

## 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.

Dallas, Texas, June 6, 1938

Place

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

DUPLICATE

Gentlemen:

Permission is requested to connect Magnolia Petroleum Company State "I"  
 Company or Operator Lease  
 Wells No. 1 in NW NW SW of Sec. 36, T. 17S, R. 34 E, N. M. P. M.,  
Vacuum Field, Lea County, with the pipe line of the  
Texas-New Mexico Pipe Line Company, Box 2332, Houston, Texas  
 Pipe Line Co. Address

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

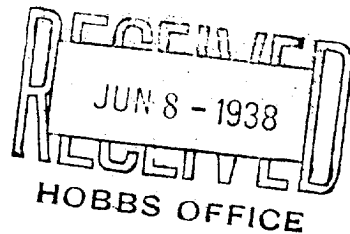
Location of tank battery \_\_\_\_\_

Description of tanks \_\_\_\_\_

Logs of the above wells were filed with the Oil Conservation Commission March 16, 19 38

All other requirements of the Commission have [have not] 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 A. ANDREAS  
 State Geologist

Member Oil Conservation Commission

Date

JUN 8 - 1938

MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

Owner or Operator

By

Position

Assistant Treasurer.

Address

Box 900, Dallas, Texas

# THEORY OF THE EARTH

CHAPTER I

## OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EARTH

THE EARTH, as we know it, is the result of a long and complex process of development, which has been going on for millions of years.

The first stage of development was the formation of the Earth from a cloud of gas and dust, which was attracted together by the force of gravity.

The next stage was the formation of the crust, which is the outermost layer of the Earth.

The crust is formed by the cooling and solidification of the molten material which makes up the Earth's interior.

The crust is divided into two main parts, the continental crust and the oceanic crust.

The continental crust is made up of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks, and is generally thicker and more resistant to erosion than the oceanic crust.

The oceanic crust is made up of igneous rocks, and is generally thinner and more susceptible to erosion than the continental crust.

The oceanic crust is also more dense than the continental crust, and this difference in density is one of the main factors which control the movement of the Earth's crust.

The movement of the Earth's crust is controlled by the forces of gravity, friction, and the expansion and contraction of the Earth's interior.

The forces of gravity and friction act to pull the crust together, while the forces of expansion and contraction act to pull it apart.

The result of these forces is the formation of the various features of the Earth's crust, such as mountains, valleys, and oceans.

The formation of the Earth's crust is a continuous process, and the crust is constantly being renewed and reshaped.

The study of the Earth's crust is a branch of geology, and it is one of the most important branches of the earth sciences.

The study of the Earth's crust helps us to understand the history of the Earth, and it also helps us to predict the future of the Earth.

## OF THE CRUST

The crust is the outermost layer of the Earth, and it is the part of the Earth which we live on.

The crust is made up of rocks, and it is the study of these rocks which is the science of geology.

The crust is divided into two main parts, the continental crust and the oceanic crust.

The continental crust is made up of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks, and is generally thicker and more resistant to erosion than the oceanic crust.

The oceanic crust is made up of igneous rocks, and is generally thinner and more susceptible to erosion than the continental crust.

The oceanic crust is also more dense than the continental crust, and this difference in density is one of the main factors which control the movement of the Earth's crust.

The movement of the Earth's crust is controlled by the forces of gravity, friction, and the expansion and contraction of the Earth's interior.

The forces of gravity and friction act to pull the crust together, while the forces of expansion and contraction act to pull it apart.

The result of these forces is the formation of the various features of the Earth's crust, such as mountains, valleys, and oceans.

The formation of the Earth's crust is a continuous process, and the crust is constantly being renewed and reshaped.

The study of the Earth's crust is a branch of geology, and it is one of the most important branches of the earth sciences.

The study of the Earth's crust helps us to understand the history of the Earth, and it also helps us to predict the future of the Earth.

The study of the Earth's crust is a branch of geology, and it is one of the most important branches of the earth sciences.

The study of the Earth's crust helps us to understand the history of the Earth, and it also helps us to predict the future of the Earth.

The study of the Earth's crust is a branch of geology, and it is one of the most important branches of the earth sciences.

The study of the Earth's crust helps us to understand the history of the Earth, and it also helps us to predict the future of the Earth.

The study of the Earth's crust is a branch of geology, and it is one of the most important branches of the earth sciences.

The study of the Earth's crust helps us to understand the history of the Earth, and it also helps us to predict the future of the Earth.