High School, Back In The Eighties

sport, though I used to stay sometimes after school for a game of football — the soccer kind still most popular in Eng-land. The other game, in which the ball, oval instead of round, is carried by the player and signals are checked in huddles, was the invention of the English school, Rugby, under the head-mastership of Thomas Arnold, father of Matthew Arnold. It was this same Rugby headmaster who was largely responsible for our curriculum, when in the 1840's he carried through a reform at Rugby which added mathematics, modern history and modern languages to the customary Greek and Latin. This revolutionary departure from the "humanities" of classical educa-tion, which had dated from the Renaissance, stopped short of the There was no science taught in

the Strathroy High School when I first entered it in 1887, though little chemistry laboratory was set up for simple experiments shortly after, and an elementary course opened in botany, avoided contamination by these intruders into the world of literature, however-to my regret in later years - but it would be wholly wrong to think that there was any lack of stiff discipline in the humanities. Harkness' Latin Grammar set a standard for English, French and German rammars which made languages not only difficult but artificial

as I found out when I first

The one organization of the high school students was the Literary Society, or "the Lit" for short. Although its program included readings, recitations and songs by the glee club, its chief interest was in debates, modeled on those of the Toronto University "Lit" which in turn reflectthe glories of the Oxford Union. There was no frivolity here. The subjects were mostly political, and the debates gen-

I remember distinctly one such debate on "Reciprocity with the United States," in which I upheld the Liberal position along with another Liberal, Arthur Currie. I doubt if I should have remembered that incident in my years of friendship with the boy who became Canada's greatest soldier (Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian army in World War I), if it had not been for an incident which happened on the way home from school that afternoon. We were held up at the railroad crossing by long freight train from Chicago to the East, and Currie, turning to the group, pointed with an eloquent gesture to the loaded cars as the final argument for freer trade.

erally followed party lines.

That is my last distinct memet again on the fields of France in March, 1919, some forty years later, although we must have been schoolmates for a year or two longer, and I visited his home occasionally. It was a farm of his widowed mother, some three miles from the school a long walk when there must have been some chores to do as of James T. Shotwell."

Doctor-You have acute ap-Patient—Listen, Doc, I came here to be examined, not admired.



DOG DAYS — These boys and Muffy the dog take advantage of the time remaining before school starts to rebby Petri, 12; Steven Peachey, 9, and Kirk Dameron, 6.lax completely during a hot day. Boys are, from left: Bo

TABLE TALKS

If you've ever been to a county or local fair and observed the jellies, jams, and canned foods, you have seen a bright example of artistic talent used in foods. The peaches, pears, tomatoes, beans, berries, plums, etc., are arranged in the jars to show the beauty of the fruit or vegetable. Pickles look green or golden and the jellies appear bright and clear! * * * There is a practical side to

home canning as well as the ar-tistic side. Statistics published by Ball Brothers show that home canners save \$150,000,000 each year by their work in their home kitchens. This is based on the premise that 10 cents a quart is saved by canning. Here are some points about

storing the finished products Don't set hot jars in a draft. Place them upright on a folded cloth or cake rack. When thoroughly cooled, label correctly with name of recipe and date of packing. Check all seals; if the seals on pickles are loose, store in refrigerator and use soon. Store in a cool, dry, dark place.

Would you like to make a relish the easy way? A reader of the Christian Science Monitor sends in such a recipe.

REFRIGERATOR GARDEN RELISH

1 cup chopped bell pepper 1 cup chopped sweet red pepper 2 cups chopped peeled t cup chopped onion cup chopped green tomato

1 cup vinegar 1 tablespoon mustard seed 1 tablespoon celery seed

Combine vegetables in a bowl. Combine vinegar, water, and seasonings; heat to boiling point. Pour over vegetables and mix. Let stand until cool. Pack into jars. Makes about 3 pints. It will keep several weeks if kept covered in the refrigerator.

BEET-PINEAPPLE PICKLE l can chunk pineapple l can small beets (or cut them 2 tablespoons eider vinegar 1 stick einnamon

Drain juice from pineapple and beets into a suacepan. (You should have an equal amount of

> I ounce celery seed (we added this to original recipe) 1/2 box stick cinnamor Mix well and bring to a boil; add the vegetables and boil until tars and seal. Makes about 7 quarts. * * * This salad is adapted from

recipe which used 100 pounds of ingredients and served 700 people at a college, where it was popular item on the menu. Th antities given here serve 6-8 as a salad. SEAFOOD SALAD

BAGFUL OF HAIRDO - Mrs.

William S. Twenhofel used her

head - and a paper bag - to

protect her hairdo when show-

ers caught her in the midst of

pineapple and beets); add to the juice the vinegar, cinnamon, and cloves. Bring to a boil and pour

over the combined beets and pineapple. If the liquid does not

cover the beets and pineapple,

add water to cover. Cool severa

days, then place in refrigerator.

pioneer recipe," writes Fay Car-

michael. "It was brought from

England to Massachusetts in

early Colonial days. When west-

ern New York was settled, it

went there as a pioneer. About 1850, it went to Ohio, and about

1880, came to Kansas. We have

experimented with this recipe

amount of cucumbers can be

substituted for the green toma-

toes. Peel large cucumbers and

chop fine, leaving seeds in; this makes a delicious pickle."

RAGOUT PICKLE

Mix well and let stand over-

night. Drain thoroughly. Then

1 gallon chopped cabbage

1 gallon chopped green

1 cup salt (scant)

add to the following:

31/2 pounds brown sugar

l teaspoon pepper

3 quarts vinegar

and have found that an equa

* * *

"I am sending you a truly

shopping.

pound haddock fillet cooked slowly 3-5 minutes in boiling 71/2-ounce can crabmeat 7 71/2-ounce can steak salmon 1 7½-ounce can shrimp,

1 51/2-ounce can lobster or 4 ounces cooked lobster 2 cups diced celery 1 tablespoon minced onior

11/2 tablespoons Worcestershire clove garlic (opcional) 1½ tablespoons ler n juice 1 teapsoon mix easoning 1/2 teaspoon wh... pepper

1 doz. radish roses 1 small bottle sweet gherkins 1 doz. each stuffed and ripe

1 large or 2 small heads lettuce Combine all ingredients, marnate with lemon juice, and le stand 5 minutes. Toss lightly

into a bowl rubbed with garlic. rve on crisp lettuce with sliced stuffed olives on top. This marmalade is colorful and

cups sugar

with paraffin.

into small pieces

store in a cool place.

Labor Trouble At

Buckingham Palace

The name of Buckingham Pa-

lace usually inspires visions of

latest racing results over long tea - breaks, and shirt-sleeved

chauffeurs delivering groceries

Up on the Royal Mews bulletin

board went military-style orders for daily roll-call parades, week-

sons from an ex-regimental ser-

ing shoes.

geant-major on the art of shin-

The ranks mutinied Unlike

Welsh Guardsmen, who always

do as they're told, eighteen of

the colonel's civilian "troops"

quit on the spot. The rest com-

from taking spare-time jobs to

wages cf \$22 to \$30 a week.

plained to their union about the

extra work that prevented them

supplement their below-average

As the grumbling from the Queen's stables reached the ever-

twitching ears of Britain's penny

press, officials stepped in to stop

to a mass palace walkout

thing will be resolved soon."

KEVADON

No die

U.S.

VALGRAINE

ASMAVAL

what they feared might spread

uniform inspections, and les-

cups sugar

Mrs. Charlotte Kittredge sends

an easy recipe for rhubarb jam

RHUBARB JAM

cups rhubarb, peeled and cut

Combine rhubarb and sugar

and let stand overnight. Next

day, stir and cook for 5 minutes.

Add the gelatin; stir and cook

1 minute. Pour into jars and

which you may want to try.

l package black raspberry

ery tasty," writes Mrs. Mildred CARROT MAMALADE mediaeval times? 1½ pounds carrots

They were the work of craftsmen of the Middle Ages, the Chop carrots and lemons fine; cover with cold water and bring to a boil; cook until tender. Add sugar and cook until thick. Pour tion purposes. into clean, hot glasses and seal

as sheets about two feet square, often in a "repeat" pattern so that several sheets could be placed side by side to cover a wall.

were developed for making wallpaper in continuous rolls and in 1851, at the Great Exhibition held in Hyde Park, hand-printed wall-

pomp, pageantry, and a corps of impeccable servants. In any case, that was the vision of Lt Col. John Mansel Miller, late of the at least once in every three years. Wallpapers went out of fashion spit-and-polish Welsh Guards, when he took command of Her in the 1930s and they were un-Majesty's Royal Mews last year. He was in for a shock. obtainable during the war because of the shortage of paper. When the war ended people Making his first inspection of the Queen's 25 gray mares, 50 clamoured again for wallpaper state carriages, and twelve Rolls-Royces, the rangy, bowler-hatted and it's now at the height of its Crown Equerry found blue-jean-Chinese-painted papers, im-ported by the East India Comed stable boys washing out stalls to the accompaniment of twist records, grooms discussing the

tween 1740 and 1790. Early in the nineteenth century, French manufacturers, employing the finest designers their country could produce, brought out panoramic or scenic wall-

The most famous of these can still be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and shows "Cupid and Psyche." No fewer than 1,500 blocks were engraved to make this par-Towards the end of the nineteenth century "relief" patterns were devised. They were made

design engraved on them DOUBLE BURIAL A small boy was in his backyard eating worms. His mother

CHECK YOUR MEDICINE CABINET

TALIMOL

CANADA

perhaps even (Egad!) a strike. The Ministry of Labor urged the colonel to give up the parades and inspections. The colonel, a came out of the house and started scolding him, "Ricky, don't olo-playing friend of Prince you know that little worm's Philip, kept a stiff-lipped silence. mother will be lonesome when From Buckingham Palace came she can't find her baby worm?' only a terse statement: "Every-"Don't worry," replied Ricky "I ate her, too."

KEVADON

TENSIVA

VALGIS

Details of risks involved in using the drug thalidomide have raised apprehe

plies of the drug which may have been brought into this country unknowingly from or where it was widely sold as a sedative. Names of products which contained thalidomi displayed in the drawing above. They were not sold in the U.S. but some doctors resamples. If such drugs are in your medicine cabinet turn them over to health authors.

TALIMOL

BRITISH

WEALTH

Wallpaper Has A Long History

Did you know that the first wallpapers were cheap substitutes for the costly tapestries, silk and velvet hangings embroideries and mural paintings used in

printers and wood engravers who were already skilled in the art of preparing blocks for illustra-Wallpaper became really fashionable during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14). It was produced

In 1712 a tax of a penny per square yard was imposed on paper which was to be painted, printed or stained. During the seventeenth century

wallpaper was very expensive and its use restricted to betterclass houses. Eventually methods papers were shown which were triumph of the printers' craft. Machine-printed wallapers were on general sale for the first time and were said to be better than the cheaper type of hand-printed Most people paper their walls

"I am owned by m ed one time abou affection for Rufus II t French poodle given his puppy her Walter Gra With his master in with a broken thig the news to her hus Minister was tea

was roaring with vig cigars, 18SUE 36 - 190

e/.\:

ALCOSED!"

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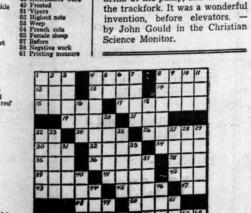
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TORANS GRIPPEX GRIPPEN

WEST



putting In Hay Was Different Then

lifting trim bales of newbe we should talk a little at trackforks, so historian trackfork along the of my barn, the track hangwith mudwasp nests like baron a beached boat, and I nose it will never be used But we used to run in dred tons of loose hay with every summer, and while it is an unrefined invention we ought it worked rather well. Refore the trackfork hay was ched by hand. In the field one in built load, which called for

owing trimming and binding, kful by forkful, and since he knew how the load was built it was his job to pitch off at the harn. The man who pitched on in the field would go into the now and stow. When the track fork came along the pitching off was immediately easier, for no he had but to thrust a two-tined arpoon fork into the load, se the triggers, and yell Giddap. A horse took over, pulling the long rope out across the dooryard, and the harpoon-forkful rose up, taked into the carrier. locked into the carrier, and swept the length of the barn to be dropped by a triprope at the proper place.

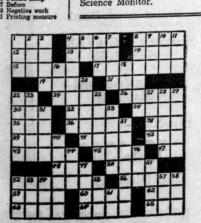
Or almost. Technicians have always been about 30 years late in farm advancements. We brag about new methods and effi ciency, but almost any improved method or device might have been made a generation sooner. Nowadays they deliver feed in bulk, but between the first grain elevator and this triumph were needless years of hundredweight acks. And there was no need o hundredweight, either. The tilizer people saw this and anged to 80-pound sacks, which are 20 pounds easier to handle. But the feed people kept right on And while the trackfork was good idea, it remained about it first came out all the days its use, and the one in my

harn is the same as the first one

vailable. It had bugs other than One bug was the matter of munications. The yelling that on the other side of the barn went on when things worked well was considerable, but when thing went awry, as it usually did, it was magnificent. The man deep in the recesses of the arn would watch the forkful sidered helpful, either. rise up, lock into the carrier, nd come charging into the place ke the Valkyrie. When it got here it should be, he'd yell hoa, or ho, or hi, or yoiks, or

comething audible, and the man on the load would yank the trip-rope. The man on the load would elay the whoa, ho, hi, etc., and he boy leading the horse would arn off the power. If things nt well, you could take off a from the load and the mow. oad in five or six swipes. But if the pitcher-off had in dvertently entwined the trip-ope around his leg and found o late this is not good, which appened oftener than you'd beeve, he would articulate splen-idly as he arose like Elijah in

whirlwind, and the others ouldn't always construe his renarks. Once we had a hired man the speared the harpoon through is pants cuff as he set the fork, ascended he could think nothing to yell except, "My ants! My pants!" Nobody, realinterpreted this helpfully, and tunately most vagaries of this ature took place with plenty of ose hay spread around below, his recovery was more emassing than disastrous. in one year who, while stowon the rack relay the stower's g, slipped off an edge, fell Whoa, then unhitch the rope rough a scuttle, and came out from the whiffletree clevis and bring the horse back for another hoist. If things went well, they'd have another forkful set by the time I arrived. Some years we'd have an extra horse just for hoisting, and use the two teams and two racks, which meant a



NIGHT PILOTS — Flying squirrels are fairly common. Even though many persons spend vacations in the woods without ever seeing these interesting animals take to the air, that doesn't mean they weren't near. The little squirrels are nocturnal and soar at 15 to 20 miles per hour from tree to tree seeking food. At left, flying squirrels are seen resting on a stump. Black line on side is special gliding membrane which turns them into a square graphed — is the flying squirrel in full daytime flight. Here the gliding membrane is fully extended. These unique squirrels are presently under study by scientists at the University of Michigan, who took the unusual photographs. of Michigan, who took the unusual photographs.

hornet, it has a "fiery" sting. But

otherwise, in its homeland, it re-portedly is considered benefi-cial. It builds large mounds that

help aerate the soil. It feeds

largely on destructive insects. There is little evidence that is

is itself destructive either to

Be that as it may, there was

in the United States. In spite of

thorities, such a program was

launched several years ago in

which a new and very powerful

pressure for a control program

protests from some wildlife au

crops or livestock.

John Russel

(The following is a continua-tion of the article on the dangers of too wide a use of pesticides in modern farm operations.)

Two widely known cases from the experience of the United States Department of Agricul-ture USDA will illustrate the point. The first is the controversial fire-ant program in certain Southern states. It is a vivid example of both the misuse and the proper application of chemical The fire ant is an import from

Latin America, Like a wasp or a

through a horse manger, and as he appeared shouting Whoa sev eral minutes after te forkful had taken the end out of the barn the maneuver was not con-It was a wonderful year when I was first big enough to lead the

norse. He was a doddering old logging gelding that pulled hitched from the team each time. With the superfluous parts of his harness tossed over his back, we'd fit the trackfork rope to his singletree, and I'd lead him back and forth on command A boy given this important duty had one great, consuming

from treading on your tender little bare toes. I learned to walk obliquely. And when the fork was set and the Giddap came, I would tease the old horse into motion, see the slack of the rope take up, hear the pulley whimpound per acre are as effective as the heavier one-shot treatper, and see the collar settle back on the horse. Since the first pull ment and are far less damaging to wildlife. away from the rack is the hard-Beyond this, Dr. Knipling says the beast right now with a flat that his division has developed of the hand as high up on his what entomologists consider the shoulder as I could reach. Then, once clear of the load, the fork ideal for a chemical method of control. They have found a way moves easier, and after the straight lift snaps into the carof aiming their poison at the fire ant alone. rier the forkful rattles the length of the barn without too much work from the horse. I had to go until I heard the man

steady to-and-fro from noon until the last load of the day was in.

All at 45°, and with toes intact.

drink at the pump, and marvel at

After each load we'd get a

First they found that peanut oil or soybean oil was peculiarly attractive to fire ants. Then they tried mixtures of these oils with various poisons and various methods of application to find a way of poisoning the fire ants that wildlife biologists could certify as safe. They have come up with a system that, to judge from largescale trials, seems to be the an-

Poison is mixed with soybean oil which is absorbed by finely ground corncobs. This bait is spread at a rate of 10 pounds per Costwise, Dr. Knipling says,

this method is much more economical than the old heptachlor treatment. Moreover, the poison itself has a concentration of only five grains per acre. This level seems to be quite safe for wildlife, which would not be particu-larly attracted to the corncob hait anyway. As for the ants, they take the bait back to their nests and in-

troduce the poison to whole col-The second example is widely regarded as one of the outstanding triumphs of entomology. It is the nonchemical control of the screwworm fly by a technique developed by Dr. Knipling and his colleague Raymond Bushland.

To describe it briefly, the two entomologists learned to produce male flies by the million and to render them sterile by irradiation. These males, released over large areas, interbred freely with the natural screwworm fly popu-lation. They overwhelmed the natural males and they produced no offspring.

The result has been virtual elmination of screwworm flies, a very damaging cattle pest, in areas where the technique has been used. This is the kind of thing one means by biological control.

It may be use of an insect's reproductive cycle to control its numbers. It may be a studied encouragement of a pest's natural enemies. It may be introduction of some insect malady that will affilict a pest but harm nothing.

In every case, at least ideally, it is the skillful application of a thorough knowledge of a pest and of its interaction with the rest of nature. What is urgently needed today

is a vigorous development and intelligent use of all types of pest control. Dr. John L. George has summarized the situation in an poison (heptachlor) was spread over large areas at a rate of two pounds per acre. Fire ants were not brought unarticle in the British journal, the der control. But there were dev-New Scientist. astating loses among wildlife of "Few persons," he writes, "sermany species. iously recommend the abandon-ment of pest control, but many question that chemical treat-ment should be accepted as a Today, hardly anyone has a

good word for the early fire-ant program. It is considered an outstanding example of bulling ahead with a massive chemical matter of course. The latter should not be considered obstrucattack on an insect, heedless of the consequences. desirable aspects of pesticide But there is a bright side to "To minimize wildlife damage the story. Along with its program of spreading poison against the fire ants the USDA carried out

"I. Use chemical treatment enly when entomological research has proved it to be necessary. . . . "2. Before pesticides are used, control methods. As described by Dr. Edward the effects on different kind of animals and on animals living USDA Entomological Research in different habitats should be known and carefully considered. Division, the first fruits of this research have led the depart-"3. Only minimum quantities of chemicals . . . should be apment to reduce drastically the dosages of heptachlor. It has been found that two treatments "4. Pesticides should not be apa veer three to six months apart, at a rate of a quarter of a

plied to areas that are any larger than necessary and the chemicals should be the ones whose effects are no more long-lasting

cals should be applied at the seasons of the year when wildlife damage will be least.
"6. Serious effort should be made to be sure that pesticide

are applied at no more than the intended rates and that no areas receive double doses. In large-scale treaments it is very difficult to avoid areas of overlap or multiple treatment." Dr. George adds that these are

with them, he says, "more attention should be given to de-veloping chemicals that will be toxic specifically to one particu lar group. . . ." "Biological methods of control

also should have more study," promising control methods inperticular times, proper fertiliz ation and rotation of crops, destruction of insect wintering quar ters, and manipulation of water. "Many research entomologists

. . . believe that the develop-ment of varieties of plants and animals that are resistant to troublesome insects and disease holds the greatest promise of The balanced approach to pest control that Dr. George advo-

cates probably will not come until there is an aroused public awareness both of the dangers of the massive use of poisons and of the benefits of balanced con-This awareness may grow of the debate that is being sparked by Rachel Carson.

Unfortunately, in her New Yorker articles she has focused o heavily on the negative as-

They resent her neglect of much good work that has been done on nonchemical control methods. They also feel that she chemical methods and failed to consider the many benefits they have made possible. In thin con-nection, it should be noted that, in her book, she does include a

Leaders of the \$300,000,000 pesticide industry, for their part, reportedly are irate.

The National Agricul Chemical Association and the Manufacturing Chemists Association have criticized Miss Car son's articles as a "misreprese ation" and a "disappointment." The trade journel Chemical and Engineering News takes a more balanced view.

"There can be no doubt the . . . the balance of pesticides contributions to humanity in heavily favorable," the journal says. It adds, however: "Careless ness and callousness that allow injury or harm (to wildlife) are rable; strong measures nee to be taken against them. . . Control adequate for safe use is

"The potentially much more serious long-term possibilities of damage from pesticides are not known. They are certainly a source of emotional as well as objective concern. Unless attention is given to them, the emotional is likely to extraction the serious days. tional is likely to outweigh the objective and perhaps prevent our ever establishing the facts. "Before this matter gets into the futile circus that can evolve in congressional hearings, an ap-propriate branch of the govern-ment, with full support from the

pesticides industry, should set up an objective panel to evaluate the total available evidence." Certainly it would be unfortunate if the public debate Miss Carson seems to be stirring were to be muddled by emotionalism,

either on the part of industr or of the pesticide critics. To arouse an apathetic public, she has underscored dangers and sharply criticized what she regards as the failure of both industry and government to deal

with these dangers candidly and effectively. But it is the misuse of poisons through negligence, willfullness, or ignorance that she is attacking, not the concept of chemical control itself.

"My contention," she writes, "is not that moderate chemical controls should never be used . . but, rather, that we must reduce their use to a minimum and must as rapidly as possible de-velop and strengthen biological controls. * * *

"I contend that we have put poisonous and biologically potent chemicals indiscriminately into the hands of persons who are largely or wholly ignorant of the harm they do. There is still a very limited awareness of the nature of the threat.

"The public," she concludes, "must decide whether it wishes and it can do so only when it is in full possession of the facts." ings of Miss Carson's presenta-tion, there is a statement of a

very serious and very urgent public issue. It will not be resolved by exchanges of recriminations or self-justifying declarations between promoters of chemical control and its critics. The time is more than ripe for experts of all persuasions to join forces in a thorough restudy

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren B.A., B.D. Leadership in Crisis Nehemiah 2:10, 19; 4:1-3, 7-11. Memory Scripture: Yet now be strong, . . . saith the Lord, and work, for I am with you. Haggai

in a time of crisis. From him we can learn much about the essen-tial qualities for any who are to

Nehemiah had the cause on his heart. He wasn't working for money or fame. He cared. So great was the burden on his mind when he heard from friends that the walls were broken down and the gates burned with fire, that he could not conceal his grief, even from the king.

Prayer was his constant source of strength. He prayed when he heard the news, and before he presented his request to the king and as he faced and overcame the difficulties throughout. He had great faith in God. When the enemy was most intent on attacking them, he could say, "Our Nehemiah was realistic. He

ooked into the worst of the situation. He did not minimize the enormity of the task or the strength of the opposition. He was ready to venture forth. He was not an autocrat. He could enlist others in the cause. He told the men of God's guidance thus far, and then said, "Let us rise up and build."

Nehemiah was a worker. He was no armchair leader. He shared in the sacrifice of comforts. He and the men closest to him did not remove their clother during those critical days, except for washing. Scorn and disdain heaped upon

him did not turn him from his purpose. Tobiah said, "If a fox their stone wall." Nehemiah wen on with the task.

Nehemiah was wise in dealing with the opposition. He would not compromise nor would he stop the work to confer with them. He declared, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?"

Such a man was able to inspire had a mind to work." He introduced economic reforms, rebuk-ing the nobles and rulers whe had had charged excessive interest against their brethren. Nehemiah was a great leader. The walls were completed and the gates set in place. Praise was given to God.

of pest control. They have long neglected responsibility to inform the public of the complexities and to work out a sys-tem that is in the best long-range interests of mankind and the life forms with which we share the planet.

WIDINI DIEMIS SIEIT

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking



STUBBORN — Two Sinking, China, farmers shove a stubborn ram on a scale at a local sheep farm. According to official Soviet source from which photo came, the ram is an example of a new breed with bulky body and fine wool.



HEARING THROUGH THE TEMPLES - Pat Flanagan, 17, has invented a revolutionary boon to the deaf, part those not helped by present hearing aids. Called the ":Neurophone," or nerve phone, it is different from present hearing uids in that two insulated electrodes are placed over the temples and sounds are trunsmitted through the nerves directly to the hearing centers of the brain. Pat explains how it operates: "Actually, it isn't a sound you hear. It's more like hearing a thought."

guay, and Lillian Ru there. John Barry slippers and smoking drank there. So did Be and his newspaper year-old Chicago landm history is as rich as

its coffee. Founded by a taurant settled down walls, pastoral pa dole out coffee t Women weren't allor cigarette, nobody dared ask ignored thereafter.

In later years the restaun became a hangout for politic Judge John Lyle regu how to rid Chicago of Al -a sometime custo More recently one of

Although the J. R. Tho family in 1929, the there a change in th chestral din" was a mo

Nostalgia bathed the month as Henrici's se nal dinner. Soon to be ed, it will make way Mayor Richard Dale gies were many, bu as eloquently as the spec patrons queued at Street-some 22,000 of t ing the final three to get a last meal at Henn

panies were in great demand be-

by floating a plastic, putty-like mposition on to a paper backing and then, by conti cess passing it through further rollers, which, under pressure reproduced by impression the

Crossword

swer elsewhere on this page