

New Diagnosis Method Speeds Polio Treatment



Sure diagnosis of polio is a vital factor in treatment, yet there have long been cases of the disease that were difficult to prove. At the Hospital for Sick Children, a laboratory worker removes from a centrifuge sample from suspected child to be inserted into tube containing growing tissue.



Doctors urge parents to observe cleanliness in effort to guard against polio infection and warn that no mass immunization is available yet. Better diagnosis and treatment are available for little patients such as Pamela, above with Dr. Peach and Joseph Zammit, a stretcher-bearer, who is seen leaving hospital for trip to hospital's polio rehabilitation centre at Thistletown.

Shelburne Ahoy!

Choose Your Partner

By BRUCE WEST

With the weather much too hot for comfort these past few days and the newspapers full of great grunting and groaning concerning the final efforts of the Korean truce negotiators and the equally strenuous labors of our various political parties, it seems to me there might be a place for a few words on just plain fiddling.

I received the other day in the mails a bulky envelope from Fred Claridge, The Globe and Mail's Shelburne (and points east, west, north and south) correspondent, informing me that on Aug. 7-8 the Canadian Open Old Time Fiddlers' champion contests would be held there.

For the past two summers a collection of fiddlers ranging in age from 17 to 86 have been turning up at Shelburne to pit their bows and strings against each other. And from all reports, the air around Shelburne has been so filled with catchy melodies during these sessions that invalids have discarded their crutches, old men have grown young and preachers have thrown away their umbrellas and prayed for rain.

The finals of this year's contest will be broadcast on the CBC Trans-Canada network from 9:30 until 10 p.m. on Aug. 8. First prize winner gets \$200 and a lot of satisfaction.

In the announcement of the year's contest there is this paragraph dealing with the aims of the worthy project:

"The contest, now in its third year, is doing much to raise the Art of true Old Time Fiddling to its proper place in the music life of Canada, and to keep alive the many Old Time Dance Tune music for which has never been written in conventional score."

To which any red-blooded Canadian would be bound to say: "Amen!"

When you come to think of it's almost a chilling thing to consider that the Art of true Old Time Fiddling might some day perish in Canada for want of proper attention. It always seems to me that old time fiddlers just naturally grew in Canada, like pine trees or fields of hay. But, when you mull it over for a while, it does seem reasonable that in the age of beepop, termines might still boring into the old time fiddlers. We didn't watch out.

One of the most confirmed and enthusiastic old time fiddlers ever met was Armand "Drayco" who used to run one of the barb shops in my home town. Armand always kept his fiddle handy, right between the sink and the towel cabinet.

At the lift of an eyebrow, Armand would forsake a customer with head half-shaved, to plug the fiddle out of the case and give with a few jigs and other lively airs. If the barber shop had opened to be filled with square dance fans, as was often the case, Armand might leave a customer sitting there in the chair for hours.

And, so catchy were Armand's old time melodies that the customer would be tapping his right hand along with the rest of them. This held true not only for haircuts, but also for shaves. The latter dried on many a customer of Armand's while he saved a real toe-itcher.

It has always been somewhat of a mystery to me how old time fiddlers learn their art. The unlikely theory that comes to mind is that young old time fiddlers must learn from old time fiddlers. This, however, strikes you as being a rather slipshod method of passing on to future generations one of our great Canadian institutions.

There might be in some Canadian farm house right today a fiddle gathering dust, just waiting for some new player to pick it up and start making 'er sing. And what happens if the family is concerned only with Sammy Kaye or Tex Beneke? The old fiddle could gather mildew for many a year when it should be making the evenings lively and gay.

For this reason, this space is glad to give three long cheers, two huzzas and at least one chorus of Turkey in the Straw for Shelburne and its good work in doing something to promote the Art of True Old Time Fiddling. If there's any one who thinks he (or she) has what it takes to tickle the ears of the judges, more details on the contest can be had from W. C. McIntosh, the contest manager, in Shelburne.

Now, place your ladies back to back. . . Gents take a walk up the railway track. . .

Eastern Front

Where Were All The Bodies?

Here is a glimpse back to the days of Hitler's war against Stalin—and some of the questions about it that are still unanswered. Eddy Gilmore, who has just come out of Russia after serving 11 years there as an AP correspondent, wrote this unscathed article while en route to the United States.

By EDDY GILMORE

Paris, July 21 (AP).—At the end of the Russian-German war I was in Moscow with one mighty conclusion and two huge question marks.

The conclusion—the Russian people love their country, no matter who's in charge. And they'll fight for it and fight well.

The questions:

1. Where are all the dead I never did see on numerous visits to the front from 1942 to 1945?
2. Why didn't the Germans ever bomb Moscow seriously?

Time and again we would read of a tremendous victory and how 25,000 or 75,000 or 150,000 or 200,000 Germans had been killed. Then we'd get to the scene of the battle . . . sometimes just a couple of days after it took place. But there were never many bodies lying about, German or Russian.

A big fight had been reported for Mozhaisk in the early days of 1942. The mercury was 50 degrees below zero when we were taken by car from Moscow to Mozhaisk.

For miles we saw German tanks, silent and abandoned. There were long rows of them . . . groups of three or four, singles . . . all along the old Mozhaisk road. The snow was deep on either side of the road and this was a war up and down roads.

We'd get out and look. No dead inside. No bomb craters around. No signs of anti-tank fire. No holes in the tanks. Just frozen solidly.

The bodies of soldiers along the road, and there were never many of them, were frozen and as far as I could tell, unwounded. But I'll admit it would be difficult to detect a bullet hole in that kind of cold.

We got to Mozhaisk and listened to a Red Army officer describe the battle. It was gigantic. When he finished we asked to see the bodies of all the German dead he'd been talking about.

He said they'd been buried.

"Already?" asked one of the party.

"Yes," he replied. "Then let us see the graves."

"It has snowed," he said without hesitation, "and the snow has covered the graves. The place would look just like an ordinary snow-covered field."

I want to write nothing here that will in any way belittle the Russian war effort, for that would be nonsense as well as unfair. But I just don't understand about the lack of bodies and those stories. I've related this to many a soldier and not one has given me the answer either.

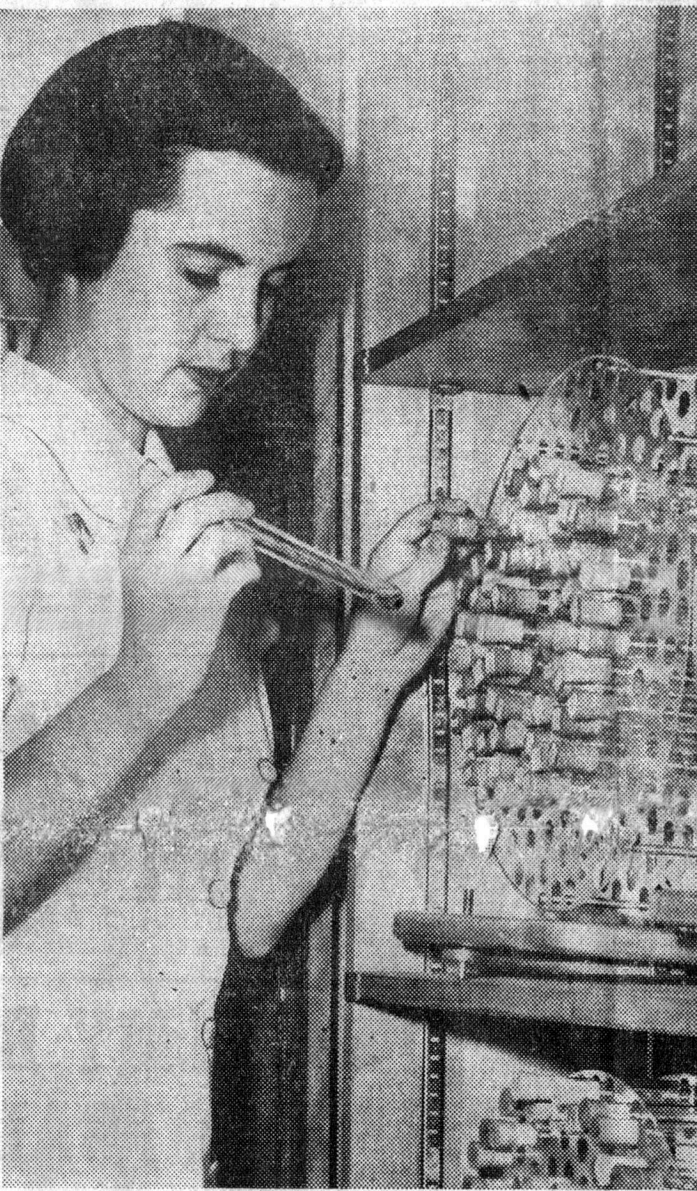
But I've approached the conclusion that more Germans, Romanians and Italians were taken prisoner on the eastern front than were killed.

I was at Stalingrad and I saw that line of prisoners—a never-to-be-forgotten sight. Hundreds and hundreds of them filing past all day long and into the night, going east over the frozen Volga to prison camp.

I was in Moscow for most of the air raids. Bombs fell and did some damage. But I had seen London and Plymouth and Coventry and all the bombed cities of England. And I'd sat through raids in London and Plymouth.

What happened to Moscow was nothing in comparison. Yet Moscow was the hub of Soviet communications. The seat of government. War traffic had to pass to and fro. Yet no real raid. Moscow had and still has a great many good houses and buildings—a set of for a fire raid. Yet no fire raids.

Was this a case of the Germans not wanting to devastate or burn down the city they felt sure they were eventually going to occupy? Even after Zhukov threw them back from the gates, did they feel sure they'd come on again and take it? It was a bitter winter and they wanted a city, not a



Chief Laboratory Worker Darlene Duncan studies tube removed from constantly rotating drum which keeps tissue flooded with solution on which it grows. If tissue continues to thrive, no polio virus is in child's discharge. If tissue dies, polio is revealed.

Report Forward Step In Fight Against Polio

By ELDON STONEHOUSE

A step forward in the fight against poliomyelitis was reported yesterday at the American Veterinary Medical Association convention in the Royal York Hotel.

Three University of Maryland research workers reported resistance to one strain of polio virus had been built up in monkeys. However, the method had not been successful in fighting another polio strain.

The report was made by Dr. R. L. Reagan, Dr. W. C. Day and Dr. A. L. Bruce. They spoke at the third day of the convention, when 3,352 persons attended day-long sessions.

In their tests the three men used virus of Newcastle disease, a poultry disease, as a polio preventive. Monkeys were injected with two types of polio virus about a month after they had received several inoculations of a modified type of virus which causes the Newcastle disease in poultry.

None of the monkeys injected with the virus developed polio symptoms from one polio virus, but those which had not received the inoculations developed polio. Some animals showed polio symptoms when injected with the other type of virus, the men reported, showing less immunity.

They recommended further study of Newcastle disease virus in combating polio.

Lieut. D. Darlington of Edgewood, Md., reported that the latest veterinary medical progress in the control of cancer in household pets might help in the fight against cancer in humans.

He reported on the use of radon, a chemical agent created by the deterioration of radium, in treating malignant tumors in animals. For dogs, he said, x-ray and radium treatments remain the standard, but radon was "safe and capable of being used on a larger scale."

Dr. C. DeCamp of Indianapolis said information on the care of older people could be used in the care of old dogs.

Dr. Homer E. Dale and Dr. Samuel Brody of the University of Missouri, said heat and light could cause changes in the chemical content of the blood of cattle. As the temperature goes up, they reported, cattle eat less to maintain their normal body temperature and milk production falls off.

Smoke Problem

Mankind Versus Nuisance

By WILLIAM KINMOND

In the battle of man versus smoke the most effective weapon is money—and plenty of it.

All the good-will in the world and all the efforts of Toronto's smoke abatement department most often come to grief on the "it costs too much" rock.

The smoke nuisance has probably always been a problem with a man. As far back as 1257, Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry the Third, is reported to have left Nottingham, England, because she considered the smoke caused by the burning of "sea coals" unhealthy.

In those days the smoke nuisance was attacked by prohibiting the burning of coal which failed to make it unpopular. A royal proclamation against the use of coal was issued in 1338 and one man was reported to have been hanged, condemned to death and executed.

Until recent years industry built higher smoke stacks, moved to the open spaces or carried on a running battle with their neighbors and with law enforcement officials.

The passing of a smoke abatement bylaw in 1950 gave the 10 men charged with the task of prying Toronto loose from its perpetual haze of smoke a weapon against some of the smoke makers not all of them.

Although the department last year made 17,000 calls, most of them for the purpose of nudging reluctant firemen to keep an eye on the stack when stoking up, their efforts were for the most part made in the hope of voluntary co-operation for the law cannot touch those who belch the most smoke.

Those not covered by the anti-smoke law include railway roundhouses, refineries and smelters and manufacturers of cement, brick or tiles.

Also beyond the pale are dwelling houses, except apartment buildings. Some authorities claim that industry is responsible for only about 20 per cent of the smoke nuisance. They maintain that homes, automobiles, incinerators and other private sources belch forth the remaining 80 per cent.

To J. L. Cudbird, Toronto's smoke control officer, the thousands of smoking chimneys on Toronto homes, are just something he has to bear with. A member of the breed known as "deep sea men"—a title he acquired during eight years with the Royal Navy, Mr. Cudbird just naturally has a love of fresh air.

In his efforts during the past 10 years to arrive at a sea-free atmosphere for Toronto, he has almost developed a permanent crick in his neck from viewing chimneys. He is so familiar with chimneys in Toronto that he can nearly always identify a building from a description of its smokestack.

Next to roundhouses the most frequent source of smoke you can sit on are the refineries and here, in at least two cases, Mr. Cudbird has by persuasion and reasoning, talked the proprietors into spending many thousands of dollars on equipment which strains everything except the gas from the smoke they at one time poured into the skies above the city.

A metal refiner on Bathurst Street, after years of the softening up treatment by Mr. Cudbird, installed a smoke cleaning system known in the trade as a "baghouse." It cost more than \$50,000 but much of his business is reclaiming the lead in batteries and he found to his surprise that by straining the smoke the lead reclaimed was increased by 73 per cent.

Both these installations were voluntary and have contributed to a reduction in the density of smoke hovering over Toronto. Also voluntary but without any return was the installation of similar expensive equipment by an iron foundry which received no dividend except the feeling of being good citizens.

Another organization doing its bit to make Toronto's air cleaner is the civic abattoir which, spent \$6,000 equipping the boilers with fans which are set in motion by an electric eye system. When the smoke is too dense, the fans pull in more air, thus improving combustion and bringing the smoke output below the nuisance level.



"Ouch! Daddy," screams George Dichter, 3, of Elmira, N.Y., as his father, Dr. Lionel Dichter, gives him a protective inoculation of gamma globulin. The inoculations were part of the largest mass inoculation against poliomyelitis ever made in the U.S. Michigan is also carrying out a Gamma G experiment in the Upper Peninsula under the direction of University of Toronto graduate Dr. F. S. Leeder of the state health department.

Ask Parents to Follow Do's, Don'ts To Help in Prevention of Infection

By KEN W. MacTAGGART

As hot, steamy weather sets the stage for the ideal conditions under which outbreaks of polio usually occur, Canadian medical authorities are urging parents to follow the few known do's and don'ts that can help to prevent infection.

The very development of gamma globulin has caused doctors a headache. In Toronto, for instance, a few doctors bought modest supplies when these were available months ago before U.S. officials seized all gamma globulin that was available.

Hundreds of doctors, including those at the Hospital for Sick Children, had countless mothers clearing for assurance that gamma globulin would be available for their youngsters.

It has been difficult for these doctors to convince mothers that gamma globulin is not available, that it is useless to inject it into children immediately because it only lasts about five weeks before efficacy wears off, and that little actually is known of the real value of the stocks which some doctors bought from drug firms before the freeze went into effect.

Instead, doctors now want mothers to know that if a serious outbreak occurs, some will be available probably from the pitifully small stocks on hand. Thanks to the Connaught Laboratories, more was produced in Canada than was originally thought possible.

Yet it could be wasted in a day if casually released. It will be made available only on a carefully planned basis for use where it is drastically required.

Further, doctors know a lot more about diagnosis and treatment. At the Hospital for Sick Children, for instance, research projects, wholly apart from the vaccine search pressed for many months in collaboration with the Connaught Laboratories, are continuing constantly.

There the laboratories have evolved a diagnosis method using monkey tissue. Early diagnosis of doubtful cases is important, so this is a distinct contribution.

In a doubtful case, a spinal puncture to seek polio virus is made. If this proves nothing conclusive, a sample of the child's bowel discharge is concentrated by centrifuge and added to a solution containing live and growing tissue. Under carefully controlled conditions this is watched. If tissue is destroyed by polio virus, the child has polio.

The same process, by addition of a serum compounded from a child's blood, will reveal if the youngster has antibodies in his blood—in other words, has a polio resistance.

This work, carried on under a federal-aided health grant by Dr. George McNaughton, chief of the hospital's infectious diseases division, and Mrs. Darlene Duncan as chief of the laboratory work, is important apart from its immediate service to patients.

It is also classifying the types of polio encountered in Canada. There are three known: Types 1 and 3 have been found so far, with type 1 by far the commoner.

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French Consider Reinforcements For Indo-China

By HAROLD CALLENDER

New York Times Service

Paris, July 21.—A plan to send reinforcements to bring the war in Indo-China to an end as soon as possible was understood to have won strong support in the cabinet after a meeting of the principal ministers today.

It will be studied in detail by the committee on national defense Friday preparatory to a government decision.

The ministers were worried by the financial aspects of the plan, which will entail large additional expenditures. Further aid from the United States was discussed but not promised during the recent visit to Washington of Georges Bidault, the foreign minister.

Yet so great is the interest of the United States in the defense of Indo-China and so necessary does the plan seem to the military authorities, who expect a stubborn offensive by the enemy in the autumn, that it is assumed that Washington's financial support will be forthcoming.