

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.

Hobbs, New Mexico - Aug. 23, 1940
 Place Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
 Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Permission is requested to connect SKELLY OIL CO. H. O. Sims
 Company or Operator Lease
 Wells No. 12 in CSW SE of Sec. 33, T. 22S, R. 37E, N. M. P. M.,
Skelly Field, Lea County, with the pipe line of the
Shell Pipe Line Corp. Hobbs, New Mexico
 Pipe Line Co. Address

Status of land (State, Government or privately owned) Privately.Description of tanks Location of tank battery 2 - Low 500 bbl steel bolted API - complete w/ decks & walkways.Location of tanks 600' Southwest of Well #11.Logs of the above wells were filed with the Oil Conservation Commission August 22, 19 40All other requirements of the Commission have ~~been~~ been complied with. (Cross out incorrect words.)

Additional information:

This well produces into centralized tank battery with wells #5 & 11 of
 the same lease.

Yours truly,

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

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By

A. ANDREAS
 State Geologist

Date Member of Oil Conservation Commission

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Owner or Operator

By

Position District SuperintendentAddress Hobbs, New Mexico

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

2. In the second part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

3. In the third part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

5. In the fifth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

6. In the sixth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

7. In the seventh part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

8. In the eighth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

9. In the ninth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

10. In the tenth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

11. In the eleventh part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

12. In the twelfth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

13. In the thirteenth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

14. In the fourteenth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

15. In the fifteenth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

16. In the sixteenth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

17. In the seventeenth part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is studied in more detail. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that it has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.