

ering the surface of the ocean for miles in extent, but the well was finally controlled. The oil is of the light variety. Pipe-lines have been built to convey the production of this field to steel storage tanks placed at tidewater, harbor improvements having been put in at the mouth of the Tuxpam River, which will afford proper shipping facilities to the various foreign markets. This field has been chiefly developed by the Pearson interests.

FURBERO FIELD.

The Furbero field lies about 60 miles south of Tuxpam. A number of wells have been drilled in this field and considerable production obtained, but some difficulty was encountered in transporting the oil to the coast until Pearson & Sons laid a pipe-line from the wells to Tuxpam, where they loaded tank steamers from a deep-sea pipe and used the oil at their refinery. This, to date, marks the southern boundary of the Tampico fields.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the most important oil-bearing region in the Tampico fields includes the Dos Bocas-Casiano field and the Cerro Viejo field.

This region has been pronounced by the World's most competent oil experts to be the best and most extensive of all the oil regions of Mexico.

This has been shown to be the "true gusher belt" of Mexico, and the majority of the wells drilled recently have been large producers and the majority of those to be drilled in the future, likewise, are expected to be of the gusher class and of large capacity.

Numerous seepages show the general occurrence of oil underlying this region. Many of these seepages are giving out high grade oil which has been marketed for many years for lubricating purposes just as it comes from the ground.

FORMATIONS AND DRILLING CONDITIONS.

Another advantage of this section is the favorable character of the formation and the cheapness with which wells can be drilled. The fact is more or less true that most all wells in Mexico are cheaply drilled. The maximum depth to the oil strata in this section approximates 2000 feet, and wells have been contracted for \$10,000 apiece where the depth reaches this point, while those of a lesser depth are put down proportionately cheaper.

The chief formations in this field are shales and sand layers. These sand layers range up to several hundred feet in thickness and