

Water Powers of Province Discussed by Engineers

O. Foss and W. R. Turnbull Deal with Important Subjects at Institute Session—F. P. Vaughan Gives Remarkable Electrical Demonstration

Three busy sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, with lunch at the Banor House between times, were held at the Engineering Institute of Canada yesterday. The members left the city at 10 o'clock, sat down to luncheon at the Banor House, excellently served, and then, after a short rest, the Lieutenant-Governor Pugsley was the guest of honor. After luncheon R. W. Leonard, the chairman, introduced the lieutenant-governor.

In his opening remarks Governor Pugsley spoke of the great pleasure it afforded him to be present and referred to his great respect for the engineering profession. He said that while minister of public works he became intimately acquainted with the work done by the engineers, that he felt that the welfare of the country depended largely on them, and that he had never once heard of an engineer falling in the performance of his duty towards the public. He referred to the province and to the city and said that although neither was very large yet he had the greatest possible faith in their future.

He exhorted the engineers to stand together, shoulder to shoulder in building up the country and making this the most important overseas dominion of the empire. In his closing remarks he said that engineers did not believe in talk as lawyers and politicians did, and that he would therefore be very high in his remarks. He again thanked the institute for its kindness towards him, and said he hoped for fine weather during their stay in the city.

Mayor Hays

Mr. Leonard then thanked the lieutenant-governor on behalf of the institute and called upon His Worship Mayor Hays to make a few remarks. The mayor referred to the state of affairs in the world and said that he felt that the engineers would play an important part in the reconstruction to follow. He said it was never more difficult for him to speak than when called upon to do so after listening to the eloquence of the lieutenant-governor, and he felt that the best way to save his reputation was to allow the advice which one of the social newspapers had once given him, and that was to be mercifully brief.

C. C. Kirby, the chairman of the St. John branch, was next called upon and moved that Senator Donville be made an honorary member of the St. John branch of the Engineering Institute. The motion was carried unanimously. Senator Donville, in thanking the branch for the honor it had conferred upon him, said that it was one of the happiest moments of his life as he liked to be among the members of the institute. He said the institute should have a technical school attached to the organization, as he felt that science was at the bottom of everything. In closing he again thanked the institute and said that he felt that the meeting had added ten years to his life.

Colonel Leonard congratulated the St. John branch on the valuable acquisition to its numbers. In speaking of the unrest which prevailed in the country he said that the engineering profession consisted almost entirely of salaried men and therefore was probably the only organization which could faithfully represent the great mass of the people who are interested in all questions of the day. As a last word to the members of the institute he exhorted them to "be steady."

Paper on Water Powers

Mr. Foss, in his opening remarks referred to the laws governing hydrostatic and hydraulics, which he said, though very simple, were little understood, even by people of high intelligence. He said there was nothing miraculous about water power and that in a comparison of water with other methods of power generation people might easily make the mistake of spending as much money in the purchase, development and transmission of hydraulic power that the output might cost more than if the power were generated some other way, especially when the consumption was small and limited. He said that hydro-power was cheaper, surer and more flexible than any other form of power that can be developed in considerable units.

With reference to the power possibilities of New Brunswick he said that it was considered by the people generally that there are no power possibilities of

any value outside the Grand Falls of the St. John river and the very moderate possibility of the Grand Falls of Nipisiquit. He said that the centres of population requiring and not at present supplied with hydro-electric power, were Fredericton and vicinity, St. John and vicinity, and the towns of the North Shore, Chatham and Campbellton. Other towns in the province, such as Moncton and Woodstock, had either gas or electric power. Referring to the requirements of Fredericton, he said there were two streams, the Pokiok and the Shogomee falling into the St. John River above Fredericton, following a highway which parallels the river. The Shogomee falls three hundred feet in the last two miles and the Pokiok falls two hundred feet in one and one-half miles and one hundred feet more in about three miles. He said that both these streams have excellent opportunities for storage as they drain a country which is comparatively flat at a point about two miles from the St. John River, and there is therefore opportunity for storing large quantities of water by the building of comparatively inexpensive dams. He claimed that these two streams, if fully developed, with all possible storage provided, would yield at least 5,000 horse-power for two or three hours, or assuming that the working day of the future will be eight hours they will yield 21,000 horse-power. The pondage at the present plants is sufficient to take care of the fluctuations, Mr. Foss said the plan was to develop a small unit on the lower one hundred foot drop of the Pokiok protected by the storage which was already provided by the existing dam at the outlet of Lake George and that this would give power enough to cover the present requirements of Fredericton. When this is outgrown the two hundred foot fall can be developed and when that has been absorbed the Shogomee can be developed. St. John's Opportunity.

Referring to St. John he said that all the power generated in this city was by coal and the New Brunswick Power Company had to be given a substantial increase in its rates to meet the greatly increased cost of coal and labor. He said that the Lepreau river which empties into the Bay of Fundy about twenty miles from St. John offers exceptional facilities for the development of water power. On this river there are three power sites two of ninety feet falls and one of sixty-four and as this stream has a very great run-off these three sites would produce at least three times the amount of power which the New Brunswick Power Company at present. He also stated that when St. John and vicinity has absorbed and put to use the 5,000 or 6,000 horse-power that can be developed on the Lepreau, the Magalloway, twenty miles further away, can be made to produce as much more. He said there was no reason why the development of this power should not be put in hand at once.

Referring to Bathurst he said that at present this town has a small and inefficiently developed system of hydro-electric power and that Campbellton and Dalhousie drive their plants with gas engines, using gas produced from anthracite coal the cost of which made their power very expensive. Newcastle used steam and Chatham oil engines. Tete-a-tete river which enters Bathurst harbor, little north of the town, has an ideal opportunity for very large storage. The fall through a narrow gorge in this river admits of four power sites. At the first site a dam seventy feet high will give a head of 105 feet and at the second site a dam can be built to a height of 130 feet; the third, sixty-five feet and the fourth thirty-five or a total of 335 feet. These four sites will produce 6,000-24 hour power.

He went on to say that although it had been represented to the provincial authorities only a few years ago that there is no power in New Brunswick aside from Grand Falls the commission have been able to locate the existence of 23,000-24 hour power which if all put to work would produce a great change in the conditions in the province. He concluded by saying that the maritime provinces are surely if slowly awakening to the fact that they may overcome to a considerable extent the handicap which the other provinces hold over us in manufacturing due to their enormous water powers by developing what the commission has discovered and looking for more.

Considerable discussion followed the paper in reference to the increased rainfall in some of the rivers referred to by Mr. Foss and he explained that the commission had taken one climatic year, which would not be up to the end of September, to determine the rainfall and by comparing this with other years they would be able to make a good estimate of the power in the small streams and the very large storage in relation to the rainfall area.

On Petitcodiac River

The next paper on the Proposed Tidal Hydro-electric Power Development of the Petitcodiac and the Memramouc Rivers was read by W. Rupert Turnbull, F.R.A.S., who said that the site at Hopewell was the most promising one for this development of any that had been examined. Slides were shown to illustrate the tides at Hopewell and the proposed power that could be produced from them. He claimed that the principle proposed was to obtain power from both banks of the river. The proposed dam would be two dams, one to be known as the west dam on the Petitcodiac and the other the east dam on the Memramouc. The former would be 4,800 feet long and the latter 4,800 feet. There would be a lock in the west-dam providing for the passage of vessels. No lock would be necessary on the other dam. He pointed out that the dam would be three feet higher than the highest tides fifteen years and that this would enable steel structures to be built on top which would leave a foundation for a tramway and road if desired. He said that the type of the dam had not been decided upon but that one composed of hollow pieces of concrete had been suggested. Referring to the ice conditions in the two rivers he claimed that the dams would entirely alter them but that some special method of cutting would have to be provided on the face of the dam to eliminate any possibility of damage from the ice. He claimed that 250,000 inhabitants would be benefited by this hydro-electric power as it was proposed to run a main line west to St. John, another main line east to Halifax and branch lines to Moncton and the northern towns.

The initial development at Hopewell would be 20,000 horse-power and the total cost of the dams and all equipment would probably be \$11,000,000. The rate charges would be about \$45 per horse-power for one year. This would mean an income of \$2,025,000 a year. In closing Mr. Turnbull said that he was convinced that the Hopewell plant was a good commercial proposition.

C. H. Wright, of Halifax, moved a vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Turnbull on the presentation of his admirable paper. Mr. Wright stated, however, that although he would like to see this scheme developed he felt that smaller and cheaper power would undoubtedly be developed first.

The president, Mr. Leonard, said that it had been his experience wherever hydro-electric power had been developed the establishment of many other important industries always followed and he thought this scheme an admirable one. He thanked Mr. Turnbull on behalf of the institute for his most interesting and valuable paper.

SCHUMANN-HEINK RETURNS

New York, Sept. 11.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, operatic contralto, returned this week on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam from Holland with her two grandchildren and their mother, Mrs. Kate Schumann-Heink.

PROMINENT MEN WITNESSES AT GUELPH INQUIRY

Chief Press Censor, Minister of Justice and Minister of Militia On the Stand—Former Minister Also Testifies

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The case for the complainants in the Guelph Novitiate inquiry was closed and the case for the respondent was opened this afternoon. The hearing was marked by the testimony of cabinet ministers and others of equal prominence. Col. E. H. Chambers, chief press censor, was called and asked concerning a memorandum put on the file in connection with the Guelph Novitiate incident. The memo was signed by J. A. Fortier, a censor on Colonel Chamber's staff. It stated that Mr. Doherty had telephoned the chief press censor and requested that the newspapers should publish nothing concerning the incident at Guelph. Mr. Doherty had said that soldiers had visited the college at Guelph and wrongfully removed by force certain persons. Mr. Doherty was chairman of the censor committee and it was natural that a request should come from him. Telegrams sent out from the censor's office to the newspapers and containing this request were read in conversation with witness. Mr. Doherty said it had been alleged against him that he had sent his son to Guelph to evade military service. Mr. Doherty explained that the allegation was not correct as his son's health was not robust but he was quite willing to serve.

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HARD SENTENCES WERE NECESSARY

To Discipline Slackers on the Eve of Battle, Says U.S. Major-General

Washington, Sept. 9.—Drastic sentences were necessary to inspire terror among the newcomers in the army, in the opinion expressed this afternoon by Major-General John F. O'Ryan before the House Military Affairs sub-committee holding hearings on the matter of modifying laws and regulations governing army courts martial. He said the severe sentences, essential to prevent shirking of battle duty, were imposed under the supposition that they would be shortened later.

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DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE SELLS FAMOUS HOME

Devonshire House, in Piccadilly, Purchased By a British Firm of Builders

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FAMOUS PICTURES TO BE DISPOSED OF

Works of Romney, Reynolds Raeburn and Reubens to be Sold by Auction—Also Rich Art Treasures.

London, Sept. 9.—Christies announce an auction, beginning Nov. 4, of English and foreign silver, old English furniture, objects of art and pictures being the property of the late Duke of Hamilton. The great Hamilton Palace sale in 1882 was one of the most wonderful events in the annals of the auction room. It lasted seventeen days, twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-five lots were disposed of, realizing £298,562 and with the addition of the Prussian government, the total of the various sales reached over half a million pounds sterling.

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