

# The Calvert Sports Column

by Elmer Ferguson

THIS IS THE first in a series of three unusual incidents in the history of hockey's premier prize, the Stanley Cup.

It was in the late nineties that the continent was fired by tales that in a far northern region of the north, known as the Klondike, gold was to be had for the picking.

It could be washed out of the streams in lumps like marbles, or picked up in chunks from caches where the waters of the centuries had eddied. So there started the greatest gold rush since California's 49ers.

A few years later, the glamour had vanished. The once-wild Dawson City, capital of the Klondike, had become a matured city. Thoughts had turned to sport and then there evolved in 1905 the most daring and fantastic hockey venture ever undertaken—the Klondike challenge for the Stanley Cup, then held by Ottawa's powerful all-conquering Silver Seven.

Gold vs Silver. That was it. Suddenly rich miners tossed in their gold nuggets to finance this wild sporting hazard.

From sources unknown, a team was assembled, and a hardy lot they were, these bold Klondikers, physically and mentally. Mostly there were daring young adventurers who had followed the riches. On to Ottawa, they captured public imagination as they trekked through the mountain passes, a grimy, hairy, made their way east, a 4,000 mile jaunt, carrying not only the hopes of the community far behind them, but the admiration of most of Canada's sporting folk.

Everybody realized these Klondikers had set themselves a hopeless goal. But their courage, the glamour of their background, won vast respect. Of their hockey background, not much was known. One player, Lorne Hanna, was of major caliber. He started, along with Lester Patrick, captain of the team that a year after gave Ottawa's mighty force a real battle for the Cup. The others were Forest, Johnston, Fairbairn, Smith, Kennedy and Watt. Players who were players of unknown quality.

But the sheer drama of the venture gripped Canada, and even though the Klondikers lost 9-2 in the first of the two matches, hopes were entertained that they might rally in the next.

But they didn't rally. The second game was the greatest shambles in the long history of Stanley Cup play. Centering the mighty Silver Seven was a stocky, hard-kicking thick-set blonde, named Frank McGee. Veterans of hockey still assert he was the greatest man on ice that ever lived, even though he played only one year. And in the second game, McGee set a scoring record that never will be equaled in the annals of cup play. He scored 14 goals, as Ottawa won by the prodigious score of 23-2.

I have that faded box-score in front of me, as I write, minutes from the start. In 30 seconds he scored again, and then on, he pumped goals regularly, fast, fast, fast. Dawson City nets. He scored 30 seconds from the start of the second half, added another a few minutes later, then went completely wild, scoring at intervals of 30 seconds, one minute, 10 seconds, two minutes, 10 seconds, 30 seconds, 30 seconds.

He scored eight goals in a row in this mammoth spurt. At last, ending for a gallant bid. The Stanley Cup has never known anything like this, before or since.

Next week the second of this series: An Illusion Vanishes.

Your comments and suggestions for this column will be welcomed by Elmer Ferguson, c/o Calvert House, 41 Yonge St., Toronto.

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AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO

### He's The World's Richest Bachelor

A Canadian Who "Struck" Diamonds

A dispute has arisen between the world's richest bachelor and the world's wealthiest diamond syndicate. Dr. John T. Williamson, 44-year-old, one-man diamond mine, king of a Colonial diamond mine, thinks he should have more than his \$4 million Corporation's annual sales.

The company are the marketing agents of the De Beers diamond empire. Agreement between Williamson and the De Beers ended at midnight on the last day of 1951—after four-and-a-half-years' partnership.

At the moment of writing the doctor is free to sell the incalculable wealth of his Tanganyika diamond "mine" to the world—if anyone will buy.

What is likely to happen to diamond prices if no agreement is reached? What will happen to gem-quality? What of the vast insurance effected on the levels—in bulk and private? Who will win—one man or an organization?

The stakes are fantastic by any standard. Either side can throw in diamonds—probably by the bushel. Where the doctor has a lesser serve, he is in the position of being able to bulldoze his diamonds out of the black earth—so near the surface are they.

He Fought Fever On the other hand, Dr. Beers, mainly at Kimberley, has to dig deep. Round Diamond City and king of a Colonial diamond mine, he has to dig deep. Round Diamond City and king of a Colonial diamond mine, he has to dig deep.

In the eighty years of its history the De Beers has produced more than seven tons of diamonds. No wonder they have made a hole to yield one lb. of stones means shipping 8,000 tons of the blue earth.

The origin of this big business stems back to a farmer named Dr. Beers, who allowed prospectors to dig on his land for a 25 per cent royalty.

The combine now employs some 15,000 men, who in a good year bring to light \$25 million worth of stones. An exceptional six months in 1948 yielded \$22 million.

On the other side is Dr. Williamson, who fought fever and stroke for five years to follow a hunch that led him to fortune.

He is a Canadian with a string of degrees after his name, graduated at McGill University in mineralogy and geology, and went on to a job with the Quebec Geological Survey.

It was in 1933 that Williamson went to Africa as assistant geologist to a gold mine. As a sideline, he showed an interest in South Africa's twin treasure industry—diamonds.

To the lay mind he worked out what must seem an almost incomprehensible idea that diamonds formed deep in the earth's interior pressures were thrown up in cauldrons of disturbance. And, he held, could be detected by the scientific study of surface areas.

Well, it was a theory. Perhaps anywhere on the Rand it could be proved—if there had been land already owned or worked.

Instead, Dr. Williamson took the hunch that East Africa held the El Dorado of his practical dream.

For five years he prospected with the aid of only a few native boys. The Rand was dry, arid, semi-desert. He was stricken with fever. Sunstroke in the shadeless wastelands affected him. Hunger and thirst were commonplace. But he never lost faith.

And then at Mtwara he found his first diamond—in 1940.

To-day, his diamond city at Mtwara is shacks and civilization behind a ring of barbed wire in the midst of the dusty veldt. Black Askari troops guard every inch, inside and out, for the diamond "mine" is held to be as rich, or richer, than the fabulous Kimber-

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# How Can I?

Q. How can I clean men's clothes efficiently?

A. Take a soft cloth, dip it into alcohol, and press it lightly over the fabric. This will remove the dirt and leave the clothes looking like new.

Q. How can I remove the disagreeable odor that clings to towels and cloths sometimes?

A. Add a little ammonia to the water when washing them, and they will again become fresh and clean.

Q. How can I make a delicious French dressing?

A. Mix a solution of 2/3 olive oil and 1/3 lemon juice, salt, pepper, mustard, and paprika to taste. Add a pinch of thyme, a bay leaf, and a dash of garlic. Shake well and allow to stand.

Q. How can I restore flannels, that have become hard and shrunken, to their former softness?

A. Soak the flannels in gasoline for a few hours. Then wash in clear water of the same temperature.

Q. How can I rid the house of spiders?

A. Saturate some cotton or cloth with kerosene and place it in the infested places for a few days. The spiders will die.

Q. How can I make the wall paper less brittle and easier to handle when doing my own wall papering?

A. Before using the paper, lay it on the basement floor for a few days. Enough moisture will be absorbed by the paper to make it less brittle, and it will be much easier to handle.

Q. How can I renew old silk?

A. Unfold the silks and put them into a tub and cover with cold water. Let remain for one hour. Dip them up and down, but do not wring. Hang up to drain, and iron while very damp.

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# SLEET—AND FROST—AND SUN— THAT'S WHAT MAKES MAPLE SYRUP

Anyone who has seen a wheat field leveled by sleet or hail at harvest time would hardly think of their natural phenomena as aids to farm production.

But it is the next couple of weeks that happen to be some sunny days and frosty nights, followed by a driving sleet storm, at least one group of farmers in eastern Canada will be happy indeed.

They're the maple syrup producers who annually take in \$8 millions-\$10 millions from the sale of sugar and syrup to Canadian and U.S. consumers. Main output comes from Quebec, with Ontario second and lesser quantities from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Paul Deacon, in the Financial Post.

No one seems to know exactly why this particular sequence of weather helps production, but people in the business claim that the sleet really runs in quantity if the elements are friendly (or, depending on how you look at it, unfriendly).

Another "friendly" element is good heavy snow. Lots of snow in the bush provides natural refrigeration for the sap when it's running and lessens chances of spoiling.

It's too early yet to see what sort of season we're likely to have, but the heavy snow is a good sign. And if we can have three or four days of sunshine, with frost at night, and then an old-fashioned sleet storm—and if the same thing repeated over again a couple of times during the season—there should be a big crop.

Warm Weather Help

There are obviously quite a few "involved." Last year, for instance, farmers were able to start tapping their trees in Quebec and Ontario the first week of March, in Nova Scotia about a week later, and in New Brunswick, toward the end of the month.

But after this early start, the weather turned against them and frequent rains brought production to a premature end. The season was over by the middle of April. Output was only 20% of last year's.

Why should weather affect the flow so much? According to a forestry expert who has made a study of the matter, things come something like this:

The hard maple is dormant through the winter. In the spring, the sap starts to circulate once again, drawing minerals from the soil to take up to the tree's extremities. Buds start to form, and eventually leaves. The sap course travels through the outside layer—the growing layer—of the tree.

It's this outside layer which is tapped in the early spring when the sap flows is at its peak. If the nights are cold, the sap is temporarily dammed, and rushes out more quickly when released by the warm sunshine. If the changes in temperature are small and only gradual during the season, the flow is likely to be slow.

There doesn't seem to be much change over the years in the method of making syrup. The old shuck in the maple bush, the work of fire and while the big boiling pots are still used, but more and more, shallow evaporating pans are the major manufacturing equipment. All through the syrup-producing areas, the pans on the trees and the smoke from the shacks will be signaling the arrival of spring any day now.

How Price is Set

Farmers sell their output ahead of time in many cases, find out the price afterwards. Buyers for the processors go through the syrup-producing districts in the fall, sign up farmers for the following spring. Some farmers put up their own product and market it direct to the consumer. More than 90% leaves the farms as syrup, the rest as sugar.

Going price is usually set to

# THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

A farmer out in Washington has found that fruit trees and laying hens are a really profitable combination. When Lester Smith, a busy tending chicks, his trees are in the dormant stage. When the bushes and maple syrup. The rest of the year, things are fairly even.

Processors market most of the syrup in 1-lb. and 2-lb. bottles, although the gallon can is still in evidence in some places. Processors sell the syrup down to standard test, filter it and repack it for resale. Blenders buy it from the processors in 70-lb. blocks as sugar, and it's in this form that nearly 70% of export maple products are sold.

The U.S. is the big, and virtually the only export market. In recent years it has taken more than 90% of our maple production, and about 40% of all sugar and syrup produced.

Used in Cigarettes

One of the big buyers in the U.S. is a large cigarette manufacturer (Canadian cigarette makers don't use it). However, it is a trade secret.

It's also used south of the border in the manufacture of artificial syrups (Canadian processors aren't allowed to make a mixture, much stick to standard test product).

Spreading labor is the big advantage of this system. The first lot of chicks is brooded in early February. When pruning starts in March, these chicks no longer need steady attention. Dormant spray is applied after pruning and at this point the early chicks are in range. Before the busy thinning season, Smith starts his second batch of chicks before orchard work is demanding.

When the first soft fruit is ready to harvest, all pullets are on range. They are not housed together, but are picked, avoiding labor conflict at this stage. Summer spraying and irrigating fit in with poultry, since laying-house chores can be done before and after orchard work.

Layers have paid around \$2.50 per hen labor since the last few years. Additional return has come from droppings spread over the field. Each tree gets from 100 to 150 lbs. of this fertilizer, and it brings a growth on trees.

"Fruit and poultry make a perfect combination," says Smith. "Our dependable monthly income from eggs puts us in a better position to finance orchard operations and carries us along in bad soft-fruit weather."

Writing in the same magazine Henry Smith tells of how a young west coast fruit grower has solved his peach problem by "gassing" the soil.

Roger Chandler, young fruit grower in Sutter Co., Calif., wanted to replace worn-out peach trees on his land with new ones. But he had had replacements on land that had been producing peaches usually get into a lot of trouble. Nobody knows the exact cause, but it appears that the ground accumulates some substance that is toxic to the new trees.

Wondering if the soil couldn't be disinfected in some way, Chandler consulted a local expert, Agent Herman Graser, and to

him?

K-ANSWERS TO INTELLIGENCE

1-Grig 2-aviators 3-beaver 4-Africa 5-explorers 6-A (A) France (B) mark (C) pesos (D) lire

Chameleon Fish?

Certain fish have the power of altering their color so as to resemble the blue of the water in which they have been confined, or which has been their habitat. It is reported by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Minnesota, slide-bait, and trout are listed among those species able to add this camouflage to their appearance. Old-time fishermen often are told to tell where a trout comes from by its color.

Farm Accidents

Approximately 16,000 members of American farm families killed annually in accidents.

1 in each 260 farm families visited by accidental death annually. Accidents are being prevented—except in agriculture.

The figures for the past 10-year period:

Accidental Deaths per 100,000 Workers

In farm work . . . . . 47.57 (an increase of 1/3)

A farm worker is three times as likely to be killed at work as a worker in a manufacturing plant.

A junior reporter was assigned to cover the end-of-term play at a local high school. He ensured his literary fame when the following appeared in his write-up: "The auditorium was filled with expectant mothers, eagerly awaiting the appearance of their offspring."

Verne, who first predicted the submarine, but at the time nobody believed in him.

It was not only the unimaginative who derided him. H. G. Wells, who foresaw many of our twentieth-century inventions, joined the popular disparagement of Verne's ideas and wrote: "I must confess that my imagination refuses to see a submarine doing anything but sinking its crew and foundering at sea."

And as lately as 1936, one notable statesman was rash enough to protest against the launching of the Royal Air Force, declaring that aeroplanes could never play a major role in any war!

Royal Passenger—The Duke of Edinburgh sits in a Comet, world's first jet airliner, before take-off from Hatfield, Eng., on a flight lasting an hour, pilot was John Cunningham, left.

By Arthur Pointer

WHY? IF YOU CONCENTRATED WE COULD THINK IT OUT! I READ ONCE ABOUT THE POWER OF MIND. O.K. MATTER.

ONLY ONE STAMP LEFT AND NO MORE BLASTING POWER! THE POWER OF MIND. O.K. MATTER.

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# Test Your Intelligence

Score 10 points for each correct answer in the first five questions:

1. The composer of the Peer Gynt Suite was: —Grieg —Sibelius

2. The Bendis trophy is awarded to: —cooks —aviators —tennis players —archers

3. Which of the following animals is known for its lumber jack exploits: —beaver —skunk —mongoose —fox

4. Morocco is in: —India —South America —New Zealand —Africa

5. Lewis and Clark were: —physicians