

British Columbia.—In 1965, oil discoveries about 60 miles north of Fort St. John reversed the previously declining trend of exploration in British Columbia and drilling for natural gas in the Fort Wilson area added to the upsurge in activity created by these oil discoveries. Drilling increased to 1,080,000 feet involving 249 wells from 663,000 feet and 140 wells in 1964; exploration wells increased from 53 to 103 and development well completions from 87 to 146. The most significant oil discovery was in the Weasel River area which extended by several miles the oil trend indicated by the 1964 Nancy discovery and a new gas discovery 70 miles southwest of Fort St. John indicated an entirely new area for production. Of the 249 wells drilled in the province, 113 were oil wells, 41 were gas wells, two were service wells and 93 were abandoned.

Manitoba.—The revival in activity that occurred in 1963 and continued in 1964 came to an end in 1965. Drilling declined from 107 wells in 1964 to 64 in 1965 and footage from 247,000 feet to 165,000 feet. However, the fact that Manitoba has the same formations as those in which the Rainbow Lake discoveries were made in Alberta may encourage a return of activity. In 1965, 26 oil wells were completed and the remaining 38 wells were dry.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—Drilling continued in 1965 at about the same rate as in the previous year but no important discoveries were made. Eighteen wells were drilled, one of which encountered oil; two found gas but were not of commercial consequence.

Eastern Canada.—In Ontario a sharp decrease in both exploratory and development work resulted in fewer wells and less footage drilled. No discoveries of importance were made. The 204 wells completed included 23 oil wells, 68 gas wells, 16 service wells and 97 dry holes. Exploration continued in Hudson Bay and the lowlands on its southern shore. In Quebec, two exploratory dry holes of about 6,000 feet each were drilled although minor gas was reported. One dry hole, 2,941 feet in depth, was drilled in New Brunswick.

Intensive exploration was carried out in the East Coast offshore area and land holdings were nearly doubled to 114,000,000 acres. There were 24 core-hole tests completed offshore and five core-holes on Sable Island. On the west coast of Newfoundland two dry holes aggregating 4,900 feet were drilled on the Port au Port peninsula.

Petroleum Refining and Marketing.—Over 30,000 bbl. of daily crude oil refining capacity was added to established refineries in 1965 bringing the total to 1,083,150 bbl. Canada now has the eighth largest industry in the world in terms of crude treating capacity. Moreover, it is unquestionably one of the most advanced in terms of down-stream refinery units such as catalytic cracking and catalytic reforming.

27.—Crude Oil Refining Capacity, by Region, as at Jan. 1, 1946, 1956 and 1966

Region	1946		1956		1966	
	bbl./day	p.c.	bbl./day	p.c.	bbl./day	p.c.
Atlantic Provinces.....	34,300	13.9	42,300	6.1	125,500	11.6
Quebec.....	71,000	28.9	247,000	35.3	328,700	30.3
Ontario.....	77,950	31.7	159,700	22.8	322,400	29.8
Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories.....	40,815	16.6	180,800	25.8	206,150	19.0
British Columbia.....	21,800	8.9	70,250	10.0	100,400	9.3
Canada.....	245,865	100.0	700,950	100.0	1,083,150	100.0

In 1965, Canadian refineries received a daily average of 987,000 bbl. of crude oil with domestic oil accounting for 59 p.c. of total receipts. Imported crude, on an average daily basis, amounted to 395,000 bbl. with 236,000 coming from Venezuela, 63,000 from Saudi Arabia, 60,000 from Iran and Iraq combined, 22,000 from Kuwait, 11,000 from Trinidad and 3,000 from Qatar. Imports of refined products increased considerably over 1964 to an average of 165,000 bbl. daily, a gain of 45,000 bbl. daily. Light and heavy fuel oil and diesel oil comprised the major categories of imports.