vonian reefs occurred primarily during and also after deposition of the Cretaceous sands. Diagrams illustrating possible conditions are presented.

33. "Progress and Development of the Leduc-Woodbend-Golden Spike Oil Fields, Alberta, since 1948," by R. D. SLUZAR, Imperial Oil Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

Progress and development of the Leduc-Woodbend-Golden Spike oil fields are discussed, with illustrations showing the relationship between the Leduc-Woodbend sectors and the newly discovered Golden Spike field. The general regional expressions of the Nisku (D-2) and Leduc (D-3) members are shown by contours and a cross section through the field. The proved areas of both the aforementioned members are illustrated, supplemented by such data as the number of wells drilled since 1948, acreage distribution, and an estimate of total reserves. The potentially productive Lower Cretaceous area is also briefly discussed.

34. "Redwater Oil Field, Alberta," by W. P. HANCOCK and H. G. GAMMELL, Imperial Oil, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

Discovery of the Redwater oil field in September, 1948, marked the second major Devonian reef field found in Alberta. The discovery well was located on the basis of detailed seismic work and came into production 19 months after discovery of the Leduc field. During May, 1950, 447 wells produced a market prorated average of 20,475 barrels per day of 34°–35° A.P.I. oil. Proved productive area is approximately 30,000 acres with calculated recoverable reserves in the order of 560 million barrels.

Cretaceous and Upper Devonian sediments only have so far been penetrated. Production is from a limestone reef (bioherm) occupying the same stratigraphic position as the dolomitized Leduc (D_3) member of the Leduc oil field. At Redwater this zone lies at an average depth of 3,100 feet. The productive area trends northwest-southeast. It is limited on the east by the disappearance of the reef and on the west by edge-water. The north and south limits are not yet defined. The reef in its present structural attitude has a southwest dip of approximately 50 feet to the mile conforming to regional structure. Accumulation of the oil is probably both structural and stratigraphic. Various reef facies are present. These as well as the stratigraphy and structure are illustrated by slides and photographs.

35. "Stettler Field, Alberta, Canada," by R. P. LOCKWOOD and O. A. ERDMAN, Canadian Gulf Oil Company, Calgary, Alberta.

The Stettler field is located in the central plains of Alberta, Canada, approximately 100 miles northeast of Calgary. The field was found by detailed seismograph and structural core drilling. Production was found in two reefoid horizons of Upper Devonian age in May, 1949. As of July 20, 1950, there are 13 producing wells within the field, seven of which are producing from the D_3 zone. The field has not been delineated to date, but is 4 miles north-south and 1 mile east-west. Lower Cretaceous gas and oil production has been found 5 miles west of the Devonian field and a second pool is located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast. Only beds of Cretaceous, Mississippian, and Devonian age have been drilled within the field.

The Devonian producing zones are tentatively correlated with the D_2 and D_3 reefoid zones of the Leduc area. The average depth to the porous D_2 pay zone is 5,178 feet, and to the D_3 pay zone 5,350 feet. The gravity of the D_2 oil is 30°–31° A.P.I. and of D_3 is 27°–28° A.P.I.

A.A.P.G. ROCKY MOUNTAIN SECTION ANNUAL MEETING
DENVER, MARCH 1–2, 1951

MAX L. KRUEGER, president of the Rocky Mountain Section of the Association, has announced the dates of the first annual meeting of the Section: Wednesday and Thursday, March 1 and 2, 1951, at Denver, Colorado. The following chairmen have been appointed: program, ALEXANDER CLARK, Shell Oil Company, Casper, Wyoming; finance and exhibits, W. S. MCCABE, Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, Casper; Denver arrangements, ROBERT MCMILLAN, Geophoto Services, Denver; entertainment, C. E. MANION, independent geologist, Denver. Information about papers for the technical program should be sent to ALEXANDER CLARK, Box 720, Casper, Wyoming. It is planned to devote one part of the meeting to papers on areas where field trips were conducted by the local geological societies during the past year. Another section will include papers on new oil and gas discoveries in the Rocky Mountain area. Papers of general interest will be given on the geology of the region. Pending appointment of a general chairman, inquiries may be sent to W. A. BRAMLETTE, secretary-treasurer, Rocky Mountain Section, c/o Carter Oil Company, Box 120, Denver, Colorado.