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Connection from Maritime Provinces Points via "OCEAN LIMITED"

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R. A. MacMillan, Ticket Agent C. N. R. Station.

A POSER.

If you are fond of riddles. Here's one that is a beauty! Which is the extra trouser To a two-trouser suit?

Doctors are healthy as a rule—but then, they never take their own medicine.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COKE

PLANT IN N. B. IS URGED

(Continued From Page 2) both large and small as well as by many public and private buildings in this and other provinces. He wished to heartily commend the Minister of Public Works for having had an investigation made into the possibility of using it in the various government buildings in Fredericton. It was gratifying to know that that test had proved that New Brunswick coal could be used in most of the buildings with the present equipment and that next winter all these buildings would be heated with our own coal. Thus more employment would be given to New Brunswick workmen and money that formerly went to the United States would remain in circulation at home, with the further advantage of saving about \$2,000 annually in cost of heating. That was certainly good business from every point of view and an example worthy of being followed by other coal consumers large and small.

A Steam Standby.

Sometime ago the chairman of the Hydro Commission under the old government made the announcement through the press that it was probable a steam standby would have to be built to supplement Musquash. The possible sites for such a plant were given as Norton, Moncton or Sackville. Evidently the location of this plant at Minto was not thought of, but he supposed that a Commission that would put a hydro plant where there was not sufficient water could not be expected to put a steam plant there where there was coal.

He understood that a steam standby might still be necessary. If such a plant was built the Minto coal district was unquestionably the logical place for it. There New Brunswick coal could be used direct from the mines without any additional cost for transportation or handling. He believed that there such a plant could produce power more cheaply than Musquash had been able to do. The various coal mines also could use to great advantage several hundred horse power of electrical energy if it were available continuously and at a reasonable price. The transmission lines could pass through the large village of Chipman serve much of Queens county and connect with the present line somewhere between Norton and Moncton.

Grand Lake Possibilities.

Not far from the place where such a plant could be located was a site for a hydro plant where the building of a single short dam would give immense storage capacity at a level several hundred feet above the level of Grand Lake and capable he believed of furnishing from three to four thousand horse power. Such a plant might be operated in conjunction with a steam plant to excellent advantage. He hoped the Hon. Chairman of the Hydro Commission would keep this in

mind when looking for new sources of power.

Coke Plants Needed.

He had already mentioned that the coal produced at Minto was bituminous, or commonly known as soft coal. Like all such coal it had the objectionable feature, especially for domestic use of giving off a large volume of smoke. For that reason anthracite or hard coal was preferred and used by so many. There was a practical and economical method of overcoming this difficulty to which he would refer.

He noted with satisfaction in the Speech from the Throne that it was the policy of the government to encourage "every effort to manufacture a finished product for consumption, or export rather than to sell an article in its raw state." In the light of the knowledge we had today so-called soft coal was a raw material, and when burned in the state in which it came from the mine many of its most valuable constituents were wasted, making dirt and causing trouble.

In recent years there had been established in all important countries a large number of by-product coking plants. These plants produce a coke suitable for domestic use, and recover the valuable by-products. This coke in many places was driving out anthracite. There should be such a plant in New Brunswick and the Minto Coal district was the place where it should be located so that coke could be produced from New Brunswick coal to replace the American anthracite which is now imported into this province to the extent of 90,000 tons annually at a cost of approximately one million dollars.

An Experts View.

Minto coal was well adapted for the production of such coke. He had a report of tests made of Minto coal by Sir William Jones, who is considered one of the greatest combustion experts in the United Kingdom, which said, "These results confirm us in the opinion that when this coal is carbonized it would yield equal to that obtained in this country from average Yorkshire coal. The coke product would be quite suitable for use as domestic fuel with the possible exception of the ash content in same, which would be high and somewhere around twenty-one percent."

He would say that the ash content could be greatly lowered by processes perfected during the last few years and now being used, he believed on a commercial scale. One of these processes was known as the Trent process. A sample of Minto coal was treated by this method and the ash reduced from 14.6 percent to 6.1 percent, so that a coke manufactured from a coal with such a low ash content as the latter would be in this respect much superior to the average anthracite.

Valuable By Products.

To produce coke enough to replace the total quantity of anthracite at present consumed in this province, about 150,000 tons of raw coal would be used. The principal by products from this according to tests which had been made would be approximately 1200 tons of sulphate of ammonia, 2,500,000 gallons of oil, and over 1,000,000,000 feet of gas.

It was the putting of this gas to some profitable use which was very often the difficulty with a plant such as this, but he use of this gas for the production of cheap electric power by internal combustion engines was being advocated by fuel engineers. The quantity of gas mentioned would probably produce approximately six thousand horse power, at a cost perhaps as low as \$25 per horse power per year.

Surprising Figures.

The value of these products would be about as follows according to the best information he had been able to obtain:

Coke 105,000 tons	\$ 945,000
Sulphate of Ammonia, 1200 tons	72,000
Oil, 2,550,000 gallons	255,000
Surplus Gas, 1,050,000 ft.	105,000

Total value of output \$1,377,000

The cost of operation would be approximately as follows:

Interest and depreciation on Coke and De-ashing plants \$ 210,000

Operation of Coke plant at \$2.00 per ton 300,000

Operation of De-ashing plant 150,000

100,000 tons of run of mine coal 425,000

50,000 tons of slack coal 125,000

Total estimated cost of operation \$1,210,000

Estimated profit \$167,000

Another Source.

The production of electric power by internal combustion engines, which he had already mentioned, was another source which he hoped the hon. Chairman of the Hydro Commission would keep in mind.

A by-product plant such as had been described would give employment to six or seven hundred men, including those needed to mine the additional coal required. The million dollars which the people of this province send annually to the United States for their fuel supply would be paid out in wages to our own people. We would not be dependent upon a foreign nation for this supply, and it should not be forgotten that the reserves of anthracite were being rapidly exhausted. In this connection he read from the report of the Nova Scotia Commission which recently investigated conditions in the coal industry in that province. Referring to this matter of the use of anthracite coal in Canada the report said: "The Dominion Fuel Board since its inauguration in 1922, have been giving close attention to this problem. There serves of anthracite in the United States of America may be exhausted in thirty-five years and the quality is seriously deteriorating and the price is rising. Unofficial warning was apparently given in 1921 by the United States Bureau of Mines to the Canadian Department of Mines that 'within a very short time Canada would have to work out her own solution for replacing the anthracite now imported from America.'" From this it would appear that New Brunswick would have to look for a substitute for anthracite before many years go by.

Fuel Board's Report.

He also read from a report published by the Dominion Fuel Board, entitled "Coke as a household fuel in Central Canada," by J. L. Landt, Consulting Engineer. This report, it would be noticed, dealt with the fuel problem of Ontario and Quebec, which was particularly acute. The Fuel Board had called it "the acute fuel area of Canada." What applied there, however, applied also to this province, though perhaps in a lesser degree. Mr. Landt in his conclusions at the end of this report said in part: "The by-product coke oven supplies a fuel which is at least as good as anthracite, and for which the raw material (bituminous coking coal) exists in enormous quantities."

By Products.

"Reserves of oil in the world are being rapidly depleted. Canada, the second nation of the world in the automotive field, will require immense quantities of suitable fuel. The by-product oven supplies this fuel. It supplies also many other products essential to the life and development of a nation. The development of the by-product oven has had probably more to do with the progress of the United States during the last three decades than any other one thing, with the exception of electricity. Its products enter into agricultural pursuits, steel, textile, preservative, electrical, chemical and other lines of industry and it produces the basic constituents of modern explosives."

"From a commercial standpoint there is no question that by-product coking plants can be successfully introduced into Canada. Markets, with the exception of gas, exist in far greater extent than can possibly be supplied."

"Public interest in the manufacture of domestic coke is rapidly developing, and it is earnestly to be hoped that capitalists assured of fair returns on their investment and the excellent results to the country as a whole, will assist financially in the erection of coke ovens, and support an industry which appears to be the best solution of the serious problem that now confronts the acute fuel area."

Domestic Fuel Problem.

He also read from the conclusions reached by Dr. B. F. Haanel, chief engineer Division of Fuel and Fuel Testing, Department of Mines, Ottawa, taken from a paper published in the Engineering Journal of July, 1924. It said:

"The solution of the domestic fuel problem of the acute fuel area does appear to lie in the coking of bituminous coal in the by-product recovery coke oven. That a solution of both the domestic fuel problem and the demand

for increased power in Central and Southern Ontario can be found in the employment of the by-product recovery coke oven on a large scale for the manufacture of coke for domestic fuel purposes with the recovery of motor spirits, oils, ammonia, and the generation of a gas for the development of power."

Continuing Mr. Evans said, as to our reserves of coal in this province there was apparently no doubt as to there being sufficient to keep such a plant as had been mentioned in operation for years to come, as well as supplying the market already being served by the Minto district.

An Immense Supply.

The Minto coal field had been carefully examined by eminent geologists and the total reserves of coal therein, it was estimated, would not fall below seventy million tons, and might go as high as two hundred and thirty-five million.

A by-product coking plant would give increased employment to New Brunswick labor, it would keep in circulation at home a large amount of money now going out of the Province, it would supply a new source of cheap power and supply raw materials that would probably attract new industries.

All the figures and full information regarding this proposed by-product coking proposition may be found in the office of Mr. J. A. Murray our Natural Resources and Immigration Commissioner at Saint John.

The Prohibition Issue.

Continuing, he would he said, refer briefly to the question of Prohibition. It was generally acknowledged that the liquor traffic was the cause of many evils, but here was a difference of opinion as to the best method of putting an end to this evil. Today, however, prohibition was the law of this province and as such should be enforced.

The new Chief Inspector had a very difficult task to perform. He had had to appoint many new officials who had to learn their new duties. In some cases these new men might have to be replaced. Law breakers would have to be taught that the law was to be obeyed, a lesson difficult to teach after the scandalous state of affairs allowed to exist by the government which recently went out of power. It would take the new authorities some months to get the enforcement machinery organized properly and working efficiently.

The late government did not carry out the will of the people with reference to prohibition.

Will of the People.

In July, 1920, the people of this province piled up a large majority in favor of this Act, and in October, 1921 they gave even a larger majority in favor of strengthening the law by stopping importation. At the very time that the people were engaged in the latter campaign and before the question had been decided by popular vote the government of that day had evidently made up its mind that Prohibition was going to come to an end. At that time E. S. Carter was sent to British Columbia to report on the Government Control Act there, and later on a firm of lawyers in this city was employed to draw up a Government Control Act for this province. It was plain that the government of that day despite the fact that the largest majority in favor of Prohibition had just been polled, were preparing to defy the people's will and pass a government control law at the next session of the legislature.

Scheme Fell Through.

When the legislature met the question was put before a caucus of the government supporters, but failed to get sufficient support. Defeated in this attempt the government was apparently determined to go ahead, not only in defiance of the people, but in defiance of their representatives in the legislature as well.

They began putting in a large stock of liquors. Thus they prepared for their big business and the big business they did in the years that followed.

The business done in 1924, the last full year under the old government, amounted at retail prices to \$7.53 per capita for the whole province. The sales of the Quebec Liquor Commission according to its last report amounted to \$7.58 per capita. The government led by the present hon. leader of the opposition had thus firmly established in this province a system similar to that in the province of Quebec, known as Government Control, more properly called Government Sale, and in defiance of the expressed will of the people. It was, of course, still called prohibition, in order, if possible, to fool the people, but perhaps the hon. leader of the opposition had found out by this time what, as Barnum said, you can't fool all of the people all of the time. The government of that day was ruled by an autocrat, who evidently considered himself above the law. This province was to be governed as he said, and not as the people wanted. When making his first speech in this House as Premier, he said (synoptic report 1923, Page 39) with reference to prohibition "When he took office he had promised to enforce the law and would make the effort and be the judge." According to this he intended to be the one on trial, and the judge and jury as well.

The People's Privilege.

The hon. member had no doubt now learned that in matters of this kind it is the privilege of the people to be the judge and jury. They gave their verdict on the 10th of August last.

The late government, in addition to flooding this province with hard liquors through the Liquor Commission, also allowed the beer shops throughout the country to sell an unlimited quantity of beer with an alcoholic content far above that provided by the Act, running as high as 10 percent, and over.

One of these beer shops was at Minto and had a most evil reputation, drunkenness and all the evils coming therefrom were the usual thing. At one time gambling machines were in operation and he was told the children used to be paid for bringing in empty beer bottles and then try their

Sour Stomach

"Phillips Milk of Magnesia"
Better than Soda

Instead of soda hereafter take a little "Phillips Milk of Magnesia" in water any time for indigestion or sour, acid, gassy stomach, and relief will come instantly.

For fifty years genuine "Phillips Milk of Magnesia" has been prescribed by physicians because it overcomes three times as much acid in the stomach as a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda, leaving the stomach sweet and free from all gases. It neutralizes acid fermentations in the bowels and gently urges the souring waste from the system without purging. Besides, it is more pleasant to take than soda. Insist upon "Phillips." Any drugstore.

DRESS SUITS STRUGGLING FOR EXISTENCE

London, April 12—Leaders of fashions are having a difficult time driving Englishmen back into evening clothes. Some of the prominent London clubs have adopted rules that only men in evening attire may dine in the main dining rooms. The result has been that a few members dine in lonely state in the big dining rooms, while the smaller rooms are crowded with diners in business attire. The war raised havoc with formal attire for men.

MANY WILL GO TO CHICAGO FOR EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Largest Special Passenger Traffic Movement in History of Canadian Railroads is Looked For.

According to advices received by Passenger Traffic Officials of the Canadian National Railways, one of the largest special passenger traffic movements in the history of Canadian Railroading will take place in June next in connection with the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago.

Preparations are being made in Chicago for the reception of more than a million pilgrims during the Congress which will be held from June 20th to June 24th, and the problem of transport for this multitude is already engaging the close attention of both American and Canadian Railroad Officials.

The Canadian Delegation will, of necessity, be a very large one, and will be thoroughly representative of the whole Dominion. Already the Canadian National Railways have contracted with various organizations for ten special trains from the Maritime Province as far west as Alberta. Most of these specials will be operated from Quebec and Ontario, but already enough travel is assured from the Maritimes for a special train to leave Moncton at or about 2.30 P. M., on Friday, June 18th. This train will reach Chicago early Sunday morning. The train equipment will be of the very best, and standard C. N. R. diners will serve meals enroute. The return trip will be made by special, leaving Chicago Thursday, June 24th, allowing side trips to Niagara Falls and Ste. Anne de Beaupre, reaching Moncton on Monday, June 28th. Delegates from Saint John and all Maritime Provinces points, outside of Moncton, will make their connection with the special train by the regular C. N. R. train services.

This tour includes five days in Chicago, and a half day side trip to Niagara Falls. There will be one whole day at Montreal, and one at Quebec or Ste. Anne de Beaupre. It will be a notable tour under the very best auspices, and in the Railway Service there will be nothing lacking.

All applications for transportation, fares and reservations on this special train should be made to Reverend J. E. Brown, Secretary of the Congress Pilgrimage, care Bishop's Palace, St. John, N. B.

Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at this Session of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick by the City of Fredericton, for the passing of an Act relating to the assessment of rates and taxes in the said City.

Dated at Fredericton this sixteenth day of March, 1926.

C. FRED CHESBROUGH,
City Clerk.

Where An American Hangs His Hat

Once a hat was not just a hat; it was also a badge of sectionalism. That was when the broad-brimmed Stetson and the nobby derby seldom met. When South, East, North, West lived differently, dressed differently, and thought differently. When a traveling American could feel like a stranger in his own land.

Before advertising—

But now Mrs. Green of Boston and Mrs. Brown of El Paso use the same vacuum cleaner, face powder, soap; Adams of Boston and Sims of Seattle are alike in the cut of their clothes. And where an American hangs his hat, within the borders of these United States, he feels at home. Advertising did that.

Advertising is still at work helping to make these states united. Here is a better bed, a handsomer shoe, a more delicious food. Let it be known from Maine to California, from Washington State to Florida! Here's a healthier way to live, another safeguard for your family, a new service of self-improvement. Spread the news everywhere!

Advertisements.

Read them. They are Couriers of Progress and Unity. Without them you'd lack half the comforts you now have. Ignore them and you'll miss many a good thing to come.

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES, READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS EVERY DAY