

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13 1946

"Much Gain Cometh Forth"

How a Biblical prophecy was realized is told in the following news story from an American exchange:
In September 1940, Mr. Clifton J. Robinson, a young student minister, preaching at Tecumseh, Mich., took as his text, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a grain of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit."

A Tecumseh miller, Mr. Perry Hayden, invited the student minister to his home after the service, and asked how the text might be demonstrated.

"Why not a cubic inch of wheat, tithed and replanted for six years," suggested Mr. Robinson.

Four days later the miller planted a cubic inch of wheat—300 kernels—in a patch of ground, measuring four by eight feet on ground owned by Henry Ford near his home.

The first harvest was tithed, 1-10 going to the church, and Mr. Hayden replanted nine-tenths of the crop on a 24-by-60 plot on Mr. Ford's experimental farm. The third year the crop covered an acre, the fourth 16 acres, and last year 230 acres were planted.

This year, 266 farmers in Michigan and northern Ohio took part in the final planting of the biblical wheat over 2,666 acres.

The expected 100,000-bushel yield will be distributed for world famine relief.

Drama On The Sea

The same sense of drama, of high adventure and romance which draws Canadian boys to the navy and merchant marine, says the Globe and Mail, has been stirred by the case of the S.S. American Farmer, derelict prize of the North Atlantic.

Several days ago the American Farmer, loaded with grain for Britain, was in a collision at sea and abandoned by her crew. She stayed afloat, however, and not long after was taken in tow by the little British freighter Elizabeth, out from Georgetown, P.E.I., with a cargo of pitprops, which picked up the stricken vessel 700 miles off Land's End. A few hours later, on wireless orders from her owners, the S.S. American Ranger, sister ship of the Farmer, hove in sight and put her own salvage crew aboard.

To add further flavor to the scene, the U.S. destroyer Perry stood by and overhead circled a Royal Air Force patrol bomber. Neither military craft took any part in the dispute which broke out between the British and American seamen. The British crew left apparently without much more than verbal resistance, and the Americans sailed the limping Farmer into Falmouth.

From here the matter goes into the hands of the British Admiralty Court, where contesting claims will be heard and appropriate awards made. Inasmuch as the value of the American Farmer and her cargo is estimated at \$4,500,000, and that substantial awards may be made to the British seamen who took part in the salvage, the anxiety of the Elizabeth's crew over their prize is understandable. Equally so that of the American seamen, though their tactics may not have been too commendable.

International salvage law states that once a vessel is abandoned by her crew, either at sea or in port, she is salvage. The first ship to take her to safety has claim upon her. It is stipulated that the property involved must be in danger, or at least in a "position of difficulty and reasonable apprehension." It is made clear, however, that "ineffectual efforts" at salvage "do not give rise to a claim." The American seamen claim that the little British freighter was incapable of handling the stricken American Farmer. The British crewmen look upon it differently.

There are many facts to salvage law. For example, no ship, and understandably so, can be salvaged by its own crew. Nor can a tug employed to tow a damaged ship to port claim salvage rights. But any vessel which assists in any way in a salvage operation has a claim. In the other direction, any crew which shows "a grasping attitude" toward salvage usually has its claim considerably lowered. And salvage awards are graded according to the risk entailed.

As the ship has been taken to a British port, the matter is entirely under British jurisdiction. It can be expected that the Admiralty Court, wise in the ways of the sea and with many hundreds of legal precedents on which to base its judgment, will deal with the case objectively, and to the satisfaction of both contesting parties.

Newsprint For Britain

It is interesting to note at this time that according to Mr. Sydney Gampell, Reuters news agency financial editor, Britain expects to import about 160,000 tons of Canadian newsprint next year compared with 50,000 in 1945. Gampell said present British consumption is 330,000 tons, with the "general expectation" being that consumption will be raised to 470,000 tons in 1947 by increasing four-page newspapers to

six pages, eight-page newspapers to 10 pages and by, allowing larger circulation. "This additional 140,000 tons for Britain would require only a trifling proportionate diversion—about four per cent—of Canadian newsprint from Canada and United States consumption," said Gampell. He said it is generally accepted that no further Canadian newsprint or Scandinavian pulp will be available to Britain this year.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Exhibition and Race meeting opens today. All roads and all airlines, and all railways lead to Prince Edward Island these days.

if he did not come hither for his health, or to attend the Exhibition. In Summerside, of course, he is "among his ain folk," to whom he goes so much for coming to his political help in his time of need.

Field Marshal Lord Montgomery will be highly delighted to see a large turn out of returned men to greet him on his visit here on Monday 26th, which will be the Big Event after Old Home Week.

A jolly welcome waits the brides and young wives of returned men who arrive in the province this week in time for the Old Home Week celebrations.

We lead, others follow. Ever so many cities throughout the Dominion have this year inaugurated Old Home Weeks. May they all be as successful as ours, which has proved a great and enjoyable—not to mention profitable—get-together.

Printing from movable type invented this date 1437, by Johannes Gutenberg and associates at Haaren. Perhaps the earliest specimen of printing with movable type was Speculum Nostrae Salutis by P. Schoffer. He, together with Gutenberg and Fust, set up the first print shop at Mainz where they printed in 1455 the first Latin Bible, called the "forty-two line Bible" because each column had 42 lines.

There is no chairman from Canada on any of the ten Peace Conference committees at Paris, notwithstanding the Prime Minister's ardent desire previously to lead the smaller nations. Mr. King told the Canadian Press representative that he had been offered the chairmanship of one committee but he had turned it down as unsuitable. He would have preferred to have been chairman of the drafting commission, but evidently this was not offered him.

Premier Angus L. Macdonald evidently did not get the assurance he wanted for Nova Scotia from Finance Minister Ilsley; hence his appeal for the reconvening of the Federal-Provincial Conference. But both the Minister and the Prime Minister are in Europe, and likely to be there for some considerable time. Meanwhile Premier Angus and other ex-Federal ministers must be content to interview deputies and bureaucrats, who apparently do not show them much respect or consideration.

Some interesting facts about aluminum were revealed at a meeting in London recently. Since the end of the war, for instance, the lifting of controls has reduced the price from 110 pounds to 65 pounds per ton. Although aluminum is, today, more plentiful than either lead or zinc, 60 years ago it was in such short supply that its price was no less than 2,000 pounds per lb. Britain's aircraft factories have now turned over their aluminum supplies to the housing drive. Houses can be built entirely of aluminum and a whole range of fittings, from kitchen sinks to floor joists, are now possible in this metal.

The moment people know that there are supplies of radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other critical items available, they are going to quit scrambling to see who will be the first to buy, the National Retail Hardware Association annual convention was informed. "Instead, they are going to find out who has the best product at the best price. In the not far distant future these shortages will be over, and again you will have to start selling, only this time you are going to be faced with real competition. You will have to give better service, and use more advertising of the right kind and greater efficiency."

Sorel shipyards are unable to hurry the completion of our new car ferry, but have plenty of time to reconstruct ships for foreigners. Two former Canadian passenger ships that were sold to the Chinese and have been undergoing refit at a Sorel shipyard are expected to sail for the Orient with Chinese crews within two weeks. The vessels, the S.S. Ha-Sin, formerly the Avalon, and the Kiang-Yong, formerly the Canadian Steamship Line cruise vessel, Saguenay, will enter passenger service on the Yangtze River. The former Avalon plied the Great Lakes. Chinese crews are standing by at Sorel to take the vessels to their new owners, who are in the passenger business in far away China.

William Epps of Kiriibilli, New South Wales, who believed that by the use of hormone extracts he could prolong his life to 150, has died aged 83 years, 9 months. In 1933, Mr. Epps began a course of injections, given by a Sydney doctor, of extracts from the endocrine glands of animals. He had three injections over twelve years and, after the first, claimed to feel twenty years younger. His white beard and hair began to grow black again. For the past year, Mr. Epps was bombarded day and night by telephone calls and letters by people wanting to see him. The strain of coping with this flood, his friends believe, played a part in his early death. Scottish born, Mr. Epps migrated to New Zealand and later to Australia where he worked as a journalist. From 1901 to 1932, he was secretary to the Royal Prince Alfred hospital. He married for the second time just before his retirement. On the day of his death, he had enjoyed his usual weekly game of golf.

Notes By The Way

The world's largest Bible was produced by Louis Waynal, Los Angeles, California. It took him 8700 hours to print by hand in rubber-stamp type, its 8,048 pages. It is bound in 32 different sections, is 34 inches thick, and stands eight feet, two inches high. The weight of this remarkable book is 1,044 pounds.—Canadian Churchman.

It now turns out that Dr. Raymond Boyer, the McGill professor who is on trial for alleged espionage, is a millionaire in his own right. That should at least operate him of any suspicion of spying, because he is so rich. Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also.—Sydney Post-Recorder.

Youngsters who fish at Kunnell (near Sydney N.S.W.) don't care if they go home with only a few fish as they've got a good bag of seaweed. The red-brown seaweed that these boys seek actually contains agar-agar, a vital material in other parts of the world. It is also a food used extensively in meat products. The seaweed was Australia imported all her agar-agar supplies from Japan. The current shortage has skyrocketed the price of agar-agar from 10 to 2,800 pounds a ton. It's little wonder the Kunnell kids are busy scrounging around the rocks and dragging the seaweed into their boats, seaweed at six cents a pound.

Canadian naval authorities should promptly make an effective answer to the charges that they have set up a racial ban. The statements made by a Chinese citizen that he was refused a commission because of his color have not been explained away by the claim that his age was the real obstacle. He maintains that he was told that his Oriental origin kept him out. One of three explanations must apply. He may not be telling the truth, but there is little wonder a real attempt to deny this statement. If an officer did discriminate against him, he may have been refused a commission on the ground that the Navy should be quick to make amends. Thirdly, the Navy may actually have a quota against non-Aryans, and if so, the people want to know it. This is not the first instance of such discrimination in the armed services. For a long time during the war, the Royal Canadian Air Force refused to accept colored men for training without authority. The principle was officially recognized, the force had lost the potential services of many fine men. If the Navy now has a quota, it is a grave mistake.—Windsor Star.

There's a great day coming—when doctors are going to be able to do something about the common cold. At the big convention of the American Medical Association just over the sorry—and we trust thoroughly embarrassing—conclusion of the convention was that that only reliable and effective way to treat a cold is rest in bed; that medical men could do nothing about the common cold. The use of medicine, gave chiefly a "psychological" value. They "keep the patient comfortable" in various discomforts. To this of course, the doctors will report that the doctor may not know any more on that score than you do. The common cold is a cold. Thousands will never be cured starting to dose themselves with cod liver oil, vitamin pills and fighting off colds. And if so, the winter for which they had prepared themselves they had few colds. Thousands in winter they did not. Thousands in winter they did not. Thousands in winter they did not. Thousands in winter they did not.

The Canadian Medical Association at Banff heard a plea that an "ordinatized national effort" be made to combat arthritis. This plea will find its way into the agenda of the 600,000 Canadians tortured by this malady. To date some limited research has been done in this field. It is suggested that clinics be set up across the country where early diagnosis and prompt treatment would be possible. The Canadian National Research Council announced that a division for medical research will be set up. Dr. J. B. Collip as director was being set up. The purpose of this division is to coordinate research and help through grants-in-aid and efforts being made to solve various medical problems—apparently just what the doctor ordered for proper research into the causes and cure of arthritis. Here is a chance to do a major service to hundreds of thousands of sufferers.—Winnipeg Tribune.

There is a rather horrifying suggestion in a little story which has just emerged from Russia, reporting that Russian brewers are about to return to beer production. Every one has heard of "Molotov cocktails" and there have been many who inclined to the belief that vodka formed the principal ingredient of these tank-stopping devices, in spite of the frequent assertion that the cocktails were powered by gasoline. Certainly vodka is an effective anti-personnel weapon—like the Ancient Egyptian wine, when it is red "biteth like a serpent and at length like an adder." But can it stop tanks?—New York Herald Tribune.

Farming News

By Professor J. A. Scott-Watson (BBC Overseas Short War Service)

The shortage of farm workers, combined with the big jump in farm wages, is turning our farmers' minds more and more to labour-saving machines and methods. Some of our problems like those of singling or harvesting mangolds are rather peculiar to us in Western Europe, and we must solve them ourselves if they are to be solved at all. But as regards others, we are now realizing that we have fallen rather a long way behind the newer countries and there's a big and growing interest in overseas equipment and methods in the past few years. The Ministry of Agriculture has imported a good many specimen machines—from the United States, Canada and Australia particularly—and demonstrations of these always draw big crowds. Another thing we've done is to send groups of people to North America to explore and report. The last two groups were concerned with the sugar beet harvest and the milk handling equipment. One of the things that impressed the first group was the collection of hay by means of the pick-up baler, and especially the completely automatic type for which the manpower is reduced to the driver of the tractor. These machines were shown here last Autumn, collecting straw after the combine harvester, and they are going to be demonstrated at their job during the coming hay harvest.

Whenever you're considering the economics of a new machine you're the saving of wages against the interest charges and the depreciation on your machine. But in important considerations, the quality of the machine work compared with the hand work. For instance, the sugar beet harvesters that have so far been imported do their job after a fashion, but not so well, by a good deal of the old equipment. The main point is that it's safe to put hay into bales before it's really dry—that's to say before the sap is so moist that it will be broken off in the handling and so on. Our agricultural machinery institute has shown that hay can be baled in a separate building or farmstead, of moisture, which is considerably more than is safe if the hay is baled in the field. The difference is especially marked in the case of clover and lucerne, because the leaves of these plants get quite brittle when the stems are dry enough for stacking and are not brittle at the stage when you can bale.

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Special Holstein Prizes

The Honourable J. Walter Jones, Premier of Prince Edward Island has donated the following prizes in three sections of Class 9 for Holsteins.

Class 27 — Progeny of Dam — Two animals, previously shown, either sex, not necessarily bred and owned by exhibitor.

First, \$5. — Second, \$3. — Third, \$2.

Class 28 — Two females, born since July 1, 1943, bred and owned by exhibitor, previously shown in either section.

First, \$5. — Second, \$3. — Third, \$2.

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We slosh about a lot of water and incidentally wash into the drains a lot of valuable manure. We've been taught that milking mals and milking-machine parts must be steam sterilized after use and kept in a separate building over a surface cooler. The American producer doesn't do these things. Obviously he could save about a ton of water during the American winter—he would turn his cowshed into a skating rink. So he sprinkles his milking machines with a little ammonia and other smelly gases. Then he has his milk churns and a trolley in the cowshed and tips his milk into a tank of refrigerated water, where they stay until called for. Again he doesn't have a steam sterilizer, but he has a tank of water in process of setting up some experiments to find out whether this procedure is as good as our own in the hygienic point of view.

Our last returned wanderers are firstly Dr. John Hammond of Cambridge, who's done a lot of fine research on animal breeding and meat production; and secondly Professor R. G. White who's our leading authority on sheep and who's going to direct our new organization for research in animal genetics and animal husbandry. I found that, like myself, they were both pretty excited about a new technique for breeding most animals that the Americans are trying to develop.

You know the old dilemma of the stock-breeder about inbreeding and out-crossing. You have to inbreed more or less to fix the qualities that you want. But in going so you tend to lose vigour, your herd becomes less prolific, less hardy, your stambs or calves or piglings don't grow and develop fast enough.

Well, some time back, the American maize-breeders developed a scheme for making the best of both worlds. They in-bred a number of families of maize till they were completely fixed, and then crossed these for the production of commercial seed. In practice they have found that double cross, built up from four separate in-bred strains gives the best results.

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QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



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Backache may be a signal your kidneys are failing to filter excess acids and poisons from the system. Dad's Kidney Pills help relieve this condition, often the cause of backache, headache, rheumatic pains or disturbed rest. Dad's contains essential oils and medicinal ingredients which act directly on the kidneys and help the normal action. Get Dad's Kidney Pills today.

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By Ken Reynolds

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