



# THE BROWN BULLETIN

To Further the Cause of Co-operation, Progress and Friendliness



Vol. IX, No. 6



Berlin, N. H., December, 1927



A TEMPORARY BREAK IN OUR COMMUNICATIONS



# THE BROWN BULLETIN

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Vol. IX.

DECEMBER, 1927

No. 6

## BROWN BULLETIN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

"The object of this organization is to publish a paper for the benefit of the employees of the Brown Company and of the Brown Corporation, in which may appear items of local and general interest; and which will tend to further the cause of co-operation, progress and friendliness among and between all sections of these companies."—By-Laws, Article 2.

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Items, original articles, and photographs are invited from all employees of the companies. These may be handed to any member of the Editorial Staff or Board of Directors, or sent directly to the Editor, The Brown Bulletin, Berlin, N. H. All contributions must be signed.

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## THE "MAKINGS" FOR

### A MERRY CHRISTMAS

The merry Yule once more is here with messages of love and cheer. It softens those who grudge nurse; it loosens up the tightwad's purse. For who can help but feel the thrill of peace and friendship and good will that settle down upon the earth in memory of the Christ-child's birth.

What makes the Christmas season gay? A man-size job with ample pay? A bank roll showing healthy gains? A body free from aches and pains? Yes, all these help the festive cheer; without them there'd be gloom, I fear. You cannot get around the fact that Christmas needs a lot of jack; and accidents throughout the year steal from the funds for Christmas cheer. If your digestion isn't good you can't enjoy the best of food.



Yet these alone will not suffice to warm the heart that's cold as ice. If you would feel the happy glow, some signs of Christmas spirit show. Forget the ill-will you may bear; with those in need your blessings share. Then Christmas day will bring to you more gladness than you ever knew.

\* \* \*

If you can stand another spasm of doggerel, here's an anonymous contribution received too late for last Christmas:

Hark, the herald angels sing  
"Safety first" will surely bring  
Peace on earth and mercy mild,  
Protection for each man and child.

While some may object to a parody on this grand old hymn, all will agree that the sentiment behind it is above reproach.

The front cover shows the effect of the flood of November 4 upon the Grand Trunk Bridge over the Peabody River at Corham. This break, with numerous other washouts, cut Berlin off from the outside world for exactly one week.



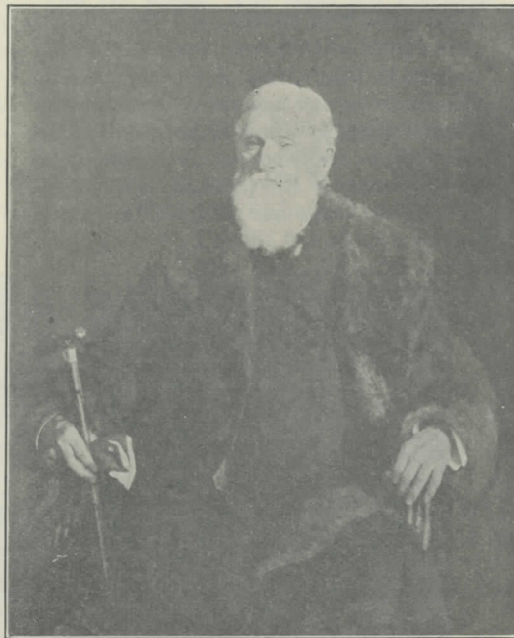
# Seventy-five Years of the Brown Company

FOR a period of over three hundred years, it has been the happy custom of New England people, in the month of November, to take account of their harvests, to plan for the long winter, and to give thanks to the Deity for the blessings that they enjoy. Although we are no longer a predominantly agricultural people and the crops of woodlands are not annual ones, we follow the good example of those who preceded us. At the Thanksgiving season now closing, not the least among our blessings is the good fortune to be employed by an old, established, soundly managed company. During the past year, the Brown Company completed the seventy-fifth year of its existence. Next year comes the sixtieth, or diamond, anniversary of the connection with it of Mr. W. W. Brown, to whose industry, careful management, and foresight, its continuous prosperity and progress have been so largely due. During the past year, the seventy-fifth birthday of the Brown Company resulted in invitations to Mr. Downing Brown to address the Berlin Rotary Club and to Mr. T. W. Estabrook to speak to the Portland Rotary Club upon the origin, growth and products of the organization. Through their courtesy the Bulletin is enabled to present the following summary, which, contains many dates and facts upon which the memories of individuals are likely to be cloudy. Many people have desired such an account for permanent reference. Some of these paragraphs could be expanded into chapters requiring all of the space of this issue.

In 1852, the Grand Trunk and St. Lawrence Railroad was opened to Berlin and made possible the development of the power site at Berlin Mills, which had rested idle since the unsuccessful attempt of Thomas Green to utilize it in 1826. In the same year a group of Portland business men, J. B. Brown, Josiah S. Little, Nathan Winslow, and Hezekiah Winslow, formed a partnership under the name of H. Winslow and Company. They purchased an area of ground on the west bank of the Androscoggin River at Berlin, built a dam, and erected a sawmill, containing one gang and two single saws with

a maximum daily capacity of about 25,000 feet of long lumber. In 1853, they built the first part of the present store and constructed the large boarding house, now known as the Company House. In 1854, the Berlin Mills branch railroad was constructed to the Grand Trunk. In 1855, a second gang saw was added. In 1858, another single saw and a gristmill with three runs of stones were installed. The first rotary saw came in 1860.

The name, Berlin Mills Company, which prevailed for a full half century and is



MR. W. W. BROWN

now perpetuated by the use of "Bermico" as a name for certain products, dates to 1866, when it was adopted by a partnership consisting of J. B. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Little, and Messrs. Clement, Brigham, and Warren. Mr. Little had died, and the Winslows had sold their interests.

The Civil War changed the direction of New England endeavor. Before it Yankee clippers were seen on every sea. The battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac marked the doom of wooden ships. With them slowly decayed a trade that had exercised the efforts of the best minds in Europe and America for three hundred years, the procurement of ship timber. Born on a farm in Clinton, Maine, in 1821, William Wentworth Brown engaged

in the manufacture of ship knees at Bangor in 1840. In 1850, he went into this business at Portland, where he resided for over sixty years. In 1868 he purchased the interest of J. B. Brown in the Berlin Mills Company, thus starting the present line of control. At the age of 47, a period of life when some men retire from active business, Mr. W. W. Brown turned his best efforts from an honorable trade that was on the wane to a prospect among the bleak New Hampshire mountains, which must have seemed unusually barren to his contemporaries. He saw in it an opportunity that others did not see. He established the head office and wharf on the site of the present buildings at 404 Commercial Street, Portland.

The lumber business was expanded until in 1890, the daily production of 150,000 feet was six times that at the start. In 1888, the kyanizing plant was built for preserving spruce lumber. In 1897 the original mill was destroyed by fire, and a new mill was built with a capacity of 200,000 feet. In 1904, the window frame mill was built with an output of 2,000 frames a day. The second sawmill was burned in 1913, when the present concrete plant with a capacity of 150,000 feet was erected. Although of slightly less capacity than the preceding one, it is much more efficient and secures its output with one bandsaw instead of two. The reduction in capacity was due to the changed character of the demand for lumber in relation to that

for pulp and paper.

The year, 1888, is an interesting one. In that year, the business of the Berlin Mills Company had grown to such proportions that its organization was found to be cumbersome as a partnership, and was accordingly changed to a corporation. In that year, Mr. H. J. Brown became superintendent and was the first of the sons of Mr. W. W. Brown to reside in Berlin. The year also marked an important change in the character of the products, which had hitherto been limited to lumber.

At the time when Mr. W. W. Brown purchased the controlling interest in the Berlin Mills Company, paper was made almost entirely from rags, some admixture



of straw and soda pulp from wood being used. Tilghman was developing the sulphite process at Manayunk, Penn., but it was not commercially practiced until 1887, owing to mechanical difficulties with the earlier equipment. A mill operating the simplest pulpmaking process was making some mechanical woodpulp at Stockbridge, Mass., in March, 1867.

The operation of a pulp and paper proposition under the strain of intense competition requires cheap wood, adequate waterpower, good railroad facilities, good living conditions, and ability to manage. Possessed of all these essentials, the Berlin Mills Company started to make paper. The Riverside Groundwood Mill was erected in 1888 and 18 grinders were originally installed. In 1891, the Riverside Paper Mill was built and equipped with two machines with a capacity of 42 tons of newsprint a day. At the same time, the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company, of which Mr. Brown held the controlling interest was built upon the east bank of the river to make chemical wood fibre. In 1892 the first newsprint paper was made, the groundwood coming from the Riverside Pulp Mill and the unbleached sulphite from the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company. In this year Mr. Orton B. Brown moved to Berlin and became superintendent; two years later he became general manager, when Mr. H. J. Brown removed to Portland to assume the duties of treasurer.

Seeing the market for a bleached wood pulp, the Company built in 1898 the first unit of the Electrochemical Plants, and was able to market lumber, groundwood, newsprint and both unbleached and bleached sulphite. The newsprint market being active, the Cascade Mill with four 164-inch machines was built, and in 1904 an added production of 200 tons of paper was put on the market. This was at the time not only the finest paper mill in existence, but also the largest self-contained unit making both of the raw pulps, as well as the finished product, at one plant. In 1906 the Berlin Mills Company bought out the Burgess interests in the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company and gradually increased the production to 400 tons per day, making it the largest chemical pulp mill in the world, the Electrochemical Plant being enlarged to keep pace with the demands of the pulp mill. The building of the Electrochemical Plant was significant, in that it was a demonstration of the Company's policy to make, for itself, what might be called its own secondary raw materials, a policy which was later illustrated by the creation of a plant at Cascade Mill to make the aluminum sulphate used in sizing the paper, a

can factory to make containers for Kream Krisp, a press plant for the steel ends of its fibre cores and for the cabinets for its well-known Nibroc Kraft Towels, its Florida peanut plantation for the production of peanut oil used in its product, Kream Krisp, and other similar developments.

In the meantime the Company's woodlands had very largely increased, and because of the location of some of this land on the St. Maurice River in Canada it acquired the water-power at La Tuque, Quebec, the last fee-simple water privilege granted in Canada, with an approximate head of 100 feet and a possible development of over 100,000 horse-power. To hold these rights certain improvements were required to be made; and so in 1909 a partial development of the water-power was made. The present Kraft or Sulphate Pulp Mill was started, and the product was placed on the open market.

In 1910, kraft paper was being made in the Scandinavian countries, but was practically unknown in America. Seeing its possibilities the Company commenced its manufacture at Riverside Mill, using the La Tuque pulp, and in 1912 the entire

production of the Riverside was kraft paper.

In 1912 the only clause in the Taft Reciprocity Bill which was accepted by both Canadian and U. S. Governments, went into effect, taking off the U. S. import duty on newsprint, and the newsprint market suffered a severe reverse. At the same time the Company had increased its production of kraft pulp at La Tuque, and it was decided to change the Cascade Mill entirely from newsprint to kraft paper. A start was made on one machine in 1914 and by 1917 all were making kraft paper. At the present time this is one of the largest kraft mills in the world, having a production of 200 tons per day, making nine per cent. of all the kraft paper made in North America, and its product, Nibroc Kraft, is the recognized standard for quality the country over. In addition to that part used as wrapping paper as we know it, a large amount goes to converting companies, which make it into gummed tape, tire wrappings, envelopes, twisting paper used in the furniture trade, waterproofing paper, etc. After having started the manufacture of kraft paper at the Riverside Mill, it was found that a con-



ORIGINAL STORE—ABOUT 1870



siderable market existed for bond papers made from sulphite pulp and as there was a slight excess of pulp production available, at the Burgess plant, one machine at the Riverside was swung over onto this new paper. The manufacture and conversion of the special kraft paper for Nibroc Kraft Towels also centered at the Riverside.

The machinery used in paper making is of a heavy type, some of the large rolls in the paper machine weighing 15 tons each, a whole machine weighing over 500 tons. A large amount of power is necessarily used, over 40,000 electrical horsepower being required by the Berlin plants, in addition to the nearly 20,000 steam horsepower needed in cooking and drying.

Up to 1908 such changes as were made were in the line of principal products, first the addition of pulp, then newsprint, and then the replacement of newsprint with kraft. No by-products were produced although several were under consideration. In 1908, however, the Caustic Soda Plant was built, and its success encouraged the Company to find other ways to increase the production of caustic.

To digress for a moment, it may perhaps be of interest to explain in a general

way how the various products so far referred to are made. Lumber and its products need no explanation, but some of the others are less well known. The mechanical process is the simplest known method of making wood pulp. The spruce or fir logs are cut into two-foot bolts, and the bark is removed by tumbling a quantity of bolts together in a rotating steel cylinder. The cleaned bolts are placed in a grinder, in which they are forced by hydraulic pressure against a large rotating grindstone, the surface of which is suitably scored to increase the grinding action. In making sulphite pulp the wood is prepared by cutting into four-foot lengths, removing the bark, and cutting into chips. This last is done on a powerful machine having heavy knives placed radially in a revolving disc. These knives cut at an angle of about 45 degrees with the grain. The chips are run into large steel pressure-tanks or digesters which are very carefully lined with acid-resisting bricks laid in a special cement, and steamed or cooked under 90 pounds' pressure in the presence of an acid made by passing the fumes from burning sulphur over limestone in the presence of water. This acid is very corrosive in nature; and all of the pumps, piping, and

digester fittings in contact with the acid must be of a special bronze composition.

In making sulphate pulp the wood is prepared and chipped as in making sulphite and is cooked in welded steel digesters in the presence of a solution originally made by mixing sulphate of soda (commonly called salt cake) with lime. This liquid does not attack iron or steel, so that no lining of the digester is necessary. An efficient recovery system is provided so that the spent liquor may be rejuvenated and used again.

Bleached sulphite is made by treating the raw fibre with either chlorine gas or bleach (a solution of chlorine in milk-of-lime), which oxidizes the coloring matter and leaves the pulp snow-white. The chlorine is made by electrolysis, which consists in passing a direct electrical current through a solution of common salt in what is known as an electrolytic cell. The salt breaks up, chlorine, caustic soda and hydrogen being produced in certain definite proportions according to their molecular weights, and coming off at various parts of the cell.

From the original sawmill plant, buying its logs wherever it could get them on the upper Androscoggin, to the present Brown Company and its subsidiaries, is a long step, but throughout this development the essential character of the enterprise remains unchanged—that is, it has converted trees into pulp and lumber as primary objects, and all of its products are allied directly to these and have been brought along logically and conservatively.

The electrolytic cell produces over a pound of caustic soda for each pound of chlorine made. Now Brown Company White Mountain Brand Caustic Soda was always much in demand from 1908, when it ceased to flow to the river, but no increased quantity of it could be marketed, unless a means of utilizing more bleach could be found. Search was made for other products which require chlorine as a raw material. As a result plants were built to make chloroform (1909), which is useful in purest grades for anaesthesia, and in lower grades for dry cleaning and other solvent purposes; sulphur chlorides (1917), red and yellow, of value in making military poison gas, vulcanizing rubber by the cold process, making factis or artificial rubber, and reacting with carbon bisulphide to form carbon tetrachloride; carbon tetrachloride (1918), which is consumed in dry cleaning and in portable fire-extinguishers of the Pyrene type; liquid chlorine (1921), which is used in water purification, bleaching and sewage disposal; and calcium arsenate (1924),



EARLY PICTURE OF THE COMPANY HOUSE



which is required by the cotton grower in districts infested by the boll weevil and army worm. This series of projects also involved the construction of an electric furnace for making carbon bisulphide (1917), from charcoal and sulphur.

In 1914 a plant was built to utilize the last unused by-product of the Electrochemical Plants, hydrogen. This hydrogen had always been allowed to escape into the atmosphere, where it speedily disappeared, but on the completion of the Kream Krisp Plant the hydrogen was brought into contact with vegetable oils in the presence of a catalyzer and hardened the oils to a consistency like that of lard or butter, and allowed them to be used as a shortening or frying agent in all kinds of domestic cookery. The plant was later closed by an injunction obtained by one of the Company's competitors, but after the matter had been carried through the various courts of appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States finally decided in the Company's favor. In this connection it is interesting to note that for a number of years this was the only patent case that the Supreme Court was willing to hear, and also that Charles Evans Hughes was one of the attorneys who handled the case for the Company. Owing to uncertainty of the supply of raw material the plant has not been in operation since the decision in the Company's favor, but a source of peanut oil is being developed on the Florida Plantation at Shawano, so that when this is in production a plentiful supply of oil is assured.

During the Great War, about 80% of the Company's products were for war purposes ranging from airplane-spruce requirements to chloroform. It was at this time that the present fibre-conduit plant was built, the original purpose which led to its construction being to make powder containers for the 6-inch guns. After the war the plant was idle for a time and later started to make fibre conduit, used to carry underground electric cables. Such is the excellence of this material that it has found a market all over the country as well as in Europe, a full trainload of Bermico Fibre Conduit being recently shipped to Spain.

In 1917, the Berlin Mills Company experienced certain difficulties in marketing its products, owing to prejudice in domestic and many foreign quarters against anything that savored of Germany. The Company decided to change the name to Brown Company. On Nov. 30, 1917, all of the business previously carried on by the Berlin Mills Company and the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company came under the

name of Brown Company. The business in Canada is now done by the Brown Corporation, which succeeded the organizations known as Fitzgerald Land & Lumber Co. and Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Co.

One of the newest products to be put in the market is Alpha Fibre, a unique material characterized by an extraordinarily high content of alpha cellulose. This brings it into the field formerly completely occupied by cotton fibres, and it is now used largely as a substitute for rags in paper making, and for cotton linters in the manufacture of rayon, and for nitrating plants producing celluloid and its allied products. One use in papermaking is in the manufacture of vulcanizing water-leaf, which when treated with zinc chloride, becomes the so-called "hard fibre" used in electrical insulation, radio work, car wheels, automobile timing gears, etc. It is also finding a place in the manufacture of artificial leather and absorbent specialties.

The very latest development is Nibroco Duracel Fibre, which has been evolved to take the place of hemp and jute in the manufacture of electrical insulating paper,

sandpaper, and superior tag, envelope, and bag papers.

While the manufacturing program of the Company has progressed with wonderful speed, the other departments of the business have gone on at a corresponding rate. The woodland resources have been constantly augmented both in the U. S. and Canada until the Company now controls the wood on a territory of four million acres, or more than six thousand square miles. Over thirty boats of various sizes are a part of the woodlands equipment, the last one acquired being an ocean-going steamer, used to transport pulpwood from the Company's limits at Bersimis on the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the car-loading plant at Quebec, a distance of 185 miles. More than 800 standard-gauge freight cars, the larger part in pulpwood service, are owned and operated by its subsidiary company, the Berlin Mills Railroad, which is recognized as a "Common Carrier" by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men are needed in the woods to produce the 400 thousand cords of wood used every year by the mills, and the supplies necessary for them



FIRST SAWMILL—ABOUT 1870





SCANDINAVIAN VILLAGE—ABOUT 1890

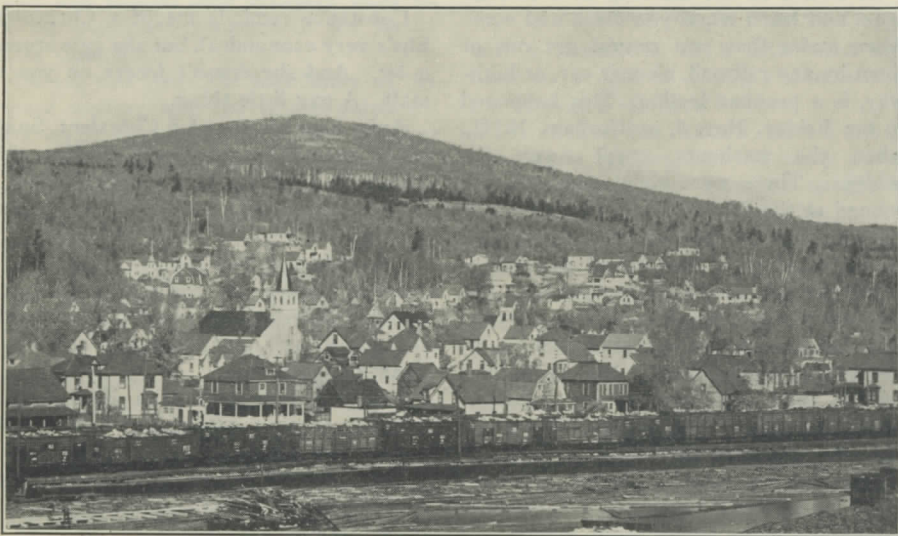
and for the mechanical equipment used vary in character all the way from condensed milk to Diesel engines. During the past sixty years, the Woods Department has been developed with the same careful attention as the manufacturing departments. Its successive managers have been Lewis T. Brown, 1868-1886; James T. Parker, 1886-1892; O. B. Brown, 1892-1899; and W. R. Brown, 1899-date. Montague Brown was assistant manager in 1907-1908, and D. P. Brown filled this position from 1909 to 1911.

All through its long career the Company has an enviable reputation for fair dealing and for the excellence of its products, and every effort is constantly being made to maintain and if possible improve upon this position. A research laboratory manned by nearly one hundred men is entirely employed on problems of control and

future development, and competent engineering staffs are maintained at Berlin, Quebec, and La Tuque.

The management is vested in the Brown family, four brothers and their sons being personally in charge of everything connected with its operation. There is no problem of absentee management. The present officers are: President, H. J. Brown; Vice-President and Treasurer, O. B. Brown; Assistant Treasurer, W. R. Brown; and D. P. Brown.

Sales offices are maintained in the larger cities of the country, and from these radiate the lines of approach to all possible users of the Company's products. Although the commodities are manufactured in the province of Quebec and in the state of New Hampshire, all packages and invoices sent out bear the device, "Brown Company, Portland, Maine." It



SCANDINAVIAN VILLAGE—1927

is an organization national in scope. With the character and ability of the men back of it, the enthusiastic interest of its employees, and the high standard which its products must attain before they are allowed to pass to the market, it is not surprising that the modest sawmill started in the backwoods of New England seventy-five years ago has grown into a nationally known organization, its manufacturing operations reaching from the snows of Canada to the sands of Florida, enlisting the efforts of nearly nine thousand men, and with a list of assets amounting to over 75 millions of dollars.

#### YOUR CHRISTMAS GUEST

Bob Chratchet didn't have anything like a king's feast for Christmas. In fact, everything was pitifully simple. But you can scarcely imagine such merriment as filled the whole house! Everyone was bustling with excitement, from Mrs. Chratchet, who was secretly worried about the quantity of flour in the steaming pudding, to Tiny Tim who was hopping about with his crutch.

There was an extra fine Yule log and a wonderful roast goose with gravy and applesauce and in the kitchen the "pudding singing in the copper." Nothing could be grander, thought Bob and the seven other Chratchets as they sat down to their Christmas dinner.

Bob had a job, and all his family were well and happy. Besides, there was the goose and a roaring fire on the hearth. How could he help but have a merry Christmas?

It is not so much the wealth you have about on Christmas that makes you happy as the delightful feeling you have when you know all is well with your household. You not only want you and yours to be healthy and content on Christmas but also for all days to come.

It is the presence in your home at Christmas of this invisible guest—security and protection from the uncertainties of life—that makes the holiday really joyous.

This company has tried to give everyone of you just such a pleasant guest for Christmas. By our plan of Group Insurance, underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, every employee is assured that his dependents will be taken care of in case the unexpected happens to him.

The contentment of your home on Christmas cannot be completely destroyed by some unfortunate accident of tomorrow.

Security is the source of happiness; and happiness is the soul of Christmas. We wish you, everyone, such happiness.



# PORTLAND OFFICE

We are all glad to know that Nelson Worthley is much improved after a short illness and extend our sincerest wish that he may soon be among us with his usual vigor and hearty manner.

The reporter this month is Bryan Cady. Next month he will be John Vanier.

Frank Richardson has recovered from his recent illness and is back at work.

L. T. Warren, of the financial department, has assumed a new role. He is now the "life" of every party held in Deering.

John Vanier is in the market for old newspapers. He's making a collection.

Clarence Perry says it's funny how hard it is to tell twins when they are apart.

George Sterling recently spent a week-end at Peaks Island.

Albert Sylvester, shipper in the building supplies division, is laid up with a lame ankle.

Melville Gratto, surveyor, who has been at home sick for several days, is improving slowly.

Harry D. Currier, salesman, has just returned from his trip along the coast, taking in all places of importance from Yarmouth to Bar Harbor.

Inventory time is near and preparations are being made for the annual count-up.

Harold E. Vayo of South Portland has joined the staff of the sales department.

Van is the first one of the office to put up his car for the winter, having accomplished this feat on Armistice Day. The weather has since turned nice and warm.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Moody's mother recently. The boys of the office wish to extend their sympathy.

Tommy says he prefers smoking cigars to his pipe now-a-days.

Mr. Buttrick of the Security Envelope

Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a recent visitor at the Portland Office on his way to the mill.

James A. Taylor has just returned from a business trip through the West.

Edmund Burke had the pleasure of remaining over a few days in Berlin recently on account of conditions made by the flood.

We are sorry to relate that DeWitt Lambrod, of the paper sales division, was confined to his bed on account of illness.

C. R. Pousland has at his desk a may-flower with blossom, which he picked in Dunstan, Nov. 6. We are glad he brought it so we can believe his story.

It is our understanding that Clyde Richardson surely did expect to entertain two young ladies, from out of town, over Armistice Day. We also understand that the young ladies failed to show up.

W. L. Bennett made us his usual monthly call. Always glad to see you, Bill.

Phil Twitchell spent the week-end in Boston, on pleasure bent.

W. B. Brockway will address the New England Tax Officials, on November 17, at their annual convention in Portland.

## CHARLES MEANS AND THE FLOOD

To awake in the morning at a strange hotel and learn when you dress and come down stairs that you cannot get out of town by any railroad, electric car, or highway, is a peculiar feeling. This happened to me Friday, Nov. 4, at Gorham, N. H., when the washouts swept away the bridges. There were about eighteen marooned at the Mount Madison House and to see them try and get away and then to get word home to their people was at times pitiful and again amusing. The streams which were normally small brooks had become raging torrents and swept everything before them. The destruction left in their wake was almost unbelievable, and then in thirty-six hours the streams had receded almost to normal. Early Sunday morning learning that a train would leave Shelburne for Portland at 4.55 p. m., a friend from Boston and

myself resolved if possible to make that train and did so without much difficulty, arriving at Portland at 8.30 p. m.

Chas. G. Means.

## ELEANOR'S BETE NOIRE

"Now, Eleanor, be sure to brush your teeth before you go to bed," admonished a Boston mother in that routine tone of voice which saves children from the necessity of paying any particular attention.

"Mother," said little Eleanor, "you always ask me to brush my teeth every night and I should think you'd lived with me long enough by now to know that it's my favorite thing I hate to do."

## AUTOMOBILE IMPRESSIONS

### OF MY GIRL FRIENDS

Marion reminds me of a Marmon: She's pretty speedy, looks like a million dollars, and is very light in her movements. Oh, boy, can't she travel!

Betty reminds me of a Rolls-Royce: Splendidly poised, easy-going, and a very fine get-up. Distinctive in appearance, velvet-toned. But, man, what's she's cost me;

Mary Anne reminds me of a Buick: A girl you can count on, ready for anything, and popular with everybody. And very smooth.

Alice reminds me of a Lincoln: Has a splendid carriage, considerable polish, and is seen everywhere where there is something doing. She can hold her own in any company—everybody knows her. I'm afraid I can't support her in the style she's been accustomed to.

Constance reminds me of a Chrevolet: She's very economical, but she gets around a lot. And she doesn't freeze on you or stall. A gay little thing.

Anita reminds me of a Chrysler: Snappy in appearance, unusually good profile, and very dashing. I've known her for a little over a year, but she's made good with me. Everyone takes to her.

Gertrude reminds me of a Pierce: A wonderful pair of headlights; quiet, reposeful, luxurious—a world-beater. Nothing for a poor man, though. She has a beautiful back.

Emma reminds me of a Ford: She's always wearing something funny. She pokes her nose in everywhere, gets a laugh out of a lot of people. And she's not expensive to take around.—The New York Magazine Program.



# THE SCANDINAVIANS IN BERLIN

By THORVALD ANDRESEN

(Continued from the November issue)

THE observant reader of this article in the last issue of the Bulletin will have noticed that, from 1854 to 1868, when Mr. Nelson Evans arrived, the Scandinavians in Berlin numbered no more than four men. The explanation of this is found in the fact that a Scandinavian is always ready to take a gamble for life and success for himself, but as often hesitates to call others into the race until he is certain that he can offer them a secure foundation to build on.

The next Scandinavians that came to Berlin were Herman Olsen and his son, Emil Olsen. The latter became an important factor in the early life of his countrymen in Berlin. He at one time and in one person acted as cashier, time-keeper, storekeeper, and book-keeper for the Berlin Mills Company.

At this time it seems that the question of a future in Berlin had been settled among these pioneers, as from now on they began to write back to the old countries for their friends to come.

Hans Olsen, the miller, came in 1871, Jens Christian Johnson in 1872, Paul Gade in 1873, and after that, Carl Davidson, Johan Boyesen, Emil Martinson, Fredrik Johnson, Nils Erikson, and Gustav Paulsen. These are only a few of the Scandinavians that came to Berlin, and all of them have now passed on to that land from where no traveler returns.

The bulk of the Scandinavians came to Berlin around the year 1880; and at that time, and before, they occupied most all of the important places with the Berlin Mills Company.

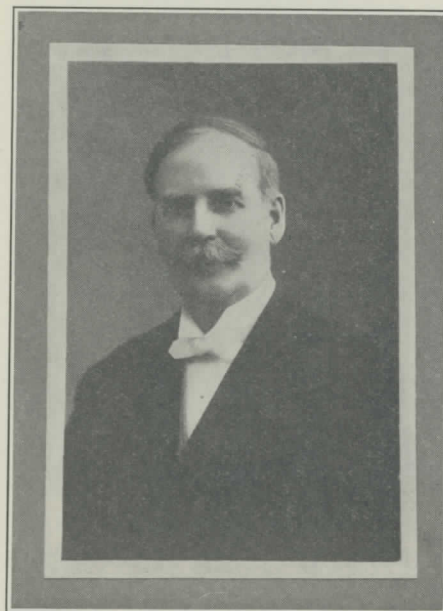
During this time, the foundation of the future welfare and the future industries was laid. Leaders were needed at that time just as much as they are needed now, but it would not be fair to truth if all progress and all results were laid at the leader's door.

The personality and character of the bulk of the people are in reality what counts in the final summing up of results, and here in Berlin at the awakening of activities along the Androscoggin River, the Scandinavians appeared, to take care of honesty and actual facts.

Labor was to them a natural song; that they knew from the soil and land that gave them birth. On and on they went,

at each long, hard day's work, piling up actual values for the coming generation. Back of these men stood a class of women as firm and as true as themselves, bringing up a family in surroundings devoid of all comfort, but giving themselves in love to their loved ones—firm in the belief that better days were coming.

Their dreams came true. Today there stands in Berlin a village composed of a number of homes, built in what originally was a swamp, neatly kept and representing a value of nearly one million dollars,



REV. GEORGE A. P. RYGG

with a population of a little over nine hundred people—a fitting monument to the foresight of these settlers.

The writer has known almost all of these early settlers, and has many a time wondered how they managed to get by with the implements that were at hand in those days. Listening to their simple tales and their philosophy of life, the thought has often come to him, how small and insignificant, in spite of all our progress, we of the present generation really are; and many a time he has wished that someone had lived among them with the ability of authorship. Such a person would have been able to enrich American literature with personalities of rare composition.

The Scandinavians are by nature a people of a very religious temperament. They have been so for ages back. The mystic in life strongly appealed to their character. Being nations of strength and achievements, their gods also became so, but in so much greater capacity. It became a world of gods in Heaven and on earth. These gods spoke to the people from the mountains and the great forests, and saturated them with questions and problems that were calling to action in mind and body; and in time became their inner abiding life. They were the last nations in Europe to accept Christianity, when this new religion made its onrush through the world, and it was only accepted by them through treachery and misrepresentation from outside.

What did they want for in religion? This teaching of the "pale" Christ, as they called him, was too weak for their philosophy in life. Did they not have their gods who for centuries had led them through success and to glory? There was Odin, the King of the Gods and men, surrounded by all warriors who had fallen in war, with his two ravens, Hugin (Mind) and Nunin (Memory), who every day brought him news of all doings throughout the world. There was Lofu, the God of Friendship, Niord, the God of the Sea, Vidar, the God of Wisdom, Balder, the Wisest and Most Eloquent and mildest of all their gods, and also, the mighty Thor that could not be surpassed. They saw him in action many a time riding across the heavens in his chariot, driven by two he-goats, dealing death to their enemies; and when the lightning and thunder were at their climax, then they sat back with the satisfaction that Thor was the greatest God. No! They did not want for this "pale" Christ.

The first attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway took place in 960 A. D., and again in the year 1000; both attempts utterly failed, but in 1030 the promoter of this religion, King Olaf, succeeded. Officially the State became Christian, but a century or more thereafter there existed a confusion of beliefs among them that did not know where Christianity began and heathenism ended. In the year 1513 the Reformation was introduced to the Scandinavians which they have main-



tained up to this time.

When the Congregational Church became a factor in Berlin the writer finds that several Norwegians became charter members and guarantors in that Church, and through this organization for some time they looked for religious aid and religious inspiration.

The first religious services in the Norwegian language, and by a minister of their own faith, were held in 1875 in the home of Paul A. Gade, by Rev. N. J. Elstad of Portland, Me. His work was later taken up by K. G. Fagre who came to Berlin frequently and served from 1881 to 1884. In 1887 Rev. George A. P. Rygg, D. D., organized the present Congregation under the name of "St. Paul's Norwegian Lutheran Church." The following trustees were elected: Eric Ellingsen, P. A. Gade, A. R. Berquist, Hans Olsen, and H. S. Hellum. The secretary was N. A. Eriksen. Miss Olga C. Delen was chosen as organist. Erik Ellingsen became the first Sunday School superintendent. The first deacons were Ole Nilsen Delen, Otto Halversen, and Paul Gade.

The first permanent minister who was called to serve the Congregation was the late Rev. G. H. Lawrence. Services were held at the Berlin Mills Hall and occasionally in the Congregational Church. August 31, 1889, the cornerstone was laid for the present church, Rev. Lawrence conducting the services.

On July 1, 1894, Rev. Lawrence was succeeded by Rev. S. N. Garmoe, who remained in Berlin until 1899 when Rev. J. T. Bursett took up the pastorate. Rev. Bursett stayed here until Sept. 21, 1902, and was followed by Rev. A. J. Hammer who left Berlin in June, 1904. Rev. Hammer was succeeded by Rev. J. Hjortaas. During the pastorate of Rev. Hjortaas, an addition was built to the church. The basement was fitted out as a library, and supplied with 1000 volumes, mostly in the Norwegian language, but some in Swedish. The library was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brown of Portland. While designed primarily for the church attendants, all Scandinavian persons have always been welcome to take out books. Rev. J. Haarway was called to succeed Rev. J. Hjortaas. He served for four years and died during his ministerial work in the Lutheran Parsonage. Rev. Haarway was succeeded by Rev. Hveistendal, who served for one year and a half. The Rev. Lillehei was called and served the Church for eight years. The present pastor, Rev. J. L. Redal, assumed the work in the Lutheran Church in 1924. The church was rededicated Nov. 13, 1927.

The Lutheran Church in America, of which the St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Berlin is a unit, is a Church by the people. The Mother Church in Scandinavian countries is dominated by the State, but the Church in this country is wholly controlled by the people. Each Congregation determines their own constitution and policies, engages their own ministers, sets their salaries, and mutual contract is set up by ministers and the individual Congregation. If the relationship between the Minister and the Congregation is not satisfactory, or for other reasons a change is wanted, either party can ask for release in the relationship to each other without any Church authority interfering.



MISS OLGA C. DELEN

Although the peoples of Norway and Sweden, since the Reformation, have accepted and maintained the Lutheran Church as a State Church, there exists in those countries full freedom for other religious organizations, and we find quite a number of Methodist congregations scattered throughout the land. Scandinavian Methodists also came to Berlin, and could not worship according to their belief, so in 1898 the Norwegian Methodist Church in Berlin became a reality. Student O. F. Field from the seminary in Evanston, Ill., came here to take up the work. In the spring of 1899 Rev. P. N. Petersen was sent to continue the work during the summer. In Sept., 1899, Rev. B. B. Nordseth was engaged. In November, 1900, the Church was built with Rev. G. N. Gundersen in charge.

In 1902 the Rev. Albert Hansen took up the work and stayed until 1906, when

Rev. C. F. Nilsen came here to take charge. Rev. Nilsen remained until 1913 and was succeeded by Rev. Ingerslew, who left in May, 1917. In October of that year, Rev. C. J. Conrade came and stayed until 1920. After eight years had passed, the Methodist Church again sent Rev. C. F. Nilsen back to Berlin. He stopped here until 1923 when Rev. J. G. Svensen took up the work, and later Rev. Harry Hansen came.

There is no explanation necessary as to the Methodist Church, for America knows its constitution, character and aims. Both the Lutheran and Methodist Churches have had a message and a mission among the Scandinavians in Berlin, and each one has, during its life, been a tremendous factor, both for its own members and for the community. Work and activity have been characteristic of both faiths.

(To be continued)

## BROWN BULLETIN

### PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

In accordance with the provision of the by-laws, the annual meeting of the Brown Bulletin Publishing Association will be held at the Berlin Y. M. C. A. on December 6 at 5 p. m.

All employees of the Brown Company or of the Brown Corporation are eligible to vote at this meeting or to hold office.

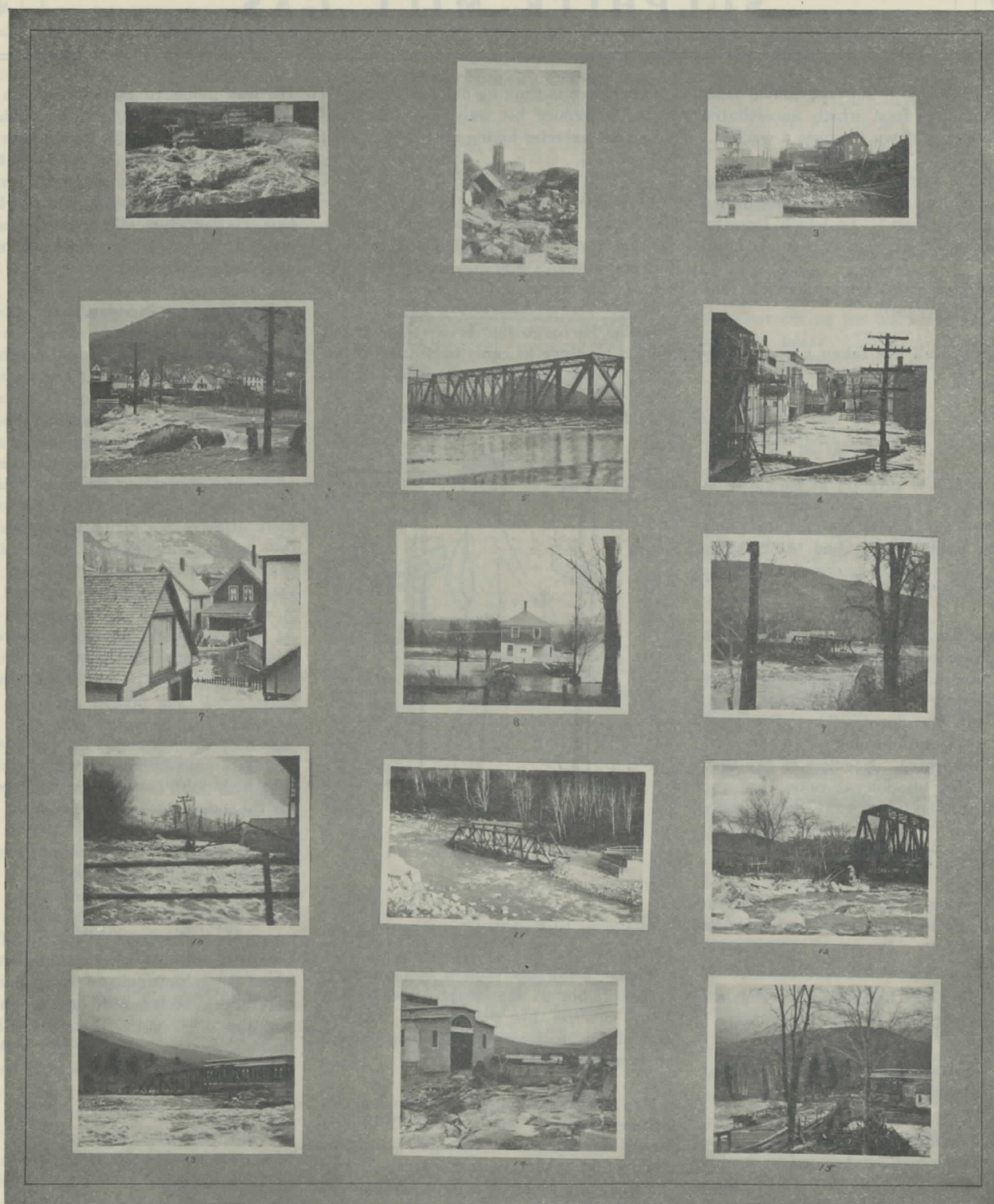
At this meeting a director for three years is elected separately by each of the following groups: Upper Plants, Sulphite Mill, Cascade Mill, and Brown Corporation. The Portland Office elects a director for one year. The Brown Corporation usually sends the name of its new director by mail.

Directors whose terms expire are Walter Elliott, James McGivney, John Hayward, E. A. White, and W. B. Brockway.

### OCTOBER ACCIDENTS

Upper Plants	
With loss of time.....	38
Without loss of time.....	53
Total .....	91
Sulphite Mill	
With loss of time.....	15
Without loss of time.....	37
Total .....	52
Cascade Mill	
With loss of time.....	20
Without loss of time.....	39
Total .....	59





## THE FLOOD OF NOVEMBER 4, 1927

1—The "Dead River," which became much alive. 2—Y. M. C. A. Field, with Burgess tower in background. 3—Sulphite Mill, looking toward Employment Office. 4—Hillside Bridge. 5—Berlin Mills Bridge, which withstood high water. 6—Backs of Buildings on Main St., Berlin. 7—Rescue Boat, near Pleasant St., Berlin. 8—Berlin Mills, off Norway St. 9—Gorham Peabody Bridge. 10—Shelburne Dam, west section out. 11—Aerial View of First Bridge on Glen Road. 12—Grand Trunk Bridge, Peabody River, Gorham. 13—Shelburne Bridge down. 14—Section washed out at Shelburne Power House. 15—Shelburne Power House.



## SULPHITE MILL GAS

The Sulphite Mill suffered much damage during the flood which necessitated a complete shut down for over a week.

Lou, while yawning and stretching one Saturday morning said: "I'm going to bed this afternoon, Dot." To which Dorothy absent-mindedly replied, "So am I, Leo."

Edward Beach, motorman, had his tonsils removed recently.

George Rowell has taken a sudden interest in the Curve Room.

According to Tony's statement, June and Alice will broadcast anything.

There is still a question as to who won the Dempsey-Tunney fight, according to arguments heard about the mill and office after the fight pictures had been shown at City Hall recently under the auspices of the American Legion.

The multigraph mascot gave the girls of the graphite record department quite a thrill one morning recently, while they were assisting in the multigraph room during the shut-down. The girls were busy at work one morning when the mascot was discovered. Needless to say they gave a rising motion at once that the animal should be taken away. Alice nearly passed away, but Rita proved that all women are not afraid of mice.

We suppose that if Marion Pilgrim bought a piano it would have to be a Chick-ering.

Mr. Fowler has been enjoying the last lap of his vacation during November.

Babe Sullivan is said to have a weakness for steamed clams.

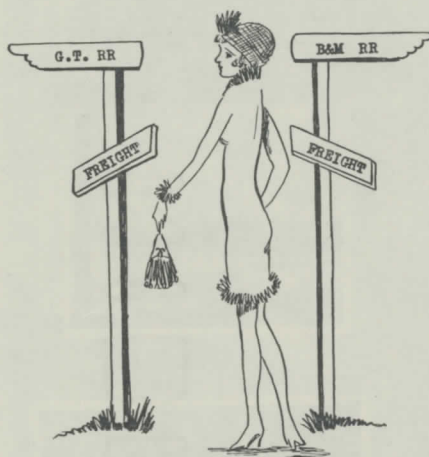
LOST:—Somewhere between the Regal Pool Room and the Armory on Armistice night, one Bernard "Buck" Roy. Note: He was found later by friends and returned safely to the East Side.

Louise has a leaning toward freight handlers, probably because of their strong grip, tight hold and because they always check.

Leo Hayes is training daily at the Y. M. C. A. to reduce his waistline. He used to get his exercise hiking up to the Brown School.

Alice does not care to go through the mill again. There are too many stairs, too many dark alleys, too many ladders, too many smells and too many rats, she says.

Leslie Thebarger has been stepping out quite a bit since he came back from Montreal. Leslie used to be such a quiet, good little boy that we don't think he should have gone to Montreal anyway.



LOUISE:— NOW, ON WHICH ROAD  
CAN I GET THE BEST SERVICE ?

It won't be long now, Helen.

Notice to the girls in the graphic department.

Please bring one and a half yards of narrow ribbon as soon as possible, so that Tony can tie his pencils and blotters around his neck or the department will go bankrupt.

Mr. Evans (calling the purchasing department on the automatic): Will you kindly tell me how I can get a hold of Alma Hill?

Purchasing Dept.: Why don't you try around the neck, James?

Pete Ryan went to the wilds of Pittsburgh, N. H., for one week's hunting.

Jimmy Dillon of the laboratory motored to Stark and came very near being a hero.

He was going to take back with him a certain school teacher the day of the flood, but after traveling for one hundred and two miles with his lady friend through several roads leading to Berlin he finally had to take her back to Stark where he had started for all the bridges were washed away. Never mind, Jimmy, you may have better luck next time.

At 8:00 p. m., Monday night, November 7, 1927, a shower was given to Helen Buckley at the home of Dorothy McGivney. Upon Helen's arrival to listen to the radio, she was greeted by twenty-one of her friends, gathered around the dining-room table, on which was placed a large basket, beautifully decorated in pink and white and containing many beautiful and useful gifts. The shower proved a complete surprise to Helen. During the evening dancing and games were enjoyed. Mary McGillan Tankard sang several songs, which were greatly enjoyed by all. A delicious luncheon was served at ten. At eleven-fifteen good-byes were said, and all wended their ways homeward, after having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Tony said he thought he was having an attack of appendicitis, after somebody said that he might have to go out and work on the track during the flood.

Tony Paquette has been suffering from a dropped stitch in his back.

During the last shut down Ovila Gagne spent his time at the Albert and Princess theatres, and played mutt. Kalster Leblanc went hunting and came back with two moose, both bucks, one weighing 200 and the other 201½ lbs. Buck Roy he push a da shove on the B. & M., and Amos Dianne spent his time in the dentist's chair.

While saving waste wood near Mason Street bridge, Mr. Montminy of the dryer building missed a shot at some wood with his pick pole and fell in, but was taken out of the water by men near by.

Louis Delarge accepted a contract to tear down the old ski jump, but gave it up after 2½ hours. What was the matter, Louis?



Jos. Simard was hit by a truck and is still in the hospital.

The dryer men say that the exhaust pipe in the rear of the new turbine room is too low.

#### FLOOD AT SULPHITE MILL

The cause of the flood might be traced back for miles, as Mr. Lavoie of the machine room tells us that he can remember that 15 and 20 years ago wood-chopping operations were many along what we now call the Success Road, and it was a custom to clean the brooks every fall by cutting low branches along the brooks, etc., so that in the spring the brooks being clear took care of all the high waters, but as this has been discontinued the brooks are in bad condition for several miles back. The recent storm soon created small dams all the way and as one dam gave away it caused all other small dams along the brook to add on and a large body of water to come at one time carrying along all waste material. This of course plugged all outlets along the B. & M. from the round house down to the Cascade Mill.

The damage to the mill here resulted first when the brook coming down by the round house was headed off its course. The culvert near the round house soon became useless. The water made its course down the Boston and Maine Railroad and was taken care of near the Diamond 400 feet further till 2 a. m., according to Mr. Ernest Dubau who was on duty on the 12-to-8 tour, as signal tender where the Berlin Mills Railroad crosses the B. & M. As the culvert became congested the water kept on its course down the B. & M. to the next culvert near the Heine Boilers. This culvert was taking care of all the water from the log pond, but with additional streams coming down the track it was impossible to take care of so much water and the water continued down the railroad taking along with it ashes and dirt leaving the track suspended with no support for hundreds of feet. The cars near the loading shed served as a collector of all ashes it seems, as the ashes completely buried the wheels up to the bottom of the cars. Water entered some cars. The water continued its course down in front of the Time Office with some places as deep as three or four feet with a terrific current. The watchman's shack was completely turned over and lay about eight feet lower than where it was before.

The water rushed on madly over the Y. M. C. A. Field to the river and carried a good part of our ball ground with

it and left holes 15 feet deep and 15-20 yards long.

#### BURGESS RELIEF ASSOCIATION

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

Olaf Johnson	\$ 65.42
James Tardiff	36.27
Alfred Rabida	30.00
Percy Wells	66.40
Ernest Gagne	14.10
Frank Girindi	68.00
Frank Cote	52.00
Amie Ramsey	15.80
Philomine Marchand	64.00
Adam Rivard	10.42
John Lessard	50.00
Sylvio Moreau	217.60
Wm. Bouchard	56.25
Charles Dupuis	66.40
Edward Beach	20.10
Frank Beaupre	50.99
Roy Bulger	30.75
Arthur Hallee	57.20
John L. Poirier	25.00
Joseph Ramsey, Jr.	116.00
Joseph Fournier	24.00
James Cooney	16.00
Philip Girous	11.00
John Powers	66.40
Martin Gallus	34.00
Fred Gionet	38.00
Eugene Gauthier	40.00
Joseph Roman	20.00
Theodore Cyr	18.00
Henry Trembley	8.00
Eddie Arsenault	6.00
Alec Nailer	18.00
George Pendo	4.00
Amie Gagne	56.66
Joseph Poulin	6.00
Thomas Daugle	68.00
Eugene Leclerc	45.72
Joseph Steel	127.30
Stan Montminy	56.75
Dan Protorski	120.00
Joseph Frenette	34.00
Arthur Paulin	36.00
Louis A. Morin	62.40
Frank McGinley	40.50
Domonic Chenard	70.27
Wm. Pelchat	62.00
Alphonse Bedeau	63.48
Ludger Morin	48.00
Joseph Palsey	24.00
Beatrice Gilbert	78.50
Arthur Paulin	24.00
Odilion Thibideau	51.60
Mary Burka	196.00
Joseph Fatangelo	24.00
Total	\$2,711.28



#### BAND NOTES

The Burgess Band played for the Armistice parade, Nov. 11th. The line of march was from the Y. M. C. A. to the Armory.

Our clarinet player, Mr. Rooney, went to Boston and fought Minty Rose of that city a six-round bout.

George E. Stevens, our leader, moved from his home in Shelburne to his Gor-

ham residence recently.

Merton Hazzard of the clarinet section had his tonsils removed a short time ago and is now feeling much better.

Mr. Blankinship, band manager, motored to Boston over Armistice Day.

#### A LEAF FROM MY WAR DIARY

December 25, 1918

No reveille. Breakfast at eight. Just enough to break our fast. At nine we walked over to Aumbly to attend church service. It is the only duty that is not compulsory. So all the boys attend church regardless of creed. The sermon was preached by a priest who was held a prisoner during the war. His sermon follows in part: "Boys, Americans. You have taken part in the greatest adventure upon which humanity has so far ever launched. You have seen your friends fall by your side. You have yourself, perhaps, been face to face with death. You are about to embark to your homes over the sea. At this moment it is my purpose to state in a few words what your presence has meant to us, to express to you our gratitude, and to recount briefly the part you boys played in winning the war. At the most critical moment of the struggle which had lasted for three years against German Imperialism, you came as strong youths into a country where the youth had perished. To the weeping you brought a smile, to those who had been despoiled your generosity restored hope, to the fatherless children you offered joy. The summing up of these recollections must remain an inspiration to you and to those who follow you, in all future efforts. Let it be so in your minds when you think of France: remember the innumerable small homes which almost two million men have died to save, and those hearths where a fire still burns though the poilu who left it will never return. If any harsh thought remain, let the mists enfold all that is not the romance of this war—the drawing together in fraternal love of those who have suffered. This is the prayer of France. Together with the gratitude of her living, there is the stirring memory of her dead. France will ever remember you and your intrepid Chief as the generous and heroic citizens of a great democracy, the Expeditionary Forces of a new and better world whose 'hope is in America.'"

Dinner was not until two o'clock. So to pass the time away we visited the graves. They are all neatly kept and marked with a white cross. Our menu for dinner was the greatest since we came into this out-door life. We had everything from ice cream to champagne. The



one who did not get enough is himself at fault. The only regret we have is, that we have no place to store some of this good food. For maybe tomorrow we may go hungry. After dinner we had nothing to do. So all those who were not on duty checked out. Some went to

Verdun and St. Mihiel, and to the fort. At six-thirty mess was ready. Just like the dinner. Plenty of everything, every one sober and feeling happy. We did not go out after supper. Remained in the billets giving the bones a roll over the floor. Christmas is about over, and we

enjoyed it to the fullest. It is the best one since we came into the army. We realize that it will be the last one we'll spend together so we wish one another many more with plenty of good eats. The weather is fair, not too cold.

D. W. Stewart.

## UPPER PLANTS NOTES

### JOLLIETTE CLUB

A Hallowe'en party was given at the Girls' Club on Tuesday, October 25th, by the Bureau of Tests girls. Twenty members of the Jolliette Club were present.

The club was appropriately decorated with autumn leaves, black cats, witches and ghosts. The editor has promised to include a picture of the dining room which shows the decorations better than we can describe them.

The menu for the supper follows:

Magic Waters  
Broom Sticks a la Owls' Eyes  
Sorcery Stew  
with  
Cats' Tails  
Goblins' Food      Ghosts  
Jack O'Lantern Delight  
Hallowe'en Brew

After supper the girls with Miss Chaffey as their guest adjourned to the music room and living-room for the usual "sing" and talk. Suddenly the lights went out and a white figure appeared from the hallway, who announced in eerie accents that she was "the gho-o-o-st of your gr-r-and-mother." She then called on several of the girls and told them strange and weird events which were to take place in the future.

At the end of the evening the "ghost" unmasked and the girls went home after an unusually jolly party. The "bunch" wish to thank Miss Chaffey and Mrs. Yandow for their part in making the evening a success, and also Mr. Beaudoin who kindly consented to take for us what we believe are the first pictures of the new Girls' Club.

### MAIN OFFICE

Raymond Norwood, who has been coming to the Main Office for a few months every year for the past five years to audit the books of the Brown Company, is back with us again. However, he is no longer a representative of Niles & Niles. He belongs to us now—and we are mighty glad to welcome him.

We were always glad to see Mr. Norwood of Niles & Niles—and now we are very proud to say—Mr. Norwood of the Brown Company.

Miss Alma Hill is with the purchasing department. Miss Katherine Donnelly is with the inventory control department. Thomas Snow is with the purchasing department.

Stilson reports a very successful hunting trip.



JOLLIETTE DECORATIONS

Robert Oleson has been transferred from the purchasing to the accounting department.

### EILEEN COOPER

When night drew back her heavy curtain to admit the dawn on October 28th an angel slipped through the misty veil and softly touched her lips to the heart of one of our loveliest flowers and then taking her by the hand led her forth into the glorious beauty of the greater Dawn.

Eileen Cooper entered the hospital just

a week before her death. The operation to which she submitted was known to be serious, yet no great fears were felt by her friends, who constantly kept in touch with the family and the hospital officials. When word of her death came to us, it was a most unexpected and severe blow.

Eileen has been employed by the Brown Company since graduating from Berlin High School and she has endeared herself to the hearts of everyone with whom she came in contact here. The wide, frank eyes, the bright sunny disposition, the splendid straightforward personality will never be forgotten by those who knew her. She never failed to smile where a smile was needed, never refused to lend a hand when help was needed, never forgot the kind word when it was needed most.

She was very active in the social life of the office, and no affair could ever be put on right unless Eileen was there to "mother" the crowd in her own sweet way.

The office closed during the morning of October 31 in order that employees could pay their tribute of love and respect to the girl who had made herself so dear to all. Those who had cars placed them at the disposal of the family and friends of the departed one. During the funeral service Walter Elliott sang "The Lord is My Shepherd," which seemed to be especially adapted to the sweet spiritual life of Eileen.

The flowers, which entirely banked the coffin together with the many friends who "stood by" to witness the last rites, spoke much as to her popularity with the entire community.

During her last moments she bravely talked with her mother, trying to comfort her—telling her to be brave and not to worry about her. Even in her last moments she completely forgot herself and tried only to bring comfort and cheer to those she was leaving.

Eileen is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cooper, and seven brothers,



who have the sympathy of the entire office force and community. With those whose grief is the hardest to bear, we would mention Mr. Gustave Hanson whose marriage to Eileen was to have taken place in the near future.

Earth has lost a lot of sunshine—and the shadows seem a little deeper—and yet we know that Heaven is richer by another golden star—and another pure light because Eileen is there.

We wish to express our deepest thanks to the Brown Company employees who so loyally stood by us in our recent bereavement. To those who sent flowers and those who donated their cars and especially to Mr. Walter Elliott, who sang such a fitting tribute to our loved one, we are most grateful.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cooper and family.

#### HAROLD FINNEN

Harold Finnen of the trucking department was drowned on the afternoon of November 4, when an effort was made to tie a boom across the pond at the dam of the Gorham Power House. Finnen had just gone to the assistance of Bijah Anderson and Adolph Lofe, when the boom broke, throwing all three into the river. The two others with difficulty swam ashore, but Finnen was swept over the falls and down the river. His body was recovered next day at the foot of Alpine Street, Gorham.

Harold Finnen was born in Prince Edward Island, Sept. 18, 1896, the son of Timothy and Martina McMillan Finnen. At the age of ten he came to Berlin with his parents and received his later education in Berlin schools. He was first employed with the Brown Company in 1914. During the war, he served overseas with the lumber unit in England and a second enlistment with Troop A of the Eighth (U. S.) Division Cavalry, in which he was promoted to the warrant of sergeant. His continuous employment with the trucking department of the Brown Company dates from March, 1923.

The funeral was held from St. Kieran's Church on November 8, with full military honors under the direction of Ryan-Scammon Post of the American Legion. Many fellow employees, relatives, and friends paid their last respects to one who was a general favorite.

Mr. Finnen is survived by his parents, six brothers, Ernest of Lynn, William, John, Walter, Wilbur, and Joseph of Berlin, and one sister, Mary Ethel (Mrs. R. H. Cardinal) of Worcester.

#### CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the Brown Company, the employees and friends, for their floral tribute and kind expression of sympathy at the time of our recent bereavement.

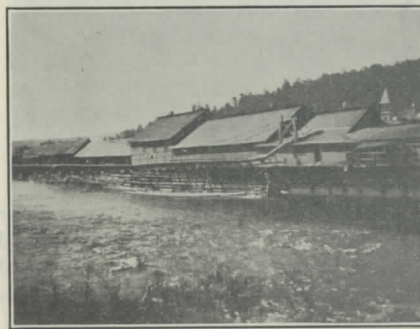
Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Finnen and family.

#### HERE AND THERE

On Nov. 1, John H. Graff gave an interesting illustrated lecture before the Kiwanis Club on "The Objects of Kiwanis International."

Miss E. A. Uhlschoeff, our head nurse, is department chairman of press and publicity of the New Hampshire Federation of Woman's Clubs.

C. W. Walker, printing department, Cascade Mill, is first vice-president of the recently organized Gorham Board of Trade. I. W. Estabrook of the Sulphite Mill and I. W. Fogg of the Cascade Mill are members of the board of directors.



SAW MILL—ABOUT 1890

#### RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Sanford L. Swasey has been transferred to La Tuque. Swasey joined us from Bates College via the Cuban-American Sugar Company in the antediluvian days (we really have had a flood), when Jack Little ruled the Bureau of Tests with one hand and murdered the English language with the other. The Spanish señoritas had made no impression on Sanford, but he got burned with fuming nitric acid. The wounds healed, but he retained a feeling of gratitude for the Brown Company Nursing Association. He got married, has one child, and was president of the Philotechnical Society last year. He is a quiet fellow who says little and does a lot of work.

W. B. Van Arsdell recently completed ten years as cooperative observer for the United States Weather Bureau. Instead of having a party to celebrate this august

event, he compiled a report on the rainfall for the period. He found that the decennial period was one averaging very low in rainfall, and concluded that we would have more rain in the future to even things up. Lacking the apostolic zeal of Noah, he hesitated to build an Arc and run the gamut of jibes from his neighbors, his wife and children, but he actually went to New York and escaped the Deluge.

A. C. Coffin, Carl Gunsel, and C. W. Thing motored to Hanover for the Cornell-Dartmouth game. Carl was rooting for Cornell, his Alma Mater, and Doc is an admirer of Gil Dobie, former football mentor at the University of Washington. The score reminded us of that event in history known as the Children's Crusade.

E. W. Lovering, assistant weather observer, reported the following rainfalls for the flood period: for the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., Nov. 3, 0.63 inches; for the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., Nov. 4, 4.25 inches; for the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., Nov. 5, 0.96 inches; total 5.84 inches. A two-inch storm is usually considered a good one.

We really have no standards of comparison with the Great Freshet of August 28, 1826, which destroyed the dam nearly completed by Daniel Green on the Berlin Mills site, which resulted in the famous Willey House Slide in Crawford Notch, and which caused the Peabody to sweep away bridges and one vacant house in the interval at Gorham. It appears that we can expect such a rainfall only once in 100 years.

Dorothy E., youngest child of Dr. H. K. Moore, was operated upon for appendicitis at the St. Louis Hospital on November 18.

We are glad to welcome as fellow employees, W. W. Sweet, who comes to us from Princeton University, and J. W. McKinney (B. S., Alberta; Ph. D., McGill), who has had experience with the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation at Yonkers, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. P. C. Scherer, Jr., have removed from Gorham to the home they have purchased at Berlin Mills.

"p sub H" Glasson is seated at the desk in the Bureau of Tests office, formerly occupied by S. L. Swasey, and Horace Wardwell has inherited Glasson's station in the chemical laboratory.



We learn, much to our surprise, that Daniel Webster advocated the acquisition of Florida on clearly reasoned grounds in a college composition, which he wrote as a Dartmouth sophomore in 1797-1798, twenty-one years before the event.

M. O. Schur has just returned from a business trip to New York and New Jersey.

A. C. Coffin handled the Red Cross drive in this department. It netted \$58.

Irene Desjardins, Hillside Ave., felt like he had run across an old friend, when lately on visit to France, in a Rayon silk mill in Lyons, he found them using Alpha pulp from the Cascade Mill.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the members of the Research Department for the token of remembrance that was given to me on the eve of my departure for La Tuque. Mrs. Swasey and I will always hold dear the happy associations that were ours to enjoy in Berlin.

If any of you venture as far north as La Tuque, you may be assured a hearty welcome in our home.

Sincerely,  
Sanford L. Swasey.

#### TUBE MILL No. 2

The boys here in this mill have had very good luck during the hunting season. Oscar Nelson topped the card with a nice 10-point buck and an 18-lb. bobcat, both landed the same day. Oscar also fired three shots at a bear, but didn't have the luck to get him.

George Knox went deer hunting and got one—one rabbit.

Bow Finson landed about the nicest buck we have heard of in some time, a 12-pointer weighing 260 lbs.

Henry Carberry didn't show up for a week after the flood. It took him three days to make Gorham in a "dory" and then walked to Berlin. Henry lost one of his henhouses and 125 valuable hens, swept away in the high water.

We have with us here in the bull gang a gentleman whom Major Douglass describes as a "fashion plate." He evidently sets styles and we wish to announce to anyone who is in doubt as to what to wear on special occasions, to step to the phone and call up none other than Capt. Peter Frechette. He can put you wise from overalls to silk toppers.

N. Fressey and Adelard Demers went to Lewiston recently. Mr. Demers is interested in restaurants as he was once the proprietor of a successful East Side Cafe.

Speaking about automobiles and quietly running motors, Joe Bernier has it over them all here like a circus tent. Joe took a friend across the street to listen to his motor running. After standing and straining their ears they agreed it was the most noiseless motor they ever heard and sure enough it was. After lifting up the hood they found out it wasn't running.

For Sale, Ford Sedan in good condition. Apply to Geo. MacCosh, care of beating department.



SAW MILL—AFTER FIRE OF 1897

Frank Oleson is back here again after being out eight weeks with a badly bruised leg. However, Frank is moving around O. K., and we are glad to see him on the job again.

Nelson Ayotte had a very narrow escape from being manhandled on the Milan Road recently. Going along quite leisurely in his new car, Mr. Ayotte saw a man walking along the road headed in the same direction. After viewing this man's attire Nelson thought he was a friend of his who worked in the mill, slowed down and asked the man quite sarcastically, meaning nothing more than a joke, to get in and ride. His friend, thinking Mr. Ayotte meant bodily injury, got his "dukes" in the air and directed one of them squarely at Mr. Ayotte's anatomy, but Mr. Ayotte sensing danger "stepped on 'er" and got out of his way. Better look 'em over a little closer next time, Nelson.

Lost for thirty minutes in the bend room, doors in all directions but none opening in the right direction, this was the problem that Bob Sturgeon was up against some time ago. Chet Carr says when he sends Bob up there again he is

going to give him a compass and some navigation information.

Clock repairing at reasonable rates. Apply to H. Beroney for testimonials. Call Bert Sweeney, instrument room.

Louie "Kid" Arsenaault is now under the management of Geo. Collins and will box, sing or dance with anyone his height, size, weight or color. Louie, by the way, is clever, when it comes to dancing the famous Orientals. He sings as he dances.

John Donaldson is patiently waiting for the fairs to blow around, preferably the Sherbrooke Fair. He has quite a number of hens he would like to exhibit, English White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and about 75 Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for setting quoted on application, or by writing to Bill Ryan, care of shipping department.

Last week's report of pitch playing came out about even. Leroux and Campbell holding even against Berrouard and Currier. Mr. Boudreau dropped out leaving his position to Tom Currier, champion of Berlin Mills and Liberty Park.

Lem Hyde challenges any of the above four anytime they wish to play. Lem is ably assisted by Mr. Martin, one of our machinists.

B. A. A.

No doubt most every one of the boxing fans has seen the movies of the Dempsey-Tunney scrimmage. According to what we heard over the radio and what we saw, there is something radically wrong. If Tunney won whatever there was to win, most everyone will agree that the pictures don't show it. I heard one fan say that Tunney was awfully clever in that mill. It must have been with his feet because a guy with a glass eye and near-sighted in the other could see him miss repeatedly. His much-touted one-two punch surely must have been out of order, because nearly every time he threw it, it went galley-west and went flying through space. As for Dempsey he must have left his stuff in the dressing room for he surely never would have walked after Tunney the remainder of the seventh round. If he had any of his old-time stuff he would have been on top smashing away and caught Tunney, even if he was on a motorcycle. Instead of trying to corner Gene, he hobbled after him like a cripple on a pair of pogo sticks. Now, fans, this is just a reminder of what you will do sometime. Save up for a trip and



pay 40 bucks for a ringside seat, where you could see over 20 bouts that are genuine in the City Hall here for that price. You can almost be assured, barring accident or death, the next heavy-weight title scraps for two or three more years will be between Tunney and Dempsey. The Nov. 18th card here surely looks good. Leroux and Drew should draw like a mustard plaster, also Rooney and Murphy. Johnny Thorne, our Fighting Tar, is at it again, also young Everett Davidson. We hope he makes good as the sport needs some new boxers. We are pleased to state that Johnny Thorne is employed in this mill. We also have Young Bernier, who challenges anyone in the light-heavy class. We will guarantee satisfaction as, for a beginner, his game-ness cannot be duplicated, and he is improving in every start. He showed it against Cowboy Jones, formerly of 101 Ranch. It is a long winter, and we need sports to keep our own city on the map. So let us all patronize and help all we can, and we know we will have the best they can give us.

## BROWN COMPANY

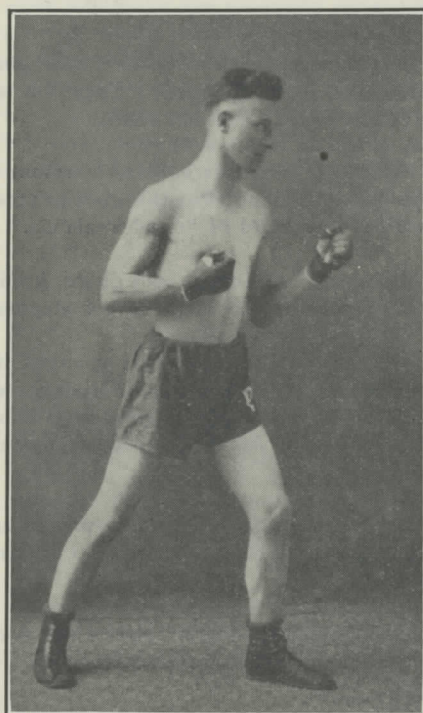
## RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Orders drawn for the month of October were as follows:

Bernard Rogers	\$ 78.00
Nap. Beaudoin	14.81
Phil. Lacasse	2.00
Leroy Hughes	82.79
John M. Johnston	111.79
Antonio Lacombe	44.00
Jos. S. Lemieux	20.00
Peter Remillard	25.40
Oscar Biron	26.00
Aurel Barise	38.00
Lee Whitcomb	43.50
Edgar Croteau	42.00
Jos. Degrace	46.00
Leo Veilleux	36.00
Marcel Lepage	54.00
Chas. Morin	20.00
Katharine Albough	9.00
Ralph Roberge	17.50
Walter Riff	12.00
Frank Lamonte	53.20
Edward Couture	50.74
Joe Morin	10.66
Ray Grenier	60.41
Jos. Sanschagrin	23.46
Alfred Fortier	136.00
Jos. Fortier	56.00
Terry Burns	48.00
Eugene Leighton	34.00
Jos. Caouette	32.00
Ernest King	50.00
Arthur Hunt	36.00
Archib. Routhier	68.80
Wilfred Pouliot	48.00
Nap. Martel	57.60
Alfred Bergeron	53.20
Geo. Dumais	36.00
Harry Demers	20.00
Robert Sprague	78.00
G. A. Westman	57.06
Frank Oaks	72.00
Alcide Cyr	20.00
Claud Chamberlain	12.50
Theodore Seguin	30.00
Eldon McGivney	60.00
W. F. Cooper	36.00
Arthur Gagnon	12.00
Thomas Gilbert	27.60
A. J. Witter	59.60
Philip Adams	12.50
Leo Nadeau	12.50
Peter Vien	10.55
Harry Leclair	83.32
Eva Michaud	44.50
Hugh Smith	89.00

Cyrus W. Paulson	36.20
Emile Buteau	39.58
Alfred Lafrance	70.50
Mike Roberge	14.35
Mac Labby	12.00
Frank Oleson	107.00
Denis Pomerleau	2.00
Alfred Landry	81.66
Ben Bailey	13.80
Damas Larochelle	14.50
Jos. Rochefort	110.40
Elzear L'Abbe	34.00
Joseph Lorenger	4.00
Joseph Boutin	29.00
James Richards	40.50
Ernest Guay	50.70
Henry Fontaine	22.00
Alfred Tondreau	31.50
Total	\$3,127.68

Herman Prince, local bantamweight sensation, is coming along fast. He is a rugged two-fisted mauler and as game as a bull terrier. He handed Bat Coulombe



HERMAN PRINCE

a severe beating in his last start, and is anxious to get going again.

Prince is open to meet anyone of his class in Maine or New Hampshire. He wishes to inform the local fans that he does not fear Georgie Paulin, Newsboy Chalifour, or Pecky Martin, and would like to meet them one and all in a local ring. He feels confident that he will put them all to sleep.

## HARKO WINS OVER DREW

Rooney and Murphy Fight a Draw. Entire Card Sensational

Johnny Harko, the Manchester Phantom, won on points over Young Drew, the Biddeford Flash, in the final 6-round main bout at the City Hall Arena, Saturday

night, Nov. 19th. It was a whirlwind battle with both ringsters hitting a merry clip from start to finish. Harko made a favorable impression with his lightning speed and clever defense. The management plans to bring Harko back again at an early date to meet Georgie Bolduc or Newport Johnny Brown, so that the fans who missed Saturday night's show will have a chance to see this human wind-mill in action. Drew is a great little fighter and made a big hit with the fans. He was right in there all the time and always willing to mix it up with the speedy Harko.

K. O. Leroux would not meet Drew. It was not a matter of requesting more money. Leroux informed the management that he intends to quit the game for all time and would not go through with the Drew match.

In the other 6-round main bout Young Rooney and Leo Murphy of Manchester battled to a draw. It was a great fight with both boys mixing it up and trading punches throughout. Murphy kept shooting a left jab at Rooney all the way, but found Rooney was right there with the goods and able to give him as good as he could send. It was one of the best fights ever staged in a local ring and a perfect draw. It would be a great fight to see all over again.

Young Belanger and K. O. Kid Salvois, both of the East Side, put up a whale of a battle in the curtain raiser. It was called a draw at the end of 6 rounds at Saturday night's show.

On Friday night, Sailor Johnny Thorn kayoed Soldier Eddie Remillard in the third round of the scheduled 6-round semi-final. Remillard put up a game fight, but Johnny has improved in form and he punched too hard for Remillard.

Everett Davidson kayoed Armand Rivard in the third round of the scheduled 6-round top prelim. It was a slashing fight with plenty of hard hitting. Davidson gave his service free to the B. A. A., owing to being an amateur.

Drew and Murphy were unable to get here until Saturday, owing to the condition of the roads. The management was compelled to put the two main bouts over to Saturday night, rather than disappoint the fans. The management put on the top-prelim and semi-final and gave out rain checks to everyone that remained in the hall, which allowed them to see both Friday and Saturday night's show. Everyone that left the hall Friday night received their money at the gate. The B. A. A. is out to please the public and give everyone a run for his money. The fans that remained in the hall and saw Friday

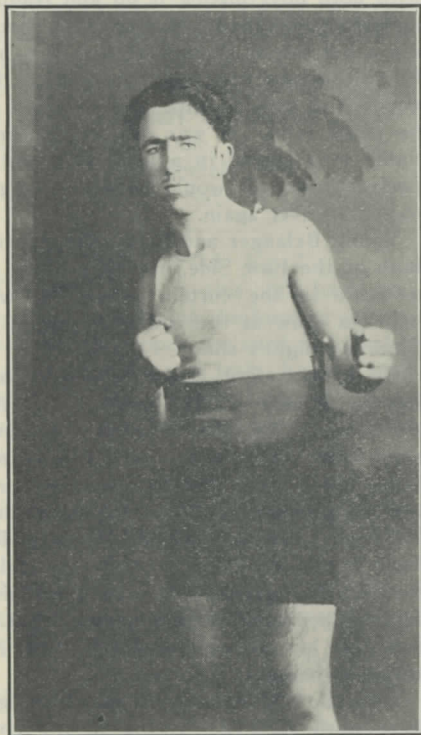


and Saturday nights' bouts had their money's worth and then some. The fans that got cold feet and rushed the box office missed one of the best all-round fight cards ever put on in this city.

K. O. Frenchy Belanger, rugged Canadian flyweight, now residing in Lewiston with the famous Bing Conley, wishes it known that he is looking for fight. Belanger is under the direction of Danny Conley, a brother to Bing.

Bing says Belanger can beat any flyweight in the country. While boxing in New York and Canadian rings, Belanger cleaned up many of the fast steppers.

Belanger has beaten Mike Baley, Ovide Champagne, Jack Bemis, Billy Dugas, Young Jack Sharkey, and recently kayoed Joe McKeen. He is anxious to get a shot at Young Rooney, local flyweight star, Wee Willie Woods, Duke Menard, Minty Rose or Leo Murphy, preferring to meet Rooney or Menard at an early date.



GEORGE BELANGER

#### LIST OF PROMOTIONS Sulphite Mill

Charles Ordway from laboratory assistant to laboratory man in Alpha plant.

John Belanger from assistant foreman to foreman.

#### Cascade Mill

Alfred Bilodeau from scaler to unloading foreman in wood room.

Albert North from rewinder man to knife grinder in Maintenance.

## CHEMICAL MILL EXPLOSIONS

Joe Gobeil has gone into the fence-removing business. He has done a lot of this kind of work on Cate's Hill.

Octave Legere, Jack Reid's head sweeper, had a great time in Montreal. He spent two weeks and nine dollars there. The trip was by motorcycle.

Henry Pelky spent a week-end at Success on a hunting trip, but owing to high water he spent most of his time in swimming.

N. Lambert and I. Routhier have gone into the wood business. They cut an average of 20 cords per week.

Wm. LaPointe has gone to Vermont in his one-way car, and as this goes to press, we have no word of his whereabouts.

"Shorty" Lemlin was body guard, Armistice night for the High Street steppers.

"Home Run" Manton has changed his route. He now is playing on High Street, and if the fishing proves good he is liable to go deep-sea fishing for lobsters, oysters and crabs.

Jeff. Bergeron says the only way to use Bleach-nut chewing tobacco is to dry and roll it.

Joe Paradis and "Jill" visited the flood in Gorham, and it wasn't water that Jill got.

Amede Morin is in the hospital with a broken foot.

Jos. Vallis, Jr., is recovering from an operation in the St. Louis Hospital.

Jack Reid has received a gold prize for his wonderful garden on Madison Avenue.

John Laffin is Jack Reid's desk sergeant during Mr. LaPointe's absence.

Arthur Lemlin, our chlorine expert, has a job in the evenings checking coats at the armory.

George Reid has returned from a flying trip to Boston. He made the trip home via Portland in 5½ hours.

John Merrigan is still nursing his sore fingers.

Hed Parker has moved away up on Mt. Forist to be sure to be out of range of the next flood.

Fred Begen has moved near the Y. M. C. A. so he can take his daily bath without losing much time.

"Baldy" Sanschagrin still makes his regular hunting trips, also regular trips to the meat market.

A. Buckley nearly lost his winter's supply of potatoes, one peck. He had to remove them all from his cellar during the flood.

Now as the automobile season is over, Al. Pouloit has ceased talking about buying a machine, as he knows he won't get any more free rides this season.

Jos. Tardiff spent a week at Cedar Pond hunting with a friend, and it is a good thing that he was a friend or Joe wouldn't have any deer meat.

We all congratulate Joseph Ray. He has just returned from his honeymoon spent in Canada.

Anyone caring to buy good river-wood, apply to Begin-Pouloit Co.

Emil Oleson was painfully hurt recently, and it is our hope that he will soon recover, and be back with us again.

George Reid, past commander of the local post of the American Legion, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Kiwanis Club held November 14. In simple, manly fashion George told of his service overseas with the Engineers. He and George Graham of the Cascade both know a great deal about what the Amiens front was in March, 1918, before the great American host arrived. George has a whole-souled admiration for the Australians and for the Y. M. C. A. He was in the hospital during the last weeks before the Armistice.



## BROWN CORPORATION

### TWENTY MILES FROM QUEBEC

By VICTOR BEEDE

THE Brown Corporation owns in the town of St. Dunstan, near Lake Beauport, fifty lots comprising 3161 acres in ten blocks. These lots are located within twenty miles of Quebec, within six miles of the Brown Camp on the Jaune River, and support an estimated growth of 11,575 cords of pulpwood and 16,584 cords of hardwood.

This property is neighboring to the former River Huron operation, handled by Dan Horan during his stay in Canada, and was acquired at about the same time. The wood is nearly all tributary to the Jaune River which joins the River Huron below Lake St. Charles to form the St. Charles River.

The ownership of this property, located close to market in a region where growth conditions are good, should afford an opportunity for the gradual development of a sustained-yield forest of perhaps 10,000 acres. Closeness to market makes possible the disposal of products in small quantities, and also an intensity in working methods which will probably never prevail on the great and comparatively remote holdings of this company.

Probably no illusions are entertained by anyone as to the likelihood, in the immediate future, of effecting silvicultural methods of great intensity in such regions as the upper St. Maurice, Bersimis, or Gaspé. It is almost stating an axiom to say that the degree of forestry practiced

in any region is directly proportional to distance from market and accessibility of the timber, as well as to its extent and value. In the St. Maurice, areas are so vast that the Brown Corporation can doubtless afford, with adequate fire protection, to leave the job of perpetuating the forest almost entirely to nature, the ways of which are wasteful, slow, but reasonably sure.

Even at River Jaune, twenty miles from Quebec, no very elaborate expedients seem necessary for gradually developing a forest which might produce 5,000 cords of pulpwood annually. Such a forest cannot be blown into being in a year, nor in ten. It might take forty years, but an excellent beginning could be made in a quarter of that time, and a creditable showing in much less time than that. For the present the following procedure would be sufficient:—

1. Small local sawmills, wood dealers, and farmers, even a charcoal plant located near the center of the area, should absorb a substantial amount of the hardwood which grows in the region, and would provide the bulk of the revenue which one would expect to derive for the present from this forest. This would be a means of assisting nature, by removing the hardwood, and of giving the young softwood growth a chance.

2. It is conceivable that in the course of a few years, some of the mature softwood stumpage might be sold to advantage in small amounts. The growth requirements of the forest should have first consideration in determining the amount of such wood to be removed each year.



YOUNG PASTURE SPRUCE, THINNED  
FORTY YEARS AGO THIS LAND WAS GROW-  
ING HAY.—ST. DUNSTAN, P. Q.

In effecting this, one of the simple standard silvicultural methods, probably that of group selection, would be attempted, whereby the trees are removed in small selected groups, up to perhaps two acres in extent.

3. A small experimental forest nursery should be maintained, the greater part of the seed for which should be collected here on the forest itself. Any surplus of seed or nursery stock, after the company's requirements had been met, should be sold. The present nursery layout provides for a possible yearly production of 250,000 transplants, and could be increased to meet a demand for 1,000,000 or more.

4. Forest investigative work of a simple character should be continued, to determine such matters as the rate of growth of the native pulpwood trees in this locality, and the effect of thinning upon it; the possibilities for securing and controlling the natural regeneration of the pulpwood species; the most satisfactory trees for nursery and field planting. It is hardly necessary to say that this is a field of great interest, the results of which might be applied later should more intensive methods become desirable.

There seems to be nothing revolutionary in the adoption of such simple measures as these. Assuming that one wishes to attain a condition of sustained yield in this locality, that is the way I should recommend going about it.

Opportunities for effecting even simple silvicultural measures over considerable areas simply do not present themselves often in these days of intense competition. There are a few notable exceptions, and in my opinion River Jaune presents an opportunity which compares favorably with any.

### WINDIGO

From all reports everything is going along fine in the woods, jobbers being by now all well camped, and the cutting progressing first-class. Conditions are somewhat better this year than last. There has been no heavy fall of snow yet, but



BROWN CAMP ON RIVER JAUNE



an abundance of rain has been our share all summer.

On November the 3rd and 4th we experienced a torrential downpour the likes of which is rarely seen in these parts. It raised the River St. Maurice here at Windigo almost five feet in 36 hours. The Canadian National Railway suffered several washouts above here. Apart from the material damage done, there were no casualties.

W. R. Brown and J. V. Perrin were recent visitors. Gordon Brown stopped over to see something of this operation while on his way down from La Loutre.

P. J. Prince spent a couple of days here prior to going on the Manouan.

Albani, the telephone doctor, has been with us again, and well we know it. No more static at central, and everyone pleased. He knows where to find the trouble.

Hilarion Heroux is a recent addition to the scaler's staff, and best wishes are extended to both him and his wife. We all hope that their stay here will be enjoyable.

It is good to know that Mrs. John Carter of La Loutre has fully recovered from her illness and that soon she will be joining Johnny again.

Windigo certainly has not been forgotten by the "stork" this year. Jos. Bertrand's family is added to by the arrival of a baby girl, Rosaline. It's good to see Mrs. Bertrand back here again.

Adelard Morrisette reports the addition of a 11½-lb. baby boy, Henri Paul. Our congratulations, Adelard.

Madame Ally and her son, Philip, of Grand Mere were the guests of Mr. J. H. Page for a few days.

Saturday, the 5th, the Club was the scene of a most enjoyable impromptu dance and euchre party. Among the visitors were Mme. Ally, Mme. Heroux, Mlle. Juliette Bordeleau, and the Mlles. Veill-ette. This is the first of the fall parties held at the Club. If the others to follow are as well attended, then there is no doubt we shall find the winter evenings passing quickly enough.

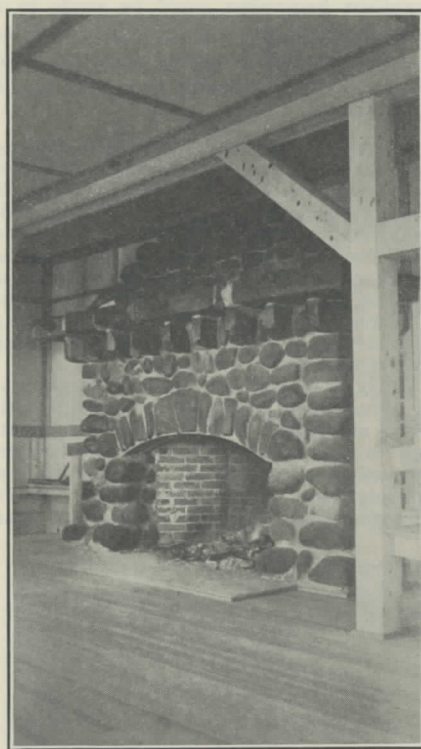
Percy is quite a card player. At bridge

maybe, but he will have to go some to get much satisfaction at euchre while at Windigo. Never mind, Percy, we'll let you win the next time you pay us a visit.

On All Saints Day this year we were able to stage a baseball game in the yard, for snow has held off later this year. At this time most other years we are covered in. Our first real fall of snow



NEW HOTEL AT MADELEINE RIVER



HOTEL LOBBY

came on the 11th, but was soon washed away by a heavy rainstorm. By the time this reaches the press we shall surely know winter is here.

#### MADELEINE RIVER

Mr. Cook of the Westinghouse Company was a recent visitor. Although he spent a very pleasant time here he had some difficulty in getting away, owing to the heavy storm, which compelled him to drive to Gaspé and there either to await

the boat or proceed by rail round the coast.

Allard is still busy with the heating installation for the office, which it is expected will be finished this week.

The electric lights were turned on in the village on the 8th and caused considerable comment. The girls don't like them because it is too light to say good night at the gate and the boys say it is not now worth while taking a girl home.

We expect the last boat to call next week. After that all communication will be via Gaspé and rail to Québec.

We received a fine bunch of dogs from La Loutre, which serve to give some of our friends exercise when they take them out. The dogs of the village have not yet been introduced. When they are they will get the shock of their lives.

Weather here, although stormy, is not cold. It is hoped that it will remain this way until Christmas. Cold weather does not as a rule get here until January from all accounts.

#### LA TUQUE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The La Tuque Rifle Association's schedule is completed for the year 1927, and it has been said by all that the season completed has been the best year in our history.

We have had more competition and larger turnouts to schedule shoots than ever before. We have qualified for The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Certificate for the first time. The new members who started this season did not let up after participating in one or two shoots, and there was a wonderful improvement in their shooting. Our old friend, Bernard Oleson, again copped the lion's share of the prizes, but after a hard battle. Mr. Phil Martinson was runner-up followed very closely by John Jamieson of Brown Trophy fame and Joseph Page.

Bernard Olesen had won the Brown Trophy outright and his scores are better than any that have been made for the above coveted trophy. Scores: 1925, 89; 1926, 91; 1927, 96. The score of 96 made this year is an exceptionally fine score, and when shot over our Home Range it would be thought so, too. The possible score for this trophy is 105. He also won outright the GAUNT TROPHY, which has to be won three times in succession to be the permanent property of the winner. This Trophy Shoot has been



one of keenest competition, and the winner was not decided until the final shoot. Special mention can be made of George Bachelder's scores. He won the Tyro Cup with an average of only 3 points under what was made last year by Eddy White, namely, 409. We hope to have our Annual General Meeting early in January, and it is hoped that all the members will turn out for this very important meeting. Our membership this year was 131, and we only returned 551 rounds of ammunition to the Quartermaster's Stores at the termination of our schedule.

Mr. Geo. Fowler has kindly consented to donate another GAUNT TROPHY next year, and our old friend and supporter, Mr. A. C. Carter, has consented to put up the same prizes that he has in previous years. It is hoped that the year 1928 will be the double banner year. Everyone dig in and help.

#### PRIZE LIST—SEASON 1927

George Bachelder: 2 Third-Class Spoons; 2 Second-Class Spoons; 5th, Disc Snap Shooting, \$2.65; 2nd, 1st Class Shot, Secretary's Prize, \$4.05; 2nd, Running Man Competition, \$2.70; 2nd, Team in Team Shooting, \$1.00; Tyro Aggregate Cup; Carter Tyro Aggregate Prize; 7th, Final Handicap, \$1.00; 3rd, Turkey Shoot, \$0.75.

C. O. Chamberlain: 1 Second-Class Spoon.  
Fred Cowen: 7th, Tyro Aggregate, \$1.00; 2nd, Final Handicap, \$2.50.

Rosaire Gagne: 5th, 1st Handicap, \$0.67.  
Harry Gilbert: 1st, 3rd Class Shot, Secretary's Prize, \$4.05; 6th, Rapid Fire Competition, Spoon; 6th, Final Handicap, \$1.00.

Gustave Hansen: 7th, Snap Shooting, \$1.00; 2 1st Class Spoons; 1st, Secretary's Prize, Field Glasses; 7th, Rapid Fire Competition, \$1.00; 9th, Final Handicap, \$1.00; 4th, Turkey Shoot, \$0.75.

Norris Houldsworth: 2 Third-Class Spoons; 2 Second-Class Spoons; 2nd, 1st Handicap, \$1.35; 2nd, Tyro Aggregate, Medal.

W. J. Jamieson: 1 First-Class Spoon; 1st, Snap Shooting, CUP; 5th, Rapid Fire Competition, Spoon; 5th, Brown Trophy, \$2.00; 1st, Team (Team Shooting), \$2.00; 8th, Final Handicap, \$1.00; 2nd, Turkey Shoot, \$1.25.

C. G. Johnson: 1st, First Handicap, \$2.36; 1 Third-Class Spoon; 6th, Tyro Aggregate, \$1.25.

Helge Johanson: 4th, Running Man Competition, \$1.35; 1 Third-Class Spoon; 3rd, Tyro Aggregate, \$2.50; 1st, Final Handicap, \$3.50.

Everett C. Lary: 5th, Snap Shooting, Spoon; 3rd, Disc Snap Shooting, \$3.97; 1 3rd Class Spoon; 3rd, Rapid Fire Competition, \$2.50.

Alex Linstedt: 8th, Rapid Fire Competition, \$1.00; 5th, Running Man Competition, \$1.35; 5th, Tyro Aggregate, \$1.50; 10th, Final Handicap, \$1.00.

P. J. Martinson: 2nd, Snap Shooting (Tie), \$3.00; 1st, Disc Snap Shooting, \$9.27; 9th, Rapid Fire Competition, \$1.00; 2nd, Brown Trophy, \$5.00; 1st, Running Man Competition (Tie), \$4.72; 2nd, Team (Team Shooting), \$1.00.

J. W. McFarland: 9th, Snap Shooting, \$1.00; 1 First-Class Spoon, 8th, Brown Trophy, \$1.00; 2nd, Team (Team Shooting), \$1.00; 3rd, Final Handicap, \$2.00.

Bernard Olesen: 3rd, Snap Shooting, \$2.50; 4th, Disc Snap Shooting, \$2.65; 4th, Rapid Fire Competition, Spoon; 1 First-Class Spoon, 1st Brown Trophy (3rd time consecutively), CUP; Carter Prize for Highest Aggregate, Best Shot of Association, \$5.00; D.C.R.A. Vase and Spoon; Gaunt Trophy (Aggregate) (3rd time consecutively), CUP; 4th, Final Handicap, \$1.50; 1st, Turkey Shoot, Turkey.

Christian Olsen: 3rd, 1st Handicap, \$1.01.

Jos. F. Page: 4th, Snap Shooting, Spoon; 2nd, Rapid Fire Competition, \$3.00; 4th, Brown Trophy: \$2.50; 2 First-Class Spoons; 2nd, Best Shot of Association, \$2.50.

Walter Richards: 7th, Brown Trophy, \$1.00; D.C.R.A. Spoon, 1st, Team (Team Shooting), \$2.00.

Albert Tanguay: 6th, Brown Trophy, \$1.00; 4th, Tyro Aggregate, \$2.00.

Bengt Ullstrand: 1 First-Class Spoon; 6th, Snap Shooting, Spoon; 2nd, Disc Snap Shooting, \$5.30; 4th, 1st Handicap, \$0.67; Carter Spoon for those who shot at Ottawa; 1st, Rapid Fire Competition, CUP; 3rd, Brown Trophy, \$4.00; 1st, Team (Team Shooting), \$2.00.

E. A. White: 8th, Snap Shooting, \$1.00; 5th, Final Handicap, \$1.00; Tyro Aggregate (Miniature for 1926), CUP.

Rudolph Wickstrom: 1 Third-Class Spoon.  
George Young: 10th, Snap Shooting, \$1.00; 10th, Rapid Fire Competition, \$1.00; 9th, Brown Trophy, \$1.00; 3rd, Running Man Competition, \$2.02.

## BROWN COMPANY SALES OFFICES

### BOSTON OFFICE

We have had the pleasure of visits from the following people from Berlin, N. H., this month: G. L. Cave, Geo. A. Richter, and Mr. and Mrs. John Graff of the research department, and Al Watt and Alf McKay of the chemical mill.

Robert J. Spear of the paper sales division of Portland has been transferred to the Boston Office.

Visitors from Portland Office both on business and friendly calls were: Norman Brown, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Merry, Mr. Elder, Mr. Thompson, Mr. H. A. Collins.

Eugene N. Sanders, Allan T. Whiting, Franklin G. Whitcomb, and Howard R. Clarke have been elected to the "One Wipes Dry Club," joining the towel sales force of the Boston Office. They plan an extensive campaign on the "Wets" hands.

Mrs. Ramsay, our genial P. B. X. operator, is rapidly absorbing the atmosphere of our "Boston Quarters." This item is donated by J. H. Leo.

### NEW YORK

Another married man was added to our fast growing list when Charlie Cowley joined the ranks of the benedicts. Miss Mildred Ryan of New York is now Mrs. Charles Cowley.

A bouncing baby boy of 8½ pounds was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Harlan. Mr. Harlan surely is a proud father.

J. A. Fogarty, Sr., had J. A. Fogarty, Jr. in the city recently, giving him his prep school training in traveling.

We welcome Albert Cobb, who has been employed as a towel salesman.

Among our recent visitors were J. A. Taylor, Edmund Burke, and G. N. Merry of Portland; N. L. Nourse of Berlin, and J. G. Skirm of the Pittsburgh Office.

H. A. Collins of the Portland Office attended the advertising conference in New York.

Charles Goodrich is the most recent addition to our office force. We expect

to get some pointers from him on swimming as he disports a la Johnny Weismuller when in the briny deep.

### ATLANTA

The Atlanta Office wishes you a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

Charles Fogarty returns to the Atlanta Office from quite a trip to the peninsula part of Florida.

J. Ogden Pierson of Dameron-Pierson Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, writes us a glowing account of his pleasant trip East, visiting the New York, Portland Offices, etc.

### MINNEAPOLIS

J. A. Taylor and Gilford Henderson of the Portland Office were recent visitors here. We are always glad to see Jim and hope he keeps up his good record of paying us a call occasionally. As this was Gilford's first visit here, we are looking forward to his coming again.

We regret to report the death on Oct. 24th of Mrs. Fred L. McClellan, wife of



the president of the McClellan Paper Co., Minneapolis. We wish to extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved.

"Mac" recently spent a few days at our

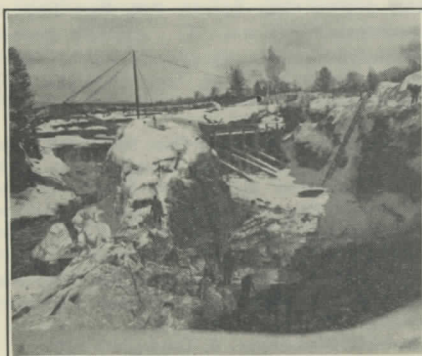
Chicago Office on business.

Hobart E. Barr, Paul E. Johnson, and Wendall W. Norris, all of Minneapolis,

have been added to our towel sales force.

H. L. Berglund has just returned from his core trip up through Northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

## RIVERSIDE SMOKE

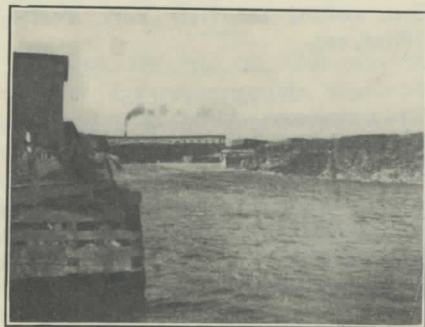


CONSTRUCTION OF RIVERSIDE DAM, 1891

We missed our weekly visit of Mr. Andresen and his big case, which contains everything necessary and unnecessary, from the history of Norway and Sweden to a tooth brush, and also more figures than a revenue tax collector ever saw. No doubt he was preparing the next chapter to his article now running in our paper. We congratulate him on his literary efforts and will join with him in the famous battle cry, "Ten thousand Swedes jumped out of the weeds, at the battle of Copenhagen."

Mr. Henderson of the Crepe Tissue Division made us a short business call the 16th and reports chances of more business in that line to be about as good as Mrs. Grayson's of reaching Copenhagen in her plane, "The Dawn."

George Gagne and friend, our brother



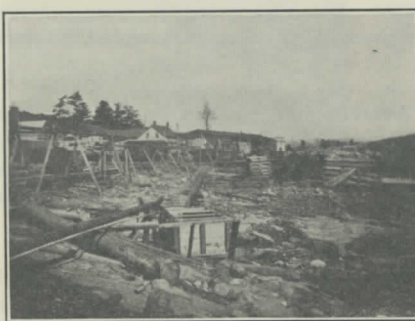
UPRIVER FROM RIVERSIDE BRIDGE, ABOUT 1890

in misery at the Cascade, made us a very friendly call on the 12th. Let us hope he calls again soon and with the same friend,

Believe it or not, but isn't it funny how salaried men are always anticipating the holidays?

Hurrah! Another case of crepe tissue has been sold, and two more gone that were not. Seems as though a good Christmas trade might be worked up on this useful article, to hang on trees and other ways not advertised.

Percy Cooper has been out two weeks trying to tame a pair of twin boils on his wrist, which was accomplished after a hard fight and with lots of pain, as those who have ever had them may well know.

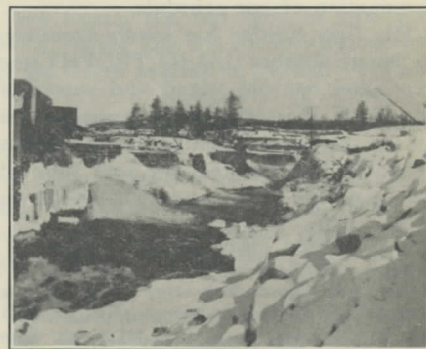


SAW MILL, AFTER FIRE OF 1897

Our crew as a whole at the present time is very free from either injuries or sickness.

Owing to a little too rigid censoring quite a few items contributed by different ones here, were not published in the November issue. This provoked a lot of dissatisfaction and we hope in the future to receive a little more impartial attention from those in authority.

Ray Holroyd, towel room foreman, is taking his vacation from the arduous duties of always wanting towel wrappers. We suppose he is doing some hunting and hope he will not shoot himself, some other hunter, or some poor farmer's Jersey cow.



CONSTRUCTION OF RIVERSIDE DAM, 1891

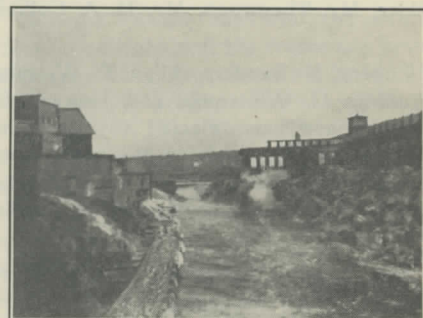
That will be about all anyone could expect.

Eva Marois is confined at home with la grippe, and Eva Michaud is still unable to resume her work.

We didn't seem to get much flood news. We were down two days for lack of power, but we would have had to go home anyway, one day, as the roof leaked so bad and some of our umbrellas were blown wrong side out, coming in.

We escaped practically without loss, except loss of time.

Powell River, British Columbia, production as shown in their monthly paper, The Digester, is, by the looks of photos published, very good indeed. If we were to publish photos of Berlin production, our Bulletin would have to be as large as a Sears-Roebuck catalog.



OLD FOREST FIBRE CO. AND RIVERSIDE MILL, 1892



# SHAWANO

The absence of Shawano news from the Brown Bulletin has by no means been caused by a hold-up of operations here or by lengthy vacations of the members of the contingent.

Many new buildings and improvements are in evidence. They are concrete proof that we are a permanent operation, and are expanding in a steady straight-forward direction. A new storage warehouse, 240 feet by 40 of steel construction, was erected in late summer and is rapidly being filled with machinery and supplies. The mess and recreation hall has been renovated and remodeled. With new paint it presents quite an attractive appearance. Two four-room bungalows have been added to our village. They form an avenue called "Sunset Drive."

Mr. Babcock, a newcomer, is directing the beautifying of our landscape. All of us appreciate the splendid results of his artistic designs. We now have a solid green carpet of grass for the lawns, while the borders have received plantings of tropical shrubbery. The canal bank is planted to Australian pines, and a flower garden and bird bath complete the additions to our landscape. It will only be the matter of a short while before those who are inclined to that nature called romantic, will be viewing the famed "Florida Moon" shining through the "palms" of Shawano.

Further evidence of our growth is manifested in the additions to our group of men. It now totals a few more than a hundred.

All of us join in welcoming Charles Genereux of Quebec, who was formerly with the Brown Corporation, and is now accountant in Mr. Lord's office. He is already showing his fondness for Palm Beach fashions and attractions, and bids fair to become naturalized to quaint Southern customs and dialect.

New additions to the research group are W. E. Buhrman, B. S., Southern College, '26, and F. A. Burningham, who has been transferred from Berlin. Each of our new co-workers has received a typical Everglades welcome, and been christened with a title. The former received the more handsome "Count de Sprout" and the latter, "Professor."

C. C. Mott of the Berlin office was with us for a few days this month, making his audit of books for the year. While here Mr. Mott raised the question of which is the better, the Ford or the Chevrolet, and a number of us were quite shaken up over the argument.



JIMMIE RHINEHEART, JOE PITTS AND LLOYD ZARICH



BLALOCK AND WALKER OF THE GARDEN FORCE

We are glad to see a number of familiar faces at the opening of the new potato season. Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Sullivan have arrived from Maine, and Mr. Gibson has come from Kingsport, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hainey and family are recent additions to the families residing here.

Balcolm's quartette of last summer's fame is being sorely missed this fall. His new aides are Sam Houser and "Cowboy" Cole.

The growth of our crops has been the source of much optimism to all. Results have been obtained by methods which are probably new and typical of agriculture only as found in Shawano. Principles of scientific agriculture are being studied by the Research Department and applied in its laboratory, greenhouse and field experiments. Success is typical of all Brown Company operations, and it is our desire to uphold the reputation and prestige of the Brown Company as a whole.

Avon A. Cole, who was employed with Harry Raeburn at the Sulphite Mill some ten years ago, is now credit manager of the Lumbermen's Mercantile Co., at Shelton, Washington. He appreciates being on the mailing list of the Brown Bulletin and asks us to change the address from the Seattle one, where he was until recently. He says further:

"I formerly worked at the Sulphite Mill, about ten years ago. I was only a 'young fellow' then, was running errands, etc., under the supervision of Harry Raeburn. My days spent with the Company are indelibly affixed in my memory, and I attribute whatever success I have attained to the training that I received while in the employ of the Company, as that was the first place that I ever worked, and my association with the splendid fellows there surely will be long remembered.

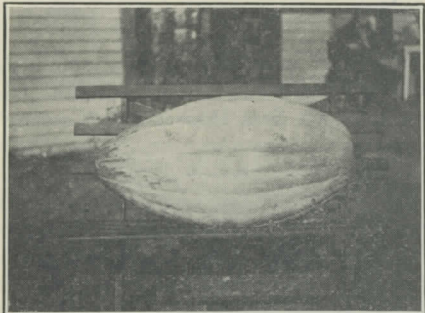
"I would greatly appreciate it if you would extend my best wishes to all the boys thru your columns in the Bulletin—and you might say that altho it has been several years since my connection there, I still have the 'Old Burgess Pep' that predominated."

A correspondent of the Manchester Union recalls the flood of October 3-4, 1869, as approaching the recent one in severity. He states that "T. M. Thompson, proprietor of the Glen House was drowned by the flood from Peabody River and another man with him."





## NIBROC NEWS



THAT PRIZE SQUASH

The squash in the picture was raised by our genial friend, Wm. (Bill) Weeks, foreman of the screen room at Cascade Mill. It was raised on his estate at Gorham and as far as we know is the largest one ever coming from that town, but of course we cannot blame the town for that. It weighed 89 pounds, was 31½ inches long and 50 inches around the girth. It is of the Mammoth variety and in raising he disclaims any artificial means of forcing and gives all credit to nature

and plenty of fertilizer. Probably his success in raising such a marvel was due to his early education in farming down in the good old county of Kennebec in the glorious state of Maine.

### MAIN OFFICE

Messrs. Norman Brown, Edmund Burke, and Gilford Henderson were visitors during the month.

William H. Palmer was a recent visitor in Portland.

Gilbert LePage, the new addition to our office force, is the son of John LePage, manager of the lunch room.

Miss Irene Thomas spent a week in Springfield, Mass., recently.

Eugene Gilbert was out of work a few days, while moving his family out of the flooded area in Gorham.

during the month.

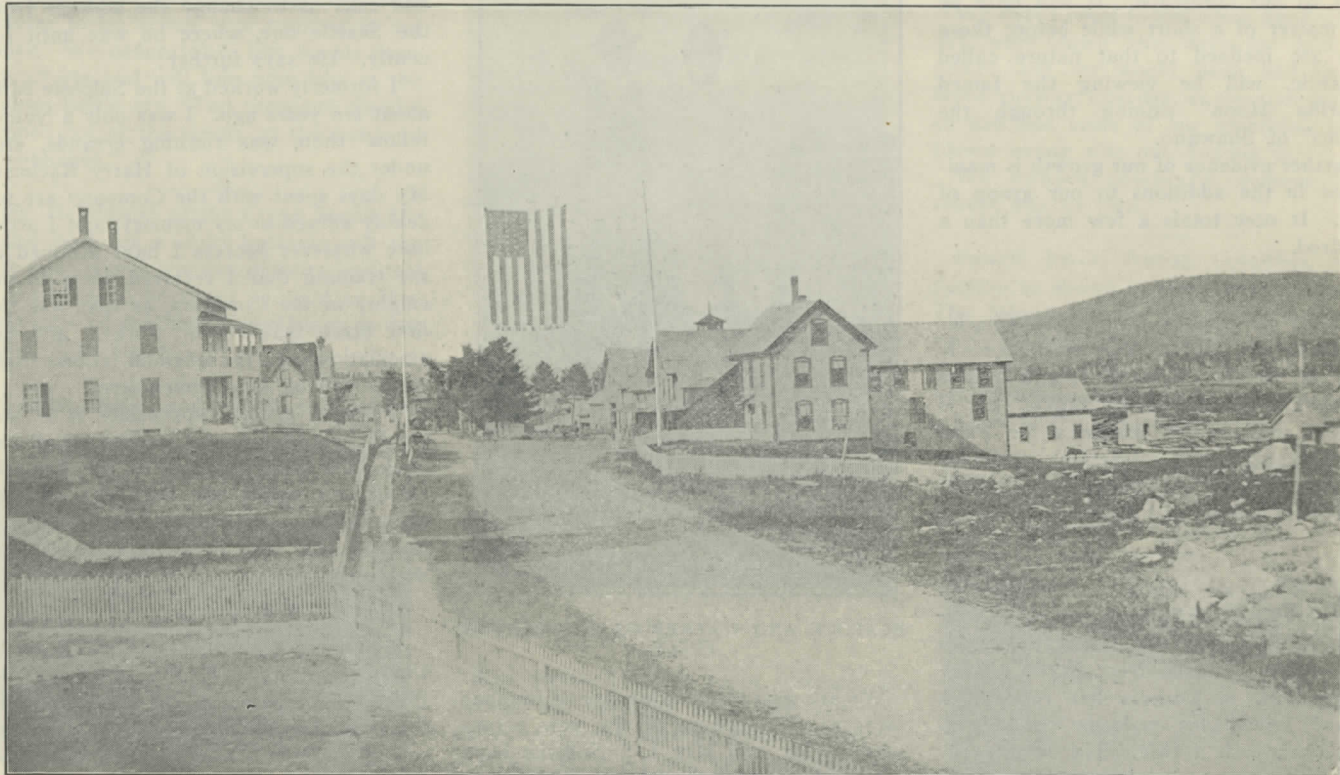
Patrick Murphy was on his vacation, spending a part of it at home and the rest in Portland.

We want to thank Spike for the candy and cigars.

Wilfred LePage spent four weeks this fall on the federal jury at Concord.

Although belated, we wish to mention that Kenneth Harvey and Miss Evelyn Connors, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Connors of Milan, were united in marriage on Sept. 28th, at the bride's home. Their honeymoon was spent travelling in the West, spending three days in Chicago, one day in Detroit, and ten days in Meskegon, Michigan. The young couple have taken residence on Third Avenue in this city. The Nibroc outfit extends their felicitations.

Milton Thurlow was out on the sick list Philip (Doc) Ross was in Shelburne



BERLIN MILLS DURING THE BLAINE-LOGAN CAMPAIGN



valley hunting recently and returned with a large deer.

Sam Hughes is back to work and looking fine after his recent operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bouchard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hennessey and Miss Doris Oliver attended a foot ball game at Hanover between Dartmouth and Cornell.

Little Ernie went a hunting,  
Starting out so brave and bold,  
And all he got that we could see,  
Was a son-of-a-gun of a cold.

#### PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Clayton Walker was a visitor in Portland.

Arthur LaPlante and Jerry Bowles motored to Worcester, Mass., via Portland, Maine, on a rush case for the company, during the month.

Our department was rather short of help as Messrs. Walker, Keoagh, Campbell, Covio, and Stevenson, all of Gorham, could not get to work during the flood.

J. Aime Lettre, after spending a wonderful summer as chauffeur for Dr. Marcou, has returned to work. Previous to his return he and his brother went on a motor trip to New York City. While going along the road near Ossipee, N. H.,

a large deer tried to push Aime's car off the road. The consequences being that Aime has been eating deer meat ever since.

Miss Camille Belanger and Miss V. Valliere assisted in our department during the month.

Jerry Bowles is burning up the gas as much as ever, having been to Sherbrooke, P. Q., and to Claremont, N. H., recently.

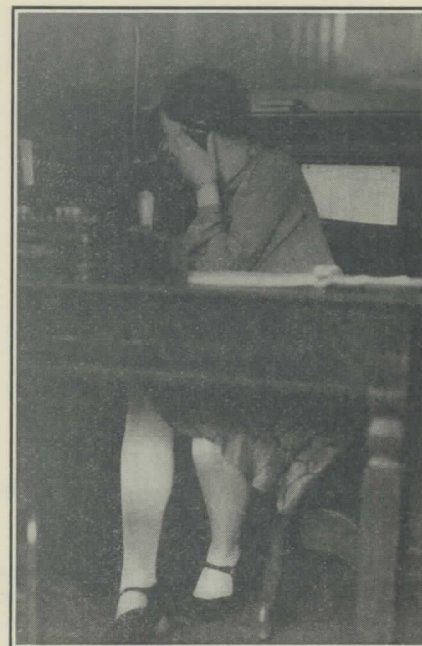
#### MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

It takes more than a small thing like a flood to keep Earl Noyes away from work. We congratulate him on being the only one from the town of Gorham to work that morning.

Ike Morse has bought a new house.

Duffy Thibault and his crew were at the Riverside for a week. Duffy is all worked up over his new house on Wilson Street in Gorham.

We wish to extend to the following members of the Nibroc family on the sick list our sympathy and hope for speedy recoveries: Archie Routhier, injured knee; John Johnston, fractured knee; Andy Arsenault, fractured hand; Edward Cadorette, fractured knee; Leo Vielleux, gassed; Archie Grenier, injured ankle; Emile Quintal, fractured hand; Jos. Guinard, fractured foot; Jos. Biron, injured leg; Robert Hamilton, injured hand.



MISS CAMERON  
OUR TELEPHONE OPERATOR

Jack McLean and O'Neil Twitchell attended the races at Rockingham, Oct 12th.

Napoleon Martel has returned to work after being laid up for 5½ months from an injured knee, caused by falling from a staging.

Albert Lennon, Andy MacDonald, and Jim Farwell are working at Shelburne power house, repairing the damage caused to the electrical equipment by the flood.

LeRoy Burns was out hunting and shot a 12-point buck.

Burt Barnett shot a bear recently. We won't mention the size because we don't know it.

Francis Mahaney has purchased a 3-tube Haynes radio set.

The boys of the machine shop are hoping that there will be some heat installed in their department before it gets too cold as they nearly freeze every winter under the existing arrangement.

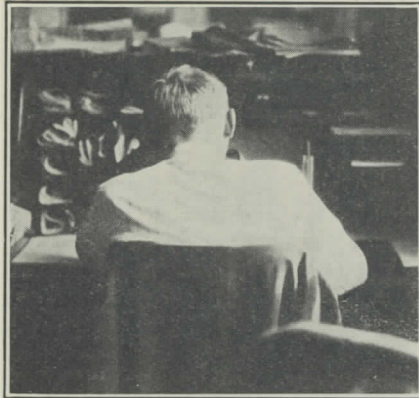
Dan Fiendel, Albert Lennon, Danny McKelvey and George Bouley left for Shelburne power house the morning of the flood, in Dan's new Chevrolet sedan. They got as far as Gorham and got stranded and had to walk back.

John B. Guerin staged an old-fashioned



EARLY VIEW OF RIVERSIDE MILL





CARL JOHNSON  
TALKING WITH PORTLAND  
kitchen breakdown at his home recently.  
A good time was enjoyed by all.

Gerald McGivney, Leo Landrigan, and John Keliher, recent members of the electrical department have left for Oswego, New York, where they are to take up positions in a new paper mill in that city. According to reports the boys are getting along fine. The Nibroc News extend to them its best wishes in their new venture.

As Fred Bovaird sold all his cows recently, we suggest that he take a couple

of his old cow bells and tie them to John Mooney's gloves, so that John won't be losing them every time he turns around.

#### HERE AND THERE

Butsy Astle was on a hunting trip recently. We haven't heard of his success but we imagine that Butsy got his share.

Archie Soule says that Sandy Arsenault is the oldest man in the plant. As near as he can figure out, Sandy is 169 years old.

Fred Guesner spent two weeks' vacation visiting relations in Prince Edward Island.

There is nothing slow about Cascade. The new store house siding is called the Lindy Siding.

While the sulphite was down a great number of the men worked in Gorham helping repair the damage caused by the flood.

On August 17th, Napoleon Guerin and Miss Millie Blair were united in marriage at St. Anne's Church. Their honeymoon was spent in Plattsburg, N. Y.

Melbourne Savoy has resumed his duties

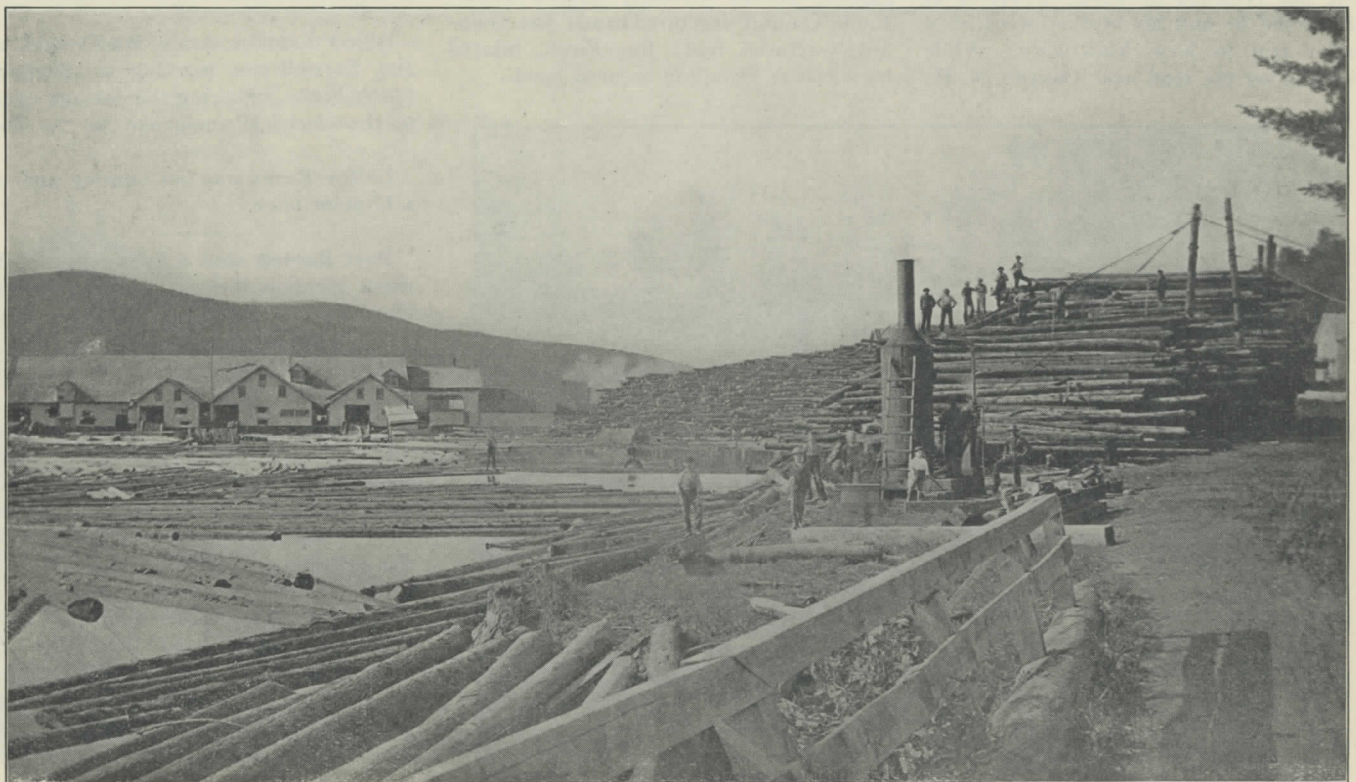


THORVALD ANDRESEN  
JUST HAPPENED TO LOOK UP  
after six weeks' absence with a broken leg.

We are glad to see back with us Jos. Desjardins and Paul Langlois, who went over with the American Legion to the Paris Convention.

Fred and Eugene Leeman want to thank those who helped hunt for their father who is lost.

On Nov. 3rd, Joseph T. Hennessey, our associate editor, and Miss Marie E. Kelly,



UPRIVER VIEW OF OLD SAWMILL



of Berlin, were united in marriage at St. Kieran's church. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Michael Cleary, at Dummer, N. H. A wedding gift in the form of the flood marooned the couple in Dummer for four days, which caused the honeymoon trip to be called off temporarily. The newly-weds have taken residence in the Rosenfield apartment, Green Square. The Brown Bulletin Publishing Association and Nibroc News join in extending their congratulations.

Ed Birt is raising a mustache.

Fred Morris and Miss Diana Frechette of Berlin were united in marriage on Nov. 21st at Ste. Anne's church. Their honeymoon was spent in Boston, Mass. We wish you lots of luck, Coon.

We wish to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Birt on the birth of an 8-pound girl, born Nov. 23rd.

Herb McKee of the Cross power was at the Burgess Mill during the month, working under water connecting a valve between two pen stocks.

Jack Haney and Bill Palmer attended the Dartmouth and Cornell football game.

The Nibroc News on behalf of the married employees of the Cascade Mill and their families wish to thank the Brown Company for the turkeys which they so kindly contributed for Thanksgiving. To have seen the smiles on the men's faces returning to work after their

two-hour nooning showed that the effort expended by the company was greatly appreciated.

Jack Smith shot a 9-point buck recently.

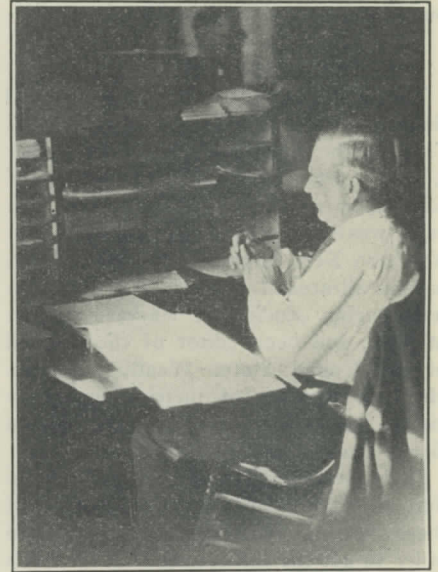
Mike Moffett says the 1928 Buick can make Spruce Hill on high. This may be so, but it makes a very peculiar noise while doing that stunt. He also says the 1928 model isn't any noisier than the 1922 model.

They say Smoky Boisselle is going to start a dog farm then he'll have something to kick about.

Charlie Lavoie has engaged Edgar Berquest as chauffeur for his new twin Ford. He says it's a good car to take the wrinkles out of a man's back.

Anybody who is thinking of trying the English Channel swim next summer, and wishing to get some valuable training would do no better than come around the calenders of one of the paper machines, when they have a gumming order on. The water connections of the spring roll and the steam connections of the calenders always keep the water at flood level on the floor.

At St. Barnabas Episcopal Parsonage, Oct 27, 1927, Hermest Deal, known to Nibroc employees as "Herb," was married to Mrs. Ruth Moore, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert McCarty, and although Herb wanted to send to Vermont for a suitable conveyance, Eliot Sawyer acted as chauffeur to the



FRANK PERKINS

party. Mrs. Deal is a relative of Mr. Deal's first wife, and has been a resident of Berlin for several months previously. We extend hearty congratulations to Herb and Mrs. Deal.

P. J. Hinchey is chairman of the building committee of the local post of the American Legion. On November 14, he spoke before the Berlin Kiwanis Club, giving an excellent account of the history of the post's building fund and the wise and conservative plans that are being made to utilize it, when it reaches a sufficient sum. This address was printed in full in the Berlin Reporter for November 17. It should be read by all ex-service men—particularly those who are staying out of the Legion and don't know what they are missing.

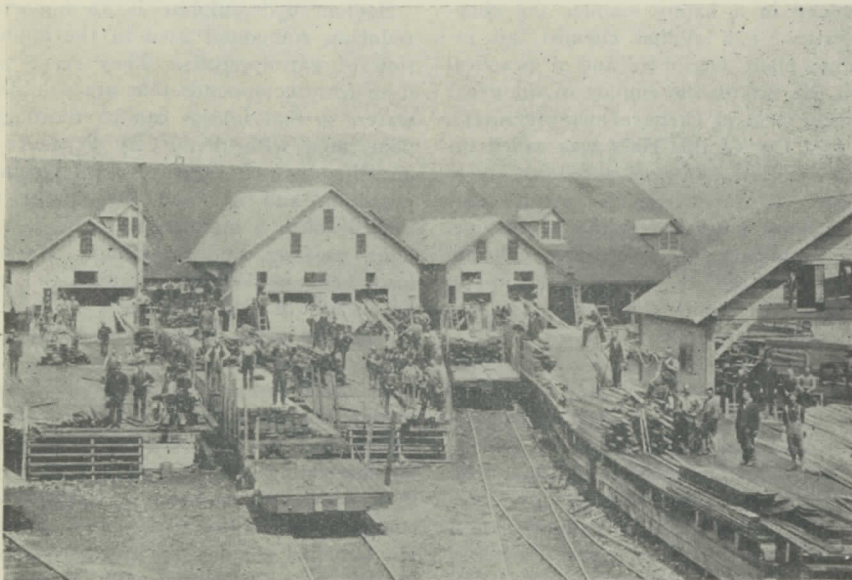
#### GAS ATTACKS FROM THE ALPHA PLANT

Clint Bixby, our romantic fiddler, is twanging a mean bow-string with the Profile Melody Boys.

Fred Bergeron has been out a month with an injury to his knee and a relapse owing to the result of the Tunney-Dempsey fight.

Tom Bellefeuille and his motorcycle were preceded by a towline from the mill to Berlin one night recently. A towline is a very useful and much used accessory, according to Tom.

"Suitcase" Morin, while commuting from Milan to work during the October rainstorms, had opportunity to make use



RAILWAY CONNECTIONS OF OLD SAWMILL



of his massive strength, lifting treetops out of his road on Milan Hill.

#### PHILOTECHNICAL SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Philotechnical Society will be held at the Berlin Y. M. C. A. on the evening of Friday, December 2, when Dr. Brooks of the School of Geography at Clark University will discuss weather phenomena as found in Northern New England. Dr. Brooks has had an all-around experience in this subject, having studied at Harvard, taught at Yale, and been editor of the *Journal of the United States Weather Bureau*. He is a member of meteorological societies not only in this country, but in Great Britain and Hungary.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to find adequate space for full accounts of these meetings in the *Brown Bulletin*. In order to get the full setting of a speaker's message, you ought to attend these meetings, which are open to the public without admission charge.

W. W. JAMES, ESQ.

At the meeting of the Philotechnical Society of November 2, W. W. James, Esq., gave a carefully prepared paper upon "Some Impressions of Our Criminal Procedure," which was published in full in the *Berlin Reporter* for November 10.

Mr. James cited statistics to show the appalling extent of unpunished crime in this country. "We have now 12,000 murders in a year in this country. In 1925 there were but 151 murders in England and Wales." Of those guilty of committing major crimes in this country 90% are not apprehended and punished, and approximately 75% of those apprehended and prosecuted for major crimes escape the minimum punishment provided by law.

Much of the blame for the existing condition can be laid to defects in our criminal procedure, which has been primarily designed to protect the citizen against possible injustice and oppression by the State, whereas there is a theory that criminal procedure should provide for such a judicial investigation of a charge of crime as will lead to a prompt and definite decision as to guilt or punishment.

Among the specific faults in our procedure are the laying of undue stress upon technicalities in the wording of indictments, the fact that the prosecution can not comment upon the failure of the accused to testify in his own behalf, the further fact that judges are not permitted to comment on the evidence in a case, carelessness in the selection of jurors, the lack of unbiased testimony when insanity is interposed as a defense, the unlimited power of the prosecuting

official to not prosecute a case, and the acceptance of bail from irresponsible parties.

"When the Great American Public shall cease to interpret 'Liberty' to mean 'License' and 'The Land of the Free' to mean 'Do as you please,' the greatest problem of all will have been solved."

DR. R. E. ROSE

At a meeting of the Philotechnical Society held at the Y. M. C. A. on the evening of November 18, Dr. Robert E. Rose of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company of Wilmington, Delaware, gave an illustrated lecture upon "Organic Chemical Architecture." The following is a rough outline of his address.

The traveller in Europe is impressed by the use of colored glass in the great cathedrals of England and France. In these structures, architecture flowered as never before or since, if we except the classical periods of Greece and Rome. In them we find a unity of strength and beauty in structure and design, all embellished and toned by the art of the makers of pigments and glass. Color plays a part in our modern life, and the work of the dye-maker has much in common with that of the medieval architect. The elaborate structural formulas, which the organic chemist uses to describe the reactions entering into the finished dyes, have architectural characteristics. This is particularly true of the vat dyestuffs derived from anthracene, which have given us a rainbow of colors that are absolutely fast to light, to washing, and to action of bleaching compounds.

The first member of the group of anthracene, or anthraquinone, compounds suitable for vat dyeing was discovered in 1901 by Rene Bohn, an Alsatian who combined in a happy manner the characteristics of a skilled chemist, an ingenious plant engineer, and a practical dyer. He was in the employ of the great Badische firm of chemical manufacturers. His first dye of this class was called indanthrene blue. It gave a reddish shade of blue. It was extremely fast to light and washing, but was sensitive to chlorine. By introducing substances like chlorine and bromine into the dyestuffs he finally obtained other blues that were also fast to bleaching agents.

This discovery opened up a new field, which was actively exploited by Rene Bohn himself for the Badische company and by his vigorous, but personally friendly, rival, Schmidt, another Alsatian, who worked for the competing *Bayer Company*. Between them they developed a series of colors of the same characteristics, a yellow, a green, a greyish brown, a dull violet, and a grey to black. Sometimes

Bohn won out, at other times Schmidt. The German companies also developed cheap methods of making sodium hydrosulphite, an inorganic chemical that is essential to the successful application of these vat dyestuffs to fibres. The two German companies had an actual monopoly in the selling of these dyes, which despite their relatively high price and the difficulties inherent in applying them gained great popularity because of their fastness.

During the war the American people had to content themselves with stocks on hand, and when these were exhausted were obliged to use dyes of other classes. Beginning 10 years ago with an organization of four men, the du Pont company has, bit by bit, duplicated the German achievement in the laboratory and then developed processes for the manufacture of these vat dyestuffs, which have been imported in appreciable quantities since the war. The laboratory work has been, say, 20% of the total, the 80% of the effort having been necessary to improve the quality of the products, to increase the yield on a plant scale, to perfect the making of the intermediate products from which they are derived, to recover unutilized chemicals, and to teach the mills how to use them. The last has been no small task as it has involved the intimate study of mechanical appliances such as jiggers and padders that are a part of the equipment of the textile finisher and dyer.

The vat dyestuffs are marketed almost wholly as pastes—not because the dye manufacturer likes to sell water, but because greater uniformity of results can be obtained with a paste, whereas a powder entails endless difficulties.

Sodium hydrosulphite is an important reducing compound used in the application of vat dyestuffs. They react with it to form compounds that are soluble in water, so that fabrics can be thoroughly penetrated with them. By exposure to air, the dyestuff returns to its insoluble condition and is fixed throughout the fibre in such a manner as to be fast to light, washing, and bleaching. Methods have been worked out to take the best advantage of this reaction. It is now possible to print fabrics with these permanent dyestuffs.

Dr. Rose not only showed slides illustrating the molecular architecture of the various vat dyestuffs, but also displayed an interesting set of samples of these dyes, which are marketed by the du Pont company under the trade-name, *Ponsol*. He also had a collection of fabrics dyed in the piece or printed with these new dyestuffs.—*Berlin Reporter*.