

In the report of the Research Council of Alberta, R. L. Rutherford described the geology and water resources of the Peace River and Grand Prairie Districts. The consolidated strata consist of Cretaceous sandstones, shales and clays. The geological conditions prevailing indicate that a good supply of water cannot be obtained from the upper strata. Road material is apparently not readily available within most of the settled districts south of the Peace river. Lithologically some of the underlying formations are suitable for the accumulation of oil. Heavy oil was encountered in some wells drilled to the north but none proved commercially productive.

C. S. Evans and J. F. Caley made a reconnaissance survey of the foothills in the Wapiti River basin, Alberta.<sup>1</sup> All the rocks observed, with the exception of some limestone at the extreme southwest corner, are of Cretaceous age and consist of sandstone and shale with some conglomerate and a few coal seams. Both marine and freshwater strata are represented.

Some stratigraphic sections in the foothills region, between the Bow and North Saskatchewan rivers, Alberta,<sup>1</sup> were studied by C. S. Evans. Jurassic, lower Cretaceous and upper Cretaceous formations were observed.

E. H. Cunningham Craig, in the *Journal of the Institute of Petroleum Technologists*, described the oil fields of Alberta. The general geology, source of oil, proved fields and unproven structures are indicated. There appears room for much further scientific exploration and a probability of more important fields being developed.

In a report entitled "The Highwood-Jumpingpound Anticline, with Notes on Turner Valley, New Black Diamond, and Priddis Valley Structures, Alberta"<sup>1</sup> G. S. Hume discusses the intimate geology and geological structures and includes a few comments upon oil and gas prospects.

G. R. Elliott<sup>5</sup> and A. J. Gordon<sup>4</sup> wrote interesting articles upon the Turner Valley oil and gas field, Alberta. Elliott outlined the general geology, history of the Alberta petroleum industry, sub-surface structure, drilling methods, and production of Turner Valley and other fields of high-gravity production. In concluding Elliott considers that scientific exploration backed by abundant capital may open up new fields in the foothills district. It is Gordon's belief that Turner Valley is not a true "nappe" which has been carried forward bodily over Mesozoic sediments along a low angle fault, but that it is a strongly faulted fold possibly developing into a "nappe" towards the north.

P. S. Warren made a report upon oil and gas prospects in central Saskatchewan,<sup>1</sup> and G. S. Hume summarized the natural gas prospects of Saskatchewan<sup>1</sup> and the progress being made in the Ribstone-Blackfoot anticline.<sup>4</sup> Warren describes central Saskatchewan as being underlain by a flat-lying series of upper Cretaceous sediments which are for the most part shales and sandstones. Prospecting by means of drilling for oil and gas so far has had little success. Hume states that the bed rock geology of Saskatchewan is masked by soil and drift. The Dirt Hills south of Moose Jaw and the extension of the Ribstone area into the province are possible favourable structures. In the Ribstone area, Devonian limestone, lower Cretaceous sandstone and shales and upper Cretaceous shales and sandstones are found. According to Hume drilling in this area is producing favourable results.