

BAY CHALEUR COUNTRY

FAMED FOR ITS BEAUTY

(Continued on page Two)

is reputed to be the largest paper mill in Eastern Canada, operating four machines on three eight hour shifts, and gives employment to hundreds of men. The product is put up in rolls and shipments are made by water to points in the New England states. Quite frequently a tramp steamer after taking on a part cargo of newsprint proceeds to Corner Brook, Newfoundland, to finish loading.

Ambitious Town

Dalhousie is not only a progressive and ambitious town, but it possesses one of the finest natural harbors on the Atlantic coast of Canada. It should rank as an important shipping port, and probably would if it has a few worth while wharves. What wharves it possesses apart from those owned by the I. P. Co., are old and dilapidated and a sign warns the public that they are unsafe. Editor Anslow of the Dalhousie News, the town's bright weekly paper, says that with the use of an ice breaker Dalhousie could be made an all the year round port. In any case the town is entitled to wharves that will be safe for a ship to tie up to, and during the winter months an ice breaker could be utilized to advantage there instead of reposing in some cove along the St. Lawrence. New Brunswick should be able to boast more than one winter port.

Rival Towns

Dalhousie has expanded since the completion of the paper mill. Indeed, it seems to have become such an important burgh that it has aroused the jealousy of the neighboring town of Campbellton. Dalhousie has long been the county seat of Restigouche, which adds to its dignity and importance. It has another claim for distinction inasmuch as it is the most northerly point in New Brunswick, or rather that is true of a small island lying just out in the harbor and claimed as part of the town. The town is beautifully situated on a side hill, and some of the cross streets are so steep that motorists find it necessary to go into second in order to negotiate them. The business streets of the town have been paved, and a thorough job seems to have been made of it.

In The Old Days

Dalhousie many years ago, when the tourist industry was in its infancy and the automobile was unknown, achieved some fame as a summer resort. The town boasts a splendid bathing beach a mile or so to the eastward, which attracts many people of all ages during the summer months. At one time a large summer hotel called the Inch Arran, did a flourishing business near by, attracting distinguished visitors from distant points. It is now only a memory as it was destroyed by fire some years ago and was not rebuilt. The late Hon. C. H. LaBillois, at one time Minister of Public Works in the provincial government made his home in Dalhousie, and never lost an opportunity to boast his home town as a paradise for vacationists.

Town Sidetracked

Unfortunately the town of Dalhousie is not on the main line of the C.N.R. but has a branch line connection from Dalhousie Junction, on the Campbellton highway, six miles to the westward. Upon leaving Dalhousie the Bay Chaleur narrows and merges with the Restigouche River, famous for its salmon angling, and today the greatest lumbering river of the province. Campbellton is an up-to-date progressive town admirably located, has splendid streets, and many fine buildings and private dwelling houses. As the shopping centre of a large section of country on both the Quebec and New Brunswick sides of the river, Campbellton, as may be expected, possesses stores the equal if not superior to those in any maritime town of its size. One of the finest dry goods stores is that of F. E. Shephard & Co., the head of which is Frank Shephard, a former Frederictonian, who was at one time a clerk in the establishment of Tennant, Davies & Co., who once carried on a dry goods business in Fredericton. Mr. Shephard takes a keen interest in the affairs of the town, is active on the Board of Trade, and was recently elected to its presidential office. His charming wife, was formerly Miss Mattie Cameron, also of Fredericton. Another former Frederictonian, who resides at Campbellton is Robert B. Rossborough, a former manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, now on the retired list. It is

over thirty years since Mr. Rossborough left Fredericton, and prior to going to Campbellton, he managed a branch of the bank at New Glasgow, N. S. Several grandchildren of whom Mr. Rossborough is very fond of keep him from becoming lonesome in retirement.

Campbellton boasts two weekly newspapers, the Graphic, published by H. B. Anslow, and the Tribune, which is managed by Charles S. O. Crockett, formerly of Fredericton. Both editors belong to families, members of which have been prominent in newspaper work in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. While they seem to share similar views on major political questions, on other matters they are not always able to see eye to eye. Mr. Anslow is also the owner of the News, a weekly paper published at Dalhousie.

A Bridge Site

Campbellton is connected with Cross Point on the Quebec side of the river by a steam ferry, which makes the trip every half hour. For years an agitation has been carried on to have a highway bridge replace the ferry service, the governments of Quebec and New Brunswick to share the cost of the same. While such a structure would serve a good purpose, it does not look as the available traffic would warrant such a large expenditure at the present time. Motor traffic on the North Shore heading to and from Quebec, now crosses the river at Metapedia on a combined railway and passenger bridge. Campbellton picks up a good share of this traffic, but in the case of Americans who have toured the Gaspé Coast they usually beat it for home via the new Campbellton-St. Leonard highway.

The Fraser Mill

Campbellton is the only North Shore town that does not possess a paper mill, but at Atholville, a few miles to the westward, there is a large and modern sulphite mill owned and operated by the Fraser Companies, Limited. It was completed about five years ago and for some time has been operated at its full capacity. It is the largest and best equipped mill of its kind in Eastern Canada.

The drive from Campbellton to Metapedia is one of the most delightful that this province has to offer, and naturally the main highway carries a heavy traffic during the summer months. An object of interest to visitors to Campbellton is a memorial tablet, erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to indicate that the last naval battle of the seven years war was fought on the Restigouche River by British and French warships in 1760, the year following the fall of Quebec. Morrissey, Rock on the C.N.R. line near Metapedia is another object of interest. Here the highway road has been widened to permit the parking of cars so that the phenomenon may be given a close-up inspection by visitors.

Metapedia on the Quebec side of the river is the site of the main club houses of the Restigouche salmon club. A large brick hotel called, the Restigouche is located near by and enjoys a large and profitable tourist trade during the summer months.

The New Highway

People from Central New Brunswick who motor to the Bay Chaleur on a pleasure trip should make it a point to return by the Campbellton St. Leonard highway. This is the longest new highway in the Maritime provinces, and is fully up to the standard. It runs straight through the woods for a distance of a little more than ninety miles. The villages of St. Quenton and Kedgewick are passed enroute to St. Leonard, the western terminus, is a pretty little town located on the St. John river, and is connected by a steel bridge with Van Buren, Maine. The trip down the Saint John Valley takes the motorist through such bustling towns as Grand Falls, Andover, Perth, Hartland and Woodstock and offers much in the way of scenic attractions. There is splendid accommodation at hotels and tourist camps along the route. Perhaps the most outstanding of the camp resorts is Ann's Tea Rooms at Perth, which is provided with a golf course and tennis courts.

unremunerative Stock Exchange volume must be preparing for a getaway. Take care to feel like smiling, before you smile. Then it will look real. Forty million ladies declare that women have a natural right to work for wages. Now maybe they will show mere men how to find the jobs.

BULLFROGS
CROAK JUNE INTO
DEC. PICTURE

(New York Herald-Tribune)

More and more higher-powered airplanes droning over the motion picture studios of Southern California, are making it virtually impossible to film sound pictures outside of specially padded stages. Sound technicians at Universal studios report that at present one-third of each day passed in the open air is lost to producers through the roar of motors overhead. There has been a marked increase of flying since early spring, the number of interruptions being almost doubled.

Actual cost to a company halting work to allow an airplane to pass, range from \$75 to \$100. If the sound of the motor is picked up during the actual filming of a scene, the cost is greater, for the negative and sound track must be destroyed. Net loss for the average day's work outdoors at Warner-First National, Universal, or Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, all located near airports, amounts to approximately \$2,500.

In the meantime other sound problems continue. Microphones and sound equipment have been so improved during the last year or two that almost all voices and a wide variation of other sounds may be recorded successfully. However, it is impossible to exclude extraneous sounds.

Recently during the making of "There's Always Tomorrow" at Universal City, night scenes were made. The month was June, but the settings were portraying an Eastern December. Frogs croaked continually in a marsh nearby. A property man fired a pistol just before each scene was filmed to silence the croaking.

While production was in progress at the same studio on the John Galsworthy story "One More River", with Diana Wynward and Colin Clive at work in a scene, a sparrow got into the sound stage. All production had to be stopped for two hours until the twittering intruder was finally driven into the open air by the use of a fire hose.

Buzzing flies, wind in the trees, birds chirping and other natural noises still offer handicaps. However, one important improvement has been made. Often during the taking of a sound picture a chair will creak, a board will snap or there will be some other staccato sound. If this noise gets on the sound track when no sounds absolutely necessary to the photoplay are being recorded, it may be cut out.

BERLIN, July 28—Germany to conserve her foreign exchange supplies and avoid reducing the value of the mark, is turning to the war-time makeshift for imported raw materials by which she for so long offset the effects of the Allies' blockade.

Measures to devise substitutes for such imports as wool, cotton, silk, rubber, wheat, petrol and certain metals are being pushed on rapidly, so that if necessary the country can be put on a "war-time economy" basis.

The German public retains bitter memories of the "ersatz" commodities, particularly the bread. The mere thought of eating once again the dismal loaves made of potato meal which were the "ersatz" bread is enough to make Germans shudder.

Consequently, the principal result of the introduction of "ersatz" goods has been to send citizens hurrying to lay in stocks, especially of textiles, in anticipation of a winter shortage. Certain industries have been reluctant to assist the Government by introducing substitutes, declaring they are impractical.

Textile manufacturers, however, are already experimenting by interweaving 20 per cent. of "viscra" a kind of artificial silk, with woollen cloth, and 40 per cent. with cotton cloth.

This interweaving has been done on a much smaller scale hitherto. The wider use of other kinds of artificial silk is being investigated again, despite the fact that previous experiments were not a success.

Wood is being substituted for metal wherever possible, and aluminum (which can be manufactured in Germany) for copper.

Petrol made from "brown coal" (lignite) has been manufactured for a long time by the I. G. Farbenindustrie (German Dye Trust). It is reported that the Trust has notified the Government that it cannot increase the output of petrol without guarantee, because of the high cost of production and the elaborate plant required.

U. N. B. ATTRACTS
MANY STUDENTS

The University of New Brunswick has shown marked progress during recent years. The attendance at the regular sessions including the Law Faculty in Saint John is now approximately four hundred. This year saw the largest graduating class in the history of the institution. In the Arts department twenty eight received the B.A. degree and nine B.Sc. degree. Five graduated in Law. In Applied Science fifteen received the degree of B. Sc. in Civil Engineering, sixteen in Electrical Engineering and eight in Forestry.

The new Beaverbrook Residence has proved to be an attraction to a considerable number of students. While the low cost of board obtainable in the city naturally attracts a considerable number of students nevertheless the Residence has been well patronized especially by those students who are anxious to avail themselves of the superior accommodation provided in this magnificent building. The Memorial erected some years ago and the new Forestry Geology Building provide excellent laboratory accommodation for all Science subjects. The equipment in the Geology laboratory is of a particularly high order and is surpassed by few institutions in Canada. The new Library building has also filled a long felt want. Many additions have been made to the Library during the past year by various donors including a generous gift from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The most notable addition however has perhaps been the Hathaway Collection of English literature from the Library of the late Rufus H. Hathaway of Toronto and which has been made available to the University of New Brunswick through the generous action of his heirs the Messrs. Frank and Irwin Hathaway. The collection is particularly rich in the works of our own New Brunswick authors, Carman, Sherman and Roberts. The University of New Brunswick has always been distinguished for the large number of graduates to enter been well several years, were submitted to the fifth International Congress of Radiology today by Albert Solland, Dominion Cabinet, three members of the Provincial Executive and five other members of the Provincial Legislature are graduates of the University. In the professions the University is also particularly well represented—the Maritime representative in the Supreme Court of Canada, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and two other members are graduates.

The graduates in Engineering have an excellent standing among the graduates of Canadian institutions. The members of the Engineering staff all thought limited in number are recognized as men of outstanding ability.

The University also operates one of the three Forest Schools in English speaking Canada. The school has been in operation since 1907 with rather marked fluctuations in attendance. Owing to the serious conditions recently existing in the lumber and pulp and paper industries the field of employment for graduates has become somewhat restricted. This year there has been a notable improvement in this respect due to an appreciable recovery in these industries. Many companies are taking on new men with the result that this summer a considerable number of recent graduates in Forestry have succeeded in obtaining good positions with satisfactory remuneration. As this improvement in the industries gives every evidence of being continued there is little doubt that the Forestry profession will serve to attract many more men. There is therefore every reason to believe that this department with its ideal accommodation and equipment in the new Provincial Building is again entering upon a period of expansion and will continue to be an important phase of the work undertaken by the University.

Having gleaned from the public prints that girls are winning honors in oratorical classes in our schools, and realizing that the schoolgirls of today are the wives of tomorrow, the staff cynic questions the wisdom of such courses. The average wife, he explains, can "orate" proficiently enough without having had any training in that art.

Wall Street is to have two seaplane docks. The brokers, contemplating

RARE NEW SALT CONTAINS
WORLD'S HEAVIEST MATERIAL

London, England, July 29—A pinch of yellow salt, made largely of something science hitherto supposed likely to exist only in stars, has been extracted from pitchblende in Czechoslovakia.

This salt, 115 milligrams, or about enough to season a breakfast omelet, is the rarest, newest and scientifically the most precious stuff in creation. Its basic substance is reported to be the heaviest material ever found.

The salt is the first tangible evidence of the existence of the long-sought and long-doubted Element No. 93. Fermi, the Italian scientist, recently announced he had created artificially a heavy substance that appeared to be Element 93, by bombarding uranium, the heaviest known element with neutron rays.

Sig. Fermi's artificial substance mostly disintegrated in 12 minutes. There was not enough to weigh or measure except by atomic calculation.

A Form Of Actinium

The Czechoslovakian matter, as announced by Dr. O. Kubic in Nature, the British official scientific journal is somewhat different. It is not only tangible, but does not belong to the uranium family. It is a hitherto unknown form of actinium.

At the top of the different kinds of matter, the three heaviest are uranium, actinium and thorium. Each is radio-active, disintegrating ultimately into lead. There are 15 stages in uranium's disintegration, 15 different

forms which it assumes as its substance changes in spontaneous radiation, or rays. One of these 15 is radium.

Actinium and thorium, each take 10 stages in disintegrating. The father of this actinium family is a heavy element named protactinium, which is Element 91, next in heaviness to uranium, which ranks as Element 92.

Parent Of Protactinium

It was supposed that Element 93, heavier than uranium, might well be the next step above uranium in nature's combination of basic materials. But the Czechoslovakian discovery indicates the heavy 93 stuff is more closely associated with actinium than with uranium.

Dr. Kubic states that it is probably the parent of protactinium.

The main reason why scientists for years have thought there might not be more than 92 basic elements has been the failure to find anything heavier than number 92. Even the surfaces of the stars were doubtful sources of anything not known on earth. Physicists, however, had calculated that within the interiors of stars solid matter might exist "in a different state".

The pitchblende from which the yellow salt was extracted produces radium. Dr. Kubic estimates that this pitchblende contains one per cent of Element 93. The high percentage can be explained, physicists say, by the possibility that the new element is rather "inert"; that is, does not disintegrate rapidly enough to call attention to its presence.

POWERFUL X-RAY'S CANCER
CURATIVE POWER IS SHOWN

Zurich, Switzerland, July 26—Results of the use of the first great X-ray tube in the treatment of cancer, showing that a number of patients who have undergone treatment have apparently been well several years, were submitted to the fifth International Congress of Radiology today by Albert Solland, M. D., of Los Angeles.

The tube is a 500,000-volt X-ray apparatus made at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. Since then greater tubes have been set up both at Pasadena, and at other places in the United States.

Significant Results

Dr. Solland listed seven significant results of these higher energy X-rays at Pasadena. First, the X-ray dosage could be given in a markedly shorter time. Second, nausea and radiation sickness was less than from the lower voltage X-rays.

Third, improvements have been noted in deep-seated cancers, which had become resistant to lower voltages. Fourth, a greater proportion of the radiation energy penetrated into deeper levels of the body. This resulted in less burning of the patient's skin.

Fifth, a big tube can treat two to four patients simultaneously. Sixth, definite destruction of some of the deeper cancers in glands, of the type which spread about the body freely, have been observed from these 500,000-volt rays. Seventh, several patients are still without cancer symptoms after one to three years, although when they were under the big tube rays they had advanced cases of malignant cancers.

BRITAIN NOW
READY FOR U. S.
IN DAVIS CUP

London, July 27—Two keenly-trained tennis machines tonight awaited the signal that would send them into conflict tomorrow, with the Davis Cup symbol of world tennis supremacy, at stake.

Britain, defending the trophy, was quietly confident on the eve of the challenge round, while the United States, flushed with a dramatic victory over Australia in the inter-zone finals, had high hopes of recovering the prized cup.

The opening day's singles will see Wilfred (Bunny) Austin engage Francis X. Shields, and the world's number one player, Fred Perry, take the court against Sidney B. Wood, Jr.

"Frank's hitting them better than I ever saw him", said Wood after a hard workout with Shields.

Perry, dressing across the hall, overheard the remark and called over to Wood.

"Say, you fellows were shot with luck even beating Australia", "That wasn't luck, we're just a bunch of fighters", Sidney yelled back.

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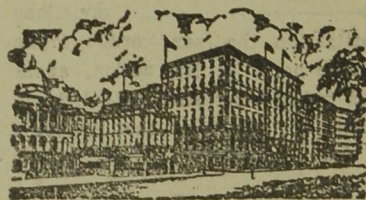
May We Suggest—

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Complete Restaurant and Cafeteria Service