



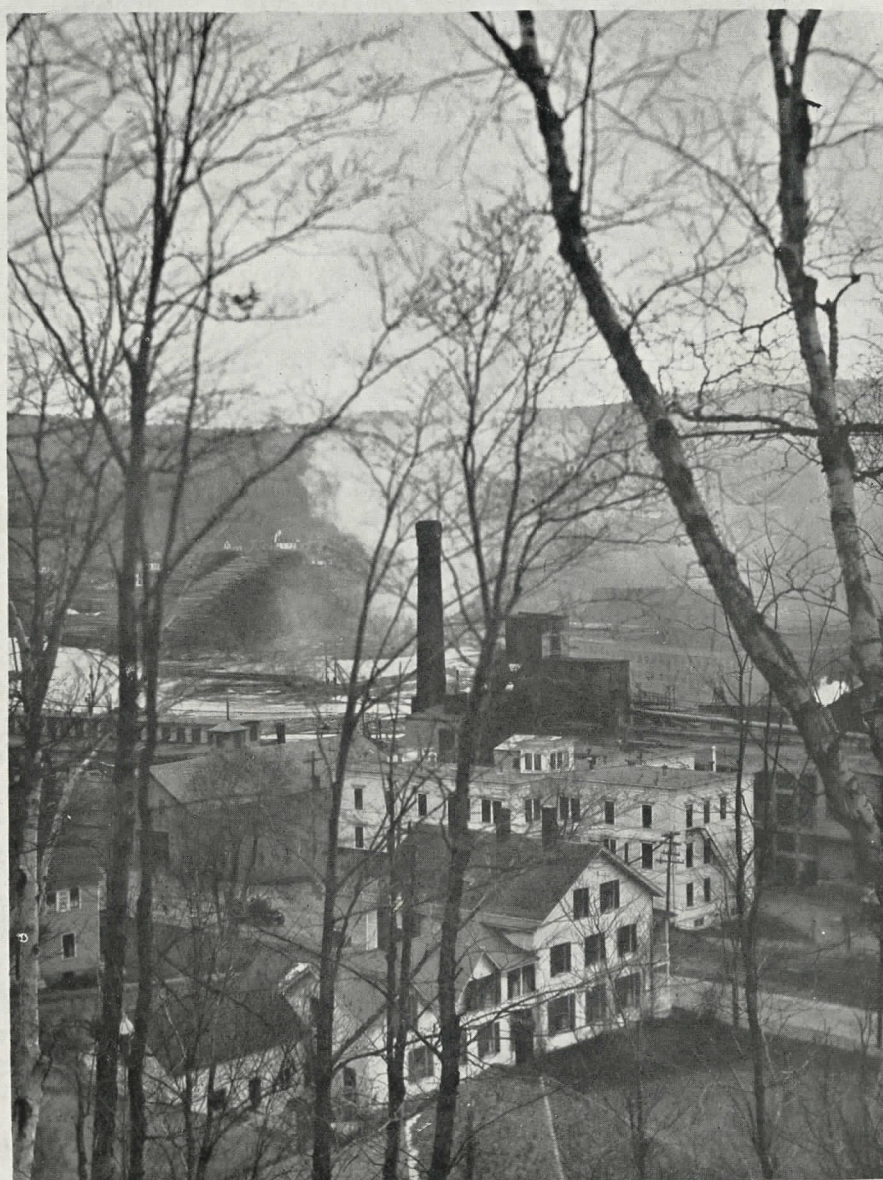
THE BROWN BULLETIN.



VOL. VI.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE BROWN BULLETIN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BERLIN, N. H., DECEMBER 1, 1924

No. 6



GROUP OF BUILDINGS AT PRESENT UPON THE FIRST SITE, OCCUPIED BY BROWN
COMPANY IN 1852

THE BROWN BULLETIN

Vol. VI.

DECEMBER, 1924

No. 6

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BROWN COMPANY DISTRICT NURSING DEPARTMENT (Established 1903)
(Affiliated with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company since 1916)

Miss E. A. Uhlshoeffer, supervising Nurse; Mrs. Margaret Willard, Assistant Supervisor; Miss Dorene Trudion, Miss Violet Brothers, District Nurses; Miss Gertrude Kennedy, Miss Nina Hodgdon, Miss Victoria Pauquette, Industrial Nurses. Office, 22 High Street; telephone 85; office hours, 8-8.30 a. m., and 12.30-1.30 p. m. Calls for a nurse may be sent to above office, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company office, telephone 283-W, or to any Brown Company time office. Working hours (except for emergencies) 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. A nurse answers all first calls from any source, but may not continue upon a case except a doctor is in charge.

BROWN COMPANY SURGICAL SERVICE

L. B. MARCOU, M. D., Chief Surgeon, 275 School Street
H. E. WILKINSON, M. D., Assistant, Office 33 Main Street
On call duty: February, June, October, April, August, December
NORMAN DRESSER, M. D., Assistant, Office 143 Main Street
On call duty: January, May, September, March, July, November

BROWN COMPANY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Open to all employees except those eligible to Burgess Relief Association
Pres., A. K. Hull, Riverside Sec., P. L. Murphy, Cascade
Vice-Pres., Peter Landers, Cascade Treas., E. F. Bailey, Main Office

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T. D. Walsh, Cascade	Walter E. Haines, Box Mill
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	Auditor, E. Chaloux	

BROWN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Brown Publishing Association will be held December 2nd at the Berlin Y. M. C. A. building at 5 P. M. Active membership in the Association is open to all employees of the Brown Company or of the Brown Corporation, and such employees as can be urged to attend this meeting. Last year the attendance was very small, in fact it was limited to a total of six persons, one from the Sulphite Mill, two from the Cascade, one from the Forestry Department and two from the Upper Plants.

The by-laws of the Association provide that at the annual meeting each of the following groups elect a director: Cascade-Riverside group, the Sulphite Mill group, the Berlin Mills group of the Brown Company, the Brown Corporation group, the Portland Office group. Directors serve for a term of three years, excepting the director from the Portland Office group whose term is one year. The names of the directors whose term expires December 2nd are: Walter Elliott from Berlin Mills; Stark Wilson, the Sulphite Mill; O. P. Cole, Cascade; W. L. Gilman, Brown Corporation and Harry D. Currier, Portland Office.

LIST OF DEATHS

SULPHITE MILL

Pat Peters of the Heine boiler plant, was born Feb. 26, 1866. He just came to work at the sulphite mill March 27, 1924, where he was working at the time of his death, Oct. 10, 1924.

Forest Stewart of the maintenance crew, was born April 23, 1898. He first came to work for the company Nov. 7, 1916, at the sulphite mill, where he worked until April 30, 1924, leaving on account of poor health. He died at Pembroke Sanitorium Nov. 12, 1924.

James Monahan of the bleachery plant was born in Sussex, Kings County, N. B., on Sept. 22, 1859. He entered the employ of the Brown Company in 1894 and was one of the oldest employees of the sulphite mill. He died Nov. 14, 1924, of pneumonia, being sick less than a week.

RIVERSIDE MILL

Amede Morin was born January 7, 1888. He first came to work at the Riverside mill in October, 1913, in the cutter room. He worked here until the time of his death October 21, 1924.

Thanksgiving Gratitude

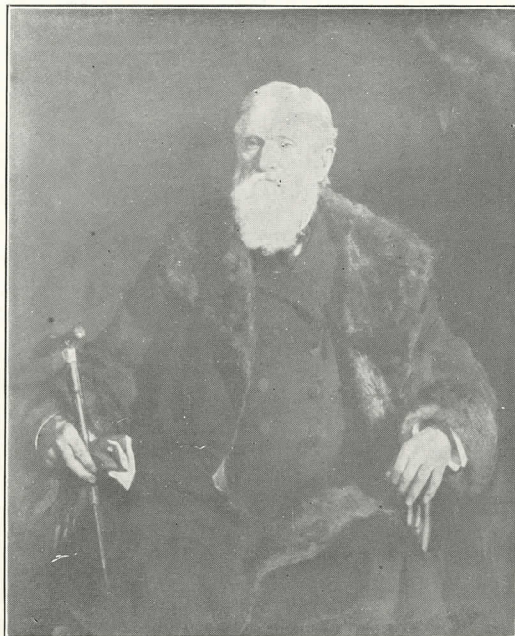
Reprinted from the Brown Bulletin, Jan., 1920.

We were at one time bewildered to know, just what benefit the Brown Bulletin was to the employees or to what extent it could be made a benefit, but as copy after copy appears monthly, we changed our attitude, and if for no other purpose or reason, than because the paper affords the employees the opportunity and privilege of extending their gratitude and appreciation to our benefactor and friend, W. W. Brown, the originator of our Thanksgiving dinner.

As we all gathered around our tables on Thanksgiving day and saw in the center a fine roast turkey gracing the table, we were glad that such a man had lived, the founder of our company and father of our community, whose heart and spirit was not for self and self alone. Little did he ever dream when coming to Berlin Falls, and starting in the saw mill business, giving a few turkeys to his employees on Thanksgiving day, that the day would ever come when there would be thousands of turkeys coming by the carload, as a gift to the company's employees.

Well may we honor and respect the attitude of our late benefactor. Though being dead, yet his spirit speaketh, and again we see that same spirit manifested in his descendants, in our group

insurance. If we employees should give the benefits of group insurance the same consideration as did the officials of the company (who pay the bills) the attitude of some employees



W. W. BROWN

would be far different, and would show an active spirit of co-operation.

It behooves each and every employee to try to attain higher efficiency, not in words but in practice and to work for the interest of the company.

AN EMPLOYEE.

THANKSGIVING DAY

LAST THURSDAY was Thanksgiving Day, the day established by the Pilgrim Fathers in gratitude for a fruitful and liberal harvest. Puritan and Cavalier founded the American Republic, but we of New England will always feel that the part of the Plymouth colony was of greatest import to the development of free institutions in North America. The Scrooby covenant, the exile of Leyden, the voyage of the Mayflower, the Mayflower compact, the treaty with Massasoit, the early experiment with communism are topics well presented in every school history. These accounts have been handed on from writer to writer, since the first history was written by Governor William Brad-

ford.

Carefully preserved in the State House of Massachusetts is the original manuscript of the "History of Plymouth Plantation" written in Bradford's own hand. This invaluable manuscript mysteriously disappeared at the time of the American Revolution. Historians regarded it as lost. In 1844 a book was published in England containing passages which scholars recognized as quotations from the chronicles of the Pilgrims. Through this clue the lost book was found in the library of the Bishop of London, though how it got there is still a mystery. Through the efforts of Senator Hoar and Ambassador Bayard, and through the courtesy of the English Ecclesiastical Authorities, it was brought back to

America and presented to Massachusetts in 1897.

In his address on that occasion Senator Hoar described it as "the only authentic history of what we have a right to consider the most important political transaction that has ever taken place on the face of the earth" . . . "the most precious manuscript on earth, unless we could recover one of the four Gospels as it came in the beginning from the pen of the Evangelist."

From this quaint account it seems fitting at Thanksgiving time to reprint paragraphs describing the Pilgrim adventure and the first Thanksgiving.

THE PILGRIM ADVENTURE

But hear I cannot but stay and make a pause, and stand half amazed at this poore peoples presente condition; and so I thinke will the reader too, when he well considers the same. Being thus passed the vast ocean, and a sea of troubles before in their preparation (as may be remembered by that which wente before) they had now no freinds to wellcome them, nor inns to entertaine or refresh their weatherbeaten bodys, no houses or much less townes to repaire too, to seeke for succoure. It is recorded in scripture as a mercie to the apostle & his shipwraked company, that the barbarians shewed them no smale kindnes in refreshing them, but these savage barbarians, when they mette with them (as after will appeare) were readier to fill their sides full of arrows then otherwise. And for the season it was winter, and they that know the winters of that countrie know them to be sharp and violent, & subjecte to cruell & feirce storms, deangerous to travell to known places, much more to serch an unknown coast. Besids, what could they see but a hidious & desolate wildernes, full of wild beasts & wild men? and what multitudes ther might be of them they know not. Nether could they, as it were, goe up to the tope of Pisgah, to vew from this wildernes a more goodly countrie to feed their hops; for which way soever they turned their eys (save upward to the heavens) they could have litle solace or content in respecte of any outward objects. For sumer being done, all things stand upon them with a wetherbeaten face; and the whole countrie, full of woods and thickets, represented a wild and savage heiw. If they looked behind them, ther was the mighty ocean which they had passed. and was

now as a maine barr & goulfe to separate them from all the civill parts of the world. . . What could now sustaine them but the spirite of God & his grace? May not & ought not the children of these fathers rightly say:

¶Our faithers were Englishmen which came over this great ocean, and were ready to perish in this wilderness; but they cried unto the Lord, and he heard their voyce, and looked on their adversitie, &c. Let them therefore praise the Lord, because he is good, & his mercies endure for ever. Yea, let them which have been redeemed of the Lord, shew how he hath delivered them from the hand of the oppressour. When they wandered in the deserte wildderness out of the way, and found no citie to dwell in, both hungerie, & thirstie, their sowl was overwhelmed in them. Let them confess before the Lord his loving kindness, and his wonderfull works before the sons of men.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

I may not here omite how, notwithstanding all their great paines & industrie, and the great hops of a large cropp, the Lord seemed to blast, & take away the same, and to threaten further & more sore famine unto them, by a great drought which continued from the 3. weeke in May, till about the midle of July, without any raine, and with great heat (for the most parte,) insomuch as the corne begane to wither away, though it was set with fishe, the moisture whereof helped it much. Yet at length it begane to languish sore, and some of the drier grounds were parched like withered hay, part whereof was never recovered. Upon which they sett a parte a solemne day of humilliation; to seek the Lord by humble & fervente prayer, in this great distrese. And he was pleased to give them a gracious & speedy answer, both to their owne, & the Indeans admiration, that lived amongst them. For all

the morning, and the greatest part of the day, it was clear weather & very hotte, and not a cloud or any signe of raine to be seen, yet toward evening it begane to overcast, and shortly after to raine, with shuch sweete and gentle showers, as gave them cause of rejoycing, & blessing God. It came, without wind, or thunder, or any violence, and by degreese in yt abundance, as that the earth was thorowly wete and soked therewith. Which did so apparently revive & quicken the decayed corne, & other fruits, as was wonderfull to see, and made the Indeans astonished to behold; and afterwards the Lord sent them shuch seasonable showers, with enterchange of faire warme weather, as, through his blessing, caused a fruitfull & liberall harvest, to their no small comforte and rejoycing. For which mercie (in time conveniente) they also sett aparte a day of thanksgiving.

SULPHITE MILL GAS

Miss Smyth of the graphic record department went to Detroit in a motorcycle side car recently and enjoyed a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Porter admits she likes something strong in Canada. His name is Jim and he is of about the size of Jack Dempsey. You can't blame her!

Miss Lucy Sweeney is working in the engineering department for a few weeks. The graphic department is anxious to get her back.

SLOANE-ROUTHIER

On October 20th, "Dot and Sam," attended by Mildred Sloane, a sister of the bride, and Amedee Routhier, a brother of the groom, were married by Rev. E. D. Mackey.

About 6:15 the Burgess crowd gathered outside the rectory and after the ceremony they showered the newlyweds with confetti. With much noise and excitement they escorted them to the home of the bride on Norway street. The house was prettily decorated with flowers and many friends and relatives had gathered to await them. A reception was held during which some of the Burgess girls assisted in serving refreshments. Many beautiful

wedding gifts were on display in the living room and a beautiful wedding cake adorned the dining room table. The cake was cut and distributed by the bride. Before the bride left she threw her bouquet, which was caught by one of the Burgess girls. Is she next? ? ? The newly-weds made a good getaway, which was more easily managed owing to the darkness. A good snow storm made the chase more exciting. Did you ever try to chase a car at night through town with about two cars coming in from every side street? Well, try it and tell which car is which. THE car was lost, then recovered again on the East Side, only to be lost again and last seen going towards Gorham, destination unknown. They have returned from a honeymoon spent in Boston and lower New Hampshire and are at home at 23 Norway street. Best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Routhier.

On November 17th, Arthur Riva returned to work in the drafting room after an absence of nearly a year. We are all glad that he has sufficiently regained his health to be among us again.

It seems good to see Mr. Rahmanop

around the office again. He was confined to his home for several weeks with a broken ankle.

BURGESS BAND NOTES

The Burgess Band, with Mr. George E. Stevens as conductor, is now in its seventh year—a permanent organization changing personnel but little during the entire period. It is a concert band, able to interpret the best of music as an artistic organization should.

This organization has done everything within its power to give the best possible to those who required its services.

Its engagements during the last six months in different localities of the North Country have won for it a permanent place with discriminating patrons and managers.

Its engagements have carried the members to the Waumbek Hotel, the Balsams Hotel, the Chapman estate at Shelburne, to Lancaster, Canaan, Colebrook, Groveton, Whitefield and other towns in the North Country. They have always been warmly received, which has been without a doubt a big factor in their success, as any organization well received will, nine times out of ten, give in return double service.

They are planning a series of concerts to be given this winter and it is hoped that the public will give them their support and it may be assured that they will in turn do their utmost to give the best music available.

It has been stated that the bluest note on a saxophone is pretty pink beside the real indigo of a cornet or a trombone. Godspeed to the four million saxophone players.

How can a man walk off with the leader's cap by mistake? Who took

your band cap, George, and left you a No. 7½, in Lancaster?

BURGESS RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The indemnities for accidents and sickness for the month of October are as follows:

John J. Keating	\$ 17.07
Victor Mortenson	33.20
Edmond Labrecque	74.40
Arthur Montiminy	15.40
Patrick Peters	48.00
Mrs. John Haney	60.00
Fred White	79.20
Herbert Neil	57.20

N. M. Johnson	45.50
Octave Duschene	22.67
C. A. Hawkins	14.50
Arthur Gagne	39.60
W. E. Church	77.05
Eugene Legendre	14.00
Roland Rousseau	18.45
Joseph Duguay	12.00
Ovide Falardeau	66.90
Mrs. Amanda Landry	57.50
Joseph Bourbeau	52.80
Wm. McCarroll	24.00
Mrs. Marguerite Peters	100.00
Ovide Gendron	158.40
Total	\$1,087.84

UPPER PLANTS NOTES

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Fred Pilgrim is reviving an old New England industry, that of soap-making. He short-circuits the ancient method of burning elms for potash, and uses caustic soda, a Brown Company product. His soap is guaranteed to be made without rosin. In spite of the fact that the art of making soap float is impressed upon us as a secret one by numerous advertisements, Fred's product has good navigating properties. Amateur towel salesmen wishing to take on a promising side line would do well to consult Fred.

Harold Vannah has recently shaved his moustache. Although it was sort of a myth anyway, its absence may perhaps be attributed to the result of the recent Gorham election.

Dr. Curtis W. Thing was surprised on the occasion of his birthday, November 14th. The number of candles on the cake was somewhat enigmatical in the announcement of his age, but all enjoyed seeing him cut it.

Chester H. Goldsmith served as one of the judges of the Poster Contest held during Children's Book Week.

At last, D. H. McMurtrie has got the Gorham Water Commission to complete the job of putting in water into his ranch at Gorham.

After years of resistance both active and passive to the ravages of the radio microbe, J. H. Graff has succumbed and installed a receiving set at his

home at Berlin Mills.

F. A. Bnrningham has drained his radiator for the winter. We suspect that he will take up cuss word puzzles next.

E. A. Marcoux has been laboring under the impression that Harold Mann shot a deer early in the season.

Miss Streete insists that recent Berlin weather was warm and sultry beside that prevailing at Island Pond, Vt. We wish we had such a base line for comparison.

We are indebted to Everett Murray, Mr. Graff's right-hand man, for the photographs of the Library Parade in this issue, as well as for the mounting of the photographs furnished by Mr. Barton.

BROWN COMPANY

RELIEF ASSOCIATION

John Turner	\$ 48.00
Louis Findson	53.60
Clement J. Gendron	68.00
Jos. H. Arsenault	36.00
Wm. Lemieux	72.40
Alma Deschenes	26.00
Geo. L. Lafleur	20.10
Arthur McKenzie	55.50
Jeanette McGivney	6.00
Jos. Thibodeau	48.00
Frank Mortinson	29.16
Alfred Laliberty	18.00
Laurianna Couture	8.90
Albert Hanson	13.67
Auguste Malloy	28.00
Jacob Couture	20.66
Charles Gobiel	53.20

Geo. Gagne	4.00
Amede Morin	41.10
Mrs. Mary Lafleur	140.70
Mary L. Lafleur	100.00
Victor Dutil	32.40
Earle Clinch	38.50
Edward Roberge	20.66
Everett Oleson	16.00
Mrs. Anna Morin	223.30
Fred Castonguay	21.15
Henry Hanson	117.00
Alton Cameron	44.00
Arthur Garneau	21.18
E. R. Perry	90.00
Pat Hughes	103.22
Wilfred Taylor	12.00
William Tanguay	44.34
Mildred Perkins	19.20
Romeo Barbin	107.60
Pasquale Piatton	39.70
Antonio Catello	34.00
Patrick Gionet	38.10
Louis Vallier	120.78
Frank O'Hara	48.00
Louis Nollet	31.35
Eli Tardiff	32.10
Adelard Bourassa	78.00
John Travers	34.40
Eugene Morresette	26.60
Ovide Devost	13.92
Frank Reed	42.50
Alphonse Nadeau	12.70
Gardner Webb	13.31
Wm. J. Astle	30.00
George Fountain	38.00
Hazen Smith	35.45
Albert Trahan	52.06
Philip Vien	19.05
Lary Catello	2.00
Jessie Holmes	25.60
Total	\$2,570.10

MAIN OFFICE

THE BROWNIES

Twenty Brownies—all happy and hungry—gathered at the Girl's Club on Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. The "happy" spirit lasted throughout the entire evening but "Hunger" stalked away in grim silence shortly after the twenty Brownies had begun to partake of the excellent feast.

The supper (or should we say dinner?) was served efficiently and in a most charming manner by the capable committee which consisted of Beede Parker, Josephine McLaughlin, Ethel Flynn and Anna LeClerc. The well arranged menu follows:

Baked Potatoes	
Ham	Pickles
Cheese Rings (?)	
Rolls	Coffee
Ice Cream	Cake

And we all say as one that it was worthy of the highest praise of a royal queen and her favorite subjects.

The evening was spent in music, laughter and song,—and some sewing was accomplished by a few of the more ambitious girls who, perhaps, have an eye fixed on the little home that nestles somewhere in the rosy future. Such

linens, such embroideries,—such a lot of dreams plied and woven into dainty white pieces of cloth by a simple little needle. And oh, such fun as the girls did have.

Some of them sang, some of them danced,

Some of them played, of course, Fortunes were told, good jokes were sprung

And everyone went away hoarse. but quite happy and quite ready to meet again soon for another rollicking good time.

The total number of Brownies is twenty-four and there's room for heaps more just as fast as they tread their way into the fold. And there's all sorts of things hanging suspended in mid-air which as yet are only plans and dreams. But stick around and see what will happen. Dreams sometimes come true—so just watch what the Brownies do.

The next meeting will be on Wednesday, December 3rd. Let's make it a whole 100 per cent strong this time. And oh, yes, by the way,—Ida May Austin is responsible for the reorganization of the Brownies. Have we all thanked her? Well, actions speak louder than words—make your actions

spell "Thank you, Ida May."

Avery Lord reported at the office at 1:30 p. m., and left the office at 5:30 p. m., one day last week. A whole half-day. Good boy, Avery. Try it again.

Col. Cole walked into the Girl's Club room where twenty main office girls were gathered for a social evening on November 19th. He greeted the girls very cordially and wished them a very pleasant evening, and as he turned to go he mentioned the fact that he considered them a group of very good-looking girls. You know that Col. Cole is famous for knowing good things when he sees them.

Be it known that Grace Feindel likes good-sized helpings of ice cream. Grace recently discovered that one can't always have just what one likes.

Some one asked the question which we would like to have answered. Here it is— Does Arthur Martin work up in the accounting department or in the woods department? Has he been promoted or transferred?

CHEMICAL MILL EXPLOSIONS

Denis Driscoll thinks that betting on the outcome of election is very touching to the pocket-book. "Bob" is to blame for it.

Cecil Manton believes he will be able to take up the long-distance ski race this winter because he is taking on weight very fast lately.

Noel Lambert is sticking very close to a widow, he is seen attending all the dances lately. There is only 15 years' difference between the two, but he believes he has a chance to catch up.

"Andy Gump" Hopkins has lost all chances of appointment on the Prohibition Enforcement Board. "Bob," his favorite, has met a serious defeat at the last election.

John Laffin is going to have a private telephone to the Royal Restaurant in order to have his calls answered quicker.

We enjoyed John Laffin's acting in the Legion play, "The Aeroplane Girl," but his song, "How dry I am" was without a doubt the success of the evening.

John Reid claims it is going to be a very cold winter, because his coon cats have long fur stockings and heavy fur collars. It is a sure sign of a severe winter, John says.

"Wood For Sale": Al Pouliot says he would like about a car load but he has no place for it in his shed.

Election returns from Joe Tardiff:

I knew it.

I told you so.

Now do you believe it?

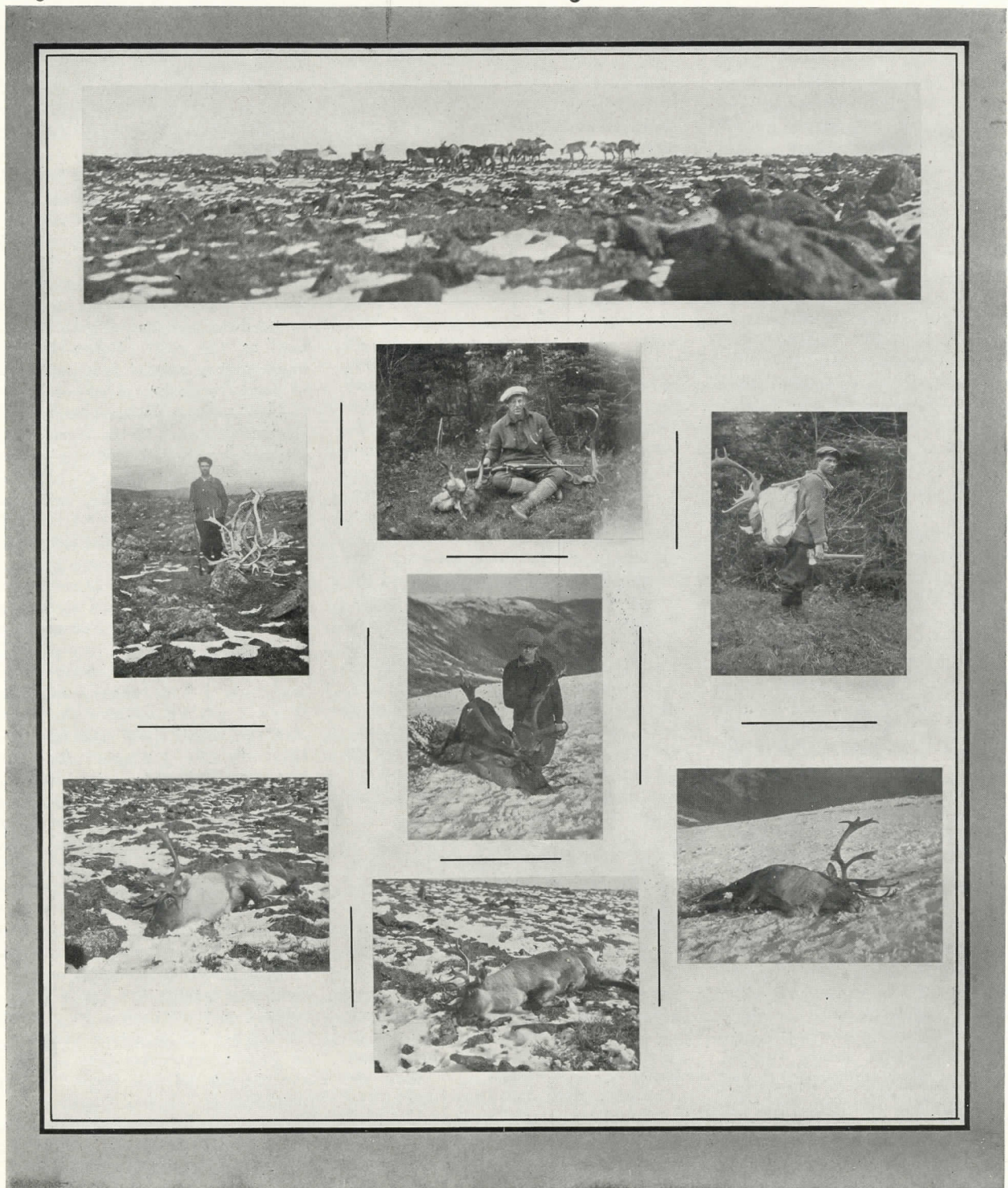
Jack Sullivan to Amie Blais: "Amie, let me use your soap. I will have some tomorrow, but tomorrow is yet to come."

Henry Dillon has a new car and by the time he runs it a month the horn will be run down. He doesn't intend to hit anyone if he can help it.

NIBROC TOWELS IN MICHIGAN

Having occasion to inspect the new High School building in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, built recently at a cost of about a million dollars, one of the Brown Company employees found that it was completely Nibroc equipped. Nibroc towels are found all over the building and the white and colored bond papers used in the printing department are all Nibroc. The printing department is, by the way, presided over by a former Berlin boy, Arthur J. Smyth. He also had full charge of designing and equipping the department, and has made it a model for economy and efficiency in turning out all kinds of job printing, as well as in the instruction of the rudiments of the trade.

TWO RED LETTER DAYS



October 8th, 1924

WE were in a tent on the slope of Anne Mountain of the Table Top Mountains on the Gaspé Peninsula, south of the mouth

of the St. Lawrence River.

We had walked nineteen miles the two preceding days, with all our household goods on our backs. It had start-

ed to snow during the night, and it was still snowing. The tent had leaked badly the night before, and our blankets had been soaked. We were after

caribou, and had pitched our tents just below timber line on the floor of an old camp, and on a slope overlooking an intermountane valley full of beaver ponds and alpine meadows. The two packers had gone back to Claude Lake to bring up more food. George, the head guide, had told us that we must shoot camp meat as soon as possible, as he had brought only 10 lbs. of salt pork as meat for six men.

Charles, Jr. had tired of doing nothing and had made a checker board and Yvonne, his guide, had beaten him three games. He then suggested that I play a game with Yvonne, and I reluctantly consented, for I felt in my bones that I should be beaten, but that game was never finished. We were well started, when Charles, Jr. left the tent. A moment later I heard him say: "My Lord, there's a moose!" I didn't finish my move, but dove for a rifle and shells, and the next second I was outside. George said: "Big caribou on yonder slope." Sure enough, through the falling snow I could see a large animal, standing in an opening on a slope about 250 yards off. I have always claimed that a man was foolish to shoot offhand at a long distance, unless he had to do so. I put this principle into practice by throwing my forearm over the old camp wall to steady my aim. Just then the caribou started to run. I fired one shot at him and Charles, Jr. fired two. George, who was watching, said he was hit but he made off on the run with the two hunters and two guides in pursuit. We came up to him after about a mile chase, and Charles, Jr. shot him through the head. He was an old bull with a poor head. On skinning him we found my bullet in his neck. He had been hit on the back between the shoulder blades. There was our camp meat, and the two hindquarters and back went to camp with us.

After lunch the snow stopped falling and having come 600 miles to shoot caribou, I thought that now was a good time to begin. The guides thought differently, however, and assured us that no caribou could be shot that day. However, Charles, Jr. and I decided to take a stroll and went up the valley between Auclair and Macnam Mountains until we reached the highest point. We then decided to go back to camp along the slope of Auclair. The tops of both these mountains were covered with clouds that were drifting slowly. The clouds drifted away from the summit of Macnam and on the sky-line,

Charles, Jr. made out a curious-looking object. "That looks like a moose. Give me the glasses," he said. "That is a rock about 20 ft. long and 10 ft. high," I said, but just then I saw the rock move a step or two, as Charles, Jr., who was looking through the binoculars, pronounced it a big bull caribou with a fine head. The animal then disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him and Charles, Jr., who was looking through the glasses, said that he thought the caribou had lain down as he believed he could see his horns. Just then the clouds swept in again, and in a few seconds the whole mountain was covered with them.

We now began to debate the matter. The boy wanted to go up after him, while I was not very enthusiastic on the subject. I argued: It was a mile up there at least, and he could never find the animal in the clouds, which were like a thick fog. It was a strange mountain that neither of us was familiar with and a risky undertaking at 3 p. m., when it looked as if it would be dark at 4. I finally gave in, however, but told him to come back by his tracks in the snow within a half hour. He started up the slope on the trot and soon vanished in the clouds. Fifteen minutes later I heard three shots and a little later the clouds lifted. I saw him where we had last seen the caribou and he seemed to be busy and, through the glasses, his hands looked red. He soon came down and announced a caribou bull killed at 85 yards with a fine head of 24 points, 31 in. height, and 27 in. spread. This ended our first red letter day.

October 10th, 1924

The morning of October 10th gave promise of a fine day. Before breakfast, I had seen through glasses, three caribou on the side of Mt. Dunraven about 3 miles off, across the valley. We had counted four on the slopes of that mountain the night before. George and I started for Dunraven. As we neared the mountain, I called his attention to fresh moose tracks in the game trail which we were following. When we started to climb the eastern end of the mountain, I looked down into the valley between Dunraven and Macnam and stopped and told George I thought I could see a moose. Sure enough, the glasses revealed a big bull moose watching us about 600 yards away. We sat down and watched him. He soon resumed feeding along and we finally lost sight of him among the stunted spruces. We were not after moose.

Skirting the northern slope of the mountain, just above the last stunted spruce, we soon saw a young bull caribou below us. We watched him until he came into our wind, and it was funny to see the end of his nose wrinkle as he snuffed away, when he smelled us. He came up wind to within 100 ft. of us, where I took two pictures of him and then when he finally made us out he ran off.

We had not gone more than a half mile further on when above us in a hollow on the mountain about a third of a mile off, we made out a herd of caribou. We lay flat on the bare rock and examined them through the binoculars. They had seen us and seemed to be disturbed, but did not run. In fact, at the end of ten or fifteen minutes, they quieted down and seemed to have forgotten about us. I told George to stay where he was and started to crawl up to them. There was no cover and I had to play snake in earnest. I had seen two large bulls, with good heads, in the herd and I wanted both of them. After I had crawled two or three hundred yards, a flock of crows came cawing over the mountain and the whole herd stampeded and ran out of my sight behind a ridge of rocks. It looked as if I had lost my chance. I rose to my feet and ran towards the ridge, hoping that I might get a long-range running shot. When I popped up over the ridge I saw the whole herd standing about 125 yards off. I dropped flat on the rocks and looked for the bulls. The largest bull kept behind the cows, ranging back and forth, now I could see his horns over their backs and now his head and white cape between their legs, but he was very careful to keep the main herd between us. I watched him for several minutes and they were long minutes, for I expected them to stampede at any moment. The cows kept moving and finally I saw an opening in their ranks. In a moment the big head came into it and I pulled on it. At the report they all jumped and the second bull decided to leave that country. I was not sure of my first one but I wanted the second one and a shot dropped him. While waiting for the herd to move and watching for the big horns, which I could no longer see, George came up and gave me a camera and I took three pictures of the herd which, when we counted it as it started off a moment later, contained 25 caribou. On going forward we found the big bull had caught my

first bullet right between the eyes. I saw 34 caribou and one moose on this day; Charles, Jr. saw 18 caribou. We called it our second red letter day, just seven days after leaving Berlin.

C. B. BARTON.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS SULPHITE MILL

Joseph Francoeur from stock grader to loading shed foreman.

CASCADE MILL

Ernest Thurston from broke hustler to 6th hand.

James Corbett from 5th hand to 4th hand.

Leon Swallow from laborer to sub boss in yard.

Gedeon Barbin from head rewinder to rewinder foreman.

James Thompson from lumper to finisher.

Florence Laflamme from cutter girl to layer minor.

Ora Vallieres from beginner to layer minor.

Joseph Hamel from 6th hand to 4th hand.

Edward McCarthy from 6th hand to 5th hand.

Raymond Corbett from broke hustler to 6th hand.

Paul Sampson from poling wood to splitter man.

George Willett, Jr., from broke hustler to 4th hand.

CHEMICAL MILL

John L. Johnson from furnace man to tour foreman.

Eugene Marshall from furnace man to tour foreman.

OCTOBER ACCIDENTS UPPER PLANTS

Serious accidents	0
Minor accidents	13
Without loss of time	53
Total	66

SULPHITE MILL

Serious accidents	0
Minor accidents	8
Without loss of time	39
Total	47

CASCADE MILL

Serious accidents	0
Minor accidents	13
Without loss of time	48
Total	61

SHIPPING LIGHT

What chance have the passengers of a small sail boat on an angry sea in a storm? What chance have the passengers of a great liner? Here's the answer. . . In the recent storms which swept the Atlantic coast, the Arbic, a steamer weighing 16,786 tons, was badly battered by the sea. How long would a little sail boat have lasted?

Do you ship in a sail boat or a Leviathan?

Each human being selects his own craft. Whether he and his family travel in safety or not depends on his own

judgment. If he picks out a frail craft without an engine or with an inefficient one, he is a plaything for every caprice of the elements. It takes a courageous man with no responsibilities to set out on the high seas with a sail boat. For a man with a family to take such chances is fool-hardy—even murderous or suicidal, or both.

Of course, one may sail indefinitely in a little boat if the sea is kind; he may even reach his destination, but there is always chance of running into a squall.

The man without a savings account and without insurance makes a poor sailor. The first storm will bowl his little craft over, and it will soon be swallowed up by the on-rushing tide.

Such a sailor, who lives without a thought for the future, may be a successful boatman in the sunshine, but the first big storm may set his passengers—his wife and family—adrift; and whether or not they are picked up will be a matter of public charity.

Our Group Insurance and our savings provide us with a boat which will weather all the storms which the ordinary human being is compelled to go through. If the captain of the ship is taken away his passengers are left independent of public charity.

Sailing in a light boat may have an element of adventure, but a Leviathan is more likely to reach a destined shore.

We lack space this month to publish an article entitled, "A Century of Concrete."

RIVERSIDE SMOKE

Amedi Morin, one of the oldest and most faithful of the employees of the cutter room, passed away on October 21st after an illness of several weeks. As a workman and friend, he was universally liked. A generous remembrance of money and a beautiful floral offering were sent to the bereaved widow and children, who have the heartfelt sympathy of us all.

Having so few expert journalists in our midst, we are not using much space from now on.

Louis Findsen is back at work after a long lay-off with a crushed foot.

Willie Goodreau has just broken into

the turkey class, being recently married. Bill is a good boy, and his large circle of real friends wish him a long and happy married life. He differed from some, in that he passed the cigars to his friends.

Tom Plante of the beater room raffled off his auto last month. It was won by a man from North Stratford. It is a good thing that it went out of town, for it was a disgrace to the community.

John Michaud is enjoying a vacation with a crushed finger. He did it while changing a tire on his puddle jumper.

Julia, Lydia and Esther are back on their machines after a month's rest. Esther says that a month of housework is really too much. We wonder what she will say when she gets fifty years of it.

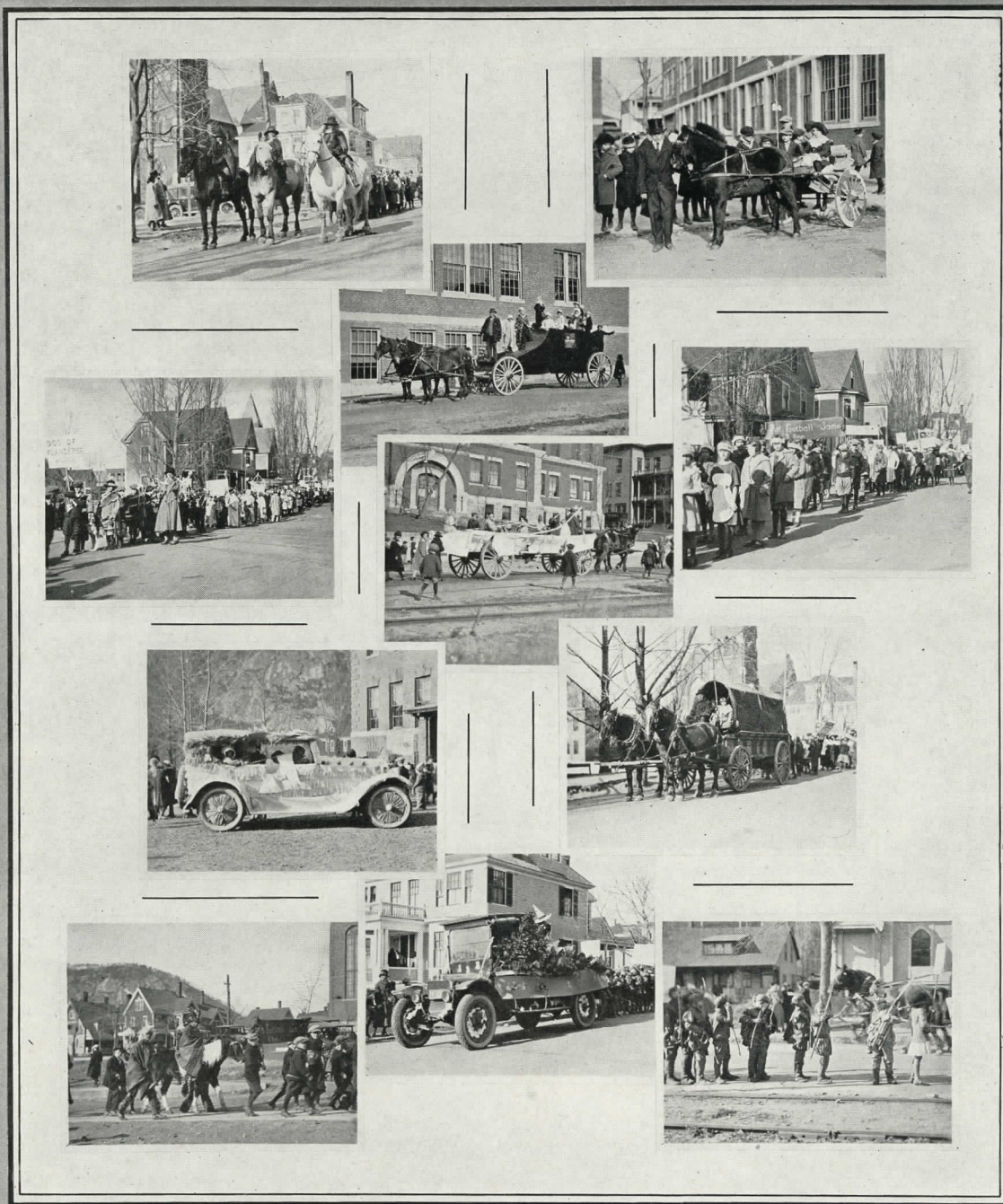
Bella and Eva say that they can't work near a chocolate box. We wonder why.

We have discovered a new dress-maker in the person of Florence Reid. Fine work at low prices.

Bill is always carrying a True Romance or True Story. That is why he always says that he is in love.

Children's Book Week Parade

Berlin, N. H., November 8, 1924



1. The Three Musketeers. 2. Little Lord Fauntleroy. 3. The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe. 4. Dog of Flanders. 5. The Blue Bird. 6. That Football Game. 7. Sunbonnet Babies. 8. Anita. 9. The Last of the Mohicans. 10. Mother Goose. 11. Robin Hood.

Employer's Liability *and* Workmen's Compensation Law of New Hampshire

Extracts from an Address Delivered by Hon. Daniel J. Daley before the
Philotechnical Society, October 1, 1924

THE general purpose of compensation laws is to impose upon industrial enterprises the burdens resulting from accidental injuries sustained by workmen engaged in them so that ultimately the loss will be borne by the consumers of the product and the public generally instead of by the unfortunate persons suffering from such injuries, thus making a more equitable distribution of the economic loss than was afforded under the old common law system of dealing with this class of cases.

You may be interested to know that Germany was the pioneer in the enactment of this class of legislation, and its law making body passed in 1884 the first compensation law ever enacted.

England was the next country to adopt this method of dealing with industrial accidents, and in 1897 Parliament passed a Workmen's Compensation Law.

The first modern Workmen's Compensation Law passed in our own country was enacted by the Legislature of New York in 1910 and our own State of New Hampshire followed soon after, when in 1911 the Legislature passed what is known as the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Law which became effective January 1st, 1912.

It was amended in some important particulars at the Legislative Session of 1923 and these amendments took effect May 4th, 1923.

In discussing this subject my remarks will be confined to the law in its amended form with local references to the changes made by these amendments as compared with the original act.

To entitle an employee to the benefits of this law he or she must be engaged in manual or mechanical labor in at least one of the five classes of employment which may best be described by quoting from the law because they form the basis of all proceedings to recover compensation for personal injury, namely:

(a) "The operation on steam or electric railways of locomotives, engines, trains or cars, or the construction, alteration, maintenance or repair of steam railroad tracks or road-beds over which such locomotives, engines, trains or cars are or are to be operated.

(b) "Work in any shop, mill, factory or other place on, in connection with or in proximity to any hoisting apparatus, or any machinery propelled or operated by steam or other mechanical power in which shop, mill, factory or other place five or more persons are engaged in manual or mechanical labor.

(c) "The construction, operation, alteration or repair of wires or lines of wires, cables, switch boards or apparatus charged with electric currents.

(d) "All work necessitating dangerous proximity to gun powder, blasting powder, dynamite or other explosives where the same are used as instrumentalities of the industry, or to any steam boiler owned or operated by the employer, provided injury is occasioned by the explosion of any such boiler or explosive.

(e) "Work in or about any quarry, mine or foundry."

The foregoing classifications of work appear in Section 1 of this Compensation Law.

Section 2 of this Law provides in substance that if, in the course of any of these employments personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of any of the employments named is caused to any workman employed therein in whole or in part by the failure of the employer to comply with any statute or with any order made under authority of law, or by the negligence of the employer or any of his or its officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to his, its or their negligence in the condition of his or its plant, ways, work, machinery, cars, engines, equipment, or appliances, then such employer shall be liable to such

workmen for all damages occasioned to him, or in case of his death to his personal representatives for all damages now recoverable under the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Public Statutes of this State.

The workman shall not be held to have assumed the risk of any injury due to any cause specified in this section; but there shall be no liability under this section for any injury where it shall be made to appear by a preponderance of evidence that the negligence of the plaintiff contributed.

The damages provided for by this section shall be recovered in an action on the case for negligence. Under this section the employer, if made a defendant in an action in favor of one of his employees to recover damages for an injury, has practically no defense.

If he is unable to establish by stronger evidence than the plaintiff produces that the latter by his own negligence or carelessness contributed to his injury, his defense will fail and damages may be assessed against him.

This rule is a radical change from the one known as the COMMON LAW RULE prevailing before the enactment of this Compensation Law which afforded a defendant three effective defenses.

If an employee brought an action at common law against his employer to recover damages for an injury, he would fail if the employer was able by a fair preponderance of evidence to show that the workman was injured by the carelessness of a fellow-workman; or that he was careless himself and such carelessness contributed to cause his injury; or that the injured workman assumed the risk of injury.

By assuming the risk is meant a continuance of the workman in the employment after he knows, or in the exercise of due care ought to know and appreciate the danger that causes his injury.

You will note that Section 2 of the

Compensation Law before referred to abolished all of these defenses as I have stated them, and the only way the employer can escape liability in an action under this section is to establish by stronger evidence than the injured workman produces that the latter's own carelessness contributed to cause his injury.

In such action the plaintiff would be entitled to a jury trial, and in the great majority of cases would probably prevail.

Chapter 191 of the Public Statutes of New Hampshire referred to in Section 2 of this act simply recognizes the Common Law rights of any person who is injured by the wrongful act of another while in the exercise of due care himself, to recover damages from the person at fault, and provides further that in case of the death of the injured workman the right of action survives in favor of his legal representatives.

Section 3 of this law relieves from the provisions of Section 2 all employers of labor in the classes I have named, who file with the Commissioner of Labor at Concord, New Hampshire, a declaration in writing accepting the provisions of all sections of the law following Section 3 which are known as the compensation features of the act.

Such employers at the time of filing this declaration must satisfy the Commissioner of his or its financial ability to comply with the law, or failing in this must file with him a bond in such sum and with such sureties as the Commissioner may prescribe conditioned that all requirements of the law will be complied with.

Any employer accepting the compensation features of the law may revoke his acceptance at any time, and when this is done he must post notices to that effect in conspicuous places where the workmen are employed, but in the event of such revocation the employer again becomes subject to the provisions of Section 2.

The employer after acceptance of the compensation features of this law shall be liable for compensation to all workmen engaged in any of the employments I have before described for any injury to them arising out of and in the course of their employment in the manner and to the extent I will later describe.

The employer is not liable for compensation to an injured workman unless incapacity to work at some gain-

ful employment results from the injury and continues for at least one week.

If disability from the injury continues for more than one week, compensation begins at the date of injury; if for less than one week no compensation is due.

By the terms of this law before amendment at least two weeks' disability would have to elapse before any compensation was payable.

The employer is not liable for compensation where the injury is caused in whole or in part by the intoxication, violation of law or serious and wilful misconduct of the workman.

If an injury to a workman is caused in whole or in part by the wilful failure of his employer to comply with any statute, or with any order made under authority of law the latter may at the election of the injured workman be liable under Section 2 which deprives him of his common law defenses.

An injured employee, however, is not compelled to accept compensation under this law although his employer may have accepted the act.

He may waive this right and pursue his remedy under the common law the same as he could have done before the compensation law was enacted, but if he does this he cannot claim the benefit afforded by the compensation act.

If on the other hand he, or in case of his death, his legal representative accepts compensation under this new law, or gives written notice to his employer that he will claim compensation, or begins court proceedings to recover compensation he loses his right to proceed at common law.

You will therefore see that the injured workman may elect which of these remedies he will adopt, but having made the choice he waives his right to the other.

During the first 14 days following the injury the employer who has accepted the act must furnish free of charge reasonable medical and hospital services, or other remedial care when needed unless the injured workman refuses to accept them, or elects to proceed under the common law, in either of which cases the employer is relieved of these duties.

The original compensation law did not require the employer to furnish any medical or surgical treatment or hospital services.

The injured person must give written notice to his employer as soon as practicable after his injury and within six months thereafter must make claim

for compensation, if he desires to avail himself of the benefits the law affords.

In case a workman who sustains a fatal injury leaves a widow, children, or parents wholly dependent on his earnings for their support, the employer must pay his legal representative one hundred and fifty times the average weekly earnings of the deceased workman while at work on full time for such employer before the injury not exceeding the sum of \$3000.00 for the benefit of these dependents, but any weekly payments previously made under this act must be deducted from the sum so affixed.

If such dependents at the time of death were not wholly dependent upon his earnings, then the employer must pay such proportion of the benefits provided for those wholly dependent as the amount of the wage contributed by the deceased to such partial dependents at the time of the injury bears to the total wage of the deceased.

If he leaves no such dependents, then the employer must pay the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial not exceeding \$100.00.

The compensation thus provided in case of death must be paid to the executor, administrator, or guardian of the deceased as the case may be and by him must be distributed to those entitled to receive it under the direction of the Superior or Probate Courts.

We now come to that part of the compensation law with which employer and workman are more vitally interested because it provides for the payment of compensation for partial incapacity for work; in other words part payment for lost time due to accidental injury.

As a result of modern safety methods and appliances comparatively few fatal industrial accidents occur, but a great number and variety of injuries to employees of greater or less severity are sustained which disable them for a time and they later recover and return to work, comparatively few suffering total incapacity.

Where total or partial incapacity for work at any gainful employment for not less than one week results to the workman from the injury, he is entitled to receive a weekly payment commencing at the time of the injury and continuing during such incapacity not exceeding fifty per cent of his average weekly earnings when at work on full time for the same employer. This of course applies to female as well as male employees.

In fixing the amount of the weekly payment the difference between the wages the injured person was able to earn before and after the injury, and any benefit such person has received from the employer during his incapacity shall be considered.

This weekly payment cannot exceed \$15.00 per week nor can it continue for a period exceeding three hundred weeks.

An injured person entitled to compensation who is receiving \$30.00 per week or more at the time of his injury would therefore receive \$15.00 per week; if he were receiving less than \$30.00 per week he would draw half of his wages; and if his incapacity resulting from his injury extended over a period of three hundred weeks, he would be entitled to \$4,500.00, the maximum amount provided by the law.

This law before amendment limited the weekly compensation to \$10.00 for a period not exceeding three hundred weeks, which would mean for permanent incapacity only \$3,000.00 instead of \$4,500.00 as now provided under the amendment.

It sometimes becomes important for the employer to know whether an injured employee has sufficiently recovered from his injury to resume work, or whether he is suffering from an injury.

In such cases he may require the workman to submit himself for examination by a competent physician or surgeon within two weeks after his injury at his employer's expense and thereafter at intervals of not oftener than once a week during disability.

If the examination is refused or obstructed, no compensation is payable and none can be recovered until such examination is permitted.

In case a person who sustains an

injury is mentally incompetent, he does not lose any rights until after a guardian for him or her has been appointed.

Under the provisions of this law an injured workman, or the legal representative of one who is fatally injured, are permitted to agree with the employer as to the amount of compensation due and payable and such agreement if free from fraud is binding on all persons interested.

In the event that they fail to agree upon the amount of compensation due the injured person, either party may apply by petition to the Superior Court of the State or to any Judge of this Court, and upon notice and hearing before a Justice of the Court the amount which the injured person is entitled to receive from the employer in weekly payments or in a lump sum will be determined.

The judge in such a proceeding may also decide what proportion of the award each dependent shall receive.

If the judge fails to make such decision, the question shall be determined by the Probate Court in the county where the parties reside, upon application by petition.

Any compensation due under this law is a preferred claim against the employer's assets, is not assignable, and cannot be attached or taken on execution for a debt.

The right to receive compensation is extinguished by the death of the person entitled to it.

Lawyer's fees for services and disbursement in prosecuting claims for compensation before the court must be approved by the judge hearing the case before they are payable.

You have seen by what I have said that this law does not apply to the employer or his workmen without their consent.

If, however, the employer whose

workmen are engaged in any of the work I have described, neglects or refuses to accept the compensation features of the law, then he is penalized by the loss of his common law defenses.

If he accepts the compensation features of the law, his common law defenses remain the same as they were prior to the enactment of this law, and he may invoke the aid of any or all of them in case an injured employee brings an action for damages against him at common law.

If a person suffers an injury while engaged in any of the employments I have described and his employer has accepted the law, he has his choice of remedies—a proceeding under the common law or an acceptance of the benefits afforded him under the Compensation Law.

Unless he settles with his employer he must adopt one of the two courses or abandon his claim; and, if he chooses one of them in the manner already described, he thereby loses his remedy under the other.

In the interpretation and application of this law our courts have adopted a very liberal construction of its provisions, and technical defenses to actions brought by injured workmen against their employers are usually unsuccessful.

I have been engaged to some extent for many years in the investigation and settlement of accident claims since this Compensation Law went into effect, and my observation has been that persons injured in industrial pursuits almost without exception have accepted the benefits to which they were entitled under this law rather than pursue their common law remedy with the expense, delay and uncertainty incident to that method of recovery.



CASCADE JUICE



Honey Cameron, our smiling telephone operator, spent a week in "Bosting" during the past month and reports a wonderful time. Mary Johnston of the cutter room was the hello girl during Honey's absence.

Nibroc products were well represented at the B. A. A. carnival. All the booths and decorations were made

from these products. Our genial Harry Hayden of the laboratory force was in charge of the decorations. Nuf Sed!

Armistice Day has come and gone, and many of our famous heroes of the "Battle of Cognac" fought the battle over again. That is, all those that could find some excuse to get away from friend wife. As for the writer, he and

his wife have a standing agreement that he will be the commanding officer on all Armistice Days.

The Cascade office will be represented in the State Legislature this coming winter. Albion Streeter, main office, was elected from Ward 3; Wilfred J. Lepage, engineering department, from Ward 4; Joseph T. "Spike"

Hennessey, efficiency department, from Ward 2. There is no Tea Pot Dome in this outfit?

John Smith of the cutter room must be sick as nothing has been heard from him regarding a slice of deer meat. Poor John couldn't have had any luck buying a deer this fall.

We all take off our hats to the writer of "Jim Jam Jems" from the Riverside mill, the Right Honorable Arnold K. "Old Man" Hull.

John Hayward of the electrical crew is laying off from work on account of an injured finger. Shady Palmer wanted to see if he could hurt Jack so he hit on the finger with a 10 lb. hammer. Some nice clean-cut guys in that electrical crew. We hope to see "Snoopy" back soon as we have to buy our chewing tobacco when he is away.

Little Maurice Thurlow is now singing, "Ireland must be heaven for my sweetheart comes from there." Let's all grab the air.

Gordon Gorham has gone out of the poultry business. The B. A. A. bought all his roosters.

The bleachery presents a very complimentary appearance to the sulphite department.

It's suggested by some of the laboratory boys to have the title "Three o'clock in the morning" set back one—it's more appropriate.

We did not hear a great deal of the success of our horticultural experts this season. Time was when the cucumbers grew so fast that after the seed was dropped you had to take an aeroplane to get out of the garden, but that could not have been the case this year. We'd like to hear from Mr. McMulkin.

The Riverside Poultrymen's Association, Mr. J. Streeter, Pres., had better look to its laurels. Henry Chase has gone into the poultry business and already the production is extensive.

We have some good poultrymen but the Dairy Association at the Cascade with their improved 1924 model cows—only one-fourth as many teeth as the older models is a distinct advantage. The dentist bills are only one-fourth as great as the old style, and the cows

are almost normal. Mr. Geo. Thurston is president of the association.

Fred Gorham is traveling the wilds of Shelburne—East Angus boots, fireplace, knit caps, and everything.

Johnny Lynch has swapped Spark Plug for a new car and is now patronizing John D.

Politicians may come and politicians may go but the same old line goes on forever "I told you so."

Earl Vannah is spending the weekends in Maine. No, he doesn't go home, he's forgotten the road.

A former Cascade employee, Chas. F. Higgins, was in town recently. Mr. Higgins was formerly draughtsman for this company at Cascade mill.

The Filipinos know good paper when they see it—Nibroc, of course.

Shoestring Jack is among us "ten pairs for a quarter, the round or the flat. These are 10's and 11's—have the 10½'s tomorrow."

We understand that our Spike is some Thespian. What is it, tragedy or comedy?

Rube Smith has a schooner which makes moonlight trips, chaperoned or otherwise, skipper or not, rates reasonable.

Wanted—One chauffeur, capable of fasting during a long trip in the wilds of Maine, searching for hardened juice of apple trees. Car has been licensed for milk service in Maine (am I not right, Elmer?) but chief qualifications must be ability to pass a lunch room sign. Blinders suggested if man is O. K. in other respects. Will say that this truck has made sea going trips from Gorham village across the Androscoggin, last encounter with ice fields perilous, but finally successful. Apply care of Oran M. Hale, or Cascade Boiler House.

Later reports from Chase's Hennyery—"Hens stopped laying, trying to sing."

When our Berlin representatives from Cascade engineering department offices go to the Legislature it has been suggested that they be met by some competent guide at Concord to

see that they get into the right building. Spud and steam go together as a natural consequence.

We are pleased to state that Mr. A. E. Northrop, one of our Philotechnical Society's speakers, paid us a visit while in the city.

Some of our readers have suggested that we incorporate the cross-word puzzles into the regular edition of the Bulletin. If you see a man looking dazed, don't disturb him or it may be "all off" with him or the puzzle. Ike says that when you get up about 2 a. m., to take the boy out for a little walk, with the boy in one hand and the puzzle in the other, it helps wonderfully to maintain your peace of mind by using a piece of your mind for the puzzle.

Coon Morris and his trusty banjo have departed to the wilds of Northern New Hampshire on a two weeks' hunting trip. The poor wild animals have our sympathy.

Say! did ya go to the "Aeroplane Girl?" Well, it was the honey of a show and did ya see lissome "Spike?" Well, the kid is clever, no kidding or nothing. He is quite the actor. You are wasting your natural talents to stick around here, old bean. You should join some good musical comedy, like, for instance, Tommie Levine's or Jimmie Evans'.

Do your Christmas shopping early. Avoid the rush and crowds.

The egg baron is wearing the big smile that just won't come off these days. Why shouldn't he when hen fruit sells for 85 cents per dozen?

I know a couple of gents here in the mill that built a chimney in their house. First they cut a hole in the roof, then started to lay the bricks. They missed the hole by two feet. Motto: Never calculate on your poultry before the proper process of incubation has been fully materialized.

Don't be a grouch. Wear that smile. It don't cost you a doggone cent. So put it on and on to stay, permanent smile as it were. Make 'em like it. for a good smile is like a lot of sickness. That's a very good comparison. but how the so ever they are both catching. Remember a smile will go a long, long ways.

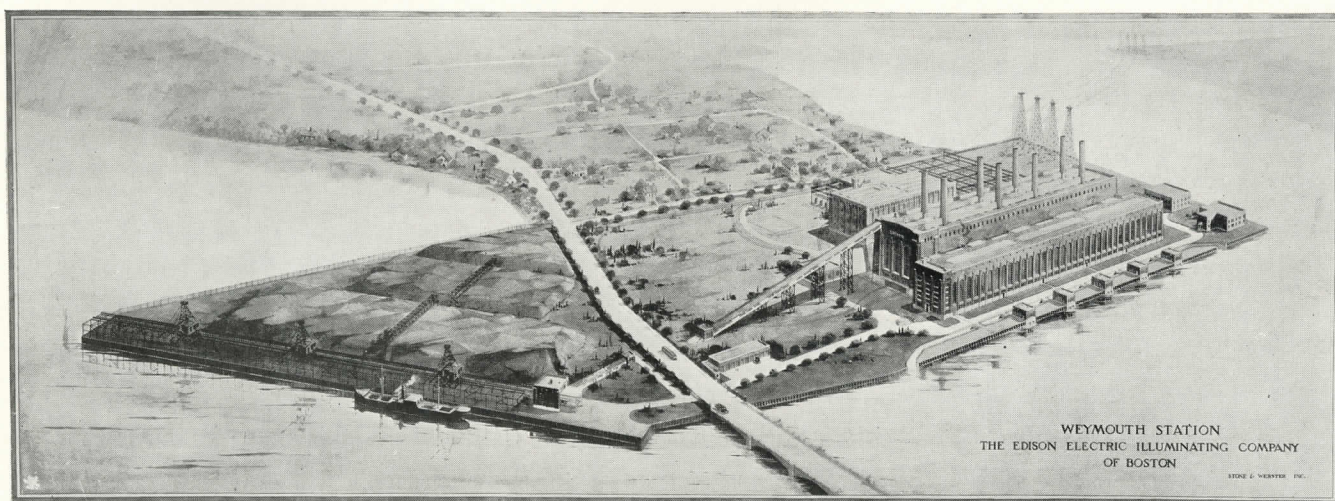
1224—CANTERBURY—1924.

The year 1924 should not be permitted to slip into the limbo of the past without a recognition upon our part that seven hundred years ago the Franciscans came to Canterbury. With all of our sincere respect for the Benedictine order whose St. Augustine came to Canterbury centuries before the Franciscan, with all of our awe for the Dominican order whose Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas humbled the proud Arab philosophy of Averroes, with all of our knowledge of the brave part played by Jesuit father in the exploration of America, we reserve for the Franciscan order the

praise and adulation due to the organization that came into England nine years after Magna Charta and whose English adherents wrote a page in the history of discussion, which some citizens of Berlin seemed to have forgotten when some days ago they set fire to an incendiary cross upon the heights of Mt. Forist.

Who was it who laid the foundation for Hobbes and Locke, whose writings were so well known to the authors of the Constitution of the United States? We have been taught to recall the names of Alexander of Hales, Duns the Scotsman, and William of Occam. Who was it who had an earlier and

clearer vision of the place of scientific reasoning than did Robert Bacon of Verulam? Who, if not the Doctor Mirabilis, Roger Bacon, Franciscan friar? Both the political thought and the physical science of the Anglo Saxon find their roots embedded deep in the work of the Franciscan order during that thirteenth century that ranks among the greatest in history. Indeed, the missionary zeal and practical work of many an evangelical denomination without historic pride is but an imitation of the humanitarian effort of the Franciscan order in the thirteenth century and since.



THE WEYMOUTH POWER STATION

POWER

On the evening of October 29th, a well attended gathering of the Philotechnical Society listened to a very interesting talk by Mr. A. A. Northrop, a representative of the Stone and Webster Corporation. His remarks were explanatory to a motion picture film prepared by Stone and Webster which showed the development of power making devices for aiding human muscle. This development was traced from the first crude attempts of early ages up to the monster machines of the present day which generate electricity, the modern medium for power application. Hero's steam turbine, Braccha's turbine, early English pumping engines with hand-operated slide valves, and the first locomotive, were all pictured. Next followed the principles of the generation of electricity and the earliest commercial power stations of the 80's and 90's with their belt-driven dynamos and later the huge reciprocating engine stations of the 1900

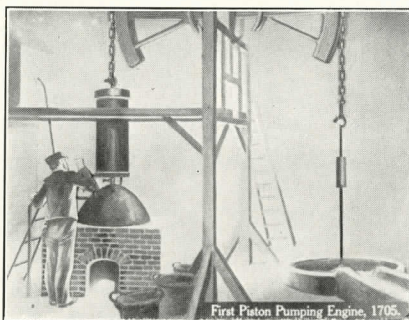
period. Modern water-power stations of both high and low-head types, and the tremendous steam turbines of the present day in 30,000, 60,000 and even 75,000 K. W. units were next shown.

The last part of the talk (and the film) dealt with plans and details of construction of the new So. Weymouth plant of the Boston Edison Co., which is unique in that one of the boilers and generating units of that plant is designed to operate at a boiler pressure

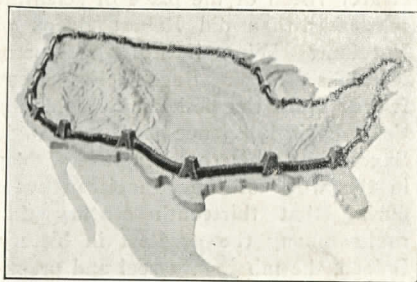
of 1200 lbs. per sq. inch, which is considerably more than twice as high a pressure as any yet attempted in this country.

This high pressure scheme is one of the two latest methods to obtain more of the heat units originally in the coal transformed into actual work. [The mercury boiler is the second scheme.] The thermal efficiency of this So. Weymouth unit is expected to reach 22½ per cent, coal pile to bus bar; present high-efficiency plants obtain only 15-20 per cent.

The speaker mentioned the unusual precautions necessary in the design and construction of a boiler to operate under this tremendous pressure. The Midvale Steel Co. forged the 34 ft. drum for this boiler from a solid billet of steel in much the same manner that the barrel for one of our modern large-diameter guns is formed. The walls of this drum are 4 inches thick. All pipe-bends, valves, and fittings were X-rayed at the Watertown Arsenal for

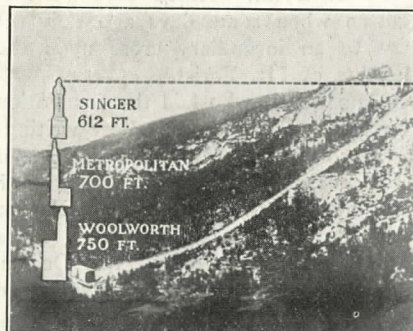


FIRST PISTON PUMPING ENGINE, 1705



The 750 Million Tons of Coal Mined in United States is Enough to Build this Chinese Wall possible flaws. Boiler tubes were tested at the specified pressure of 4000 lbs. per sq. inch at M. I. T. testing laboratories. The actual bursting pressure of some of these tubes was found to be 8000 lbs. per sq. inch.

It was pointed out that nothing radical as to the operation of this unit is planned, outside of the unusual pressure to be employed. The boiler is of Babcock-Wilcox design, fired with Taylor



BIG CREEK WATER POWER PLANT

stokers, and using the best quality of West Virginia crushed coal as fuel. The exhaust from the 1200 lb. pressure turbine is to be superheated to 700 degrees F. at 350 lbs. and passed along with steam power from other boiler units (350 lb. pressure type) to the usual type of turbine operating at this pressure.

PHILOTECHNICAL SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Philotechnical Society held on Wednesday, November 12, Health Officer H. M. Leeds of Berlin talked upon "The Newer Public Health." We hope to publish an abstract of this in a later issue of the Bulletin.



PORTLAND OFFICE



Rules for the Preservation of the country in possible cases of emergency.

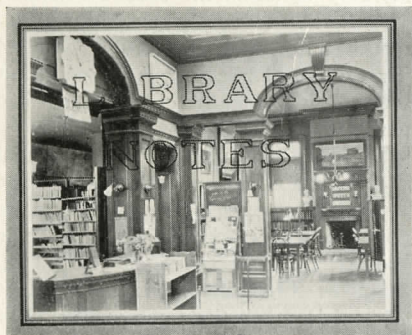
1. Any adult male over 25 years of age who is found doing a cross-word puzzle during working hours shall be subject to five dollars' fine for each offence up to the hundredth, and to banishment from the country for the hundredth and oneth.
2. Not more than two million people shall be allowed to spend the entire half-day camped on the football bleachers on any one Saturday afternoon.
3. Should the death-rate through automobile accidents exceed the birth-rate in any state, no more automobiles shall be admitted into that state until the birth-rate is again in excess.

4. Whenever it is found that the oxygen remaining in a moving picture palace has been reduced to less than 1 per cent. of that in the atmosphere outside, then before the expiration of that year the fans shall be set in motion and the transoms opened for a period of not less than 45 seconds.
5. Newspapers which specialize on items from Hollywood shall not attempt to sell their Sunday editions to children coming home from Sunday-school.
6. Any senator who wishes to make a public exposition of the private character of another senator shall first submit his intended remarks for approval to the Senate Language

Censorship Committee, stating whether he proposes to broadcast his ideas verbally, in writing, in print, or by radio.

7. One mill in the hundred dollars shall in future be charged on the gross receipts of "world-pugilists," and the revenue be expended in supporting the army and navy for the next World War and defraying the internal expenses of the Federal Government.
8. Any worthy party who wishes to get clean away from it all may arrange with the editor of the Bulletin for a deep-sea trip in the writer's motor boat.

R. B. C.



BERLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY
Non-Fiction

These Eventful Years—Published by the Encyclopedia Britannica.

This is a record and mirror of our own times. It is a book that will cause discussion, argument, denunciation. Feelings will be hurt. Prejudices aroused. Here you have what the great men of our age really think, expressed without filtering or doctoring—a book made for mental grown-ups, for people capable of thinking for themselves.

This excellent work has been given to the Public Library by the Friday Reading Club. We wish to express our heartiest thanks to this Club for the interest and generosity shown to our patrons and ourselves.

Modern Essays—Christopher Morley.

Among some of the authors and their essays appearing in this interesting

volume are:—

Don Marquis—the Almost Perfect State.

Wm. McPhee—Holy Ireland.

Joseph Conrad—A Familiar Preface.

Stephen Leacock—The Decline of the Drama.

Max Beerhohm—A Clergyman.

James Branch Cabell—Beyond Life.

Heywood Broun—The Fifty-first Dragon.

Some of the other excellent non-fiction added to the library during the month of September are as follows:—
Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson.
Complete Poems of Emily Dickinson.
Merchant's Manual.

Ports and Happy Places—C. S. Parker.

B 97.49