

MAXIMS  
OF A  
MERCHANT

However honest and truthful you may be, you will be despised unless you learn to keep your tongue tied.

Annual Subscriptions Delivered \$5.00  
By Mail, Canada, and U. S. A. \$4.50

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

The People's Paper Read by Everybody

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1927

MAXIMS  
OF A  
MERCHANT

Love demands some sort of secrecy; otherwise it shrivels to the plane of a mere acquaintance.

Charlottetown Guardian Two Cents  
Morning Guardian Founded 1887

## SIR ROBERT WILL ATTEND CONVENTION

### Two Former Conservative Prime Ministers of Canada, Three Conservative Provincial Premiers and Six Conservative Provincial Leaders to Form Part of Notable Array of Distinguished Men to be at Winnipeg.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 20.—Two former Conservative Prime Ministers of Canada, three Conservative Provincial Premiers and six Provincial Conservative leaders will form a part of the notable array of distinguished Canadians who will attend the Conservative convention in Winnipeg next month. Sir Robert Borden, war time premier, this morning officially notified General A. D. McRae, chairman of the National Committee preparing for the meeting, that he would accept the invitation of the committee to be present at the meeting. With Sir Robert on the platform will be Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Conservative leader, Premier E. N. Rhodes, of Nova Scotia; Premier J. B. Maclean, of New Brunswick; Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario; Hon. J. D. Stewart, Opposition leader in Prince Edward Island; Hon. A. Sauve, Provincial Conservative leader in Quebec; F. G. Taylor, opposition leader in Manitoba; J. T. M. Anderson, Saskatchewan provincial leader, and Hon. S. F. Tolmie, British Columbia leader of the opposition.

## Duke of York Will Visit Indies In Near Future

(Special to The Guardian) KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 20.—According to a despatch from London, the Duke of York will probably pay another visit in the near future to the West Indies for the purpose of stimulating the proposed economic and political federation among the islands and to reconcile mutual jealousies.

## Condensed Specials

RATE.—3c. per word, net each insertion in this column.

\*HAVE ARRIVED CARLOAD of choice Western horses. On sale at Buntin & Bell's stockyards. Wood & McNeill, owners. 9239-9-20-31.

\*BILLHEADS AND STATEMENTS neatly printed. Guardian Job Printery.

\*FASHIONABLE WEDDING STATIONERY, fine selection. Guardian Job Printery.

\*MAN WANTED AT ONCE.—TO demonstrate and take orders. Write Fuller Brush Company, Charlottetown. 9249-9-21-21-wfm

\*SHIPPING TAGS EXPEDITIOUSLY supplied. Guardian Job Printery.

\*MEMORIAM CARDS AND mourning cards at shortest notices. Guardian Job Printery.

\*WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES with address are always fashionable. Guardian Job Printery.

\*SPECIAL HAMBURG STEAK.—Faster quality beef. Saunders Newsom and Co., East end Market Building.

\*JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, cheaply and expeditiously executed. Guardian Central Job Printer, Phone 132.

\*CORRESPONDENCE CARDS AND envelopes with address printed, just the thing for acknowledgement, intimations, etc. Guardian Job Printery.

\*YOU WANT GOOD ENVELOPES? Prices 50 for 200; 100 for 350; 250 for 550; 500 for 1,000 for \$1.95. Postpaid. Guardian Office. Guardian Job Printery.

## 278 Chinese Passengers Drowned

(Canadian Press) PEKING, Sept. 20.—Two hundred and seventy eight Chinese passengers were drowned when the Japanese coastwise steamer Genroku Maru capsized in Tsingtao Bay, a Japanese despatch from Tsingtao, Shantung province, states. The disaster was the result of a panic aboard the vessel when it sprang a leak in the engine room. One hundred and fifty nine bodies have been recovered.

## Loses License For Teaching German In School Hours

(Special to The Guardian) WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 20.—R. H. Rempel, teacher of the Calder school district, has been deprived of his license. He is charged with teaching German in regular school hours in contravention of the Manitoba school act. Calder is in the Menomonie district of southern Manitoba, and the intimation was made to the Toronto Star by the department of education that the action had been taken when it was learned that Rempel was giving his instruction in German at the behest of the Menomonie trustees. Inspector T. G. Finn of Morden, who investigated the circumstances surrounding the case has recommended that the trustees be relieved of their position and an official trustee appointed.

## 50th Anniversary Of 1st Long Distance Telephone Talk

(Special to The Guardian) TORONTO, Sept. 20.—Today marks the 50th anniversary of the first successful commercial long distance telephone talk in Canada. "Previous to Sept. 20th, 1877," Manager W. J. Cairns of the Bell Telephone Company explained to the Star today, "there had been numerous tests of the newly invented telephone instrument for long distance talking but they had been either one way talks only or had turned out badly. But on that date fifty years ago, a conversation was carried on between Montreal and Quebec, a distance of over 200 miles."

## Best Crop In Fifteen Years

(Special to The Guardian) QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—The best crop the province has recorded for fifteen years and perhaps longer is predicted by experts of the provincial department of agriculture.

## Fliers Forced Down

(Canadian Press) AUBURN, Ind., Sept. 20.—James F. O'Donnell and his wife, participating in the trans-continental air derby, were forced down one mile north of here this afternoon because of a sixty mile wind. They made a safe landing and their plane was not damaged.

## Commander Takes Halifax Bride

More perfect conditions for the realization of Romance could hardly be imagined than those which attended the marriage of Miss Evelyn Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Jones, 142 Morris Street to Lieutenant Commander Cuthbert Robert Holland Taylor of H. M. C. S. Patriot took place on Saturday afternoon. Faced by the fact of the Lieutenant Commander's coming transfer to England, the pair decided to join their destinies at once. While the event has been pending for some time, it was only on Friday when the preparations for the Anderson-Craig marriage had been concluded, that the gallant officer and his fair lady decided to take the step on the following day. They were both in attendance at the wedding in Saint Paul's and immediately afterward went to Saint Mark's where the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Clarkson. Miss Margaret McInnes was the bridesmaid at the impromptu wedding, while Inspector LaNauze supported the groom. Besides the Commander and his bride, these were the only persons present, and the only ones who knew beforehand that the marriage was to take place. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor immediately left for Chester, where they will remain until Friday, leaving the honeymoon bungalow at that time to return to Halifax for the reception at Admiralty House. In a very short time they will leave for England.—Halifax Chronicle.

## URGENT CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO ENTER UNION

### Deputation From United Church Visits Anglican Gathering.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 20.—Bringing a message of good will and sympathy and a plea for unity, a deputation from the United Church of Canada today visited the General Synod of the Church of England. The members of the deputation, Dr. James Endicott, Moderator of the General Council of the United Church, Dr. G. J. Sedgewick, Dr. Kent, Principal of the Theological College of Queens University, and Judge Lavell, of Kingston, were given a courteous and enthusiastic reception at a joint session of both houses. In introducing the visitors, Dean W. W. Craig, of the Diocese of Ontario, deplored the separation which characterizes church work. He stressed the importance of the visit, saying "It is a mere spirit of cynicism which takes lightly such occasions as this."

## Hon. J. A. Robb Will Leave On Speaking Tour

(Special to The Guardian) OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, will leave on Saturday for a speaking tour of the Western Provinces. Mr. Robb will speak at Calgary on September 23. Other speaking dates in Mr. Robb's itinerary are being arranged and will be announced later.

## Masked Men Get Contents Of Safe At C. P. R. Station

(Canadian Press) TEMISKAMING, Que., Sept. 20.—Firing four shots into the station floor to emphasize their commands, a pair of masked men last night evening compelled R. Surles, Assistant C. P. R. Station agent here to open the safe and hand them \$600 which it contained. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage.

## Lincoln Letters Brought To U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A collection of letters written by Abraham Lincoln believed never to have been published before have been brought to the United States by Harry F. Marks, dealer in rare books. One of the letters is an apology to General Franz Sigel, of the 21st Vermont Infantry, for the death of the regiment's secretary of state to affix the seal of the United States to the envelope containing Lincoln's reply to an invitation sent by Queen Victoria to the wedding of the Prince of Wales, later King Edward, and Princess Alexandra of Denmark, mother of the present King George. A third is a letter to Samuel Galloway, in which Lincoln denied authorization of a biography of his life. The first two letters were written when Lincoln was president. The third was written while he was making his first presidential campaign.

## INTERESTING PROGRAMS AT CHATAUQUA YESTERDAY

### Large Audiences Greet Opening Performances. Forceful Address By Judge Bale.

Despite the adverse weather of yesterday, a large crowd turned out to witness the opening program of this season's Chatauqua at the Strand Theatre. The entertainment which was of the usual high order was opened by Mr. R. H. Rogers, Chairman of the local branch, who welcomed the audience to the annual festival on behalf of the committee and by Miss Margaret McEltee, Superintendent of Chatauqua who also spoke briefly. A most enjoyable musical concert followed which was participated in by five young talented ladies.—The Revue Company. These artists provided an afternoon of rare entertainment. With Miss Helen Hall at the piano, Miss Millicent Robison, soprano, Miss Ann Deacon, soprano, Miss Franky Barr, contralto, the audience were thoroughly entertained, and expressed their appreciation of the offerings with unstinted applause. Among the features of the program were "The Bells of St. Mary's" by the ensemble, followed by a medley of popular songs. A whistling solo by Miss Rutz was greatly enjoyed. Oriental and Dutch songs in costume were well received and a portrayal of Jack and J.

## CANADA POSSESSES ONLY HELIUM SOURCE IN EMPIRE

### Mining Savants Discuss Problem Of Oil Supply For The Empire And The Empire Fleets.

(Canadian Press) EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 20.—That Canada possesses the only source of helium in the British Empire, the statement made in a paper on "Natural Gas in Canada," by R. T. Elworthy, of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, at the meeting of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress here today. The helium is present to the extent of 0.8 per cent. in the natural gas of the Ingleswood field, near Brampton, Ontario, which is just as rich in this constituent as is the natural gas from which helium is recovered in the U. S. Government sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years, particularly in the Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, and in the Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, enormous flows of natural gas have been opened up, presenting the problem of how this vast supply can be utilized to the greatest advantage. This paper was one of a series which together formed a very comprehensive and authoritative review of the petroleum and natural gas situation in Canada, and of prospects for the future. Each paper had been prepared for presentation before the Empire Congress by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and they included "Oil and Gas in the Maritime Provinces," by W. A. Bell, of the Geological Survey; "Oil and Gas Fields of Ontario," by R. B. Harkness, Natural Gas Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; three papers by G. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, dealing with the oil and gas prospects of the Great Plains of British Columbia and of the Mackenzie River area; "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," by S. C. Ellis, Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines; and a statistical review, by S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available records show that, between 1881 and 1926, a total of 22,600,000 barrels, or 791 million imperial gallons of oil have been taken from wells in Canada, representing a value, as crude petroleum, of about \$35,000,000. Although at first glance these figures look formidable, they at once dwindle to almost microscopic proportions when placed side by side with our imports of petroleum, asphalt, and their products, which, for the single year 1926 had a value of \$38,107,478 and probably exceeded that total in 1926. This, of course, is a situation that can be remedied only by the bringing in of domestic oil wells, and being expended with this object in view. In addition to Turner Valley and other producing oil fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and their tributaries, the source of liquid hydrocarbons in the enormous deposits of bituminous sand in the McMurray district. Output at Fort Worth, Texas. Helium is the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable, so that it has obvious possibilities for use in any future airship service. Unfortunately the Ingleswood gas field, as at present known, is relatively small, but the Ontario Government has taken up many of the leases in the area and it is hoped that an experimental extraction station will be established before long. It was brought out in the paper that the output from natural gas wells in Ontario is declining. On the other hand in Alberta, owing to the great activity in drilling for oil during the past few years,