

### Sea Captain Wins Healing Fingers

The Dutch ship *Prins Willem II* was steaming at 10 knots south of Iceland when she was struck amidships by a torpedo. Three seconds later a second torpedo struck her.

The ship split in two and sank in four minutes. Felke Vias, first mate of the stricken freighter, found himself struggling to keep afloat in the freezing, stormy water.

Not a powerful swimmer, he was some wreckage and struggled towards it and clung with half-frozen fingers to an upturned lifeboat. Near him swam another seaman struggling feebly in the water and, despite his own danger, Vias grabbed at the man and dragged him to the boat.

The two men, who were later joined by another, clung to the lifeboat for twenty minutes until the water was almost frozen. Vias and Frans Diepeveen struck out for the near-dead Vias on clutch at the low gunwale and haul himself aboard.

Daylight of April 9th, 1941, found the three men almost frozen stiff in the boat with Diepeveen violently septic and trying to throw himself overboard to die quickly.

As Diepeveen fought to prevent Diepeveen doing so, Vias crawled through the boat and reached out to help hold the sick man down.

"Take it easy," Vias urged, "we are all right now. We will be picked up!"

To help pacify the violently sick deckhand, First Mate Vias patted his right hand over the man's brow, speaking soothingly to him all the time.

"I cannot describe what happened," Vias said in Canada recently. "It was like a miracle. The seaman calmed at once and almost instantly stopped retching. He sat up with the water in the boat up to his waist and looked around in bewilderment."

Vias—now a captain—did not act at first as if he were the curious and quite inexplicable power he held in his fingertips. All that he knew was that somehow his hand immediately soothed the man and stopped his retching.

Next day, Diepeveen, too, became violently sick and towards evening he was almost demented.

Fearing that he might jump overboard in the night to end his misery, Vias sat with him and tried to comfort him. He reached over and wiped the sea water from the man's forehead. Again that inexplicable change came over the man the moment Vias's hand brushed his brow. Diepeveen stopped retching and recovered considerably.

Next morning the lookout man aboard the Swedish ship *Klipparn* sighted the lifeboat and the three men were soon rescued. Captain Vias, who is now 51, six years old, never gave the incidents aboard the lifeboat another thought. He returned to sea as soon as he was well enough.

It was not until 1947, when he was chief officer of a Dutch migrant ship en-route to Canada, that another strange incident occurred. He was on the bridge when the ship's doctor casually mentioned a rather unusual case to him.

"I hope we run out of this food weather soon," the doctor said. "There's a poor woman down below who has been violently septic ever since we left Rotterdam. She hasn't kept even a teaspoonful of water down. She also has a temperature and her head feels like a ball of fire."

### Jet-Age Flu Bugs Strike Hitch-Hike on Planes From Europe

By JERRY BENNETT  
NEA Staff Correspondent

Washington—Flu bugs started to travel by jet. Public Health officials believe that many of the influenza outbreaks in the U.S. and Canada this year are tiny tourist from Europe who hitch-hiked a ride in the nostrils and lungs of jet passengers.

Influenza has been sweeping England and Wales since early February and has killed almost 1,000 persons. Russia also is reported hard-hit by flu, but the disease rate there is not known. Other countries suffering are Austria, Italy, the Netherlands and Bulgaria.

Travelers from Europe are believed to have carried bugs that caused the recent flu outbreaks in Washington, D.C., Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Georgia. Those who traveled by jet probably set a transatlantic speed record for spreading a flu epidemic.

For years health experts have viewed faster commercial transportation as a boon to virus spread. Transatlantic travel by ship used to be slow enough so that passengers who had been exposed to the flu could develop the disease well before reaching their destination.

It takes from two to seven days for flu bugs to make a person sick after entering his body. Average duration of the ailment is four days.

Traveling, however, a person can travel across the Atlantic by ship in four days and by plane in a few hours.

Usual symptoms of Type-B virus are chills, sniffles, aches and pains and a fever that seldom goes above 101 degrees. Asian flu often shot temperatures as high as 104. Doctors say that

### Decelerate Your Vehicle at Rate in Terms of Original Speed

That will cause all forward motion to be discontinued at a 90-degree angle to this standard.

The sign-painters may be in love. Representative Shulkin, of the ordinary motorist who left his Webster's Unabridged at home is with him all the way.

For eight years a Balham, London, man refused to speak to his wife. The reason, said a judge, was that the husband found a letter to her from another man.

The husband, a bus driver, wouldn't say a word, even though his wife begged him to speak. Instead he wrote notes such as "Don't get dinner on Saturday or Sunday. Dinner money on mantel-piece."

Yet all this time the wife cooked his meals and washed his clothes, and they shared a bed, even the same bed.

Finding the silence unbearable, the wife left home, but when she went to the bus at week-ends to clean and cook. Eventually, the husband's suitors wrote asking her to see those visits.

The wife who had suffered a much was granted a decree nisi. His petition alleging he had deserted him was rejected.

Another husband, from Bagshot, Surrey, would send his wife to work and "Hallo" at a time. During those periods all he said was "Thank you" for his breakfast, "Good-bye" when he left for work, and "Hallo" when he returned.

Granting a decree nisi to the woman on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, the judge said that the husband's conduct was "more degrading than violence."

Another wife complained that the effect of her husband's loud silences made her feel "closed in as if the walls were coming in on me."

When she protested, her husband asked what he should talk about. She replied, "The weather or anything rather than domestic silent."

But the judge refused a decree to this wife, saying that such conduct did not amount to cruelty in law. The wife was looking for an excuse to get rid of her husband, said the judge.

But Gene smiles and smiles, and is delighted to be of service, and keeps telling me not to hurry the least bit about returning his property. "Keep it," he says, and he means it. When he gets it back, the oil business will be over. Neighborhood is a fine thing.—By John Gould in The Christian Science Monitor.

### In Plain English

Three cheers for John S. Tak of Norwalk, Conn. Spon-a-drugs! and state representative objects to the gobble-goo on Connecticut's highway signs. He has submitted a bill to have them translated into plain English.

He is particularly irked by the Connecticut Turnpike sign which says "Crossing Median Divider Prohibited" rather than "Don't Cross the Center Strip." We are with him on that.

If the exponents of bureaucratic English get a firm grip on the traffic sign business, the old sign is likely to turn into this:

"Decelerate Your Vehicle at a Rate in Terms of Original Speed That Will Cause All Forward Motion to be Discontinued at a 90-Degree Angle to this Standard."

A considerable pause ensued, during which Gene digested the oddity of this query, and probably measured my sanity down to the last quarter inch. Unlike Gene he didn't come up with anything memorable, but simply said, "No."

"What a lorry!" I asked. "After another pause he said I might."

"Good!" I said. "I'll be right down to get it." I didn't hang up at once, for I could sense that Gene, for me, was meditating, and probably would like to say more as soon as he could figure out what he would say.

"What are you going to water?" he asked. "I don't know," I said. "So this has been my project, and of course Gene came around afterward to fill himself in on the details. The continued cold with little snow cover, has elevated Gene into the Morgan and

Canada's policy of stamping out certain diseases before they can get a strangle-hold on the country's livestock industry has saved farmers thousands of dollars in lost income and expense.

Canadian agriculture runs the risk of losing valuable export markets if contagious animal diseases are allowed to become established, and federal veterinarians agree it is cheaper to the producer and the entire industry to eliminate these diseases.

Foot-and-mouth disease is an example of how it pays to wipe out certain diseases. In 1901, only one died in this killer get a toe hold in Canada, but the results were costly.

Direct losses from the foot-and-mouth outbreak in Saskatchewan seven years ago amounted to \$1,000,000. Markets to which Canadian livestock and agriculture products normally moved were immediately closed, and it was estimated that the drop in potential value was \$65,278,000.

There are other costs to be considered. Health of Animals, Canada Department of Agriculture, estimates a vaccination program for hog cholera would cost swine producers \$8,000,000 a year. This is based on the fact that in the United States it cost \$1 per hog up to market age to control cholera, and on the fact that Canada's swine population is about 6,800,000.

Instead of living with the disease and depending on vaccination, Canada halts any outbreak by slaughtering diseased hogs and compensating the owners. Over the past decade there have been seven outbreaks in which 3,459 pigs were victimized. Compensation costs were \$96,550.

The worst cholera epidemic since the turn of the century occurred in 1940-41, when \$204,176 was paid out in compensation to farmers, and on an interstate movement.

Veterinarians of the Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, sounded this note of warning at meetings of Western Canada and Ontario sheep growers.

Scrapie is a chronic disease of sheep involving the central nervous system and characterized by nervous symptoms, such as itching and lack of co-ordination, ending in paralysis and death. It was first identified in Canada in a Suffolk ewe imported from Scotland in 1938. Since 1945, there have been 1,570 sheep ordered destroyed and their owners compensated.

Four years ago, a Ministerial

### Winter Hose-line

Because the telephone bell rang the other morning while he was having breakfast, my line was frozen. Eugene T. Wakely, engineer, said it was a wonder it was not frozen solid.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

"I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said. "I don't see," I said.

### Can Be Dangerous

For eight years a Balham, London, man refused to speak to his wife. The reason, said a judge, was that the husband found a letter to her from another man.

The husband, a bus driver, wouldn't say a word, even though his wife begged him to speak. Instead he wrote notes such as "Don't get dinner on Saturday or Sunday. Dinner money on mantel-piece."

Yet all this time the wife cooked his meals and washed his clothes, and they shared a bed, even the same bed.

Finding the silence unbearable, the wife left home, but when she went to the bus at week-ends to clean and cook. Eventually, the husband's suitors wrote asking her to see those visits.

The wife who had suffered a much was granted a decree nisi. His petition alleging he had deserted him was rejected.

Another husband, from Bagshot, Surrey, would send his wife to work and "Hallo" at a time. During those periods all he said was "Thank you" for his breakfast, "Good-bye" when he left for work, and "Hallo" when he returned.

Granting a decree nisi to the woman on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, the judge said that the husband's conduct was "more degrading than violence."

Another wife complained that the effect of her husband's loud silences made her feel "closed in as if the walls were coming in on me."

When she protested, her husband asked what he should talk about. She replied, "The weather or anything rather than domestic silent."

But the judge refused a decree to this wife, saying that such conduct did not amount to cruelty in law. The wife was looking for an excuse to get rid of her husband, said the judge.

But Gene smiles and smiles, and is delighted to be of service, and keeps telling me not to hurry the least bit about returning his property. "Keep it," he says, and he means it. When he gets it back, the oil business will be over. Neighborhood is a fine thing.—By John Gould in The Christian Science Monitor.

Canada's policy of stamping out certain diseases before they can get a strangle-hold on the country's livestock industry has saved farmers thousands of dollars in lost income and expense.

Canadian agriculture runs the risk of losing valuable export markets if contagious animal diseases are allowed to become established, and federal veterinarians agree it is cheaper to the producer and the entire industry to eliminate these diseases.

Foot-and-mouth disease is an example of how it pays to wipe out certain diseases. In 1901, only one died in this killer get a toe hold in Canada, but the results were costly.

Direct losses from the foot-and-mouth outbreak in Saskatchewan seven years ago amounted to \$1,000,000. Markets to which Canadian livestock and agriculture products normally moved were immediately closed, and it was estimated that the drop in potential value was \$65,278,000.

There are other costs to be considered. Health of Animals, Canada Department of Agriculture, estimates a vaccination program for hog cholera would cost swine producers \$8,000,000 a year. This is based on the fact that in the United States it cost \$1 per hog up to market age to control cholera, and on the fact that Canada's swine population is about 6,800,000.

### QUICK WAY TO PLANT A FOREST

Loblolly pine seed is loaded in hopper of a specially equipped helicopter, prior to a large-scale forestry direct-seeding project. One copter seeded almost 4,000 acres in three days' work with the aid of a ground crew to mark out 90-foot swaths covered by distributor shown beneath helicopter's framework. Because the copter could land anywhere a supply truck could go, turn-around for fuel and seed was reduced to a minimum. The project is billed as the world's largest direct-seeding operation.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

Water, water everywhere. Not a drop to drink. The ancient Mariner's classic lament suggests the ironic direct-seeding of water in the United States, in which the men can talk directly with their families and friends at home.—From "Come North With Me" by Bert Balchen.

### THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

Canada's policy of stamping out certain diseases before they can get a strangle-hold on the country's livestock industry has saved farmers thousands of dollars in lost income and expense.

Canadian agriculture runs the risk of losing valuable export markets if contagious animal diseases are allowed to become established, and federal veterinarians agree it is cheaper to the producer and the entire industry to eliminate these diseases.

Foot-and-mouth disease is an example of how it pays to wipe out certain diseases. In 1901, only one died in this killer get a toe hold in Canada, but the results were costly.

Direct losses from the foot-and-mouth outbreak in Saskatchewan seven years ago amounted to \$1,000,000. Markets to which Canadian livestock and agriculture products normally moved were immediately closed, and it was estimated that the drop in potential value was \$65,278,000.

There are other costs to be considered. Health of Animals, Canada Department of Agriculture, estimates a vaccination program for hog cholera would cost swine producers \$8,000,000 a year. This is based on the fact that in the United States it cost \$1 per hog up to market age to control cholera, and on the fact that Canada's swine population is about 6,800,000.

Instead of living with the disease and depending on vaccination, Canada halts any outbreak by slaughtering diseased hogs and compensating the owners. Over the past decade there have been seven outbreaks in which 3,459 pigs were victimized. Compensation costs were \$96,550.

The worst cholera epidemic since the turn of the century occurred in 1940-41, when \$204,176 was paid out in compensation to farmers, and on an interstate movement.

Veterinarians of the Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, sounded this note of warning at meetings of Western Canada and Ontario sheep growers.

Scrapie is a chronic disease of sheep involving the central nervous system and characterized by nervous symptoms, such as itching and lack of co-ordination, ending in paralysis and death. It was first identified in Canada in a Suffolk ewe imported from Scotland in 1938. Since 1945, there have been 1,570 sheep ordered destroyed and their owners compensated.

Four years ago, a Ministerial

Canada's policy of stamping out certain diseases before they can get a strangle-hold on the country's livestock industry has saved farmers thousands of dollars in lost income and expense.

Canadian agriculture runs the risk of losing valuable export markets if contagious animal diseases are allowed to become established, and federal veterinarians agree it is cheaper to the producer and the entire industry to eliminate these diseases.

Foot-and-mouth disease is an example of how it pays to wipe out certain diseases. In 1901, only one died in this killer get a toe hold in Canada, but the results were costly.

Direct losses from the foot-and-mouth outbreak in Saskatchewan seven years ago amounted to \$1,000,000. Markets to which Canadian livestock and agriculture products normally moved were immediately closed, and it was estimated that the drop in potential value was \$65,278,000.

There are other costs to be considered. Health of Animals, Canada Department of Agriculture, estimates a vaccination program for hog cholera would cost swine producers \$8,000,000 a year. This is based on the fact that in the United States it cost \$1 per hog up to market age to control cholera, and on the fact that Canada's swine population is about 6,800,000.

### Antarctic Wait

On April 17th we see the sun for the last time, a thin painted flag that scratches the northern horizon for a few minutes and then is gone, not to appear again until the end of August. Now little America settles down for the long winter wait. The men start growing whiskers according to their own ideas of how an Antarctic explorer should look, the chins of the youngsters sprouting peach fuzz in assorted shades and patterns.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

Badger's most important contribution, however, was a trick he borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's biggest, most expensive problem: Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the pipes as ball. The result, according to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion."—From NEWSWEEK.

### SPARE TO SPARE

This "continental spare tire" is really a mobile billboard for a farm tire dealer. He rigged it up to the rear of his pickup truck. In the cab there's a spare that