proved, though a major regional fault, downthrown on the south, is indicated by seismograph north of the field, probably being a westward extension of the similarly bounding fault in the Tepetate field. The productive limits thus far established enclose 1,400 acres, offering a reserve of 30–40 million barrels of liquid hydrocarbons.

12. THE DELHI, WEST DELHI AND BIG CREEK FIELDS, A. M. Lloyd and R. B. Totten, Sun Oil Company, Dallas, Texas, and Monroe, Louisiana.

The Delhi, West Delhi, and Big Creek fields are in northeastern Louisiana in parts of Richland, Madison, and Franklin parishes.

Production is from Tuscaloosa in Upper Cretaceous and Paluxy in Lower Cretaceous. Sands within a common reservoir constitute the most prolific producing zone. These sands consist of a basal Tuscaloosa sand and various underlying Lower Cretaceous sands in contact at the unconformity. Other producing sands in the Tuscaloosa are lenses in the marine Tuscaloosa above the basal sand. The Big Creek field produces from several lenticular sand members in the marine Tuscaloosa with the basal sand having been overlapped and not being present.

As of July 1, 1946, 236 wells had been drilled in the Delhi, West Delhi, and Big Creek fields, of which 197 were oil-producing, four gas, and 35 were dry and abandoned. The present productive area approximates 7,000 acres. The fields are in stages of development and the ultimate productive area is as yet unknown. The estimate of total recovery is in excess of 200,000,000 barrels of oil at the present stages of development.

The Delhi field was drilled on a seismic structure but subsequently it was found that the accumulation of the oil was due to a stratigraphic trap with structure playing but a small part. The discovery well primarily was located on the theory of a Tuscaloosa pinchout; the small seismic structure was of secondary importance only.

13. GEOLOGY OF THE GILBERTOWN FIELD, CHOCTAW COUNTY, ALABAMA, A. M. Current, The Carter Oil Company, Jackson, Mississippi.

Production in the Gilbertown field is controlled by faulting. The faults, with their relation to production in both the Selma chalk and the Eutaw formations, are discussed. Possibilities of additional chalk production, as well as Tuscaloosa production, are discussed.

14. THE TINSLEY FIELD, F. R. Shroeder and J. B. Storey, Union Producing Company, Shreveport, Louisiana, and Jackson, Mississippi.

The Tinsley field, located in Yazoo County, Mississippi, was discovered in the latter part of 1939. The structure is a faulted anticline and the structural features are displayed by structure maps, isopach maps and geological cross sections. The stratigraphy, reservoir conditions and other available data are summarized.

15. THE CRANFIELD FIELD, ADAMS AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES, MISSISSIPPI, George Zebal, The California Company, Natchez, Mississippi.

The Cranfield field, 16 miles east of Natchez, Mississippi, was discovered in October, 1943, by the California Company's National Gasoline Company of Louisiana No. 1. Though completed as a Wilcox "5,800-foot zone" oil well, gas-distillate sands were tested in the Tuscaloosa Basal sand horizon. The deep Ella G. Lees well No. 9 was completed in June, 1946, as a dry gas producer in the Paluxy formation.

The Basal Sand zone, by July, 1946, had produced approximately 4,250,000 barrels of oil. Total production from the Wilcox zone had been approximately 570,000 barrels.

Deepest penetration into the Cranfield structure encountered the Comanche Paluxy formation, Trinity group, and Washita-Fredericksburg unit. The Gulf series includes the

Tuscaloosa formation, divisible into three members: the shale and marl facies of the Austin unit; and the Selma group. The Eocene groups, Midway, Wilcox, Claiborne, and Jackson, are represented by 6,650 feet of marine sediments.

The Basal Sand reservoir, containing 65 feet of oil and gas-distillate sand, has 320 feet of effective closure. A cycling project is planned for this reservoir. The mid-Wilcox "5,800-foot sand" has a maximum oil-bearing column of 40 feet and an average sand thickness of 11 feet.

The structure is an oval dome almost unbroken by faulting. Geographical location, among other factors, favors the movement of a deep-seated salt mass as mode of origin.

16. THE HEIDELBERG FIELD, JASPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, Tom McGlothlin, Gulf Refining Company, Laurel, Mississippi.

The structure and stratigraphy of the Heidelberg field are briefly discussed. Some general statements are made regarding the average cost of wells, number of wells, and history of development.

MID-CONTINENT REGIONAL MEETING, WICHITA, KANSAS, JANUARY 16 AND 17, 1947

A regional meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, sponsored by the Kansas Geological Society, will be held at Wichita, Kansas, with the Broadview Hotel as headquarters.

Morning and afternoon technical sessions will be devoted to the presentation of papers on unusual oil fields and future possibilities of the Mid-Continent region.

The Broadview Hotel can not accommodate the entire attendance anticipated, but all requests for reservations should be addressed directly to the Broadview Hotel, which will handle transfers of reservations to the Allis, Lassen, and other Wichita hotels. Each of these is located within one-half mile radius of the headquarters hotel.

It is imperative that the committee know, as near as possible, how many will attend; accordingly, please return promptly the card that has been mailed you, indicating the possibility of your attendance.

Registrations will begin at noon, Wednesday, January 15.

On the night of January 16, a dance is planned.

Some of the papers scheduled for presentation at this meeting are here listed.

UNUSUAL OIL FIELDS

1. Unusual Oil Fields of the Rocky Mountain Province, by C. E. Dobbin
2. Norman Wells Oil Field, Canada, by J. S. Stewart
3. Deep River Pool, Michigan, by K. K. Landes
4. Adams Pool, Michigan, by Rex P. Grant
5. Pools of Geneseo Trend, Kansas, by Stuart K. Clark
6. Marine Pool, Madison County, by H. A. Lowenstam
7. Hugoton Gas Field, Kansas, by L. C. Morgan *et al.*
8. Rangely Oil Field, by J. M. Kirby *et al.*
9. Antioch Pool, Garvin County, Oklahoma, by Lon B. Turk
10. West Edmond Field, Oklahoma, by Robert M. Swesnik
11. Kraft-Prusa Field, Kansas, by R. F. Walters

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF MID-CONTINENT REGION

1. Structural Framework of the Mid-Continent Region, by Ira H. Cram
2. Anadarko Basin and Its Oil Possibilities, by Robert R. Wheeler
3. Oil Possibilities of the Las Animas Arch, by Harry W. Oborne
4. Subdivisions of the Arbuckle Dolomite in Western Kansas, by Joseph R. Clair