that outside the older main fields on the La Salle anticline most of the other structures in the state are of local and minor significance. Only fields of small areal extent resulting from local accumulation of oil can be expected.

The prospect for new production in 1923 is no less than at the beginning of 1922. The price of crude oil, which at present is fifty cents lower has an upward tendency and probably will not have a deterring influence on wildcatting.

With prospective areas for development recently opened up by the discovery of good wells, and with some wildcat drilling probable, 1923 should see a maintenance of new production in Illinois, thereby offsetting in a measure the steady but very slow decline of the older Illinois producing fields.

D. M. Collingwood

January 1, 1923

DRILLING IN WESTERN CANADA

(Engineering and Mining Journal-Press, August 12, 1922)

Wildcat drilling in Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1922 met with but little success. Five wells are being drilled by the Imperial Oil Company in central and southern Alberta and two in Saskatchewan. At the time of last report the tests in Alberta ranged in depth to 2,518 feet and showed only a small amount of viscous black oil, and in one well near Wainright, and another in the Pouce Coupe district, some gas. One well at Unity, Saskatchewan, was abandoned at 2,605 feet and another well in southeastern Saskatchewan showed no results down to 3,500 feet.

The Imperial Oil Company is carrying on exploratory work in the Fort Norman field. The discovery well makes a few barrels of oil per day but not enough to furnish fuel for drilling other wells. Numerous difficulties have hindered drilling operations but three wells have depths of 300 feet, 500 feet, and 1,735 feet, respectively, with no favorable results indicated.

J. H. Hance