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THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY HAS ESTABLISHED BIG INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

The following excerpts from an article by Isaac F. Marcossion on "The American Made in Canada," recently appeared in the Saturday Evening Post.

Canada—and notably the Province of Quebec—offers the two requisites for paper manufacture—cheap power and timber—in practically inexhaustible quantities. Last year the Canadian output increased by 11 per cent. About 89 per cent of all the newsprint manufactured in Canada is exported to the United States. Both newsprint and pulp enter this country free of duty. Finer qualities of paper are subject to tariff.

We can now see specifically what Americans have done to expand the infant industry of a few years ago into an industrial giant. The biggest part by far has been played by the International Paper Company. Beginning in 1898 with a merger of the leading pulp and paper companies in New York, New Hampshire and Maine, it has become, with its subsidiaries in Canada and elsewhere, the largest manufacturer of paper in the world and one of the most extensive holders of water power and timber in all of North America. The capacity of its mills is more than twice as great as that of any other company on the continent. Its holdings of timber limits, as the phrase goes, in Canada and the United States aggregate 18,000,000 acres. These forests would cover more than the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island.

The International's contribution to Canadian paper development serves to introduce a little-known figure of absorbing interest and achievement. I doubt if many persons outside his own particular field of activity are familiar with the name of Archibald R. Graustein. He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1907 and joined a Boston law firm. As an attorney, he became interested in paper and emerged as the chief execu-

sive of the biggest group in the industry. The link with Canada followed.

had extensive pulp interests in Canada, became insolvent, and Graustein was named counsel for the protective committee of the dominant group of bondholders. The business and financial direction of the company had gone to pieces. Graustein, who had had no previous experience in paper, took hold so successfully that the bondholders whom he represented came out without loss, although it took four years to do the job. As a result of his work he was asked to take the presidency of the International, which he did. Knowing the potentialities of the Riordon properties, he had the International purchase them after the foreclosure sale.

Among the Riordon assets was the so-called Gatineau Valley enterprise, consisting of water power and timber limits in the Province of Quebec. The area gets its name from the Gatineau River, the largest tributary of the Ottawa.

Through the efforts of the International the Gatineau has become the scene of one of the greatest hydro-electric developments in the Western world. In fact, few kindred undertakings anywhere approach it in scope and extent. This specific work is controlled by the Gatineau Power Company, all the common stock of which is held by the International.

Harnessing Horse Power

The Gatineau River development is unique in many respects. For the first time in the history of Canada, perhaps in the history of the world, a whole river has been taken over, every available source of power marked out, and the greater part of the energy harnessed to giant turbines. The river, therefore, is being exploited as a whole. Three huge power plants have been installed. They are at Pagan, Chelsea and Farmers.

The Pagan is the largest of the three projects. This unit alone has a total of 272,000 horse power, with provision for an increase to 476,000 horse power at some future date. The Chelsea plant will have an installed capacity of 170,000 horse power and the Farmers will be 120,000 horse power. These three installations alone will enable the International to utilize the total fall of the Gatineau River for sixty-two miles.

Allied with this immense power development is the construction of the Mercier Storage Dam. Lumbering operations have been conducted along the Gatineau and its tributaries for many years. In order to facilitate the floating of logs, timber dams were built on a number of the tributaries. Until recently this constituted the only attempt at regulation and was used solely for log driving. At present the company is building a large concrete dam, under the direction of the Quebec Streams Commission, on the Gatineau River, about thirty miles above Maniwaki.

The reservoir formed by this dam will have an estimated storage capacity of 95,000,000 cubic feet. The ultimate regulated flow of the river has been estimated to be between 10,000 and 11,000 cubic feet a second. This reservoir at Mercier will be the third largest artificial storage reservoir in the world. Only the lake above the Gatun Dam in the Panama Canal Zone and the one above the Gouin Dam on the St. Maurice River in Quebec are more extensive.

The Gatineau Power Company has entered into what is undoubtedly one of the largest power contracts ever signed, having engaged itself to supply the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario a minimum of 260,000 horse power for consumption in Toronto and elsewhere in Ontario. Again you have a superlative, because this energy will flow over the largest transmission line on the continent. It is 230 miles in length.

Redistribution in Ontario will be easy, because the Hydro Electric Power Commission owns hydro-electric plants at Niagara Falls and has a comprehensive supply system for the greater part of Ontario. In addition to Toronto, it supplies Hamilton, London and Windsor. The Gatineau Power Company will construct high-tension lines to interconnect the Pagan, Chelsea and Farmers plants and to transmit the power to the Ottawa River, the boundary between Quebec and Ontario, where connection will be made with a high-tension line which the Hydro Electric Power Commission will construct directly through to the Toronto district.

Among the huge industrial concerns to be served by the Gatineau Power Company is the Canada Cement Company, which owns twelve cement plants situated at various strategic points throughout the Dominion, with a combined capacity of 12,000,000 barrels a year. One of the largest units will be linked to the Gatineau project.

The International Paper Company also is building a power plant at Grand Falls, on the St. John River, in New Brunswick, which will the largest power plant in the Maritimes. The provision here is for 80,000 horse-power. This venture is owned by the St. John River Power Company, a subsidiary of the International.

The New Brunswick enterprise will do more than bridle the power of the St. John River. It will give the Province of New Brunswick a rebirth of prosperity. For many years the lumber industry was one of the mainstays of the region. The opening of the Panama Canal, however, enabled lumber to be brought in cheaply from the Pacific Coast, forcing a number of mills in Eastern Canada to shut down. The erection of the power plant now makes development of timber resources feasible in order to supply pulp for paper mills.

Silk Stockings and Newspapers

The Gatineau and kindred undertakings imposing as they are, comprise only one link in the Canadian scheme. They were essential because the International had to have power before it could produce paper. The paper manufacturing aspect is on a similar scale in magnitude.

The Canadian International Paper Company, owned entirely by the International, and an outstanding industrial corporation of the Dominion, operates three plants. The first one, completed in 1927, is solely for newsprint and is located on the Ottawa River, just below the mouth of the Gatineau. It has a capacity of 600 tons a day, with provision and wood supply for further expansion. The company owns 7,100 square miles, or more than 5,500,000 acres, of timber licenses on the Gatineau River, all in a single block.

The Three Rivers mill, located at the junction of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence rivers, turns out 700 tons of paper a day. One of the outstanding features is that every application of power is electrical. Not only does the St. Maurice River bring pulp wood from the company's forests and provide the power that runs the plant but it also supplies a large amount of fresh water necessary for operation. From such details as these you can readily understand why Canada attracts more and more industries every year.

The third plant is the Kipawa, on the Ottawa River at Timiskaming, Quebec, 230 miles from the Dominion capital. It was one of the various Riordon properties taken over by the International in 1925. At that time its production was 165 tons of high-grade pulp a day. This has been practically doubled.

The Kipawa mill produces about half the world's supply of pulp employed for the making of rayon, or artificial silk. At this juncture a brief technical explanation is in order. The sulphite pulp that goes into the manufacture of newsprint is the same basic material as the sulphite pulp used in the manufacture of rayon. There is, of course, a tremendous difference in the quality. The newsprint sulphite is a very rough product compared to the rayon cellulose sulphite, which is difficult to make and requires the highest possible technical control.

This output of pulp and paper consumes more than 1,000,000 cords of wood a year. Hence the problem of producing and maintaining a perpetual supply of timber is a vital one. The 18,000,000 acres of forest limits now held by the International and its subsidiaries guarantee an unfailing source of raw material.

Pulp, Paper and Development

At first glance you would imagine that the stupendous consumption I have just indicated means a ruthless devastation of forests. Such, however is not the case. The International follows a policy of conservation well worth emphasizing. When pulp wood is lumbered the trees are cut to a diameter limit of from ten to

twelve inches, leaving all trees of smaller girth and the younger growth untouched. This opens up the forests to more sunlight and air. With the matured trees removed, the annual growth of those left is enhanced. Forestry experts agree that in a timberland tract operated this way the annual increment is about 4 per cent, or almost enough to supply the mills of the company.

One final and important detail will serve to round out this necessarily brief summary of a great American enterprise in Canada. The project represents the highest possible international co-operation. On the board of directors of the Canadian International Paper Company are some of the most conspicuous public men in Canada. They include lawyers of the type of the Hon. Sir Louis Gouin, former premier of Quebec; the Hon. Raoul Dandurand and George H. Montgomery of Montreal; capitalists such as Edward R. Wood, of Toronto, and John W. McConnell and the Hon. Donat Raymon of Montreal; and a newspaper publisher and member of the dominion senate like the Hon. Smeaton White of Montreal. Every political interest as well as the British and French-Canadian lines are represented.

BEAUTY

Tight fisted tulips swaying in the breeze,
 A scarlet line of early maple trees—
 Poems arise from lovely things like these.

White lilacs lapping bowls of azure sky,
 A gold finch flying resolutely by—
 These sights are sonnets to the inward eye.

Wind thru the leaves a cooling, soothing sound,
 A symphony, unwritten yet unbound—
 And that is music, wonderfully found.

Pink tremors mixed with lavender and blue,
 In western skies when night is seeping thru—
 And that is Art, to Nature really true.

Poem and Art and Music all combined
 In earth's museum every one may find,
 For Life with Beauty is forever lined.

—PEGGY REID in Detroit News.

Lieutenant—The Ohio team is counterfeit.

Aw, the halves are full of lead and the quarters can't pass.

Second Nuisance—How come? are full if lead and the quarters can't pass!

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 York and Queen Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 40 Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 46 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 48 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore Street and Waterloo Row.
- 55 George Street and University Avenue.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Gray Street and University Ave.

START OF AIR RACE HAS BEEN POSTPONED

(Special cable to The Daily Mail by the British United Press)

Saint John's Nfld. June 14—Fog and strong northeast winds today forced postponement at least until tomorrow of the trans-Atlantic air-plane race between Miss Amelia Earhart's Friendship and Miss Mabel Boll's Columbia.

ATHLETES TO WED HEIRESSES

New Haven, June 14—Yale athletes seem to attract heiresses. H. Edward Manville, Jr., hockey player, is to wed Miss Ethel Schniewind, New York. Briggs S. Cunningham Cincinnati football player and track athlete, is engaged to Miss Lucie Bedford, New York.

M. O. Mullen of Ottawa is in the city today.

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