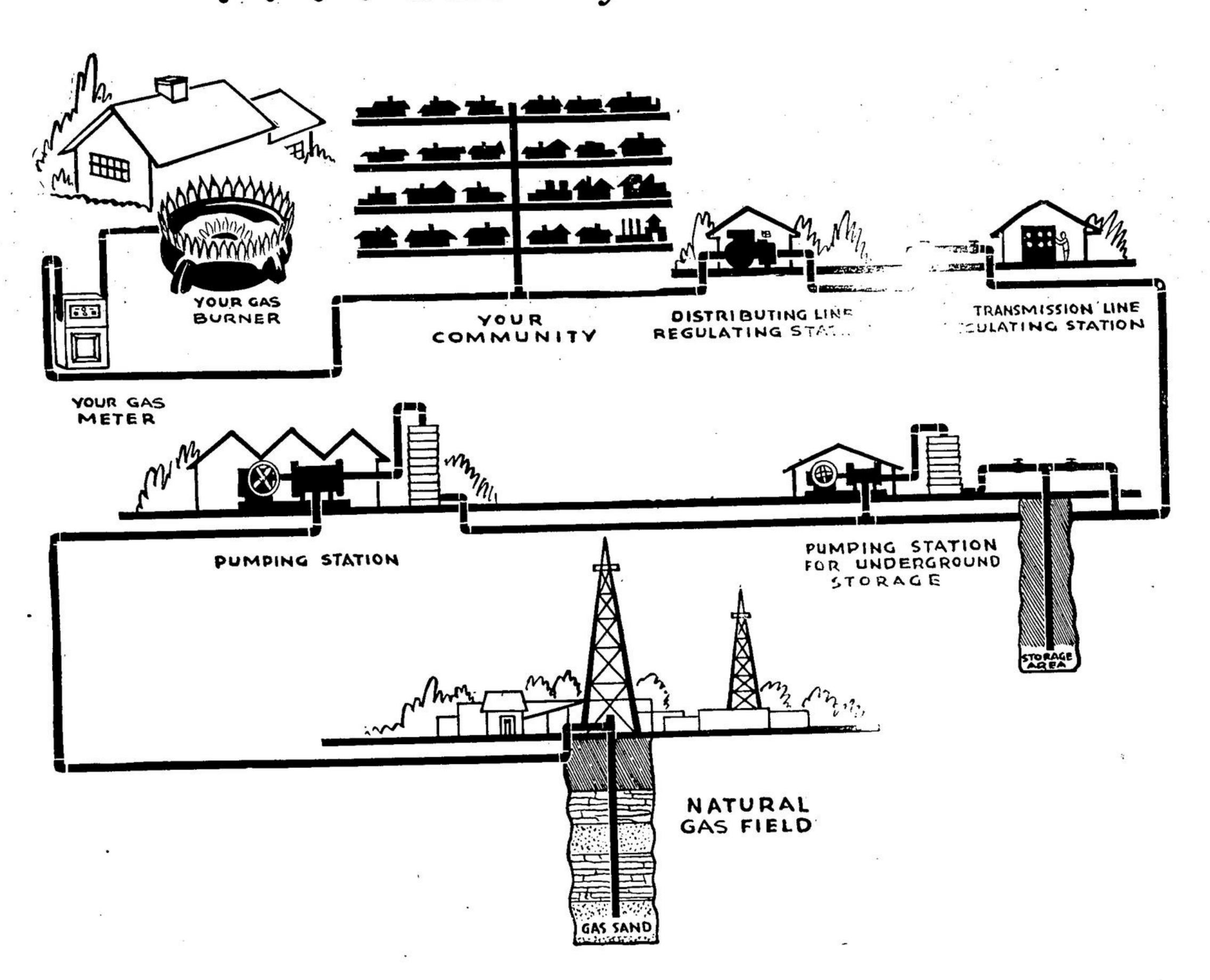
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Gas is one of those things people take for granted: they just turn on the burner and there it is. Yet behind that familiar quiet blue flame, scientists, engineers, technicians and machines are at work, doing the kinds of jobs that are so important, maintaining a constant, dependable supply of natural gas.

ter, range or gas furnace, you'll find that they all go back to your gas meter. From your gas meter, the line goes underground as do lines from other houses in your neighbourhood. They connect to a gas main laid under the streets of the entire community. These gas mains are fed their gas supply from a regulating station where engines and automatic machines control the gas flow according to the changing demand. Your community regulating station is connected to a transmission pipeline which may go underground, over or under water, depending on the geographical contour of the country. These transmission lines are as much as 2,000

miles in length, with many pumping stations, manned by engineers and technicians. The purpose of the pumping station is to increase the pressure of the gas to boost it along to the next operation; it might be another pumping station or it could be one of the underground storage areas, where natural gas is stored in vast caverns or sand beds from which all gas had been previously exhausted. At the other end of the transmission pipeline is the natural gas well. Holes are drilled in the ground thousands of feet deep to tap the stores of natural gas in the earth.

Next time you turn on the gas, remember, between you and the gas well there are miles of pipeline, many machines, skilled engineers, technicians and workers backed by physicists, chemists and geologists, as well as your local distribution system . . . but all you see is the dependable, clean, silent blue flame.

Next week . . . natural gas for better living.



United Suburban Gas Co. Ltd.
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