use of the oil, not only to the immediate consuming power of the lakehead area, but also to the future of that whole area from Sault Ste. Marie through to the Manitoba boundary. This area would naturally be served by a refinery at the lakehead. I mentioned going through to the Manitoba boundary because I understand there will be refineries at different points farther west along this line that would meet the consumer demands of centres of population such as Winnipeg and Regina.

When the minister says there should not be any reason for building a refinery at the lakehead it strikes me as strange, in view of the fact there are many places which must be within the knowledge of the members of this house in which refineries have been built to supply areas that consume a great deal less oil and gasoline than would be consumed in the lakehead area. It is a rapidly developing section of the country. This area is not confined to the lakehead cities alone, but would include the mineral developments to the northeast, to the north, and to the northwest, to say nothing of the tourist demands in that area. All this would create a greater demand for gasoline and oil than the amount consumed in many smaller nations of the world today in which refineries have been built to meet the local demand. If, for the sake of argument, the demand now might seem a little less than would call for the construction of refineries elsewhere, one has only to look at the immense potentialities of that area of Canada, to realize what has happened in the past few years and what is going to happen in the years immediately ahead, and to understand that with this source of gasoline and oil available new industries and new developments would be established.

After all, it seems to me that is one of the first things to which we should be looking as Canadians. We have seen the development that is taking place in Canada from one coast to the other through the employment of our great water resources. We have seen the development that has occurred through the use of our other raw materials. Now, when this new and rapidly expanding source of