

"Whoa-Giddap"

A Sound Way

By ANGELO PATRI

ONE sunny June morning our Valley resounded with shouts of "Whoa-giddap," "whoa giddap," and the sound of a hay mower clicking intermittently. Curious, I went out to see what was going on and saw the hired man of a neighboring farmer driving a team hitched to a mower.

"Whoa," he shouted "giddap" the horses pulled forward and the mower uttered a clucky-click and, when he shouted when the horses slowed down their effort and the mower made no sound. The hay was not falling in long, rhythmical lines and the horses were becoming nervous and edgy.

Over the fields came the farmer on a run. He waved his arms and talked to the man on the mower for a few seconds, and he climbed down and went over the hill and the farmer took his place.

Without a word the horses started off at the touch of his hand on the reins. The hay began falling in long, rhythmic lines and the mower went along happily singing clucky-click. In a short time the field was mowed and the horses went off to lunch, their very ears expressing contentment over a good job well done.

Listening to and watching the little drama I thought of the progressive school program, the activity program, now being accentuated in the schools of the country. There is nothing wrong with the program. It is right and sound according to Nature's laws of child growth.

But—the administrators of the schools say "We want the best school that the best parent wants for his child for every child in the country." That is when they say "Giddap" to the teacher. They then say "We want achievement based on the course of study, measured by class curves (curves take the curve off averages you know). We want to be assured the children are mastering the course of study as prescribed." Then they, sitting in enclosed wall furnished offices, flanked by secretaries, send along a battery of tests to the classroom teachers. "Teach the individual child who is the focal point of the classroom education," but, "Measure the class progress on the basis of these tests."

"Whoa-giddap."

Pursuit of Happiness

Locomotives and Sex

BY H. N. BUNDESEN, M. D.
WHOOPING COUGH is by no means the innocent disorder many parents suppose it. It is an infinitely troublesome disease in older children, and a definite killer during the first year of life.

For this reason, the whole medical world is watching with interest the performance of a new drug which gives promise of being effective against the germs causing whooping cough. Produced from bacteria known as bacillus aerospinus, it is called, in view of its lineage, aerospinus.

Tasted on Animals

As always, the first test of the new substance was made on animals. After experiment showed that it completely protected them against what would otherwise have been fatal doses of whooping cough infection, aerospinus was tried in the treatment of children with whooping cough.

Ten youngsters, between one month and two and one-half years of age were treated. Aerospinus was given by injection into a muscle every four hours in mild cases and twice the dose every three or four hours in severe cases. The treatment was continued for from three to five days.

Showed Improvement

All of the children showed definite improvement in the first 48 hours of treatment.

Vomiting, periods of coughing, and the frequency of coughing attacks were less. The patients in whom treatment was begun within a week after the onset of the typical whoop recovered without any complications irrespective of the severity of the disease or the age of the patient. When treatment was begun later than a week after the onset of the whooping attacks, the effects were less favorable.

This difference may be due in part to the fact that after whooping-cough has made the patient vulnerable, other germs usually find an easy entrance into the lungs. Not only does this secondary attack widen the damaged area but, by giving all invaders better chance to dig in, makes it harder to dislodge them. Thus, in all those cases in which treatment is started several weeks after the onset, a combination of the aerospinus with one of the sulfonamides drugs may be more effective than the use of the aerospinus alone.

Before a definite statement can be made as to the exact value of aerospinus, results of treatment on a larger group of patients must be observed. But it is to be hoped that in this new antibiotic substance will be found a potent weapon against whooping cough, a disease which annually kills so many young babies.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
J. J. J.: Will you please tell me something about head noises?

Answer: Buzzing and ringing in the ears may be due to a number of causes, such as anemia, kidney disease, accumulation of wax in the ear, as well as an infection in the tube connecting the ear with the mouth.

It would be advisable to have a physical examination made to determine the cause of this condition.

You often hear it said that the younger generation is air-minded, and that is probably true. But there is a large section of adult America that is faithful to the railroads, and that is passionately in love with the steam locomotive."

SOUTHPORT GUILD PLANS FIRST MEETING SEPT. 22

The Women's guild of the Southport Congregational church will conduct their first sewing meeting of the season Wednesday, in the guild room, at 10:30 a.m. There will be a box luncheon and coffee will be served at 12 noon with Mrs. A. Wilson Steel and Mrs. A. Robert Winterbottom as hostesses.

All those interested in this type of work have been invited to attend the meeting.

Literary Guidepost

By BOB PRICE
DIXIE RAIDER, by Murray Morgan (Cutten)

The author says this book "was fun to write". Well, it's fun to read, too and educational as well. You can not ask much more of a book than that.

The Confederate cruiser, Shenandoah, long has been a subject of sea legend. There have been scattered attempts to tell her story factually, including a couple of recent origin, but Murray Morgan's work will be hard to top. Whether it's because he tapped new sources of information, or because of his knack at reconstructing a living story from musty records, Morgan has produced a balanced, detailed chronicle of one of the most remarkable voyages in history.

For those who know the Shenandoah only by stray references in Civil war histories, and for that vastly greater number who never heard of her, it should be said that she was one of those Confederate raiders which, like the famous Alabama, was built in England and sailed from an English port to prey upon Northern shipping. The Shenandoah had a specific assignment: To harass the Arctic whaling fleet. The war ended with the mission unaccomplished but the Shenandoah didn't know it. She created havoc all over the Bering Sea for months after Appomattox, then sailed southward and her captain was contemplating the capture of San Francisco when undeniable word of the South's surrender reached him. Then, rather than give up to what he still considered an enemy, he sailed the Shenandoah 17,000 miles to England. There the Shenandoah's flag finally was hauled down Nov. 7, 1865.

He had captured 35 vessels in 8 months—10 in one historic day in June—she had cruised 55,000 miles in every ocean by the Antarctic, and the only death among her crew came on the final dash to England.

It's a heroic story and Morgan does it justice. Wheely, he has given the story no fictional embellishment. There is drama enough in the bare historical recital, although sometimes the reader must sit back and draw breath to get the full impact of the events related. There's deft characterization, too, considering the abstract nature of the materials with which Morgan worked. Captain James Waddell, for instance—there's an apt subject for a good historical fictionist to work on.

New Drug Will Help Children

BY H. N. BUNDESEN, M. D.

WHOOPING COUGH is by no means the innocent disorder many parents suppose it. It is an infinitely troublesome disease in older children, and a definite killer during the first year of life.

For this reason, the whole medical world is watching with interest the performance of a new drug which gives promise of being effective against the germs causing whooping cough. Produced from bacteria known as bacillus aerospinus, it is called, in view of its lineage, aerospinus.

Tasted on Animals

As always, the first test of the new substance was made on animals. After experiment showed that it completely protected them against what would otherwise have been fatal doses of whooping cough infection, aerospinus was tried in the treatment of children with whooping cough.

Ten youngsters, between one month and two and one-half years of age were treated. Aerospinus was given by injection into a muscle every four hours in mild cases and twice the dose every three or four hours in severe cases. The treatment was continued for from three to five days.

Showed Improvement

All of the children showed definite improvement in the first 48 hours of treatment.

Vomiting, periods of coughing, and the frequency of coughing attacks were less. The patients in whom treatment was begun within a week after the onset of the typical whoop recovered without any complications irrespective of the severity of the disease or the age of the patient. When treatment was begun later than a week after the onset of the whooping attacks, the effects were less favorable.

This difference may be due in part to the fact that after whooping-cough has made the patient vulnerable, other germs usually find an easy entrance into the lungs. Not only does this secondary attack widen the damaged area but, by giving all invaders better chance to dig in, makes it harder to dislodge them. Thus, in all those cases in which treatment is started several weeks after the onset, a combination of the aerospinus with one of the sulfonamides drugs may be more effective than the use of the aerospinus alone.

Before a definite statement can be made as to the exact value of aerospinus, results of treatment on a larger group of patients must be observed. But it is to be hoped that in this new antibiotic substance will be found a potent weapon against whooping cough, a disease which annually kills so many young babies.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
J. J. J.: Will you please tell me something about head noises?

Answer: Buzzing and ringing in the ears may be due to a number of causes, such as anemia, kidney disease, accumulation of wax in the ear, as well as an infection in the tube connecting the ear with the mouth.

It would be advisable to have a physical examination made to determine the cause of this condition.

You often hear it said that the younger generation is air-minded, and that is probably true. But there is a large section of adult America that is faithful to the railroads, and that is passionately in love with the steam locomotive."

MISS LOIS TALLMAN TO WED ON SATURDAY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dollard of Elm street, Monroe, announce that the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lois Tallman to Joseph Miklus, son of Mrs. Margaret Miklus, 390 Wilson street, Fairfield will take place Saturday at 11 a.m. in the Church of the Assumption. No invitations have been issued but friends have been invited.

A reception for the families will follow in the home of the bridegroom's mother Miss Tallman was honored recently at a shower by Mrs. Edward McCarthy of Melville street. Attending were: Helene and Frances McCarthy, Mrs. Ted McCarthy, Mrs. Bernard Bruder, Mrs. Ann McAndrew, Frances Miklus, Mrs. John Miklus, Mrs. Mildred Conroy, Mrs. Margaret Miklus, Mrs. Marion McGrath, Mrs. Mildred McGuire, Edith Griswold, Rose Marie McNamara and Mrs. Dollard.

For those who know the Shenandoah only by stray references in Civil war histories, and for that vastly greater number who never heard of her, it should be said that she was one of those Confederate raiders which, like the famous Alabama, was built in England and sailed from an English port to prey upon Northern shipping. The Shenandoah had a specific assignment: To harass the Arctic whaling fleet. The war ended with the mission unaccomplished but the Shenandoah didn't know it. She created havoc all over the Bering Sea for months after Appomattox, then sailed southward and her captain was contemplating the capture of San Francisco when undeniable word of the South's surrender reached him. Then, rather than give up to what he still considered an enemy, he sailed the Shenandoah 17,000 miles to England. There the Shenandoah's flag finally was hauled down Nov. 7, 1865.

He had captured 35 vessels in 8 months—10 in one historic day in June—she had cruised 55,000 miles in every ocean by the Antarctic, and the only death among her crew came on the final dash to England.

It's a heroic story and Morgan does it justice. Wheely, he has given the story no fictional embellishment. There is drama enough in the bare historical recital, although sometimes the reader must sit back and draw breath to get the full impact of the events related. There's deft characterization, too, considering the abstract nature of the materials with which Morgan worked. Captain James Waddell, for instance—there's an apt subject for a good historical fictionist to work on.

WORLDS-CH-Channel 8

1-30-Music: Weather Service Album

1-30-Ballard, Dodge vs. Chicago Cubs

1-30-Music, Paul Whiteman

1-30-Music, Eddie Fisher

1-30-TV Show: "The Music Box"

1-30-Music, "Father Knows Best"

1-30-Music, "Music in the Air"

1-30-Music, "Music in the Air"