

You May Dream Dreams

and see Visions, but to make your Dreams come true—and your Visions materialize—generally means having a little capital to start with.

The way to get capital is to save a part of what you now earn.

Decide, now, to let us help you to save. Interest paid every six months.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 6,000,000
Reserve Fund - 12,000,000
Resources - 180,000,000

G. W. BARRETT
Manager
St. Andrews Branch

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

May 7.
A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening to prepare for the Y. M. C. A. drive.
Dr. Coburn, dentist, has moved his family here. They are living in Mrs. Wallace's home.
Harold Gillespie arrived home on Thursday from overseas. He enlisted in the 15th battalion, was transferred to the 26th, saw a lot of severe fighting, and was badly wounded, in one of the regiments' glorious charges. He spent some months in the hospitals in England, and has been invalided home. Harold is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gillespie, of Pennfield.
Gordon Kent, one of the First Contingent heroes, is visiting his brother, Thos. R. Kent. He returned from the front some time ago, being badly wounded at the Somme.
Arthur Clinch, of St. Stephen, spent a few days here visiting his mother, who is seriously ill.
Mrs. Bell, of St. John, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. Brydon.
Mrs. Wallace visited St. John last week, accompanied by her sister, Miss Doyle.
Miss Laura Spinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Spinney, has gone to St. John to engage in nursing.
Miss Mary McMullin was the guest of friends at Bonny River last week.
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harding, of St. John, are visiting town and are guests at Hillcrest.
Miss Mary Blakley, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. Maloney, left for her home in Inniskillen on Thursday.
Miss Laura Wetmore left last week for St. John.
Misses Nina Simpson and Lena Leavitt, of Letite, were guests last week of Mrs. Robert Dodds.
The vacancy in the school, caused by the enlistment of Principal Brookes, has been filled by the advancement of Miss Smith, who takes the High School. Miss Smith's classes have been taken by Miss Blanche Armstrong. The High School scholars enjoyed a week's holiday. Classes were resumed on Monday.
Miss Florence Stickney, who has been in the telephone office, left on Monday for St. Stephen.
Mrs. George F. Meating was called to St. Stephen on Tuesday by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Moore.
Miss DeWolfe, of St. Stephen, who has been visiting her brother, Rev. Mr. DeWolfe, left for her home on Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Gray returned from the American West last week, and are living on the Armstrong homestead.
The Misses Gertie and Ella Armstrong have returned from West Upton, Mass.
Dr. Andrew Hickey, dentist, returned to Boston this week.
Mrs. Hill, of New Hampshire, was called home this week by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Jack Campbell.
Miss Elizabeth McGrattan leaves this week for Sydney, where she will visit her brother, Leo. Mrs. Donahue, who has been her housekeeper, has returned to her home at Dipper Harbor.
A War Tea will be held Wednesday evening in St. Mark's Schoolroom in aid of the Red Cross.
Alden Alexander left last week for California.
Chas. Irish has launched his new motor boat, which he built last summer. The fleet this year will have a few new speedy ones and will lose several, sold to salt-water parties. The majority of the boats are already in the river. Fishing at Lake Utopia will, the experts say, be later than last year.
The Bishop of Fredericton will visit St.

George on May 18 and 19. His Lordship will deliver a lecture at the Imperial Theatre on Saturday evening at 8.30, on his recent visit to the front. Admission 25 cents. This includes the first picture show at 7.30, and lecture. On Sunday, 19th, His Lordship will administer the rite of Confirmation at 11 a.m. at St. George, and at 2.30 p.m. at Christ Church, Pennfield; and he will preach at St. George at the 7 p. m. service.

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

May 8.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hooper and Master Gerald Chaffey spent Sunday at Lord's Cove.
Mrs. Hattie Leighton, who has been spending the winter at her old home in Pembroke, Me., arrived home again on Saturday last.
Miss Helen Leeman, of Lord's Cove, spent the week-end with her friend, Miss Vera Chaffey.
Mrs. Edgar Cummings was called to Eastport on Saturday last, owing to the serious illness of her little granddaughter, Helen Cummings, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cummings, who is seriously ill with pneumonia.
A number of young people from here attended the Thompson-Thompson wedding at Fairhaven on Saturday evening last.
Mrs. Jack Ingalls and little daughter, Dorothy, spent the week-end here.
Mrs. Fred Richardson, of Richardson, called on friends here on Thursday last en route to St. Stephen.
Mr. John Garnett and a number of men are busily engaged repairing the roads.
Miss Nina Field spent last Saturday at her home in St. Andrews.

WHITE HEAD, G. M.

May 6.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawyer are being congratulated on the arrival of a baby girl at their home.
Capt. Owen Morse has sailed for the Magdalen Islands for a load of herring for McLaughlin Bros., of Seal Cove.
Mr. Chester Russell recently purchased the house at Gull Cove which is known as the John Cossaboom place.
Mrs. Hector Leary, who has been undergoing treatment at the Calais Hospital, is now at home. Her friends regret that her health is not very greatly improved.
Five of the young men of this place have been called for military service and are now in St. John.
The lobster fishermen are very busy getting out their traps, as the lobsters are now picking up a little.
The trawlers are bringing in a few cod from the Bulkhead and the "gravelly."

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

May 6.
Mr. and Mrs. Angus Holt were Sunday guests of friends in Bayside.
Mr. and Mrs. William McCarroll, of St. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McCullough and children, of Upper Bocabec, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McCullough on Sunday last.
Mrs. Jennie Foster was in St. John for a few days last week, and on her return home was accompanied by her son Ernest of the First Depot Battalion. Ernest is at home on sick-leave, and all are glad to hear that he is in a little better health, although as yet he is not very strong.
Mrs. Edmund Holt and daughter, Miss Lillian Butt, returned to their home in Second Falls on Wednesday last.
A number of the young folks of this place, together with those of Upper Bocabec, enjoyed a very pleasant evening at the home of Mrs. Harold Mitchell, of Upper Bocabec, on Friday evening of last week, the event being a birthday party given for Miss Rachel Holt, who is still visiting at her sister's, Mrs. Harold Mitchell. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all in games and singing. Candy, fruit, ice cream, and cake were served by the hostess, and the company dispersed in the "wee sma' hours" of the morning.
Miss Margaret Brooks, teacher of Upper Bocabec school, accompanied by Miss Gladys Lowery, spent the week-end with Mrs. Matthew McCullough.
Mr. and Mrs. George Holt and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mitchell, Upper Bocabec, on Sunday last.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hanson, of Upper Bocabec, called on friends here on Sunday.
Our esteemed mail-carrier, Wallace Bryant, of Chamcook, has been very ill for the past fortnight, with double pneumonia. During his illness his route is being attended to by Robert McCullough, the efficient mail carrier of the Rural Route of Upper Bocabec, but as this causes some inconveniences to both parties—the servant and the served—we trust for a speedy recovery of the usual health of our own mail-carrier, and likewise a return to our usual mail service.

A REVIEW OF PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING IN CANADA

(The following interesting account of pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada is by Mr. A. L. Dawe, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and is reprinted from an article in "Some Sidelights on a Great Canadian Industry," a most interesting pamphlet issued by the Association, whose office is 504 Shaughnessy Building, Montreal.)

EARLIEST RECORDS

It is regrettable that it is not possible at present to obtain more first hand information as to the work of the early pioneers, than appears in this rough sketch of the paper industry, but from the records that are available at the present time, it would appear that the credit for the first paper mill in Canada belongs to Lower Canada as we find from Bouchette's "Topography of Canada" that Canada's first paper mill was established at St. Andrews, Quebec, in 1803. It was from all accounts, started by a party of Americans who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. The second mill in Lower Canada appears to have been established at Bedford Basin, near Halifax, in 1818, by R. A. Holland, publisher of the *Halifax Record*.

In 1825, in a little village known as Crook's Hollow, was erected the first paper mill in what was then Upper Canada. This was a small building of about 30 x 40 feet in which paper was made by hand; and to Mr. Crooks belongs the distinction of having earned the 100 Pounds bounty offered by the Government for the first sheet of paper manufactured in Upper Canada.

Simultaneously on the banks of the Don River, a few miles from Toronto, John Eastwood and Colin Skinner had entered the lists in an attempt to gain the bounty offered by the Government, they succeeded but a few days after James Crooks, so close in fact, that the Government decided to give them recognition for their efforts by remitting the duty on the paper-making appliances, which they had to import from the United States.

The subsequent history of the pioneer efforts is not recorded, but little development appears to have taken place until 1840, when the Brothers Taylor erected a mill in the same neighbourhood. This was expanded by the addition of a second mill two miles above the first, and later by a third. These mills manufactured Manila, News, and Felt Paper respectively. Only one of those mills is in existence today, and it is the flourishing property known as the Don Valley Paper Mills.

Coming now to the third mill in Upper Canada, we find that its erection in 1853 is connected with the entry of the Barber family into the paper industry, a connexion which has lasted for over half a century. This mill is standing in the same spot today, and is the Georgetown Mill of the Provincial Paper Mills. This was expanded in 1858 by the addition of a second machine, and of this machine, a story is told that James Barber, who had charge of the paper-making end of the business, was informed that the new machine was running 100 feet a minute. This was so astonishing to James Barber, that he was not convinced until he had timed it with his watch.

It does not need much imagination to picture the growth of the industry when one considers the speed of modern machines to be 600 feet a minute.

Established in 1857, ten years before Confederation, the Rioridon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, forms an interesting chapter in the industrial history of Canada. It was in this year that John Rioridon commenced business in Brantford, Ontario as a trader in paper.

In 1863 he took his brother Charles into partnership when they commenced the making of wrapping paper at Lock 5, on the old Welland Canal, at St. Catharines, Ontario. The mill capacity at that time was 1 1/2 tons per day.

In 1867 they built what was at the time

regarded as one of the finest paper mills in America, at Levels 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 of the old Welland Canal at Merriton, a mill which had a capacity of ten tons per day of News and Wrapping paper. This power is the largest single holding on the Canal.

In the early 70's the Rioridons were among the first on this continent to undertake the making of Groundwood pulp, newspaper up to that time being made from straw, pulp and rags. In 1885 John Rioridon died, and his son, J. G. Rioridon, succeeded to his interests. It was at this time that Charles Rioridon became the active head of the Company.

In 1887, Charles Rioridon, in conjunction with the late Governor Russell of Massachusetts, brought the sulphite pulp process to America under patents of Dr. Kelter, of Vienna. The Company built a sulphite mill of 30 tons capacity at Merriton, which is still in operation.

Turning again to Lower Canada, we find that the next paper mill was built at Portneuf, followed by one at Valleyfield, owned by Messrs. W. and T. Miller, who afterwards sold to the late Alexander Buntin. Mr. Buntin built extensive additions to the original mill, including the installation of the first wood-grinding machine on the North American continent.

In 1859 the firm of Angus Logan & Company was founded in Montreal, and shortly after this, the Company had in operation, a small mill on the Magog River in Sherbrooke. This consisted of two cylinder machines turning out 2 1/2 tons a day, and employin sixty persons. In 1866 they established a mill in the Village of Windsor Mills, and shortly afterwards built what is claimed to be the first Pulp Mill in Canada. This would appear to be correct, as from the census returns of 1871, Pulp Mills were not mentioned.

GROWTH OF THE PULP BUSINESS

In the census returns for 1881 there were five Pulp Mills, with a capital investment of \$92,000, employing sixty-eight people, and with an output valued at \$63,000.

In 1891, 24 mills were in operation with a capital investment of \$2,900,907, employing 1,025 persons, and with an output valued at \$1,067,810.

In 1901 there were 25 mills with a capital investment of \$11,553,560, employing 3,301 people, and with an output valued at \$4,246,781.

In 1915, there were 32 Pulp Mills with a capital investment of \$47,625,237, employing 4,734 people with an output valued at \$10,952,466. The development from 1915 to the present time in the manufacture of Pulp is a matter of common knowledge.

DEVELOPMENT OF PAPER INDUSTRY

The development of the Paper industry may be traced to the rapid development of railways, and telegraphs, to the spread of education, exciting events on this continent such as the Civil War in the United States, all of which combined to create an enormous demand for news, and led to the establishment of many newspapers. The growth of the literary taste led to the development of book-making in Canada, the number of newspapers increased from 644 in 1885 to 1,251 in 1900, and to 1,381 in 1917. The daily newspapers from 71 in 1885 to 138 in 1917, with a circulation aggregating greatly in advance of the increase in the numbers.

The growth in population in Canada is shown by the fact that in 1871, there were 3,700,000 people, while in 1915 it is estimated that there were 8,136,000, a great number of whom being spread over a wide area of the territory has created a gigantic volume of Mail Order business utilizing tremendous amounts of wrapping paper, and book paper for advertising, and catalogue purposes. These causes alone, of course, do not explain the wonderful development of our industry in Canada, we must bear in mind that similar developments took place in other parts of the world leading to a very enlarged demand for paper of all kinds, with which the paper-makers found it impossible to cope. Rags, Cotton Waste, Straw, Esparto Grass, and all the other articles tried and used were not sufficient.

Out of the necessity of the time came a development of the Chemical processes by which a good and cheap paper was invented, but in the early attempts it was difficult to find the proper wood. Pine and Poplar were tried, but without great success. The world was ransacked for wood other than these kinds, and finally the Chemist discovered that Spruce and Balsam were most suitable for the production of the ideal cheap paper.

The land of the Spruce Tree is Canada, in accordance with the great law of the vegetable kingdom that Plants and Trees obtain the greatest excellence along the northern limit of their growth, the Spruce of Canada was naturally enough believed to be the best. Experiments proved that belief to be sound. While we have not unlimited supplies of Pulp wood there is no doubt that with proper methods of conservation, and reforestation, they may be preserved as a heritage to those who will come after us.

IMPORTS OF PAPER INTO CANADA

A few figures bearing on the imports of paper into Canada are interesting as showing a great increase of recent years in the use of these materials.

In 1874, \$779,253 worth of paper of all kinds was imported.

In 1890, \$1,221,473 worth of paper of all kinds was imported.

kinds was imported.

In 1917, \$6,848,422 worth of paper of all kinds was imported.

These figures are taken from the Customs returns, which are made up by fiscal years, ending on March 31st, of each of the above year.)

IMPORTS OF PULP INTO CANADA

The earliest records of imports of Pulp into Canada are in 1891, and were to the amount of \$1,966.

In 1917 these are shown as \$651,311, comprising mainly Soda Pulp, a grade which unfortunately is not receiving much attention at the hands of Canadian Pulp Makers, only 3,877 tons being produced in the year of 1917. The problem of utilizing hard woods will doubtless lead to an increase of the manufacture of this class of Pulp which is used extensively in manufacturing a soft well finished magazine paper.

VALUE OF CONSUMPTION IN CANADA

In the census taken in 1915, the number of mills engaged in manufacturing paper was shown to be 48. Taking the imports of paper of all kinds for the fiscal year of 1915, as \$5,711,533 and the value of paper produced in Canada for the same period as \$29,395,535, gives a total of \$35,107,069 and with exports over the same period of \$15,478,338 we may assume the consumption in Canada to be valued at \$19,628,731.

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA

The story of the export of paper and pulp from Canada to every corner of the

world is one which should stir the imagination of all our business men.

In the fiscal year of 1890 our exports of paper were valued at \$122.

In the fiscal year of 1917, an interval of twenty-seven years they amounted to \$26,072,646, and in 1918 it is safe to estimate that they will be very close to \$35,000,000.

In considering pulp we find in 1890 pulp of all kinds was shipped to the value of \$168,180, that in 1908 we shipped chemical pulp to the value of \$1,385,754, this has expanded to \$14,082,920 in 1917, and will be approximately \$25,000,000 in the fiscal year ending 1918, or in ten years an increase of \$24,000,000.

In 1908, mechanical pulp to the value of \$2,652,098, in the fiscal year of 1917 \$6,371,183.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup'—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

REGAL FLOUR

Its Nut-like Flavor is an indication of its richness in food value—for it proves it to be milled from Selected Manitoba Hard Wheat, the world's finest flour wheat.
Equally good for plain or fancy baking.



the paint protected town

THE finest town buildings soon get to look "dingy" if they are not kept painted. Worse still, the omission of the Spring painting leaves them open to weather-attack and time's decay. And—with materials so high as to make every building worth double today what it was worth in 1913—you are making a mistake if you let a building "go to seed." Have your town a "model" town—have it fresh with paint—have it protected with a paint that affords real protection—

B-H PAINT

If this paint were sold at a price half as high again as any other (which it isn't) it would still be the economical paint to use on your house. In sheer covering capacity it has no equal. A gallon of it goes so far that you'll buy less of it and yet do more with it. Paint with B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT this spring—and your house is protected for years, where a coat of ordinary paint will last but a few months.

The difference lies in the above formula basis. What other paint is so correct in this respect that its makers guarantee it? What paint can a dealer furnish you that has anything like the quantity of white lead in it that has B-H "English"? This was the formula when lead was lower in price—this is the formula still; even though lead is extremely high in price. It HAS to be the B-H formula; because the guarantee that calls for it, is printed right on the B-H cans. We could not cheapen B-H "English" Paint even if we wanted to. So it's your safe point as to quality, your sure point as to covering capacity, your dependable point as to durability. Find the B-H dealer in your town. He's the man to buy from.

Other B-H Products of Sterling Worth

- We carry and recommend the following B-H products:
- For Interior Finishing "China-Lac"—the perfect Varnish Stain.
- Plaster Ceilings and Walls "Frescolette"—a flat tone oil paint.
- Staining the Roof "Anchor Brand Shingle Stain" in 19 different colours.
- Varnishing a Floor "Floorluster"—excellent for interior floors.
- B-H Pore Floor Paint For Pore Floors, Ceilings and parts exposed to weather.
- For Barn and Outbuildings Imperial Barn Paint.

Colour cards and Prices from our local agents.

J. D. GRIMMER

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

MONTREAL, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER