

High School, Back In The Eighties

I never had much time for sport, though I used to stay sometimes after school for a game of football — the soccer kind still most popular in England. 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 headmaster 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 the "humanities" of classical education, which had dated from the Renaissance, stopped short of the sciences.

There was no science taught in the Strathroy High School when I first entered it in 1887, though a little chemistry laboratory was set up for simple experiments shortly after, and an elementary course opened in botany. I 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 grammars which made languages not only difficult but artificial. I found out when I first visited France.

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

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 a 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 free trade.

That is my last distinct memory of Arthur Currie until we met 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 well. — From "The Autobiography of James T. Shotwell."

Doctor—You have acute appendicitis. Patient—Listen, Doc, I came here to be examined, not admitted.



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

TABLETTS

If you've ever been to a country or local fair and observed the jellies, jams, and canned foods, you have seen a bright example of artistic talent used in food-stuffs, 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 grammars which made languages not only difficult but artificial. I found out when I first visited France.

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LABOR TROUBLE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The name of Buckingham Palace usually inspires visions of pomp, pageantry, and a corps of impeccable servants. In any case, that was the vision of Lt. Col. John Mansel Miller, late of the 1st Buffs, who took command of Her Majesty's Royal Mews last year. He was in for a shock.

Making his first inspection of the Queen's 25 gray mares, 50 state carriages, and twelve Rolls-Royces, the rangy, bowler-hatted Crown Equerry found blue-jacketed stable boys washing out stalls to the accompaniment of twist records, grooms discussing the latest racing results over loudspeakers, and shirt-sleeved chauffeurs delivering groceries to their wives.

Up on the Royal Mews bulletin board were military-style orders for daily roll-call parades, weekly uniform inspections, and lessons from an ex-regimental sergeant-major on the art of shining shoes. The ranks muted. Unlike Welsh Guardsmen, who always do as they're told, eighteen of the colonel's civilian "troops" quit on the spot. The rest complained to their union about the extra work that prevented them from taking spare-time jobs to supplement their below-average wages of \$22 to \$30 a week.

As the grumbling from the ever-twitching ears of Britain's penny press, officials stepped in to warn what they feared might spread to a mass palace walkout — perhaps even (Egads!) a strike. The Ministry of Labor urged the colonel to give up the parades and inspections. The colonel, a polo-playing friend of Prince Philip, kept a stiff-lipped silence. From Buckingham Palace came only a terse statement: "Everything will be resolved soon."

A small boy in his backyard eating worms. His mother came out of the house and started scolding him. "Ricky, don't you know that little worms' mother will be lonesome when she can't find her baby worm?" "Don't worry," replied Ricky. "I ate her, too."

Wallpaper Has A Long History

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

Wallpaper became really fashionable during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14). It was produced 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. 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 better-class houses. Eventually methods were developed for making wallpaper in continuous rolls and in machine-printed patterns. Machine-printed wallpapers were on general sale for the first time and were said to be better than the cheaper type of hand-printed papers.

Most people paper their walls at least once in every three years. Wallpaper went out of fashion in the 1930's and they were unable to obtain it during the war because of the shortage of paper. When the war ended people clamored again for wallpaper and its use rose to its present popularity.

Chinese-painted papers, imported by the East India Company, were in great demand between 1740 and 1790.

Early in the nineteenth century, French manufacturers, employing the finest designers, made country could produce, brought out panoramic or scenic wallpaper.

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 1,900 blocks were engraved to make this particular scenic wallpaper.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century "relief" patterns were devised. They were made by floating a plastic, putty-like composition on to a paper backing and then, by continuous process, passing it through further rollers, which raised the pressure and reproduced by impression the design engraved on them.

DOUBLE BURIAL
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Famous People Used To Eat These

Sarah Bernhardt, Eva Peron, and Lillian Russell were among the famous people who used to eat these. They were very popular in the early 20th century.

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Putting In Hay Was Different Then

Seeing simple electric elevators lifting hay from the fields to the barns suggests that the old-fashioned method of putting in hay was very different. It was a hard and laborious task.

There is a trackfork along the side of a barn, the track hanging with mudspreader bars like a gangster, and plain folk, and a year-old Chicago landowner's horse was used to pull it. It was a hard and laborious task.

Before the trackfork hay was put in by hand. In the field one man built load, which called for tramping and binding. The trackfork was used to pull the hay into the barn.

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THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

(The following is a continuation 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 Agriculture illustrate the danger. The first is the controversial first-ant program in certain Southern states. It is a vivid example of both the misuse and the proper application of chemical control techniques.

The fire ant is an import from Latin America. Like a wasp or a hornet, it has a "fiery" sting. But otherwise, it is considered beneficial. It builds large mounds that help aerate the soil. It is a vivid example of both the misuse and the proper application of chemical control techniques.

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CHARMISLS

"I am owned by my wife," Sir Winston Churchill once said. He was a great man, but he was also a great husband.

It was a wonderful year when I was first big enough to lead the horse. He was a doddery old logging gelding that pulled double on the rack, but was a hit 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 well the horse and the now.

A boy given this important duty had one great, consuming care. It was to keep the horse from rearing on your tender little bare toes. I learned to walk obliquely. And when the fork was set the Giddap came. It has been found that two treatments a year, three to six months apart, at a rate of a quarter of a pound per acre are as effective as the heavier one-shot treatment and are far less damaging to wildlife.

Beyond this, Dr. Knippling says that his division has developed what entomologists consider the ideal for a chemical method of control. They have found a way of sifting their poison at the fire ant alone.

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 large-scale trials, seems to be the answer.

Poison is mixed with soybean oil which is absorbed by finely ground cornmeal. This bait is spread at a rate of 10 pounds per acre.

After each load we'd get a drink at the pump, and marvel at the trackfork. It was a wonderful invention, before elevators. — by John Gould in the Christian Science Monitor.

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Crossword

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STUBBORN

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Leadership In Crisis

Memory Scripture: Yet now he is strong. — Psalms 138:1. Nehemiah 2:18, 19: 4:1-3, 7:11.

Nehemiah came to Jerusalem in a time of crisis. From him we can learn much about the essential qualities for any who are to give leadership in such a time.

Nehemiah was realistic. He looked 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 comfort. He and the men closest to him, with full support from the people, during those critical days, except for weeping.

Sorn and disdain heaped upon him did not turn him from his purpose. Tobiah said, "If a fox go up, he shall even break down their stone wall." Nehemiah went on with the task.

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

Such a man was able to inspire his fellow workers. "He had a mind to work." He introduced economic reforms, rebuking the nobles and rulers who 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 a long neglected responsibility to inform the public of the complexities and to work out a system that is in the best long-range interests of mankind and the life forms with which we share the planet.

Upset-down to Prevent Peeking

In full possession of the facts."

Regardless of the shortcomings of Miss Carson's presentation, 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 shake off their prejudices and join forces in a thorough rectify

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.

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HEARING THROUGH THE TEMPLES

Pat Flanagan, 17, has invented a revolutionary boon to the deaf, particularly those not helped by present hearing aids. Called the "Neurophonic" or nerve phone, it is different from present hearing aids in that the two insulated electrodes are placed over the temples and sounds are transmitted 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."

SEAFOOD SALAD

1/2 pound haddock fillet cooked slowly 3-5 minutes in boiling water.
1 7/8-ounce can crabmeat
1 7/8-ounce can steak salmon
1 7/8-ounce can shrimp, drained
2 cups diced celery
1 cup Russian dressing
1 tablespoon minced onion
1 1/2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
1/2 clove garlic (optional)
1 1/2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon black pepper
1 small bottle sweet gherkins
1 doz. each stuffed and ripe olives
1 large or 2 small heads lettuce
Combine all ingredients, marinate with lemon juice, and let stand 5 minutes. Toss lightly

CHECK YOUR MEDICINE CABINET

Details of risks involved in using the drug thalidomide have raised apprehension about safety of the drug which may have been brought into this country unknowingly from overseas where it was widely sold as a sedative. Names of products which contained thalidomide are displayed in the drawing above. They were not sold in the U.S. but some doctors received samples. If such drugs are in your medicine cabinet turn them over to health authorities.

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