

The quantity of crude petroleum produced in 1946 was 9.6 p.c. less than that produced in 1945. This decline was due chiefly to the decrease in production from the Turner Valley of Alberta. However, the important feature in the 1946 Canadian oil situation was the production of the Lloydminster area straddling the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary. This district is now second in importance among the oil-producing areas in Canada.

### 29.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced, by Provinces, 1936-46

Year	New Brunswick		Ontario		Alberta <sup>1</sup>		Northwest Territories		Canada	
	bbl.	\$	bbl.	\$	bbl.	\$	bbl.	\$	bbl.	\$
1936. . . .	17, 112	24, 075	165, 495	350, 767	1, 312, 368	3, 919, 930	5, 399	26, 995	1, 500, 374	3, 421, 767
1937. . . .	18, 089	25, 496	165, 205	356, 000	2, 749, 085	4, 961, 002	11, 371	56, 855	2, 943, 750	5, 399, 353
1938. . . .	19, 276	27, 246	172, 641	359, 268	6, 751, 312	8, 775, 094	22, 855	68, 565	6, 966, 084	9, 230, 173
1939. . . .	22, 799	32, 082	206, 379	401, 430	7, 576, 932	9, 362, 363	20, 191	50, 477	7, 826, 301	9, 846, 352
1940. . . .	22, 167	31, 220	187, 644	397, 078	8, 362, 203	10, 694, 394	18, 633	37, 265	8, 590, 978 <sup>2</sup>	11, 160, 213 <sup>2</sup>
1941. . . .	31, 359	44, 102	160, 238	337, 760	9, 918, 577	13, 985, 906	23, 664	47, 328	10, 133, 838	14, 415, 096
1942. . . .	28, 089	39, 467	143, 845	306, 242	10, 117, 073	15, 514, 665	75, 789	108, 477	10, 364, 796	15, 968, 851
1943. . . .	24, 530	34, 342	132, 492	311, 356	9, 601, 530	15, 724, 518	293, 750	400, 201	10, 052, 302	16, 470, 417
1944. . . .	23, 296	32, 832	125, 067	296, 420	8, 727, 366	14, 468, 061	1, 223, 675	632, 587	10, 099, 404	15, 429, 900
1945. . . .	30, 140	42, 413	113, 325	268, 478	7, 979, 786	13, 169, 692	345, 171	136, 303	8, 432, 796 <sup>2</sup>	13, 632, 248 <sup>2</sup>
1946 <sup>3</sup> . . . .	29, 000	41, 000	121, 000	284, 000	7, 149, 000	14, 189, 000	223, 000	287, 000	7, 668, 000 <sup>2</sup>	14, 961, 000 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These figures are compiled on a somewhat different basis from the figures of the Alberta Government given on p. 473. <sup>2</sup> Includes 331 bbl. at \$256 produced in Saskatchewan in 1940; 14,374 bbl. at \$15,362 in 1945; and 146,000 bbl. at \$160,000 in 1946. <sup>3</sup> Subject to revision.

**The Alberta Oil Fields.\***—Over 90 p.c. of Canada's oil is produced from the wells of Alberta. The year 1942 was the peak year for oil production in that Province when, for the first time in its history, the oil fields produced over 10,000,000 bbl. Since then there has been a steady decline in production. In 1946, oil production for Alberta as a whole showed a decrease of 917,747 bbl. as compared with the previous year. This was the result of a decrease of 1,050,489 bbl. in the production of Turner Valley wells, less an increase of 132,742 bbl. from fields outside the Valley.

Fields outside the Turner Valley continued to show increases as in previous years, with the exception of Vermilion. Taber, Conrad and Lloydminster provided the most noticeable increases in 1946. The Lloydminster field was the centre of interest during the year. Situated some 30 miles to the east of Vermilion, it lies partly in Alberta and partly in Saskatchewan. Production on the Alberta side totalled 76,187 bbl. in 1946, an increase of 47,866 over 1945. On the Saskatchewan side, the total was 136,863 bbl., an increase over the preceding year of 120,355 bbl.

With the falling off of production in the Turner Valley field the great need in Western Canada was for the discovery of a second major field. Outside of Turner Valley and Norman Wells, the extensive efforts and the large amounts of capital expended had not been really fruitful. It is true that Lloydminster has made pronounced strides and is still enlarging its activities, but this did not answer the problem. In February, 1947, Leduc No. 1 Well was brought in by Imperial Oil

\* Statements taken from "1946 Alberta Oil Review" by J. L. Irwin, Supervisor of Publications, Government of Alberta.