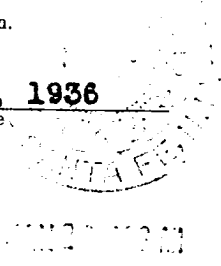


NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Santa Fe, New Mexico

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONNECT WITH PIPE LINE

This request should be SUBMITTED IN TRIPLICATE. See instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Fort Worth, Texas January 24, 1936
Place Date



OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Permission is requested to connect The Texas Company State "E"
Company or Operator Lease
Wells No. 1 in SW 1/4 of Sec. 1, T. 20 S, R. 36 E, N. M. P. M.
Monument Field, Lea County, with the pipe line of the
The Texas Pipe Line Co. Houston, Texas
Pipe Line Co. Address

Status of land (State, Government or privately owned) State

Location of tank battery Center of the SW 1/4 of Section 1

Description of tanks two-500 barrel steel bolted tanks

Logs of the above wells were filed with the Oil Conservation Commission 12-17-35 19

All other requirements of the Commission have ~~been~~ been complied with. (Cross out incorrect words.)

Additional information:

Yours truly,

Permission is hereby granted to make pipe line connections requested above.

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
By Frank Vesely
Title Sec
Date January 30, 1936

THE TEXAS COMPANY
Owner or Operator
By Stromman
Position Assistant Division Manager
Address Box 1160, Fort Worth, Texas

Mathematical Induction

Let $P(n)$ be a statement involving the natural number n . We say that $P(n)$ is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ if and only if $P(1)$ is true and $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Example: $P(n) = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Proof:

Step 1: $P(1)$ is true. $1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1$

Step 2: Assume $P(k)$ is true. Then $1 + 2 + \dots + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$

Step 3: We need to show $P(k+1)$ is true. $1 + 2 + \dots + k + (k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$

Step 4: $\frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1) = \frac{k(k+1) + 2(k+1)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$

Step 5: Therefore, $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, $P(n)$ is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Example: $P(n) = 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

Proof:

Step 1: $P(1)$ is true. $1^2 = \frac{1(1+1)(2 \cdot 1 + 1)}{6} = 1$

Step 2: Assume $P(k)$ is true. Then $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6}$