4. J. B. WHISENANT, JOHN TRENCHARD, KENNETH H. CRANDALL, and E. C. RACH, Symposium on the Government Wells Field, Duval County (abstract).

This paper presents a short history of the field, its past development, drilling conditions, et cetera, and an explanation and discussion of cross sections through the north, central, and southern portions of the field.

Explanation of the subsurface structure includes areas underlain by various sand members. Also pertinent data on the completion of wells, initial pressure, potentials, operating conditions, various methods and their effect on recovery of the field, including loss of gas, are discussed.

Water encroachment and the ultimate recovery are discussed.

5. J. LAIRD WARNER, Geology of a Portion of the Tertiary of Northeastern Mexico (abstract).

Tentative contacts of some of the major groups and formations of the Tertiary age in northern Mexico. A brief discussion of the increase in thicknesses of practically every representative of each group and some suggestions as to the contact changes that may come about with further and more detailed study of the area.

6. FRITH C. OWENS and WM. F. CALOHAN, Claiborne Possibilities of the Laredo Area (abstract).

The discovery of commercial oil and gas production in the Claiborne section of southwest Texas and northern Mexico during the past year or two has brought this area into prominence. The various oil and gas producing horizons of this area are discussed and two cross sections prepared to show the relation of one field to another and correlate them with adjacent areas in northern Mexico.

The possibility of deep production on several relatively unknown structures in the area is pointed out together with notes on the older fields producing from the Claiborne section.

7 (No paper presented for this number).

8. RICHARD T. SHORT, The Cole Field, Webb County, Texas (abstract).

The area covered by this paper is located in southeastern Webb and southwestern Duval counties adjacent to the town of Bruni. The original discovery was made by the Cole Petroleum Company in their Benavides No. 4, in Survey 11, in July, 1924, which was completed as a gas well in a sand from 1,700 to 1,705 feet. In 1927 the Killam-Madox Bruni No. 1 in Survey 4 was completed as a gas well in a sand from 2,317 to 2,325 feet. Oil was subsequently discovered in the West Cole field in the same sand.

The discovery, in 1934, of gas by Allen and Morris at 2,950 feet in their Bruni No. 1 and oil in the United Production Company's Bruni No. 1 at 3,417 feet has started the development of the deeper sands.

The four sands now producing are the Cole sand (1,700-foot sand) at the top of the Jackson, the upper Mirando sand (2,300-foot sand at townsite of Bruni) in the lower part of the *Textularia hockleyensis* zone, the 2,950-foot sand in the Allen and Morris Bruni No. 1 which is near the top of the Yegua and the 3,400-foot sand in the United Production Corporation's Bruni No. 1 which is in the Yegua.

The major structural feature is an anticlinal fold the top of which is on the lines of Survey 5 and 8 about a mile southeast of the town of Bruni on which are located the recent oil wells completed in the 3,400-foot sand. The Cole sand (1,700) production is controlled by lensing and this is apparently the fact in the West Cole field where the upper Mirando sand is producing.