

Montana Journal

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

WE BELIEVE

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS have been definitely proven indispensable in Montana. Every wildcat should have both Madison and Devonian "highs" determined by reflection seismograph before drilling begins.

DEEPER DRILLING is essential to write the real history of the Montana oil industry. The major source of Montana petroleum is in formations **BELOW THE BIG LIME**. Abandonment of wells at the Cat Creek horizon is stupidity. No well should be considered a completion until it is drilled into the Devonian.

Oil Well in East Dooryard of Cut Bank

(Continued from Page One)

swabbed. Indications were that it was about 80 percent water. The nearby Rigney producer had water in the Cut Bank sand. The Fee No. 1 has 7-inch pipe cemented at 2953; surface elevation, 9953.

Other operations follow:
New locations: Santa Rita-Jacobson No. 3, C SE1 SW1 7-33-5W, location.
Cobb-Tribal 206 No. 2, SW NW1 SW1 19-32-5W, 2944.

Consolidated-Frery-Tribal 172 No. 3, SW NW1 NW1 18-33-5W, drilling in, 2910.

Glacier Production-Rigney No. 4, SW SW1 NW1 2-35-6W, was shot with 100 quarts of nitro glycerin. It had been making around 40 barrels.

Glacier Production-Barrington No. 3, C SW1 SE1 18-33-5W, 1110; Colorado shale, 610, surface pipe cemented at 670.

Offset to Big Well Due in

Hanlon-Tribal 196 No. 2, SE NE1 NE1 30-32-5W, has 7-inch set at 2794, ready to drill in. This is in the Tribal pool, offsetting the Jeffries 1,000-barrel well.

Indian Oil-Fee No. 2, C NW1 SW1 4-34-6W, bottoms at 3078, having had Ellis at 3067. Completion data is not available but it reported "a quart of oil and a gallon of water" in the lower Cut Bank, and is preparing to abandon.

Jeffries-Tribal 197 No. 2, SW SW1 NW1 30-32-5W, is cementing 61-inch pipe at 2948, ready to drill in. It is in the new Tribal pool, west of the big well.

Lawler-Hoerr-Clarkson No. 2, SW SW1 NW1 9-33-5W, 1875.

Par Oil-Tribal 200 No. 1, SE SE1 SE1 13-32-6W, has been shot with nitro glycerin six times, the last shot, 200 quarts; now cleaning out.

Par Oil-Tribal 204 No. 2, NW corner Lot 3, Sec. 13-32-6W, 2940, fishing for lost bit.

Santa Rita-State No. 1, SW NE1 SE1 25-33-6W, dry. Completion data: Sunburst sand, 2855-2875; upper Cut Bank, 2900-2918; lower Cut Bank, 2918-2956, broken sand and shale, no showing.

Santa Rita-Rasmussen No. 7, GEL NW1 EW1 33-33-5W, had no distinctive sands but had Sunburst and Cut Bank sand from 2885 to 2942 with variegated shales from 2942 to 2950 where the lower Cut Bank should have been; no showings throughout; Ellis shale, 2950-2998. It is being abandoned after shooting with 120 quarts of nitro glycerin.

Santa Rita-Tribal No. 15, SW SE1 NE1 3-35-6W, 2300.

Tarrant-Lenoir No. 1, SW SW1 NW1 17-31-5W, spudded and is completing rigging up.

Texaco-Bonnet No. 4, C SE1 SW1 8-32-5W, is now called the "three-bit well," having three bits lost in it. After

loss of a 10-inch bit the 8-inch bit was lost at 2615. A whipstock was used to drill past the lost bit and another 8-inch bit was lost at the same depth as the other, in the parallel hole.

Texaco-Government B No. 4, C SW1 SW1 17-32-5W, 2415.

Texaco-Lindquist No. 4, CWL NE1 NW1 20-32-5W, averaged 50 barrels during the first 10 days.

Texaco-Miller-Morgan No. 1, CEL NE1 NE1 32-33-5W, fishing for lost baller dropped from top of the hole to 2882.

Texaco-Government B No. 5, C Lot 2, Sec. 20-32-5W, 1135. Colorado shale, 425, 10-inch pipe at 454.

Texaco-State M 455 No. 10, C SW1 SW1 16-32-5W, rigging up.

Texaco-Government A No. 4, C SE1 SW1 17-32-5W, rig up.

Oil Industry Is Holding Firm as Winter Approaches

(Continued from Page One)

oil prices has been equal to 18 points from 93 percent of the base period prices to 111 percent. Gasoline prices have recovered 28 points or from 81 percent of the 1935-36-37 level to 109 percent. The price indexes for both crude oil and gasoline have remained relatively unchanged for over four months.

Midway Well Has Gas Flow in Cut Bank

(Continued from Page One)

NE1 24-35-2W, is making 20 barrels natural.

Rimrock-Schmidt No. 8, SE SE1 NW1 29-35-3W, 1210.

Superior Petroleum-Govt. No. 4, C SW1 NW1 24-35-3W, treated with four stages and got 700 gallons of acid into the formation without finding porosity. Results are uncertain.

Vanderpas-Ward No. 5, NE NE1 SE1 29-35-3W, had a showing of oil at 1745 and treated with 500 gallons of Dowell-XX acid; now testing.

Welsh Brother-Zachor No. 5, CWL NW1 NE1 29-35-1W, which had oil in the Sunburst sand, shot with 30 quarts of nitro glycerin from 1307 to 1325.

Housewives of Mexico are demanding more electric housekeeping helps.

OIL INSURANCE

Handled By
Experts

PHONE 6858

GREAT FALLS, MONT.



"Is your boy friend broad-minded?"
"Yes, that's all he ever thinks of!"

The man from the city went to the store at the Missouri crossroads and bought a couple of nightshirts. When he had completed his purchase and

left the store a long, lanky backwoodsman asked the merchant:
"What was them things that feller got?"
"Nightshirts," replied the merchant.
"How about selling you some?"
"Not me, I don't get around much at night."

"Boy, is my girl mad at me!"
"What's the matter?"
"I told her that her bustle was slipping."
"Why, that shouldn't have made her mad."
"Yeah, but she didn't have one on."

A pretty girl is like a melody; and after you marry her you have to face the music.

Men make up their minds to go out; women their faces.

The father glared at his son. "Another bite like that, young man," he said, "and you'll leave the table."
"Another bite like that," agreed the son, "and I'll be finished."

Caller to receptionist: "Is the boss in?"
"No, he is out."
"Will he be in after a little?"
"That's what he said he was going out for."

"Who was that lady I seen you out-wit last night?"

"Who was that lady I seen you out with last night?"
"I wasn't out. I was just dozing."

I wish I was a little fish
I think I'd be a bass
So I could climb up poles and trees
And slide down on my hands and knees

"Well, I certainly made a good impression on her," said the cane-bottomed chair as the artist's model stood up.

A silk hosiery manufacturer and an aluminum household utensil manufacturer sat next to each other at the club. Both remained quiet for many minutes, gazing with worried and

beaten expressions into space. Finally one of them gave vent to a long-drawn-out sigh. The other looked around sympathetically and said:
"You're telling me."

A girl attending Byrn Mawr
Committed a dreadful faux pas.
She loosened a stay
In her decollete
Exposing her je-ne-sais-quels.

RAY A. FRETZ

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
GENERAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTING
OIL—MINING—TAX MATTERS
PHONE 8355
416 First National Bank Building
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Toole County Abstract Company
LICENSED BONDED ABSTRACTORS
SHELEY, MONTANA

THE HIDDEN \$6,000,000,000

"Hidden around this country in private purses now is the astonishing total of more than \$6,000,000,000," writes Paul Mallon. "Much of it is in mattresses, socks and private safes. The evidence is clear that a hoarding era . . . has reached suspicious proportions since the first of this year."

—And who can blame the hoarders? In the face of priorities, what possibility is there to start a new business or establish a new industry?

In the face of the Morgenthau 6 percent ceiling on corporate profits, why should anyone invest in stocks or bonds?

In the face of withering taxes, who wishes to invest his money in so-called income properties such as buildings? What is a man to do with his savings except hoard them?

But that is not good. There is no safety in hoarding. Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers association, points out that a hoarder is "out of luck." "Hoarded currency is a practically useless method of protecting the holders of property against the arbitrary acts of government," says Dr. Cadman. "Early attempts to hoard money in continental Europe to avoid governmental levies during and after the first World war were met by blocking bank accounts and suspending transactions on the exchanges. Outstanding currency ceased to be legal tender or to have any validity unless it was presented to a government agency and stamped to indicate that a tax had been paid or imposed conditions had been met. The holders of currency found themselves in exactly the same position as the owners of bank deposits."

Every man is called upon to face this problem. The logical solution is to put savings IN THE GROUND. By that we mean the purchase of real estate—purchased at non-inflation prices on a price based on what the land will yield. We know what grazing land will yield; we know what dry land farms will average over the years; we know what irrigated land will yield. We have a good index to land values on the basis of YIELD.

If a man can put his money into lands that have not been depleted, he has an investment that will last through the period of inflation and the post-inflation depression that economists say must come.

The man who owns a piece of farm land, with no mortgage or other encumbrances, has (in gambling terms) an ACE IN THE HOLE. Come what will, he will have that land to drop back on. If it will raise hay; if it will raise wheat; if it will raise sugar beets, that is the SOMETHING of which he can be sure. On the other hand, if that land contains minerals, then his heritage may be much richer. If that land contains a million dollars worth of oil, that oil is HIS and will remain there, tax free, in spite of inflation, depression or otherwise—until the tract is drilled and the oil brought to the surface of the ground.

—And do not think for one moment that there is any tract of oil land that will not be drilled in the years to come, as the supply of crude lessens. Before the world is through with this war of machines we will find every oil field

seriously damaged, if not ruined—not by bombs but by WASTEFUL PRODUCTION. Every oil man knows that European oil fields are being ruined by being produced at capacity, as is Turner Valley, under war urgency. American oil fields will suffer likewise before this is over. More oil fields MUST be found and oil lands now undrilled MUST be drilled.

So when a man comes to buy land, as the safest place for his money, why should he not choose land located upon a known geological structure, capable of containing oil and gas?

At the time of the first World war the writer was entitled to apply his army service time as residence time on a homestead. A Great Falls friend tried to get him to take up a homestead out east of Kevin. The writer took one look at that Godforsaken gumbo flat and decided to forever forego his homestead rights rather than pay the filing fee.

That Godforsaken gumbo flat was the MOORE PERMIT which has produced \$844,000 worth of oil from above the lime—with the lower formations yet to be explored and produced. "Buzz" Catlett filed on a homestead in Fergus county on land where only a mountain goat could stand up. He, M. W. Wildschultz and other boys joining the army were smart enough to get lands that were on a KNOWN GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

The Catlett homestead has yielded over \$2,000,000 worth of oil and the Wildschultz has produced \$2,069,123.83 worth of oil—because it happened that their filings were on what is now the Cat Creek oil field.

When they returned from the service they found a wildcatter prospecting for oil across the Musselshell river from their lands. He found oil over there but the main field was on their side of the river.

The writer has no apology for having passed up the Moore permit land as a homestead because the existence of a structure at Kevin was not recorded until after the war was over and meanwhile the government had withdrawn mineral rights from entry. Now a homesteader gets only the surface rights. The government retains all of the mineral rights. So homesteading an "oil farm" is not possible today.

While there is no apology for his failure to file on Kevin land, he should have his head examined if he fails to come out of the present situation with well located lands, owned in fee simple, with command of surface rights and mineral rights.

If there was a more promising state than Montana in which to buy lands we would certainly buy lands elsewhere. But we do not know of any comparable opportunities. We can today buy lands in Kevin field ON THE BASIS OF GRAZING LAND, getting the mineral rights with the surface. If no oil or gas were ever found under them, they would still be a good "ace in the hole," as compared with any other available investment. Yet we would be willing to gamble everything we possess that there is oil or gas beneath these lands: how much, we do not know. It may not be in commercial quantities. But if

there happens to be a crack in the lime under one of these tracts, then it may be the greatest gusher area in the field and in the state. That is the possibility of undrained lime producing areas.

Each man should buy as much land as he can afford to buy and pay for in full. He should not buy more than he can afford and find a mortgage company moving him out, later on. If he can afford THOUSANDS of acres, he should buy thousands of acres. If he can afford a section of 640 acres, he should have a section. But if he can afford only a half section of 320 acres, he should by no means have a full section of land. And if he cannot afford a half section he should have a quarter section or 80 acres, or possibly end up with 40 acres. But he should have something ALL HIS OWN, with full command of his future.

Owning the land he is privileged to choose the operator to drill it, when he wants it drilled. He is the sole power in determining the development program and the sole power in its enforcement. He will have to look to no corporate body for the conduct of his affairs. He will receive his share of the oil FREE OF COST OF PRODUCTION and none else will handle his money.

That is the one great remaining opportunity for American INDEPENDENCE as we see it. The owner of a piece of oil land pays taxes only on the surface. If it is grazing land, his taxes may average around 7 cents an acre. If it is good farm land, his taxes will be higher but there is no tax on the mineral content of the land. His 80 acres may contain a million dollars worth of oil, but until it is brought to the surface he pays no tax on it and the tax laws of Montana provide that he shall pay taxes (at the regular county tax rate) on just the oil that comes from the ground. The landowner is free from worry about payment of social security taxes, unemployment taxes, old age taxes, industrial insurance taxes, corporation license taxes and the scores of other taxes that beset business.

If the oil is there, the "other man," meaning the driller, worries about getting it out.

Of course, the owner of 80 acres of oil land is free to drill it out himself, if he wants to. Some of the most successful operators in Kevin field today are landowners who never saw a drilling rig until one was moved into Kevin field.

We do not expect a new crop of "oil farmers," but we do expect to see the few people we can contact to be provided with opportunities to buy tracts of low-cost lands on whatever size each one can afford, each tract so located that it is likely to contain OIL.

Anyone who wishes to capitalize our knowledge of Montana oil fields and of land values—based on nearly 20 years of experience in this particular work—may do so by contacting us. Whether they buy through us or through other agencies, investors of Montana can do no better than to BUY LANDS ON KNOWN OIL AND GAS STRUCTURES.

Landowners Royalties Co.

BOX 1225

HEAD OFFICE:

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

LANDOWNERS ROYALTIES COMPANY,
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

Without obligation please send me listings of farm lands on known oil and gas structures.

(Your Name In Full)

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GRIZZLY

(DUBBS - CRACKED)

GASOLINE

The West's

most sensational
and fastest selling
gasoline

Quicker Starting
Greater Power
Cleaner Motor
More Mileage

**NORTHWEST
REFINING
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