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Italy Using Milk To Make Wool To Combat Sanctions

Chemists Say They Have Secret Process to Convert Casein Into Clothing.

Italy will not suffer as much as Germany did in the Great War if League sanctions restrict imports of wool because synthetic wool will be made from milk, according to Science Service.

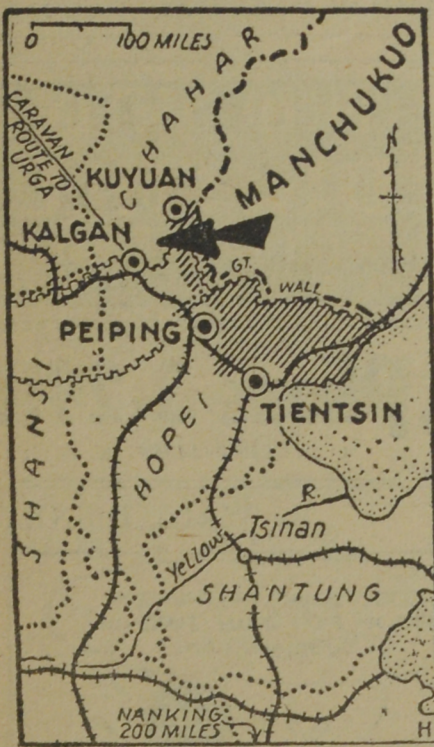
The United States Departments of Commerce and Agriculture have been informed that Italian chemists have produced an excellent material called casein which resembles wool even more closely than rayon resembles silk. It is made from a raw material of which Italy would appear to have no lack, the part of milk that goes into the making of cheese.

In a general way, the Italian wool-from-cheese process is known to chemists. It is essentially the same as the conversion of wood into rayon: dissolve the raw materials in a strong alkali, forming a paste; squeeze the paste through exceedingly fine little hole; let the extruded chemical "vermecelli" pass into a hardening bath of acid. And there you are.

But even for chemists it is a far cry from knowing in general how a thing can be done, and doing it on a large and paying basis. Synthetic rubber, for example, was made in small quantities, but at prohibitive expense, until an alliance of Notre Dame and du Pont got the price down to its present relatively high level.

Casein wool as a practical process is still a closely guarded secret of Italy. They will not even tell inquiring foreigners the number of the patent in their own patent office.

Japan Wants More



Not content with forcing China practically to cede five northern provinces to Japanese control under the guise of "autonomy," Japan is now reported to be as demanding from China the secession of six counties bordering on Manchoukuo. In the face of strong Japanese armies, China can offer but little defence. With Japanese occupation of Kalgan, they now control the main caravan route between China and Soviet Russia. The shaded area is ruled by Yin Ju-King, pro-Japanese autonomist.

How Little Europe Divides Big Africa



(By Central Press Canadian) Africa is the land of the imperialists' dreams. It was "in the news" in Biblical times, and has been ever since.

As Europe grew, so did the nations of that continent look to Africa for expansion, for markets, for exploitation. Armies fought, blood was spilled, races, tribes, civilizations were conquered or subjected.

Today, there are only two nations in Africa who have any degree of "independence," Ethiopia and Liberia. The latter is much under the dominance of French and British interests, while Ethiopia, nation of ten million people, is now, by recent developments, under the dominance of United States, Britain, France and Italy, all of whom are quarrelling over the spoils.

The map above, show how little Europe has divided up big Africa. Britain and France have the largest holdings. The United States have, according to the map, no possessions whatever. But the contract signed by Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, gives Standard Oil Companies (U.S. owned)

a 75-year \$60,000,000-plus concession to more than one-half of the kingdom. The area involved is shown on the above map by the dividing white line to the sea coast.

The contract complicates the situation. Italy has determined to conquer Ethiopia by armed conquest; Britain is determined she won't; France remains on the side lines, apparently not knowing

which way to turn and not wishing to offend either Britain or Italy.

Meanwhile, the nations of Europe are holding huge army manoeuvres; there is a tenseness, a feeling of expectancy in every foreign office in the world as nations seek to know their allies and line up for what may result in another new division of the Continent of Africa.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

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Aeroplane Is Used For Saving Lives In Remote Areas

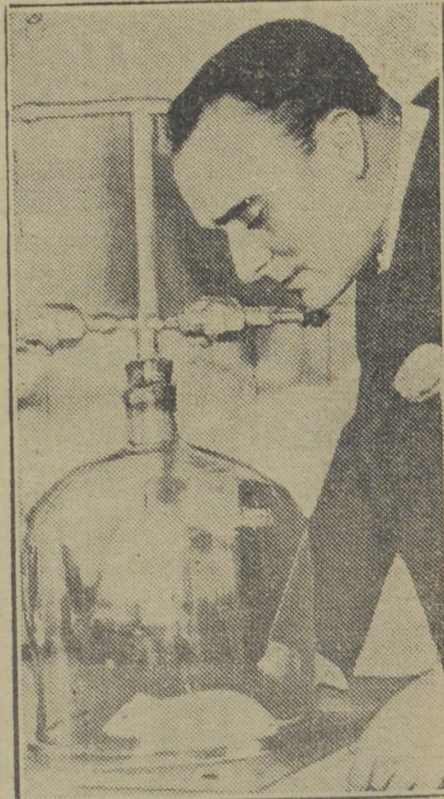
Only Fast Means of Transportation in the Far North.

The hazards of flying have received much publicity in the past, but the role of the aeroplane as an instrument of life saving has, for various reasons, not received equal attention. This is primarily because the major sphere of air operations is far removed from the cities. In the mining communities and at the scattered trading posts of the north, the life saving value of the aeroplane is fully appreciated. In these comparatively isolated settlements emergencies and situations arise for which the aeroplane provides the only solution. Accidents happen, sickness strikes suddenly, there are no doctors and hospital facilities are limited. A journey under the circumstances, would only accelerate a fatal result. Again, there are seasons of the year during which all land and water transport to the island communities, also to the coastal settlements ceases. Were it not for the aeroplane these places would be completely isolated.

To what extent the aeroplane has provided the only way out of such desperate circumstances may be gauged from the record of ambulance or "mercy" flights carried out by the pilots of Canadian Airways during the past two years. The very brevity of the pilot's notes is more impressive than any wordy report, and the spirit which actuates them cannot be expressed better than in the report dated January 10, 1934—'Sick prospector to Fort Simpson, no money but expect to collect later.'

It is almost incredible to think of being transported nearly 600 (Continued on Page 22, Col. 5)

Reduces War Terror



M. ROYER, French chemist, is testing out on mice in a Paris laboratory a gas—oxy-carbozone—which he believes will neutralize any war gases which may be used in air raids on cities. Defence forces would drench cities with it when attack was threatened.