4. The Stratigraphy and Structure of the Pearsall Field, Frio County, Texas, by Oscar Champion, Pearsall, Texas.

A history of the development of the Pearsall field is given. The stratigraphy of the Cretaceous section encountered by the wells at Pearsall is discussed and the correlation is made with the standard fault-line section. Structure contours are drawn on top of the Austin chalk.

5. Migration of Oil, by M. G. Cheney, Coleman, Texas.

The presence of oil in certain geologic traps and its absence in many others which at first appear favorable emphasizes the need of exhaustive studies of the controlling factors involved in the accumulation of oil. Comparison of productive and non-productive traps in areas where source beds appear alike leads toward certain deductions concerning migration of oil. These deductions must be checked against various observations and experimental evidence. Although contrary to some theories that have been widely held, it seems necessary to conclude that oil must experience a comparatively early origin and migration. Also that increasing overburden and compaction seem to be mainly responsible for migration of the oil into the reservoir. The lateral variation in thickness of overburden seems to be the main source of forces which cause and give direction to the movement of fluids within the reservoir. Provided conditions remain favorable there seems to be no need to proscribe limits as to distance of migration.

6. The Northeast Texas Fault Line, by Dilworth S. Hager, Dallas, Texas.

The fault line in northeast Texas is a continuation to the north and northeast of the Mexia-Powell line of faulting. In the most northerly counties the faulting increases in throw and grabens $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles wide continue for a linear distance of 20 to 30 miles, or more. Production to-day along these faults has only been found in the Paluxy sand. Such production is located at Talco and Sulphur Bluff.

On Sunday morning, the 18th, at 9 A.M., 31 cars lined up near the site of the antimony smelter about 4 miles north of Laredo on Highway 2. Tom Buzzo of the Sun Oil Company conducted the first part of the trip and at various stops pointed out certain distinctive characteristics in the outcrops of the Yegua, Cook Mountain, and Mount Selman formations of the Claiborne. At Carrizo Springs, where the party stopped for lunch, F. M. Getzendaner took charge and piloted about 30 cars northwest toward Eagle Pass, studying outcrops of Carrizo, Wilcox, Midway, and the Upper Cretaceous.

The San Antonio Society was honored to have as its guests Ralph D. Reed, of The Texas Company, Los Angeles, president of the Association; C. E. Dobbin, with the United States Geological Survey, Denver, vice-president of the Association; A. I. Levorsen, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, past-president of the Association; Chas. H. Row, of the Sun Oil Company, San Antonio, secretary-treasurer of the Association; and a number of geologists from other states. Although the attendance was not so large as on other occasions, the interest and enthusiasm displayed appeared to be of a more serious nature.

A word here regarding the ladies. Originally this year's session was planned with headquarters at Eagle Pass and necessarily had to be changed on short notice due to a disastrous fire which ruined hotel accommodations there. In consequence of this change of plans on short notice it was found inconvenient to arrange any form of entertainment for the ladies and it was indeed with sincere regrets that such a course had to be followed. Consequently very few of the geologists' wives were present, and it is probable that this change of plans may have caused a great many geologists and their wives to refrain from coming who might otherwise have attended. However, through the courtesy of Mrs. Tom Buzzo an informal luncheon was arranged