

**WAR WILL UNLOCK
VAST OIL SUPPLIES**

Sydney H. North, of London, Eng., founder and editor of the Petroleum Year Book, and other trade publications, has written the following articles on the unlocking of oil supplies as one result of the war:

One of the most important operations in which the Allied fleets have engaged is that of opening up the sea route from the coasts of Russia and Roumania to the highways of the world. The military effects of this action may be of vital significance, but the economic effects are still more vital, influencing, as they do, the welfare of millions within and without these two countries.

For months past the enormous amount of agricultural and other produce of the great Russian Empire has been locked in, unable to move, and the Black Sea has been the Dead Sea, so far as the traffic of nations is concerned. So world-wide is our trade, however, that we have suffered comparatively little from the cutting out of these sources of supply.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the principal sources from which we draw our oil for lighting, heating, for fuel and for motor cars, are the United States, Russia, the Dutch Indies, Roumania and Mexico. Soon after the war broke out part of these sources was closed to us; and the figures representing the shipments to this country from America are eloquent of the wonderful response to our need made from that quarter.

During these past few months the oil wells of Russia and Roumania continued to produce oil, and had to continue to do so where labor was available, for the closing down of a producing well is a costly, and often ruinous, resort. The oil must either be pumped unremittingly or water, some hundreds of feet down, may percolate through into the well and flood it beyond redemption.

A few figures will show clearly what the cessation of Russia's export trade has done to the oil industry.

RUSSIAN STORES
The output of oil from Russian oil wells amounts approximately to eight million tons a year; of which, after refining, a large quantity goes into the interior, and the balance is exported. In the year of 1913 the total quantity of different oil products amounted to about five million tons; in 1914 this had fallen to about three and a half million tons.

But this is not the worst of the case for, in consequence of the stoppage of exports through the Dardanelles, the stocks had accumulated to the extent of one and a half million tons, or half as much again compared with a year ago. This was at the end of 1914, since when two months have passed, and probably more will be added to this before Russia can get her enormous accumulation of oil and other products away. Taking the same proportion, this means that two million tons or so of various oil products will be available for distribution.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, several of the newer districts, such as the Ural-Caspian and Emba Caspian districts, are increasing their production rapidly, and the storage accommodation for all this ever-growing quantity of oil is not sufficient. In the year 1913 we relieved Russia of thirty six million gallons of different descriptions of oil, more than a third of which was benzine or petrol; last year, owing to the war, we could only get twenty-one million gallons.

This year, a quarter of which has nearly gone, we have taken nothing from her of any description, so that it needs little imagination to conjure up the vast sources of liquid and solid wealth which are waiting to flow through the Dardanelles when the gateway has been forced.

Roumania is in a similar plight, but rather worse, inasmuch as her organization and facilities are not so ample. Her lot is, indeed, a hard one. For years past her oilmen, backed by the Government, have striven energetically to build up a prosperous industry. Her ambitions lay in the direction of securing some portion of that most profitable section of the trade, the manufacture and sale of benzine or petrol. And her success was considerable.

ROUMANIA AND GALICIA
The total output from Roumanian wells in 1913 amounted to 1,855,000 tons; in 1914 to 1,771,000 tons, not so great a decline considering the adverse conditions. But, unfortunately, she is one of the innocent who suffer, and only the opening of the sea route again and the resumption of her export trade can save her from disaster. Compared with Russia her oil industry is small, yet at the end of last year the accumulated stocks of oil amounted, according to the "Petroleum Review," to 600,000 tons.

The same authority states also that these reserves have increased at the rate of 60,000 tons a month, so that at the end of March there will be hoarded up in Roumania about 800,000 tons of oil. And still production goes on, and must go on.

There is another oil country, completing the trio, which is suffering practical extinction for the time being, and that is Galicia, now in the hands of the Russians.

Two years ago I passed right through the country where the Austrian army have been so badly handled, in more senses than one. Along the whole flank of the Carpathians lie the oil lands of Galicia. The oil wells, their derricks jutting up against the skyline, seem to be clinging insecurely to the hillsides. They peep out from the well-wooded sides of the slopes of the Lower Carpathians, and come suddenly into view among the trees as one rumbles along the railway track.

Hitherto, the importance of Galicia as an oil country has not been sufficiently recognized. When this turmoil and strife are over and the arts of peace once again hold their rightful sway, Galicia should rank with Roumania in the oil industry, and its products find their way to the markets of the world.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen.—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.
Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON...

New Light on Gum

A Lesson from the Races of the World

This Man is First —

In freedom from decay of teeth the brown Maori leads the world.

Violating all the white man's sound advice he never cleans his teeth. He eats whatever suits his whim—whatever cool, New Zealand yields. Kukupa, Kaka, Weka, Putangitangi all in their turn.

Shark-steak, birds roasted on the spit and wrapped in green leaves to keep their flavor.

Why do the teeth of British school-children show nearly 80 times as much decay as his? We will tell you further on.



account for the tremendous difference between 1.2% and 86%.

Leading dental authorities give us the following answer to our problem. •

Races having the best teeth chew foods which excite the salivary glands. The Canadian Indian of the Northwest chews wood of the sugar-pine. The Maori flavors foods with the juice of the tutuberry—another keen exciter of the salivary flow.

The human saliva is Nature's own mouth-wash—the best conservator of the teeth—best since man began.

This may be news to you, but there is more:—Saliva not only neutralizes the acid which is the worst enemy of your teeth—it wars as well on many of the germs that enter the mouth through air and food. It is one of Dr. Nature's own fine preventive medicines.

Too frequently the diet of civilized man exerts a depressing influence on the salivary glands.

It is here that the use of chewing gum comes into its own with honors. It helps to maintain the mouth and teeth in all their natural health.

It fights against what dentists call "oral (mouth) stagnation." It is a needed friend to modern man.

When YOU Chew Gum

Most of us chew gum for pleasure. But all of us who use it, whatever our motive, are getting benefit from it. Gum is serving us a mighty good turn.

Can your gum be too pure for you?—too clean for your mouth? Assuredly no. And it should be very tasty, too, because it is *flavor* which coaxes the tooth protecting, mouth cleansing saliva.

It is for these reasons that Sterling Gum is entitled to your welcome.

Sterling Gum is of the cleanest chicle—flavored through and through by the secret Sterling process, with the highest grade peppermint flavoring.

Sterling Gum is produced in spotless kitchens—by spotless machinery—guided by men and girls in spotless garments.

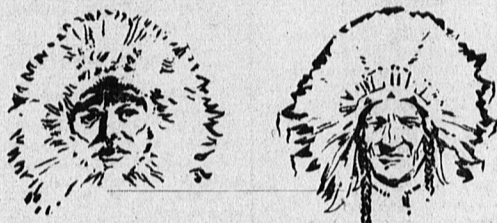
Sterling Gum made and wrapped right here in Canada.



Always free from grit—always delicately smooth in body—Sterling Gum earns a rightful place in every top right hand drawer of every sideboard in Canada. *Its flavor is delightful.*

*NOTE—The foregoing dental facts are taken from "Prevention of Dental Caries (Decay of the Teeth) and Oral Bepies" by H. P. Pickersill, M.D., Ch. B., M.D.S., L.D.S.

The Esquimaux and the Indian



Fat and fish and bird and twenty different kinds of plants. These in the main form the Esquimaux' meals. And he ranks *second* in having good teeth.

And third comes our own Canadian Indian of the bleak Northwest. He eats a good deal like the Esquimaux.

Other races ranking high in the soundness of their teeth are Fuegians, Fijians, Chinwans of Formosa, Semangs, Jakuns.

But we of Canada—?



Some years ago the British Dental Association examined the teeth of 10,500 English and Scotch school-children—10,500 cousins to the boys and girls of Canada.

86% had some decay of the teeth as against 1 1/10% for the adult Maori and 1 1/10% for the Esquimaux.

Why?—the vital question stares us in the face.

Must we eat like the Maori or the Esquimaux to gain more freedom from decay?

True, their foods are much simpler—and their living much closer to Nature. But that does not

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