In addition to these discoveries on the two outstanding reef trends, there were numerous discoveries in 1952 in other areas of Alberta that bear no particular structural relationship to one another. A few miles northwest of Edmonton, oil was found in the St. Albert area, and at Sturgeon Lake about 200 miles northwest in the Peace River area, a discovery was made in a Devonian reef that is of more than ordinary interest in that it means a field in the Peace River area of the same type as Leduc, Redwater, and the other more southerly reef fields. The extent of the Sturgeon Lake reef area cannot be judged as yet but there can be no doubt of its importance. Its discovery has led to renewed interest in the Peace River area and will result in much drilling activity.

In Saskatchewan, there has been much more exploration activity than previously and several new oil fields were discovered in 1952. In the southwestern part of the Province there has been a very considerable extension of the Coleville field and new pools at Midway, Cantuar, Success and Java have been found in the general vicinity of the Fosterton field. The oil from these areas is heavier than the reef oil from the Alberta fields and all production is from formations younger than the Devonian. In the Coleville field the production is of Mississippian age but the producing beds are somewhat older than the productive Turner Valley Rundle limestone. In the Midway field the production comes from a Jurassic sand which overlies the Mississippian, and in the Cantuar and Success fields production is from still younger Lower Cretaceous beds. Jurassic oil has also been found in the Eastend area, 65 miles south of Fosterton. In 1952, a further discovery of medium heavy oil, also from Jurassic sands, was made at Frontier, 15 miles south of Eastend, and still another at Rapdan about five miles east of Eastend.

In the southeastern part of Saskatchewan, an oil discovery at Wapella, about 20 miles west of the Manitoba boundary, appears to be of considerable importance. Subsequent drilling has revealed that oil occurs not only in the Lower Cretaceous, as in the discovery well, but is present also in this field in Jurassic sands. Perhaps the most spectacular find in Saskatchewan, however, was made in the Forget area, about 60 miles southwest of Wapella. Production in this discovery was made in Mississippian beds of similar age as those that produce in the Daly field at Virden in Manitoba. Some light oil has been found at Driver, near the Coleville field, and at Ratcliffe, 40 miles south and slightly west of Weyburn. In the Ratcliffe area two wells have shown considerable promise although the present yield is small.

In Manitoba, the Daly field at Virden has been expanded and in 1952 discoveries were made at Linklater near the Saskatchewan boundary, at Tilston 12 miles south of Linklater, and at Waskada in the extreme south of the Province. All of these discoveries are in Mississippian strata. The Tilston discovery was the first flowing well in Manitoba and hence gives promise of being of greater importance than the others. Considerable water was present with the oil in the Waskada well. Another small discovery was made at a well near Coulter, also in the extreme southwest part of the Province, and still another at Lulu Lake on the top of Turtle Mountain.

Manitoba now has a production of more than 1,000 bbl. a day and, although no discovery to date in the Province rates as high as Forget in Saskatchewan, 65 miles west of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, the whole of southwestern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan has become a region of intense interest because it is 600 miles closer to the eastern market than are the fields in the Edmonton area.