THE UNION ADVOCATE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1920

OIL SHALE DEPOSITS OF N. B. HIS SON IS LIKE **A DIFFERENT BOY** ARE BIGGEST IN THE WORLD

Farmer Says Way Tanlac Has Mr. Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, Has Interested Brought His Child Out is Simply Wonderful

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"My son is like a different boy since he began taking Tanlac and

feel like I ought to let everybody know how the medicine has brought him out," said William Perrin, wellknown farmer at Clarenden, Queen County, N. B.

"My boy had been in a badly rundown condition for some time. There vey, writes as follows: was no color in his face and he looked so unhealthy that we feared country must not be overlooked, nor he was going into consumption. He had so little appetite that nothing must their value be underestimated would tempt him to eat and he used as a rear line of economic defence As their oil content is fairly com to sit down to the table and just nibble at his food. His nerves were in parable with the petroleum reserved a terrible state he would toss of the world, the e shales furnish an abcut for hours at night, unable to effective guarantee against the Unit ed States going bone dry as to oil;

but the oil won from the oil shale "When we saw by the people how Taniac was helping others we de-cided to let him try it and after the first bottle we could see a big differ-ence in him. He began to eat much As long as industry is short handed it cannot expect any return from oil shale, nor can it expect any return better and to take an interest in things. The color came back into his to low prices by utilizing this re-cheeks and he now has a good heal-Having stated the positive and neg appearance. He must have ative factors affecting oil shalesgained a good many pounds in weight. for he looks much stouter and is so although he ignores what has been strong that he can do a map's work accomplished in the actual results without getting tired. He sleeps well realized from oil shales-Mr. Smith at night and gets up in the mornings lends the weight of his official judgas happy as a lark. Honestly, you wouldn't know him for the same boy ment to the fact that Canada's great shale resources only now are received that he was three months ago, and ing the attention they merit. his wonderful improvement is en-CLAMOR OF OIL BOOMS tirely due to Tanlac." In a recent review of the oil fields

boom."

Tanlac is sold in Newcastle by E. Morris, in Redbank by Wm. M. Sullivan and in Doaktown by O. the United States, Mexico and Cen-Hildebrand

NO, FAITH

As rain was badly needed in the district, the followers of a darkey evaluatest approached him with the tradest that he would hold a specific therefore to pray for rain. specific entryice to pray for rain. the cil containing shales known to The dif arrived and the church exist would have been requisitioned. was packed.

Ascending the pulpit, even pcinted the way to utilize its gelist thus addressed his flock: You people will all get mighty wet today 'cause you hab no faith. We hab all assembeld here to pray for rain and not one of you hab brought a umbrella.

GUARD AGAINST CHILLS

Simple Precaution Against Dangers of Cold and Damp.

Cultivate the habit of taking a sup of hot Oxo-a cube to a cup-befare going out in the cold or damp. Such weather is a tax upon the super the sup the system, and the strengthening and warming powers of the concen-trated beer cochness fortify you against the evils consequent upon exposure.

If the uses of Oxo are new to you, try a tin of four cubes. Oxo great-y improves gravies, stews, or sourse, and is a delightful, sustaining and appetizing beverage. It is excellent for children.

Regular users of Oxo prefer the rger tins of 10 and 50 cubes, larger using them in many different ways in place of meat.



The Montreal Gazette of October phate of ammonia per ton of shale, 16th prints the following interesting equal to 13,687, to .: s of 2,000 pounds atricle written by Alexander Gray: per annum. The 18,000,000 imperial In a recent article discussing the gallons of gasoline, 7,961,500 imper-need of new sources of motive pow-ial gallons of illuminating oil, 2,666,-er, George Otis Smith, director of 000 imperial gallons of lubricating the United States Geol gical Sur- oil; 1,710,000 imperial gallons of fuel

British Government in Great Fields Here

oil, 6,120,000 pounds of paraffin wax. "The oil shale resources of the 1,330 tons of coke, and 13,587 tons of sulphate of ammonia.

SCRUBBING THE GAS

"Moreover, the quantity of crude oil and sulphate of ammonia in these estimates is based upon the lowest results obtained from Sir Boverton Redwood's analysis of the same for has no doubts as to the verification the Imperial Government. In addi. ton to those recoveries, a further gasoline content is extractable from wick easily will become one of the gasoline content is extractable from the gas which is carried over in the distillation of the shales. This latter extraction is done by scrubbing posits are so close to the front docr the gas with heavy oil, by what is that speculators and Canadian cap known as the abscrption process, italists did not have the romantic The resultant extra production of perspective pertaining (to remote gasoline is about 3 gallons per ton areas "at the end of the rainbow." of shale, which, on the tonnage estimated by Dr. Lomax for a 1,500-ton plant, would be about 1,600,000 gallons per annum. These are the figures of disinterested experts."

"It has taken tedicus years to enlist capital in these deposits. They were dscouraging years. I never

weakened in my belief that cur shales would be recognized for their pre-eminonce. In 1914 the Imperial Governof the world, more particularly of ment finally directed Sir Beverton Redwcod to report upon the shale detral America, their production to date posits owned by the New Brunswick and their possible reserves upon which all countries are dependent, Mr. Mark Reaqua, of California, ack-nowledged to be an international authrity, declared that had it not Shales, Limited, situated in Westmorland and Albert counties. Prelimin ary work was done by Dr. Marshall Hall, and a further large commercial shipment was made to England. This been for the iscovery of fluid oils was retorted and distilled under the in Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere direction and supervision of Sir Boverton Redwood, with the result that we had thirty three gallons of oil and sixty pounds of sulphate of ammonia. Scotland, Mr. Requa asserted, had oil This commercial sample was taken shales. The "Scotch process" of diswhat is known as Steeve's from tillatica had made oil shales econ-Mountain, and the mountain side was omically profitable, but the broader stripped for twenty-five hundred feet, application of that method of extractgood and bad shale being taken ing oils, gasoline and kindred by proascertain an average and to definitely ducts was nipped in the bud when the contemporaries of the Rockefeldetermine the possibility of mining the whole by steam shovel. It was iers, Flagler, the Paynes and others in this way that the average of one gave the United States its first oil section of the property owned by New Brunswick Shales, Ltd., was ap There is a glamor about "booms" proximately proved.

* 150,000,000 TONS OF SHALE

and "rushes" to precious metal fields. "Stampede" have signalized discoveries of precious stones. All "How all important are these New such exciting adventures, however L'runswick oil shades may be approxiare dwarfed by oil "booms," where mately estimated when it is under-"the gamble" proceeds without "lim- stood that Dr. Marshall Hall placed it" and the element of chance, comthe tonnage of this one section of the bined with enough capital to 'start shales at 150,000,000 tcns. The comsomething," makes millionaires over pany owning these shales owns one night, or convinces the embryonic hundred and ninety-two square miles something," makes millionaires overmagnate that a "duster" may develop and in recent years has proved its alongside of a "gusher." The latter property in Westmorland and Albert represents wealth without contincounties by core drilling to a depth uous effort, unless the "flush" pro-duction peters out. With oil shales, were made at different sections, and of 1,500 feet. Some fifty drillings while their potential wealth awaits they disclosed millions of tons that adequate capital, the business of obviously could not be estimated they disclosed millions of tons that mustering their economic contents from surface workings. These New was monopolized by the Scottish Brunswick shales are the only ones corporation until Mr. Matthew Lodge, of (Moncton, N. B., celebrated the tested for quantity and quality on the American gontinent. With termination of a quarter of a cendoubt this has the largest and rich-

tury or so of unremitting investiga. est deposit in the world. tion and effort by interesting the Imperial Government and British A PERSISTENT CHAMPION Of the New Brunswick oil shales capital in the Canadian shales with Mr. Lodge is a consistent and per which his name will remain indelibsistent champion. Speaking of th ly associated. In the work of estabhe is assured that they will attain lishing these New Brunswick oil to their long-deferred destiny as an important source of gasoline, illumshales as the greatest of their kind, important source of gasoline, inating oil, lubricating oil, fuel oil, elled all over the world, and has exparaffin wax and amm pended many years and considerable "Occasionally," he said, "there is nonies on personal account and in a brief reference to our New Brun behalf of intimate friends who have wick shales, whereas the America onfidence in him. Whenever there is periodicals and newsnapers devoti an oil field or an oil shale occurrence, he has compressed his lips and squarnuch space to the shales of the state. It is not understood that ed his shoulders in the presence of the experts and statisicians. His some years ago Professor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, made general fund of information is unsur the statement that the bitum passed by geoglogisis and "sharps" shale deposits of New Brunswick are of international repute, and it is bethe largest in the known world, cause of these that his constructive Since that time we have demonstratoptimism has recently borne fruit ed that his statement was correct both in the southwestern states and not only regarding the quantity, but in New Brunswick. Mr. Lodge is enas to the quality. Distillation of full samples of these New Brunswick shales, made in Scotland under the cyclopedia. Familiar with the outstanding features of the oil shales of Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and other states; conversant with "structures" direction of Dr. R. M. Ellis, of the Canadian Geoglogical Survey, and Dr. of every locality where oil is being Charles Baskerville, of the College of cound or where geologists expect to the City of New York, proved con dnd it during the past year he has directed drilling operations in Okla-homa and Kansas, and his record is clusively that the value of the sh in oil was forty-five gallons to the ton, and that the sulphate of am-monia content was seventy-seven pounds. These results were obtained that out of eight wells drilled he has only so far "struck" one dust er." This is exceptional, and fortun from an average fifty-ton samplaken from the outcroppings ate Montreal, Nova Scotia and New unswick associates freely attest vale, Baltimore, Albert County, "What those shales represent in follow and cents I will leave to the statisticians. For the information that De-Brunswick.

raign, whose end Mr. Lodge hopes is in sight. Very few Canadians are aware that New Brunswick has been producing natural gas commercially for the last twelve years through the initiative of Mr. Lodge. The City of Moncton has been lighted, heated and powered by natural gas from the Albert county wells. This gas has the greatest calorinc power of any gas on the American Continent, and the pay ing quality of New Brunswick's gas sands is incomparable. To this fact is attributable the growth in the last few years of the city of Moncton. Besides, the quantity is keeping pace with the requirements of that city. The New Brunswick gas and cil fields are also producing considerable high grade oil. At present the Anglo-Per sian Oil Company, in which the Imperial Government is interested working under an option from the parent company, the New Brunswick Gas & Oil Fields, Ltd., and is testing a large area to the north of Moncton for oil and gas. Mr. Lodge, therefore, most lucrative fields on the American Continent, nothwithstanding the de



Just arrived a car of pre-war ROBIN HOOD Flour

Feeds Lower

has been a long drawn-out can

lhe

statisticians. For the information of Canadians, I highl say that Dr. C. S. Lomar, of New York, discuss-ing a plant with a daily canacity of 1.500 long yous (2.240 lbs.), squal to 547,500 tong per samon offered a massible, production of 32.7 imperial massible, production of 32.7 imperial

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