

Q. So, no matter who builds a line, some one will have to build a gathering system?—A. You could go to just one or two fields which would be sufficient for this line. The necessity for this line is not a large grid system.

Q. Let me put it this way: if you went to the large field, let us say, at Pincher Creek, then you would meet a lot of opposition in Southern Alberta, would you not?—A. Not if you went to Pincher Creek alone.

Q. Yes. You say there are one or two fields and that Pincher Creek is now one of them?—A. You could not operate a line on Pincher Creek, not that it has not sufficient reserves for the line, but it is the wrong type of composition.

Q. You mean that in Alberta you have two types of gas, one being a wet type and the other being a dry or sweet gas?—A. One is on a distillate field.

Yes. And the other is dry.

Q. Pincher Creek is a distillate field?—A. Yes.

Q. But Jumping Pond is too, a lesser degree?—A. That is correct.

Q. Both of them are sulphurous.—A. That is correct.

Q. So that in using any gas from a distillate field you must do two things: You must remove the sulphur and you must wash the gas?—A. That is correct.

Q. And by washing, that means that you wash the sulphur from the gas so that the rotten egg odour, the H^2S is removed?—A. Yes.

Q. The rotten egg odour is withdrawn. Now, in removing the distillate, that is done by an absorption plant?—A. Ordinarily it is, now.

Q. That is the ordinary method; and is there something more?—A. No, but they had cruder methods before.

Q. In other words, Imperial Oil are building a large absorption plant at the Leduc field?—A. But that is a different type of field.

Q. I will be coming to that; that is a crude field?—A. Yes.

Q. Pincher Creek is not a crude field, it is a distillate field, which means that it is a wet gas without any free liquid?—A. No. It has some free liquid.

Q. Or comparatively little free liquid in it?—A. Yes.

Q. And once you get that out, you bring it into a Smith Separator—I must get my name into this somehow; it must come to the surface—you would put it through a Smith Separator.—A. Or other separators.

Mr. HIGGINS: It would not be as good, though.

By Mr. Smith:

Q. Apparently I cannot get the first prize here but I would like to try for place or show at least. Then you put it through a separator which has a number of baffle plates in it, and by the quick expansion of the gas, they expell the liquid from it. That is the process?—A. Yes.

Q. And then the remaining gas, still carrying some liquid in solution, is taken to the absorption plant and there the remainder of the liquid is removed?—A. That is correct.

Q. So all of these processes must take place before the gas from the distillate field is put into a pipe line for consumption in people's homes?—A. But in this case you must have a sulphur removing plant as well.

Q. And in addition to that you must have a washing plant to wash the sulphur from the gas?—A. Yes.

Q. Sulphur, of course, has now become, probably, an asset to the plant?—A. That is debatable.

Q. But there is a good sale for sulphur, is there not?—A. There may be a good sale for sulphur, but there are only two places where they have successfully removed it on a commercial scale. I think that at Pincher Creek they can remove the sulphur and make money out of it.

Q. And where would the market be for that sulphur?—A. At Trail.