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PAGE 6 THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1963

Harmony, It's Wonderful!

Mr. Diefenbaker, through Premier Shaw, has congratulated our people on Monday's historic ceremony at which the cornerstone of the Confederation Fathers Memorial Building was laid by his successor in office. He describes the project as "the most significant contribution to the celebration of the centennial of the Confederation," and expresses great satisfaction that a federal approval had been provided for this purpose.

We have no doubt that our citizens are equally appreciative of the former Conservative Prime Minister's efforts in furthering this memorial when he was in power. He was enthusiastic about it from the start, and he has taken this courteous means of showing his continued interest.

It is inspiring to have such unanimity as to the worth of this shrine which is rising in our midst. It was shown at the ceremony as well, and indeed at all the events connected with Prime Minister Pearson's visit on this occasion. The prevailing spirit was that we all gazed without the picture, but with great pleasure at the picture in Tuesday's Guardian of our Tory Premier, welcoming genially to the Shaw homestead at St. Catherine's the Liberal government leader and his wife along with the directors of the Memorial Foundation. To do justice to the occasion the Premier had donned his tartan bonnet and kilt, and had his high of honor piped in like a Gaelic chieftain. Mrs. Pearson was smiling radiantly, and as for the Prime Minister—he never looked quite so happy in any picture we have seen of him at a Liberal Party convention.

It just goes to show what a source of national strength and unity this memorial building is going to be when completed. We can picture it becoming—not only a mecca for Canadians throughout the world, but a veritable oasis in the political desert, to which our weary parliamentarians can resort for sustaining thoughts of inspiration when the dust and heat of the equables at Ottawa get unbearable.

Prime Minister Pearson knows the way here already. So does Mr. Diefenbaker. Perhaps, some day, they will make the pilgrimage together to our shrine that is to be, arms linked in sweet accord and harmony. That would be an occasion which would tax even Premier Shaw's hospitality to celebrate suitably!

The Big March

The big march at Washington yesterday was a climax to the tremendous movement for Negro equality that has been gathering momentum in the United States since last spring. The marchers were indeed an impressive sight for those Communist members who went to the Lincoln Memorial in response to invitations from the march leaders. But it was not only the unprecedented size of the demonstration that was significant. Even more significant was the active participation of all the major religious faiths and many predominantly white organizations which had committed themselves to send trainloads of pilgrims to Washington for the occasion.

The risk was grave in massing so many people on an issue charged with such emotional content as this one, but the careful preparations in advance proved effective. The planners of the demonstration

went to extraordinary lengths to maintain discipline, and the authorities cooperated in the fullest measure in insuring observance of all the laws. The result was an example of the American tradition of peaceable assembly and petition for redress of grievances, which is doubly to be welcomed at this time.

While the immediate purpose of the marchers was to obtain speedy enactment by Congress of President Kennedy's omnibus civil rights bill, the impulse that drew them to the capital in their tens of thousands was much further than that. As the New York Times well said on the eve of the demonstration, "theirs is a search for the reality of America's promise, the attainment of the full equality of opportunity that will come only when the national mind and heart and conscience, as well as its laws, bespeak the eradication of racial barriers."

No one can say, at this stage, how far the march will have gone in achieving these results. But there was no doubt about the immediate reaction, not only in Washington and across the country generally, but in other world capitals as well. Blind indeed will be those who fail to see its implications.

Seeking An Irritant

We didn't know anything about the harvest of pigtoe mussels in America's Tennessee river valley until the other day, when we read that this harvest has been declining since 1955. We were about to pass on to something more interesting when we noted, farther down in the same news item, that as a result of this decline Japan's cultured pearl fishery is seriously threatened. Japan is the world's No. 1 producer of cultured pearls, as even we were aware.

It appears that the shell of the lowly Tennessee river valley mussel, when crushed into tiny balls and inserted into living oysters, is the only known core or irritant which encourages the oyster to grow a cultured pearl. How the oyster acquired the habit of getting irritated with this particular pest is another thing we don't know; but according to the Christian Science Monitor the Japanese, on the basis of their imports of these mussel shells from the U.S., exported \$41,815,000 worth of pearls last year. Now they're hoarding their remaining supply of shells and casting anxiously about for a new irritant.

We have quite a lot of mussels doing precious little to earn their keep around these Maritime shorelines. Their shells are irritating enough to the tender soles of one's feet, and the thought occurs to us that by sending ground specimens of them to Japan they could be given a trial run in the pearl oyster's innards. If we could take this trade from Tennessee it might prove a lucrative sideline, and perhaps prevent the Japanese from having to go to Communist sources for next year's supply.

Those Commies are prime peddlers of irritants of all sorts, and it's a safe bet they'll not pass this chance up if we fall down on the job.

Mac's Knickerbockers

Prime Minister Macmillan is in bad odor with the British wool industry. It seems that he insists on wearing a "strange knickerbocker contraption" while grouse shooting, and a recent picture of him in this costume received wide publicity in newspapers at home and abroad.

That is what Wool Record, a trade magazine, is worried about. It says it was a tribute to the durability of the cloth, the costume and the wearer that Mr. Macmillan had worn the same outfit for 36 years. It doubted, however, that this practice encouraged sales of clothing. Those engaged in the industry "grinned each year, when they saw the famous photographs of Mr. Macmillan in his 1927 plus fours."

Rather spitefully, the trade magazine professes to see some potential benefit in the Prime Minister's style since the thought that "whatever Mr. Macmillan is doing is ludicrously out of touch with what everyone else is doing" might hasten the trend toward modern styles.

The Prime Minister, we fancy, will not be deterred by jibes of this kind from wearing what he feels most comfortable in. If the style-makers don't like it, they can jolly well lump it.

BUREAUCRATIC BUNGLES ADMITTED BY CASTRO

—NEWS HEADLINE—



"I'LL GET IT STARTED YET"

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

May Prove Threat to Prairie Wheat Strains

Will wheat-farming become unprofitable in Canada? A small patch of a strange-looking wheat has been noticed by visitors to the Dominion Experimental Farm here in the heart of Ottawa this summer. Tucked away among the plots of experimental barley, this "dumpy heavy-laden crop" has been seen ripening. It has a short stalk, tough enough to carry the immense weight of lavish ears which sprout from it.

This is Gains wheat, a winter-sown variety which, under heavy fertilization, has achieved the staggering yield of 155 bushels to the acre—nearly eight times the Canadian average yield. Our farmers are capable of feeding many more families than our own population. The unfarmed lands could support many millions of families now half-starved in other parts of the world. But our famous prairie strains of wheat, now, ripened and harvested within the "hundred days," may not be competitive with the Gains wheat. Canada's farmhands have in the latest 5-year period yielded an average of 24 bushels of wheat to the acre. Gains wheat is reported to run to a cornucopia of 145 bushels to the acre.

HATES THE WINTER

But this beautiful Gains strain is not suited to Canadian conditions. It has done well in Ottawa this summer possibly only because we had an abnormal winter, with lots of snow but no thaws. But there are wheat-growing areas of the world where Gains could prove immensely successful.

Here in Canada its qualities give it potential worth as a prime stock. Crossed with hardier varieties, Gains may help us to achieve a short-stalked variety able to sustain the burden of the larger number of ears produced by heavy fertilization; but this could take ten or twelve years.

Gains wheat has been experimented in Southern Alberta, and while yielding well in Washington. It is not yet being sold commercially, even as seed. It is not yet being sold as seed for bread but excellent for cookies and pastries.

Even since Neil Gwyn's son won the hundred-guinea prize with which Queen Anne offered to open the course 252 years ago, the little village of about 25 miles from London, has been the scene of the four-day Royal Meeting in June.

Top thoroughbreds from England and abroad vie for honors and cash in such races as the Gold Cup and Royal Hunt Cup. The right-hand circular grass

could be grown in Canada. Spring-sown wheat has not been predominant in terms of dollars and cents in our economy; but it has played an invaluable part in the settlement of huge tracts of land. It was literally the stuff of life to "the men in sheepskin coats" who people our Prairies, broke the prairie lands, and converted them into the breadbasket for tens of millions of people.

MUST FEED THE HUNGRY

Our average picture in 1958 most recent five-year period is 22 million acres planted with wheat, yielding an average of 20 bushels to the acre, for a total harvest of 440 million bushels. This Canadian production is slightly less than that of India, which is half that of U.S.A., which

in turn is one-third that of Russia. Our domestic consumption is one-third of our average crop, or 148 million bushels.

At that level of consumption, Red China alone could use ten times our total crop. So there is an ample potential world market for a high-yielding wheat.

But how could our present wheat compete with a high yielding, which might bring the world price down to 50 cents per bushel, or less?

Our farmers, now selling wheat for around \$2 per bushel, would no longer be bent in the standards to which they have grown accustomed.

This is why I ask: will wheat-farming become unprofitable in Canada?

—

Horses And High Society

National Geographic News Bulletin

On a hot August day in 1711, Queen Anne of England was hunting with her court near Windsor Castle. The riders eventually followed the hounds onto little known Ascot Heath, a green, rolling plain dotted with large trees. Delighted with the view, Queen Anne halted the hunt and asked the riders to stage a horse race on it.

Seven hunters raced for a \$40 cash prize, and so began the famed Ascot race meeting, the National Geographic Society reports.

TAKES A NEW STAND

Moving with the times, the Ascot Racecourse recently built a modern grandstand holding 12,000 spectators. The upper tier contains 20 private boxes, each with its own dining room.

Ascot will replace the red brick and overgrown iron balconies of the present Royal enclosure with a cantilevered steel and concrete structure for \$8,000.

For traditionalists, the old Royal Box will remain and the entire portion will be neo-Georgian red brick.

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Top thoroughbreds from England and abroad vie for honors and cash in such races as the Gold Cup and Royal Hunt Cup. The right-hand circular grass

course is a bit less than 1 1/4 miles long.

Royal Ascot is more than a four-day series of horse races. It is a fashion parade and a moment of extravagant high living as well. Rolls-Royces, Bentleys, and Jaguars fill the parking lot. In a garden-party atmosphere of champagne and strawberries and cream, men wear grey frockers, morning suits, and striped trousers, usually rented for the day. Women choose their most striking dresses. Gaudy hats are created specially for the occasion. One woman reportedly wore a flower pot with real flowers.

Usually the reigning monarch and members of the Royal Family attend the Meet. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh drove down to Ascot last year in an open carriage drawn by four grey horses.

Even during the Royal Ascot Meet, racing is the sport of the people. Three London street sweepers kept the road outside the shop of Louis Vuitton so clean last year that the appreciative shop owner outfitted them in top hats, dressed pants, and long-tailed coats, and sent them to Opening Day.

Organized racing originated in England where royalty took such an early and continuing interest that it became known as "the sport of the Royal Family."

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New Oral Test Made Diabetes

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A new oral test for diabetes accurate in 100 per cent is reported to be easy to perform, safe, and most important—accurate. This gives three different procedures to make the diagnosis of diabetes and it is difficult to say which will be preferred.

The diabetic suspect is asked to fast overnight and report to the physician in the morning. A blood specimen is obtained and tablets containing sodium tobitamide (Ortase) and sodium bicarbonate are swallowed. Blood tests for sugar are made every 10 minutes for 60 minutes. Tolerance with an anti-diabetic pill and lowers the blood sugar levels. Diabetes has high readings for a longer period of time than do nondiabetics.

The glucose tolerance test has been old standby for many years. The man or woman is given a sugar solution to drink and samples of blood and urine are studied before and after. The blood specimen is analyzed. In reality this is a determination of how the body handles this type of carbohydrate.

The nondiabetic response in the normal way—the blood sugar rises and then returns to normal. In a diabetic the sugar level remains high for a longer period because the body lacks insulin and cannot utilize the sugar.

The tests are used mainly to diagnose borderline cases of diabetes. They are seldom needed when the blood sugar is elevated and large amounts of sugar are noted in the urine. In addition, many diabetics are unaware when the disease is noted originally. Some are aware that something is amiss because excess thirst makes them drink more and more water, and they pass large volumes of urine.

The tests are suggested most often when a routine urinalysis is positive for sugar. This is the start of any diabetes detection drive and a blood test for sugar is suggested as the next step. If the diagnosis still is questioned the oral or intravenous tobitamide test is done or the glucose tolerance test.

SALMONELLASIS

H. W. writes: What can you tell me about Salmonella poisoning?

REPLY

There are many types of Salmonella organisms which are acquired by consuming contaminated food or drink. Some cause symptoms of food poisoning; others lead to typhoid fever.

Mrs. H. writes: Could a person have an enlarged heart for years without suffering from a heart attack?

REPLY

Yes, and this occurs frequently in victims of high blood pressure or rheumatic heart disease.

Even if a charged human

NOTES BY THE WAY

It's a shrewd and sensible idea to live that people won't laugh at the inscription on your tombstone—Chatham News.

Why is there always more parking space on the left side of the street when you are on the right side?—Sudbury Star.

A lawyerly skill that many executives are prone to lament because they often strain their vocal cords trying to make their voices sound deep and authoritative—Ottawa Journal.

Q—Why does a minister get a month's holiday, when most of us only get two weeks or so? A—If he is a good minister he needs it. If he is a poor one his congregation needs it.—United Church Observer.

This would be a fine world if all the men showed as much patience all the time as they do when they're waiting for a fair to bite.—The Makwagoon City.

Canada's Eskimos are apparently rubbing noses with commerce in the remote market of Italy they have held a \$750,000 sample sale of handicrafts. Elsewhere have made a bid for the patronage of discriminating buyers. Their products, ranging from knickknacks selling for a dollar up to amulets of fur with wolverine fur trim, ranged from \$15 to \$25. Most of the goods were made by Eskimo hunters with inland animal furs for hats and hand-stuffed animal figures for as little as \$1.99.—Victoria Daily Times.

Fish Farming

BBC London Letter

Fish farming in inland fisheries was established about 4,000 years ago by the Chinese, and today it has an important part to play in providing more protein for a hungry world.

In Hong Kong, for example, the fish production is now almost doubled in the last two years. Frederick Hickling, an expert on fish culture who has written a well-known book on the subject, has also written a paper for the recent United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Developing Countries, emphasizing its importance when interviewed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Practised in Europe for about 600 years, he believes fish farming has been introduced into Africa by the Belgians, who had

made a useful start in the Congo. The British followed in Rhodesia.

Properly managed fish ponds could produce enormous quantities of fish which are wanted, so that there was no waste of dollars up to make a dollar.

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