

SHS EXAMINER

SELWYN HOUSE SCHOOL, QUEBEC



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The Selwyn House Examiner is the Student Newspaper of
Selwyn House School.

S.H.S. Examiner

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Cover :

Anonymous "D" at four o'clock

The Staff of the S.H.S. Examiner
wish to take this opportunity
to wish their Readers a merry
Christmas or Hanukkah, and a
happy New Year !

A History of Selwyn House School

If one were to ask the average Selwyn House student when the school was founded all he would be able to say would be "Yes, it was founded by Mr. Lucas" - that is, if one were lucky. This being the extent of the knowledge possessed about the history, the S. H. S. Examiner decided to run a series of articles on the history of Selwyn House School, this being the first. The information for this preliminary article was gathered from an interview with Mr. Phillips, who so kindly co-operated.

Selwyn House School was founded in 1908 by (Capt.) Mr. Lucas at this time the school was located on Gray Street and served as a prep school for boys. The number and age of the boys at this time is rather hard to determine, but from photographs of the first graduating class there appeared to have been 20 boys at the school the oldest being 10 - 11 years old. Mr. Lucas seemed to have been a very kind hearted gentleman, who had a soft spot for children. There are stories of Mr. Lucas playing "Bear" on the floor with the boys. Besides founding the school, Mr. Lucas also served in the army during an uprising in Ireland as a Captain. Rumour has it that he was shot by a sniper while looking out of a window. Unfortunately, this is all we know of Mr. Lucas, so before we go on to discuss Mr. Macaulay let us answer the question of why the school colours of Selwyn House are black and yellow, and why the school is called Selwyn House. Legend has it that the school colours were derived from the colours of a racing stable, while the name of the school was derived from the name of a college at Cambridge.

Our knowledge of Mr. Macaulay is even less abundant. The nature of the school was more or less intact as it had been under Mr. Lucas. The School building had moved to new quarters on Sherbrooke Street and Mackay Street because of lack of facilities at the old building. By some shrewd investments and by inheriting some substantial sums, Mr. Macaulay was able to retire at an early age and very generously gave the school to Mr. Wanstall, who in return would pay off the debt on the building. Mr. Wanstall paid off the debts very soon and then owned the school outright. He is reputed to have been a strict disciplinarian and because of this, while greatly respected, was less than popular with the students. He is also said to have roamed the halls in search of boys that had been ejected from the class, for if you were put in the hall you were obviously guilty of something. By this time the school had been moved to Redpath Street into what used to be a private residence. This building was adequate at the time, and had a memorable fire-escape in the form of canvas chutes from the roof. Going down these was found to be so entertaining, that during a fire drill many boys went down two or even three times. Fortunately this was one of the lighter moments, as the rest of the time Selwyn House was a very serious institution. There were no fancy science courses and the like just an expanded 3's program. The sports program was slightly better with soccer in the fall, hockey in the winter, and cricket and baseball in the spring. Mr. Wanstall was an avid sportsman. All games were played outdoors and even hockey at 25 below zero! Mr. Wanstall died on V.E. day 1945 and the whole school attended the funeral in Christ Church Cathedral coincidentally it was also a national holiday.

cont'd

Mr. Wanstall left no will , and this left the future of the school in serious jeopardy. Fortunately a group of interested parents decided to buy the school from Mr. Wanstall's brother and formed a Board of Governors. A large amount of of the credit for this goes to Dr. Speirs. The school continued to function normally till it was once again moved to its present location. Here it continued to expand under the careful guidance of Dr. Speirs. The building was once again expanded in 1968 . Many of you remember Dr. Speirs, and describing him in two lines would not do him justice, as it cannot do justice to any other headmaster. For this reason, starting in the next issue of the EXAMINER, we will treat each of the eras and headmasters separately.

C. Rohlicek
J. Hollinger

ANYONE WISHING TO AID US WITH THIS PROJECT BY VOLUNTEERING INFORMATION SHOULD CONTACT C. ROHLICEK at 482-5396 AFTER 5:00 pm.

PENAL COLONISTS

They arrived at Quebec from France for the first time in 1723. They were divided into two classes: A) stray-sheep youths sent out under letters de cachet at the request of their relatives, but who retained their freedom upon arrival in New France: B) minor offenders such as those guilty of theft of game. All served an apprenticeship of three to five years, after which they were at liberty to return to France, though a few were condemned to remain in Canada for good. Including the arrival of the last group in 1749, About 660 such colonists came to Canada.

Taken from Unusual Facts of
Canadian History by W.A.L. Styles.
Page 34.

DAVIE SHIPYARDS

Mr. Seville took a group of 13 boys from the Selwyn House Examiner, on Saturday, 30 October to the Davie Shipyards in Lauzon. This town is situated two miles east of Quebec City on the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence River. At the point where the river begins to widen you will find the Davie Shipbuilding yards - Canada's largest shipyard and one of the oldest in the country.

We left at 9.00 a.m. from the school yard and arrived two hours later. Colonel Yves Gosselin met us when we arrived and he and four other executives of the Davie Shipyards conducted us through the yards.

The first part of our tour consisted of the inspection of the dry docks, where a badly damaged German ship was being repaired. All the early work in the building of the ships and the repair work is done in these dry docks. When the ships are far enough advanced to float they are generally put into the water alongside an outside dock, by a complicated mechanical procedure. This is where all the finishing touches are done.

From the dry dock we went and visited the warehouse that deals with the metal sheets that are used throughout the construction of the ships. These sheets of metal come in all sizes and thicknesses and are sandblasted here on their immediate arrival. We were told how these metal sheets are brought to the cutting and painting machine and that various parts of the ship are constructed in different warehouses. These different parts are brought together and joined in prefabricated units and eventually welded together to make the whole ship.

Enormous amounts of work on different projects are continually carried out at Davie Shipbuilding Company. For instance, they are presently working on -

- A) 3 - 80,000 ton ships. These are the largest ships ever to have been built in Canada.
- B) 2 destroyers for the Royal Canadian Navy
- C) The largest electro magnet in the world.

The Davie Shipbuilding Company builds all kinds of industrial products such as: machinery, equipment, steel structures, penstock, railroad tank cars, tug boats etc.

The strongest tug in Canada was built here at Davie Shipyards. It is named the "Tacky Veliotis". The boys, unfortunately, did not see this great boat. Perhaps this can be a surprise for another wonderful visit to the yards at a later date.

After our highly instructive tour of these magnificent yards, the boys from the Examiner Staff had the privilege of meeting Mr. Tacky Veliotis, who is the man that runs the shipyard so smoothly and efficiently. We all sat down at the table and had an excellent meal which was followed by an interesting speech from our host. The head of the expedition said a few words of thanks, in reply, for the kind hospitality that we had received from Davie Shipbuilding Company,

We returned home with our heads buried in the pamphlets that they gave us and filled with exciting thoughts of shipbuilding. The thing that left the most lasting impression on us was the tremendous size and bulk of the ships. The Examiner staff were also lucky enough to be given real construction hats,

courtesy of the company. This was another thoughtful thing the Yard did for us.

André Desmarais.

OUR NEW HOUSE SYSTEM

It was felt by the masters and students of our School that the old system of house competitions needed revising and that if it was reorganized that it could be a great benefit in stimulating interest in various areas of the school. The new system has four specific areas; academics, athletics, extra-curricular activities and citizenship.

In the academics section, boys will be able to contribute points for their house in academic achievements. Such competition will hopefully encourage boys to strive for higher marks, and recognize achievements of boys as shown in the standard achieved or in the effort put forward.

The inter-house sports competitions hope to recognize efforts as a team and not of individual results.

This year, points will also be awarded for participating in extra-curricular activities. Boys will receive points for participating in various non-academic areas of the School.

The fourth section is citizenship. Though the name of this area is new, you will all likely know of it. Points will be awarded for such things as the Lucas Medal, The Jeffrey Russel Prize etc.

The school year will be divided into three stages that will be called sections. At the end of the first and second sections, the winning house will be announced, based on overall points accumulated during that section. Members of the winning house will get a half holiday and the house banner will be displayed prominently throughout the school during the next section. The approximate dates of the sections goes as follows:

First Section - a week after the November exams.
only autumn terms sports will count.

Second Section- At the close of the winter term.
Points for academics will be calculated from
the February exams.

Third Section - At the close of the School year.
Points will be calculated on the year's
overall performance.

Various points will be awarded for each of the different areas of house competition. Points for academics go as follows:

80% and over	-	5 points
75% " "	-	4 points
70% " "	-	3 points
65% " "	-	2 points
60% " "	-	1 point

The total points will be scaled on a maximum of 300 points.

Each of the following sports competitions will be held at the Senior and Middle School levels; soccer, hockey, basketball, track and field, seven-a-side rugger (SENIOR SCHOOL ONLY) and softball. Track and field points will be based on the events held at sports day.

In each case in the senior school, the winning house will receive 30 points, second 17, third 9 and the fourth house, 5. In the Middle School, first will receive 20, second 12, third 7 and last 4. The total will be scaled on a maximum of 400 points.

Boys participating in extra-curricular activities will be allotted points this year. The points will be awarded where there is no specific inter-house competition but the boy represents the school at a suitable standard. For each of the following areas boys will receive points for their house.

Drama - A committee will be made up of the Headmaster and Staff members will allocate points, based on that evening's production(s). No more than 40 points will be awarded with no boy receiving more than 5 for his contributions to the presentation on or off stage.

Debating - Each boy who speaks at least twice during the school year in a debate in which participants from outside the school are involved will be given 4 points which will be awarded in the third section.

Choir - Each member of the Choir for a year will receive 5 points to be awarded in the third section.

Book Fair - On the advice of Staff advisers, the Headmaster will award 20 points with no boy receiving more than 4, on the basis of the boy's total contribution.

Science Fair - The winner will receive 7 points, 2nd place, 4 points and 3rd place, 2 points.

Contests - The winner of any contest within the school (not involving academic or athletics) will receive 4 points. A winner of a similar competition outside the School will receive 8 points.

Life Saving - Any boy who earns his qualification by the Royal Life Saving Society will receive 7 points.

Canada Physical Fitness Award - Any boy who earns the "award of excellence" will receive 5 points.

The total number of points will be scaled to a maximum of 200 points.

Points for citizenship will be awarded as follows:

The Lucas Medal	-	20 points
The Jeffrey Russel Prize	-	15 points
The T.C.Brainerd Memorial Award	-	12 points

OUR NEW HOUSE SYSTEM: - cont'd.

The Redpath Herald	-	individual 8 points group up to 12 points
The Ernst Brandl Memorial Trophy	-	8 points
The Jock Barklay Memorial Trophy	-	8 points
The E. Geoffrey Brine Award	-	8 points
The Helen Speirs Memorial Trophy	-	8 points

For any two consecutive times that a boy is required to appear in defaulters, 5 points will be lost from his house.

Robin Rohlicek.

ACTION BY TEACHERS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL

Recently a meeting was held which resulted in the Staff making the decision that it would become less lenient in matters of discipline concerning the Middle School. Unfortunately, this decision resulted in a large number of canings. It also resulted in a new extra set of rules, these actions have been regarded as a failure by the Staff to properly train and discipline the boys without violence and unusually restricting rules. This is written as a request that the Staff not cause further unnecessary pain and grief and, failing that, that it do so only in situations which demand it. There is one thing, though, which is most outstanding. The Staff of the Middle School (certain members of it) decided to undo in one day damage that has taken years to accumulate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE S.H.S. EXAMINER:

Sir:

A traditional characteristic of the members of the school body is, and always has been, an appalling apathy to the things which go on outside their immediate spheres. Your periodical, in its hesitant attempt to stir up such an interest, might well be advised to institute a column pertaining to pressing problems inside and out of the School. A little argument, and perhaps even controversy might stir the student body out of its perpetual lethargic, semi-somnolent state, and by so doing, improve the atmosphere in an institution which has been, and certainly is today, notorious for its internal pettiness and bickering.

Our student council, such as it exists, has always been accused of ineffectuality and other, similar cardinal sins in a body of that nature. I suggest that the council, in its turn, would be far more effectual, and far more representative of the students whom they are supposed to speak for, if, instead of limiting their examination of your newspaper to a rapid perusal of the cartoons of your resident "ARS", and an even more rapid perusal of the valid material which characterizes your "feature" article, the said students would take part in a column of some moment which would provoke a little mild controversy.

cont'd/..

The present crop presumably contains enough interested, articulate, and reasonably intelligent people as to terminate the sterile, futile atmosphere which seems to prevail at the moment.

Instead of writing insipid editorials which merely lower the standard, not to mention the circulation of your newspaper, you might well consider the allowance of a little constructive, competitive thought in its pages.

Respectfully yours,

(SGD.) F.A.SCIIST.

November 10, 1971.

ANIMAL SCHOOL

Once upon a time the animals decided they must do something to meet the problems of the "New World", so they organized a school. They adopted an activity curriculum consisting of running, climbing, swimming and flying and to make it easier to administer, all animals took all subjects.

The duck was excellent in swimming, better in fact, than his instructor, and made passing grades in flying, but he was poor in running. He had to stay after school and also drop swimming to practice running. This was kept up until his web feet were badly worn and he was only average in swimming.

The squirrel was excellent in climbing, until he developed frustration in the flying class, where his teacher made him start from the ground up instead of from treetop down. He also developed charlie-horse from over-exertion and then got a "C" in climbing and a "D" in running.

At the end of the year, an abnormal eel, who could swim exceedingly well, and also run, climb and fly a little, had the highest average and was valedictorian.

The prairie dogs stayed out of school and fought the tax levy because the administration would not add digging and burrowing to the curriculum. They apprenticed their children to a badger and later joined the groundhogs and gophers to start a successful private school.

George H. Reavis.

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October 29th, 1971

The Editor,
S.H.S.Examiner,
95, Cote St Antoine Road,
Westmount, Que.

Sir:

Far be it from a lowly Scripture master to presume to teach the niceties of English grammar to the staff of so reputable journal as the S.H.S.Examiner. However, having dabbled my feet once in those waters (in particular connexion with ecclesiastical grammar) , I can only conclude that the reporter responsible for a certain article on p.14 of Vol.4 No. 1 evidently was not paying attention in 16 B at about 2:15 pm on Tuesday Sept.14th. (What else is new?)

Sir , at the risk of boring , may I repeat for his benefit that an adjective (reverend) is not a form of address ("Reverend nor a noun ("The Reverend"). In short , the clergy , though (hopefully) reverend, are not (titularly) Reverends. Also (parenthetically), your humble servant does other things at the church of St Columba besides preach. (For further details, come and see for yourself)

I respectfully suggest that your reporter (was it modesty or shame that caused him to leave his article unsigned?) receive the traditional forty lashes (save one) with the fringe of his prayer shawl. Intelligat lector.

Belive me, Sir, to be,

Yours, etc. (The Rev'd) P.D.Hannen

In replie to the above letter:

Dear "lowly Scripture master". (Rev'd) P.D.Hannen

The S.H.S.Examiner humbly apologizes for its mistake in the niceties of English grammar. Let it be known that in the last issue of the S.H.S.Examiner, p.14 of Vol.4, No.1 a mistake in particular connexion with ecclesiastical grammar , of which, in those waters you have once dabbled your feet, has been made. This mistake being the use of the adjective "reverend" as a form of address. We also apologise for insinuating that the only thing you do at the church of St Columba is preach. Once again on behalf of the Examiner our deepest apologies.

Believe me, Sir, to be,

Yours, etc. The Anonamous Reporter

- APATHY :1). lack of emotion
2). lack of interest

It goes without saying that many of you are asking yourselves what the definition of the word APATHY is doing at the top of this page. It also goes without saying that many of you are familiar with the definition of the word APATHY. If you have noticed students that fulfill the above definition read on.

It is no surprise to many people that SOME Selwyn House students are apathetic after all every school has apathetic students. Selwyn House being a unique school it has uniquely apathetic students. These students are apathetic because of the general attitude towards the school from their peers outside of the school. It is no secret that if you ask a student going to either L.C.C. or Westmount High what Selwyn House is like you will get a negative response i.e. "Yeah they're a bunch of sucs". Unfortunately the average Selwyn House Student upon hearing this will try to disprove this hypothesis and will attempt to have as little to do with the school as possible.

Assuming that you are a Selwyn House student let us consider why you have been called a "suc" because you go to Selwyn House. It could be because you wear a uniform however considering the state of some Selwyn House uniforms this is a trivial reason besides anybody that judges you by what you wear is not worth considering anyway. It could be because your school has never been noted for its athletic prowess but rather for extraordinary Academic excellence but once again this is a rather weak effort at explaining this phenomena. The reason for you being called a "suc" is that you assume you are one since you have been called one! Or rather let us say that if you are among the aforementioned SOME Selwyn House Students you have assumed this.

Obviously if you are stupid enough to believe that you have been called a "suc" because you go to Selwyn House you will try to disassociate yourself with any activity that will associate you with Selwyn House. Therefore you lack emotion towards Selwyn House (or pretend to) and pretend to show no interest in Selwyn House. You have become an apathetic Selwyn House student. Now don't believe that this goes unnoticed because no matter how hard you try you cannot hide the fact that you go to Selwyn House and anybody that spends 5 years at a school, and shows no feeling towards it must be a "SUC".

"IT EATS HELL OUT OF THE PIPES"

Effective communication with the consumer of research remains a difficult problem, as Mr. Clymer indicates. Researchers develop special interests and tend to become language-bound. Fortunately, the situation in education is not quite so difficult as that reported by F.F.Colton in an article for the September, 1949, Scientific Monthly titled "Some of My Best Friends Are Scientists."¹ Mr. Colton wrote:

A New York plumber of foreign extraction with a limited command of English wrote the National Bureau of Standards and said he found that hydrochloric acid quickly opened drainage pipes when they got clogged and asked if it was a good thing to use.

A Bureau scientist replied:

"The efficacy of hydrochloric acid is indisputable, but the corrosive residue is incompatible with metallic permanence."

The plumber wrote back thanking the Bureau for telling him the method was all right. The scientist was a little disturbed and showed the correspondence to his boss, another scientist. The latter wrote the plumber:

"We cannot assume responsibility for the production of toxic and noxious residue with hydrochloric acid and suggest you use an alternative procedure."

The plumber wrote back that he agreed with the Bureau - hydrochloric acid works fine. A top scientist - boss of the first two - broke the impasse by tearing himself loose from technical terminology and writing this letter:

"Don't use hydrochloric acid. It eats hell out of the pipes."

¹ As quoted by Mr.Clymer.

F. F. Colton.

TRIP TO QUEBEC CITY

Mr. Rumsby conducted a trip to Quebec City on the weekend of November 5 - 6, maintaining his practice of an annual student Quebec visit. Several boys went with Mr. Rumsby. We arrived at the Château Frontenac on Friday, 5th November and our arrival coincided with the visit of Marshal Josip Tito, Premier of Jugoslavia. Every alley and every streetlight was accompanied by a policeman and roadblocks were set up all around the Frontenac. We passed a preliminary guard outside the hotel, who directed us. We were then received by an official of the hotel, who informed us that we and our baggage would be inspected, presumably for possible weapons. Inside the hotel, police officers were turning all the furniture upside down and people were cordoned off, so as not to get in the way of Marshal Tito.

After waiting quite a long time we saw Tito walk through the lobby, though he was obscured by his wife.

We visited the Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupré and the Citadel on Saturday, as well as Montmorency Falls, where the freezing foam and spray was

cont'd/..

TRIP TO QUEBEC CITY: - cont'd.

quite exhilarating.

Generally the trip was excellent and well planned.

George Tombs.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

On Remembrance Day, Thursday, 11th November, a Remembrance Day service was held in the gymnasium. It was another innovation brought in by Mr. Troubetzkoy and I feel that it was an excellent idea. Today, the meaning of Remembrance Day often seems to be half forgotten. Some people do not even realize its importance.

On this day, in 1918, "the war to end wars" finally ceased. Eleven million soldiers died in that war. Twenty years later, another great war broke out. Seventeen million soldiers died. Since then, other wars, such as the one in Korea, have taken place. Many more men have died in those conflicts. These were young men, who might have gone on to become great statesmen, scientists or business men, but instead, they gave their lives for an almost pointless cause. They gave their lives because the leaders of the world could not agree.

It is these men, almost twenty million of them, to whom we pay tribute on Remembrance Day. These men could almost equal the entire population of Canada, and yet many Canadians are unaware of what Remembrance Day really stands for. This applies especially to the youth of the country, since these conflicts occurred long before they were born. Their parents almost certainly have some memories of the Second World War, but to the youth of Canada, Remembrance Day is only a symbol of times long past. They cannot understand the true meaning behind it.

In order to bring on a fuller understanding of Remembrance Day and what it stands for, services, such as the one at Selwyn House, are needed. The service at Selwyn House, unfortunately, was inadvertently interrupted when one of the boys entered the gymnasium in the middle of the service, immediately prior to the reading of the roll of Selwyn House old boys who died in these wars. However, I feel that the service was a very good thing for the school and I hope to see more of this type of events in the future.

D. Stewart-Patterson.

MILES FOR MILLIONS WALK

On October 23 approximately 40,000 people (mostly teenagers) went on the gruelling 32 mile walk. The day started with ideal conditions; it was cool and cloudy. Soon, however, the sun started coming out. By eleven o'clock the sun was shining brilliantly, but a cool wind had come up. At the halfway point (Jarry Park) lunch was being provided. Walkers plodded on from there, into Outremont, where they were greeted by large marcher signs. The spot where many marchers dropped out was at St. Jean de Brebeuf College. It is interesting to note that Brebeuf was the first Canadian martyr! From there, walkers pushed on to Place Ville Marie, the finish. Unfortunately, statistics cannot be obtained as Tom Agar lost them. Typical!

P. Hall.

Generous Donations Department

The latest in the field of generous donations are 265 Time-Life books which were recently donated to the library by a friend of the school. Although this man should be commended for his wonderful generosity I cannot see his purpose in donating 47 copies of a single book. In fact among the 265 books there are; 47 books on machines, 42 books on Italy, 40 books on Flight, and 29 books on Brazil. The other topics are: The Sea, The Desert, The Forest, Australia, and The United States.

I am sure that these books are very popular but I have yet to see the day when 47 studios Belwyn House boys will all want to take out the same book at the same time. Maybe we are all in for a surprise.

J. Gollob /B.H.H./

World's Worst Jokes

Gimme an all day sucker.
Here you are
Looks kind of small.
Yeah, the days are getting shorter.

Loan me five dollars, willyou?
No
I was only fooling.
I wasn't.

Did anyone lode a roll of bills around here with a rubber band around them?
Yes, I did.
Well, I've found th. rubber banl.

My father lost money on everything my brother made.
What did your brother make?
Mistakes!

Charles Gelber

DATELINE S.H.S. - October 19, 1971

Tension mounts:

Parents slowly entered the dining hall of the school. Rather timidly they looked round and saw a strange panorama of coloured table tops guarded zealously by blazered men.

7.15 p.m.

More parents arrived. Attracted by the light and noise they were drawn into the multitued in the dining hall.

Machines started to whirl and money was heard clinking.

7.30 p.m.

The noise was ominous. Machines, money, conversation flowed as the blazered marshals tried to explain what was happening.

8.00 p.m.

Apparent chaos. coloured materials, clutched anxiously, were rushed to such desks. Parents sacrificed newly found treasures. Conversation echoed off oak walls. Students scurried back and forth. Space tightened and the floor was a mass of people.

More and more books - were examined and subsequently acquired for the Library.

8.25 p.m.

Frantic grasping for last minute purchases, parents rushed from the dining hall.

8.35 p.m.

Marshalls sighed.
Choruses of "How much did we make?"
Co-ordinators, flustered, tried to relax.
Coffee, conversation and a brief rest for the 55 volunteers.
A tally! 525 books sold -
Disappointment - 325 short of minimum objective.

8.55 p.m.

Another tally! \$2,793.50 - Well short!
Massive rearrangement of books -
Clearing debris from first rush.
And then

9.25 p.m.

A second rush - smaller, more sedate and not as large.
Books again examined, circulated and acquired for the Library.

DATELINE S.H.S. - October 19, 1971: cont'd.

10.15 p.m.

Closing shop. -- Flurry of activity - books packed, stored.
Tentative totals provided (\$3,337.50)----

10.30 p.m.

Tables shifted back. Benches restored to their positions. Chairs folded and stacked. Cash bundled and locked in vault. Receipts carefully stored. -- Normality returns.

What, you may ask, has happened? Perhaps - a vignette of the
ACTIVITY

BEHIND THE SCENES

AT THE

THIRD ANNUAL BOOK FAIR

A GREAT SUCCESS: ----

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

G.C.I. Burgess.

LOCKED CONFUSION

A while ago, in the senior locker room, there was a huge mix up. The school was replacing old lockers with new ones. Our games master, Mr. Macdonald, came to all the senior and middle school classrooms and informed us about the switching of lockers, etc. At recess everyone (excluding the juniors) came charging down the stairs, bumping into each other, and I don't know why there were not any casualties. We had to wait until the others opened their jammed lockers and when the odd person didn't come, people started to throw objects and clothes all over.

Finally, after two days of cleaning up, everything returned to normal.

Jonathan Franklin

THE DRAMA CLUB

The drama club is headed by Mrs. Marsh. It will hold a presentation of the play "Sganarelle" on January 20th. The one scene play will be done bilingually in both French and English. Mr. Ankum will be directing the French version of "Sganarelle".

The boys are doing most of the histrionics such as backstage work, design of the set; lighting. Some mothers will help with the makeup.

The play is a farce - central characters played by Blair Baldwin in English and by L. Beaubien in French.

cont'd/..

THE DRAMA CLUB: cont'd.

Mrs. Marsh would especially like to thank Mrs. Matheson for going to rummage sales and by donating some of her treasures to the Drama Club.

Jonathan Hollinger 9B.

THE BRIDGE CLUB

The Bridge Club is headed by the Honorable Mr. Phillips. The club is open on days 3 - 6 to all who have signed up, be he beginner or expert. Learning to play bridge can be hard, but also it can be a lot of fun. Most of the time there are bridge tournaments played only by the students themselves. Mr. Philips is always glad to lend a hand when you have a bridge problem.

The Bridge Club is one of the best there is.

Jonathan Hollinger 9B.

THE DEBATING SEMINAR

The Quebec Students' Debating Federation organized a seminar, which was held in the gym on Friday, 26 November. Mr. Hill arrived to supervise fellow teachers from schools in the Montreal area, while Geoffrey Hale, President of the Selwyn House Debating Club, worked on a chicken. The seminar was quite a success, as the participants were treated to rhetoric from Anthony Graham, former Selwyn Houser, (now at Bishop's), and Graham Hallward also represented Bishop's.

After Mr. T.H.Lawson finished a brief preliminary match-making contest, (apparently an ancient debating ritual), a group of victims were selected to conduct an extemporaneous debate. The topic was the Admission of Mainland China to the United Nations. An unidentified member of the opposition surpassed himself in his attempts to defeat the Government, but he was rudely interrupted by hysterical bursts of laughter from the audience.

Then the Bishop's - Miss Edgar's debate came. Bishop's fared better than did Hon. Joe Borowsky against Women's Lib., and the debate was useful in that it showed what could happen to debators with a poor argument.

Mr. Lawson then gave us a lecture on techniques of debating. The speech was very informative and Mr. Lawson, (National Coordinator of the Student Debating Federation), stressed the importance of debating competitions all over Quebec. After all this, we were greatly in need of refreshments, so coffee and cookies were served. ---

- 10.15 p.m. - Closing shop. Flurry of activity.
- 10.30 p.m. - Tables and chairs shifted back.
- 10.45 p.m. - Lights turned out
- 10.46 p.m. - Last Selwyn House boy leaves the School.

George Tombs.

Editors Note : the following message is an unsolicited article and does not necessarily reflect the views of the staff of the S.H.S. Examiner.

CANADIAN MONARCHY

The purpose of this paper is to explain why the monarchy is vital to the survival of Canada as an independent, united, democratic North American Nation, of unmistakable Canadian Identity.

FIRST

The parliamentary system of government, of which the monarchy is the core, is the sole domestic guarantee that Canada can survive as an independent nation, in that the political absorption of a monarchy by a foreign Republic other than by open act of war, is impossible. If Canada became a republic, the presidential office, if held by a despot or influenced by a despotic group of political persons, could facilitate such a union with the only public resistance possible being that provided by civil war. This could lead to the political destruction of the nation.

SECOND

The Canadian Monarchy is the greatest single factor, other than bilingualism, which can provide Canada with a unique identity in the Western Hemisphere. Adherence by the Canadian people to the concept of Monarchy will ensure that the character of this country developed over its more than 100 years of existence, will not become entirely obliterated by the political, cultural, and social concepts of the United States.

THIRD

The Canadian Monarchy provides the people of Canada with the greatest constitutional safeguard against Communism, or any other form of totalitarian government or dictatorship, by protecting any political head of the government from the temptations of becoming a Castro, a Nasser, or a De Gaulle.

FOURTH

The Canadian Monarchy provides the surest guarantee that the traditional rights of both the English-speaking and French-speaking section of the population are safeguarded, since its existence does not allow ultimate power to rest in the hands of political leaders of either linguistic and cultural group to the detriment of the other group.

FIFTH

The Canadian Monarchy has proven that it provides a source of strength and a source of inspiration as a symbol of unity in times of great national danger, and a focal point of loyalty above political, linguistic, cultural, class, and ethnic dissent, without which the collapse of order and the loss of cohesion at critical

periods in our past history could have proved fatal to the nation.

8

SIXTH

The Canadian Monarchy provides a focal point of national acceptance for the many new Canadians of differing backgrounds, in that the Monarch herself is not only of English, French, Scottish, and Welsh blood, but also of German, Dutch, Danish, Hungarian, and Italian ancestry.

SEVENTH

The Canadian Monarchy, because of the special characteristics mentioned above can serve as the most adequate bridge between the Canada of the early 1970s and the Canada of the 21st Century. The next three ~~XXXXXXXX~~ decades will be critical ones for Canada and may well lead to political and social contests which could result in the breakup of the nation. French and English confrontations could bring about a divided Canada. Economically weaker parts of the country in their desperation might repudiate their heritage for the economic survival offered by absorption into the United States. It could be that only the stronger parts of the country would remain as a rump of Confederation. If this situation is to be avoided until the predicted population of 50 million by the year 2000 makes Canada a politically and economically viable state, despite the enormous proportions of the United States, it will probably only be because the Canadian Monarchy will, as in the past, provide the bulwark to contain those pressures.

YOUTH THEATRE VISIT

On December 3 rd. we enjoyed a charming experience in the form of a visit from the Youth Theatre; who presented " Children of The Sun" , an Inca play. The boys of grades 3 and 4 participated in the play and enjoyed miming the roles allotted to them. Later they were congratulated by the cast for their involvement in the production. We hope for further visits from this group.

THE GREAT DEBATE

A debate was held in the Gymnasium some time ago between Mr. Norman Lewis and the Reverend Father Peter Hannen. The topic was "Resolve that Theology is a Science" and Father Hannen had the affirmative. The debate was the first that many of the Senior School had ever seen. Father Hannen explained how helpful the school library might have been to his opponent, Mr. Lewis, and how helpful various students had been with respect to the growth of the school library. Mr. Lewis spoke in somewhat scientific and theoretical terms, but was greatly handicapped when there was not sufficient time for a rebuttal. Father Hannen was therefore able to deliver 'last licks' in the second part of his homily.

Mr. Moody subsequently made his humorous closing remarks, suggesting that the debators might speak in terms which the audience could understand, (for example, Mr. Lewis and Father Hannen touched on the theory of 'a cause and effect'). Mr. Hill then closed the 'Great Debate', hoping that the Senior School and Staff would find their meal "palatable".

George Tombs.

SPECIAL SELWYN HOUSE CHOIR

Mr. Crisp, the choir leader, has now organized a special choir which practices during the activity period in St. Mathias Church. The choir is composed of boys from grades five, six and seven who enjoy singing. With Mr. Crisp's experienced guidance and with the determination and co-operation of the boys that are participating I am sure Selwyn House is going to have a fine choir this year.

Daniel Dyzak 7B

SCIENCE FAIR

This year, the junior Science Fair finals are being held on January, 17. They are being judged by Mr. Lee Hutton. He is a Science Consultant for the Protestant School Board of Montreal. The preliminaries for the Fair are being held on December 13.

The Fair will be open to parents of Grade 7 from noon to 4 p.m. and will be shown to the students the following day.

M. Steeves.

RICHARD SMALL

It all began when Adele Sternthal contacted Mr. Martin and asked him to send some representatives from Selwyn House to Tween Set. Richard Small was one of them. He was chosen because of his knowledge in all fields. When Richard puts his brain to work he is brilliant. After the first game he was thrilled to have won by a very small margin, then a thought dawned upon him. He thought that he could win five games in a row, which all the contestants of the game were trying to do. The second and third games Richard won easily with no competition at all. After each win, his hopes rose, and Richard was all set for the fourth game. The fourth game troubled him but at the end, he won by a very slight margin. He was lucky. Now his hopes of winning the final game shot up, but like the 2nd and 3rd games there was no competition and Richard won the

cont'd/..

RICHARD SMALL: cont'd..

championship with with a convincing victory. He is now looking forward to the games in the Spring.

Eddio Schwartz.

GUESTS AT THE SCHOOL

Recently Mr. Troubetzkoy had three distinguished guests at the School,

The first was Mr. Fagan, who is one of Mr. Troubetzkoy's personal friends. He works in the Secretariat at the United Nations. He assisted the group of boys from Selwyn House who visited the United Nations to interview the Canadian delegate there.

The second was Mr. Collingham. He is the father of two boys of the School and is a member of the School's Board of Governors.

His final guest was Mr. Webster. He is also a member of the Board. He appeared at an Assembly and, as a surprise, brought along Steve Renko of the Montreal Expos. This proved to be a sensation with the boys. Steve gave a short talk and then concluded with a question and answer session. This event was a great success and I hope that more of this type can be organized.

D.Stewart-Patterson.

MR. PORTER

Mr. Porter was born in Toronto, Ontario. He attended Upper Canada College and then went to Carlton University for four years. He majored in English and History and gained B.A. in History and a minor in English. Mr.Porter teaches 8A, 8B, 8C, 9A, 9B, 11A and 11B classes. He also teaches swimming on Mondays at the N.D.G. pool. He is a Red Cross Swimming Examiner and during the summer he is a Counselor at Onandaga Camp.

E. Stevenson.

ST. VINCENT de PAUL

St.Vincent de Paul is just thirty minutes from downtown Montreal, located in a quiet spot by the back river. The penitentiary is divided into three main parts: maximum, medium and minimum security. There are places in the prison where the prisoners can work on jobs, or they can play ball in the yards. The prison is like an institute to take care of the prisoners while they stay at the prison. Friends of ours go to the prison every Wednesday night and talk to the prisoners about their problems and the "outside". When an ex-convict is looking for a job, he has money problems because of his criminal record. When the criminals get out of prison they cannot get a job. 80% have no friends because their family ignores them. As a result, some of them end up back in prison because of stealing money to support themselves and they are caught again.

Tim Carter.

DR. CECIL MEADE

On October 20, 1971, a pianist named Cecil Meade came to S.H.S. and performed for Grade 7. Dr. Meade played many interesting and educational pieces, most of which he had composed himself. In fact, he even composed on the spot pieces just for us. He was very pleased at the end of his performance because the audience, Grade 7, had been so attentive, and after it was over he was asked for his autograph many times.

Dr. Meade has known Mr. A.S.Troubetzkoy for many years. Dr. Meade played at B.C.S. about ten years ago when Mr. Troubetzkoy was teaching there. When Dr. Meade was in Montreal, Mr. Troubetzkoy contacted him and he asked him to play at S.H.S. This was the first time he had ever played in Montreal.

Dr. Meade left for Chibougamou on October 23, but he will be back in May or even sooner.

If any boys would like to buy the record he produced, it can be bought at the International Music Store. Boys can contact Dr. Meade at Coaticook, Quebec, Canada for information, or if they are interested, they could come and see him.

Michael Hooton.

CONCERT AT PLACE DES ARTS

On Rhythm

On November 2, Grades 4,5,6 and 7 went to the children's concert at Place des Arts, where Mario Duschenes was conducting the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

First Monsieur Duschenes told the audience how rhythm controlled, to a great extent, the sound of a tune, which was demonstrated by the orchestra. Then whole notes, half notes and so on were demonstrated and commented on. After this, several well-known pieces were played; Bach's, "The Passion according to St. Matthew", Kabalevsky's, "Comedian's Gallop", Debussy's, "Styrix" and Stravinsky's, "Couplet du Diable" from "Histoire du Soldat".

M.Duschenes and the orchestra then demonstrated how the length of notes could change rhythm.

Since dances are usually very rhythmic, they constituted an important part of the concert. Pavane, Gaillarde, Ronde and Hoboeckentanz, all by Tielman Susato and all beautiful dances, were played. Then dances from countries all over the world were played. They were from Spain, Austria, South America, the United States, Canada and Scotland. The latter was compared to a "Gigue" by Bach, as it was a jig. Then "Lumberman" Alphabet, by Kelsey Jones was played. It was followed by a piece with three separate rhythms. Then, "Buckaroo Holiday", by Aaron Copland was played. For the final section of the concert, variations of "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" were played. I, for one, certainly enjoyed the concert and I am sure that most others did also. I wish to thank all responsible for bringing it about and especially M.Mario Duschenes and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

S P O R T S

INTERVIEW WITH STEVE RENKO

Reporter: How did you get into pro baseball?

Renko: I started playing pro baseball in 1965. I was in a college league in South Dakota where I was drafted by the Mets. I talked to a scout from that area and decided that I wanted to go ahead and play professional baseball. I still had a year of college ability left but at the time the baseball coach at this particular town was from the University of Kansas, where I went to school and we were not getting along too well. I was ready to play baseball and just went ahead and signed and forgot about football and everything else.

Reporter: What team did you sign with first of all?

Renko: I signed with the New York Mets. I was drafted as a first baseman and played three and a half years as a first baseman before I changed to pitcher.

Reporter: How long do you think it will take for the Expos to be in close contention for first position in the East for the Pennant?

Renko: Well, that is a tough question for an expansion ball club. It took the Mets eight or nine years to win a Pennant. I think maybe in the next three or four years we will be a contender. I am not going to say we are going to win the Pennant in the next three or four years but, there is a good possibility we will be a contender in the next three or four years.

Reporter: What was your biggest thrill while playing in a pro baseball game?

Renko: Oh, I think there was a couple of them and they happened this year. I pitched two 1 hit games and that is about as close as you can get to a no hitter and I was really thrilled about both of them.

Reporter: Have you ever pitched a no hitter in pro baseball game?

Renko: I have pitched a no hitter in a pro baseball game in double baseball, in Memphis, Tennessee. I was really thrilled about that too.

Reporter: Which pitch do you find most effective?

Renko: Oh, I think any slider is my best pitch and it varies on a given day. You might have a little better fast ball and you use your fast ball most often but overall I find my slider the most effective.

Reporter: It is true that while in college you proved yourself as quite an outstanding football player. Why did you choose baseball over football?

cont'd/..

INTERVIEW WITH STEVE RENKO: - cont'd.

Renko: Well, I played football extensively in high school and college and at that time enjoyed it more than I did baseball. I was then drafted by Minnesota to play football and it was not until that point that I realized how tough a life of pro football would be. I was then asked to play for the Mets. I followed up the offer and went ahead and played baseball and forgot completely about football.

Reporter: What position did you play in football?

Renko: I played quarterback.

C. Shannon.

MONTREAL CANADIENS

Scotty Bowman, the new coach of the Montreal Canadiens has a tough act to follow. The Canadiens, third in the East during the regular season last year stunned the rest of the N.H.L. by charging to the Stanley Cup under ex-coach Al MacNeil.

Bowman's first problem will be the retirements of Captain Jean Beliveau and rugged John Fergusson. Both players, vital cogs in the Canadien's machine, decided to go out on top and announced after Montreal captured the Cup that they would not return for the 1971 - 72 season.

S .OM .d .lov

Part of the solution may come from the amateur draft. Montreal owned the top pick of the graduating junior class, thanks to a prior trade with California. And the Canadiens chose an outstanding center, Guy Lafleur of the Quebec Remperts.

Charles Gelber.

BANTAM FOOTBALL

The Bantam Football Team, captained by Brian Fitzpatrick and Richard Mazer was not too successful in GMIAA play but was unbeaten in outer league play.

Cardinal Newman	tie	-	0	-	0	(away)
L.C.C.	loss	-	76	-	6	(away)
Loyola	loss	-	77	-	0	(home)
Chomedy	loss	-	30	-	0	(home)
L.C.C.	loss	-	51	-	0	(home)
C.N.W.	default					

Out of GMIAA Play: -

Bishops	win	-	13	-	0	(home)
Bishops	win	-	12	-	0	(away)
Ashbury	win	-	8	-	7	(away)

Team Average: Overall - 600 even

The team was coached by Mr. A. Macdonald

C. Shannon.

S .OM .d .lov

Special Sports Assembly

On November 26th. a special sports assembly was held at the school. Trophies and Sports ties were awarded. Steve Renço, of the Montreal Expos, was present and he presented the ties and trophies. After he had spoken there was a question and answer period, several questions were asked and he answered most of them. After the assembly was over most of the middle school swarmed around him and asked him for his autograph, he gave them his autograph on cards that had his picture on them. It is hoped that more speakers of his calibre will visit our school in the future.

D. Bloxam

Cross-Country

For the first time in a long while Selwyn House has incorporated Cross-Country Skiing into the winter sports program. At present there are only three boys taking part in this program and due to the obvious lack of snow this program has been limited to weight training in the gym. Eventually, it is hoped, skiing will be undertaken at Beaver Lake and some competitions may be entered.

Squash

Once again this is a new addition to the winter sports program. Approximately ten boys are taking part in this program which is being conducted at the Montreal Badminton and Squash Club on Atwater. Some instruction is provided at the Club but many of the participants are accomplished Squashers. With any luck most of the players will survive the winter season and Squash will become a regular feature at Selwyn House.

As a method of improving the quality and relevance of this journal wish to have an intelligent opinion from YOU!

FILL OUT THIS FORM AND EITHER MAIL TO: THE EDITORS, S.H.S. Examiner
95 Cote St. Antoine Rd.
OR: Deposit in the Examiner Office

Do you Read the Examiner regularly? YES----, NO----
Do you think the Examiner is fulfilling its purpose? YES----
NO ----

What additional features or improvements would you like to see in the Examiner?

S.H.S. EXAMINER ESSAY CONTEST :

The S.H.S. Examiner has sponsored an essay contest and the two following essays have been judged as outstanding. The two winners are G. Hale author of: "On Capital Punishment in the Schools" and J. Gollob author of: "Attempt at Freedom" both will receive an award of \$2.50 a prize well worth the effort. The deadline for next month's essay contest is January 21st. 1972.

Attempt At Freedom

It was now over two hours that David had been free. He ran through the deep snow into the thick of the forest where no one would dare look for him. He paused to rest, leaning against a thick tree, thinking of all the things he would do now that he was free. He was overjoyed to be outside the walls that had guarded him for fourteen years. He slackened his pace for a while, but picked up when he heard the distant sound of the bloodhounds.

David was unbelievably tired. He had covered eleven miles since the time when he broke through the outer gate at the penitentiary. But his want for freedom gave him the strength to keep on going. He hoped that more snow would fall to cover his tracks but this seemed unlikely. He tried to walk a little faster, but he began to stumble more often, and the sounds of his approaching captors grew ever closer.

Dusk fell quickly and David began to have trouble picking out his path. He could now see the big searchlights far behind him, and he knew that the police were hot on his trail. There was no letting go now. It was everything or nothing. With the last few ounces of strength in his body he surged forward. He became delirious and clumsy. David stumbled and was caught in the penetrating beam of the searchlight. He picked himself up and made one final attempt at freedom. He lunged into the dark of the woods, staggered, and fell, his face buried in the white snow.

J. Gollob

On Capital Punishment in the Schools

The institution of Capital Punishment, though long under fire from liberals and humanitarians of all persuasions, has once more become popular in our society. If not formally undertaken by it, institutionalized execution is very much a part of modern society. After all, how else could one describe the carnage wreaked by that Great American institution, the automobile.

Although our roads are overcrowded and impersonal, they serve several important purposes, one of which is that of providing a means of going from place to place. Another international institution where the same plan of action, in other words Capital Punishment would be of as great use as in any other, is the modern North American educational system.

Long acknowledged to be overcrowded, and thus to be insufficient for the needs of the comparatively few people who truly need fifteen years schooling, and now rendered increasingly impersonal by the advent of the computer, and of other mechanical teaching aids, the thinning out of the school body by such means would provide untold benefits in terms of learning of activities and enjoyment, not to mention these of discipline and self-discipline, commodities not overly plentiful in a modern world where emotion is somehow equated with humanity. The schools, as they stand at the moment, do not fulfill their role in society. Restriction to a meritocracy is not sufficient. Only the the action of capital punishment will provide for a true education for a true elite.

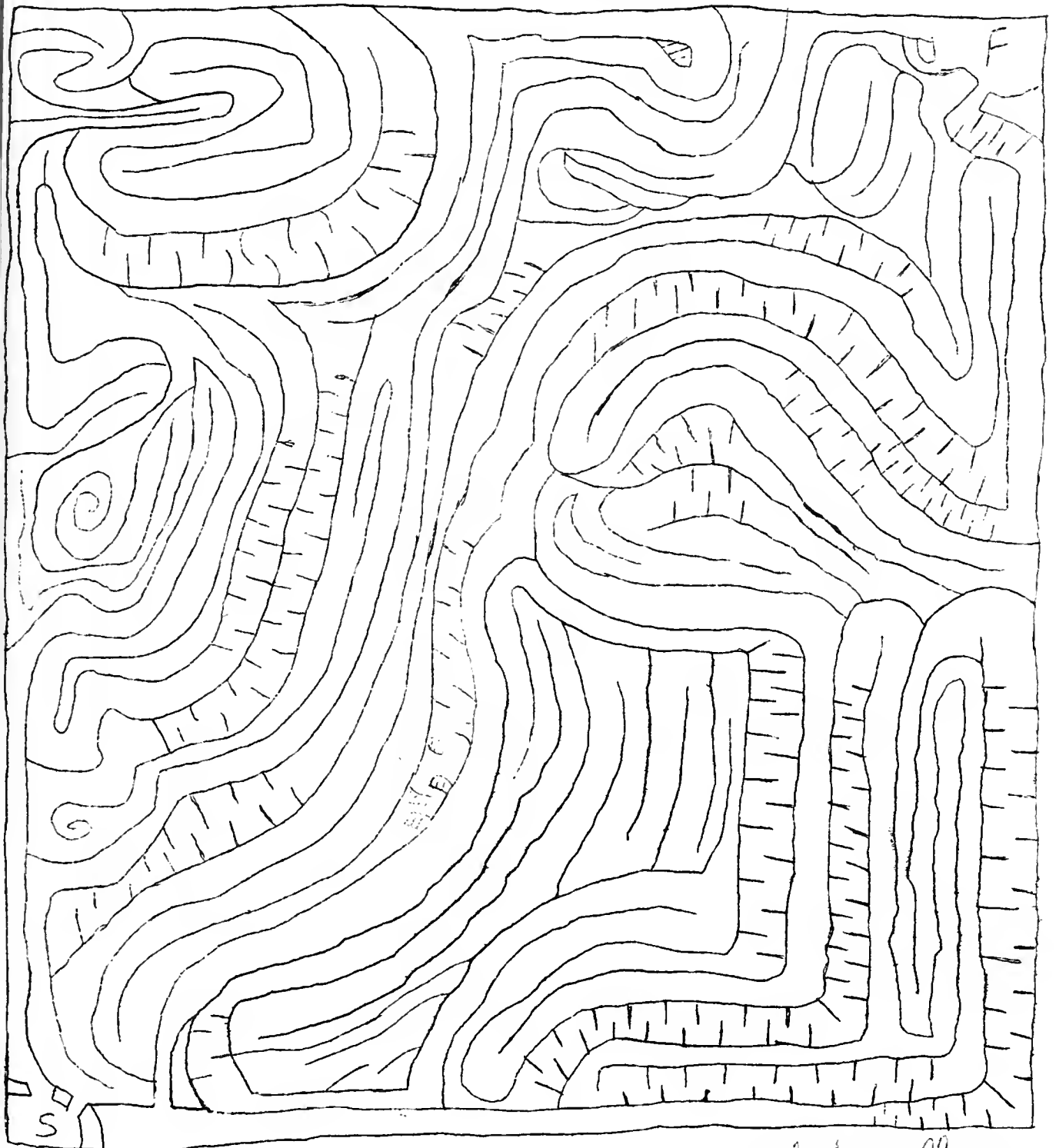
The benefits of this step for society are innumerable. Less of the untold and increasing billions, much of it misspent, now used for educational purposes of the hoi-pollai would leave the national wealth, and permit us to enjoy its constructive use. (As one prominent educator noted ; "Who says that the peasants need all that schooling?")

In addition to this, the situation thus established would prelude serious over-population, and would contribute greatly to stability of all kinds throughout the world. The school system as it stands today, is a breeding ground for unpractised, socially-dangerous ideologies, and most of the undissipated hypocritical egalitarians which plague society today. Surely capital punishment would not alter its status but for the good.

G. Hale

ENTER NEXT MONTH'S ESSAY CONTEST NOW. ALL ESSAYS MUST BE THE ORIGINAL WORK OF THE AUTHOR AND MUST BE UNDER 500 WORDS. ALL ENTRIES TO BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN JANUARY 21 ST 1972

Maze



Robert Hall 72


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An old time movie house charged admission prices of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. If the cashier in the box office after closing time counted the ticket stubs and found that they totalled 385 while the money amounted to \$ 62.65 --- how many children entered the movie ?????

John Troublemaker had been drinking too much wine with his dinner at the restaurant. He said to the waiter --- I'm a grea' mathematishun, but ther'sh something wrong here; every time I add thish bill it comes out different. Said the waiter, --- If you're such a good mathematician, solve this problem and I'll tear up your bill entirely. Here is the problem: A certain bottle costs \$ 3.00 more than its cork, and the cost of both is equal to 17 times the cost of the cork alone.

What is the cost of each ?????

Three youngsters each had some beautiful apples to sell. The oldest had 10 apples, the next younger had 30, and the youngest had 50 apples to sell. But here's the rub: how could each sell his apples at the same price yet receive the same amount of money ?????

.....ooooo000oooo.....

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES ...

1. Let A = the number of adults
C = the number of children
25A = money received from adults
10C = money received from children

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 25A + 10C & = & 6265 \\ A + C & = & 385 \\ -10C & = & -6265 \\ \hline 25C & = & 9625 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 15C & = & 3360 \\ C & = & 224 \end{array}$$

Hence 224 children entered the movie

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 224 \text{ children at } 10 \text{ cents} & = & \$ 22.40 \\ 161 \text{ adults at } 25 \text{ cents} & = & 40.25 \\ \hline & & \$ 62.65 \end{array}$$

2. If the cost of the cork is $1/17$ and that of the bottle is $16/17$, then the total cost would be $17/17$.

The difference between the cost of the bottle and the cost of the cork, or $16/17$ and $1/17$ is $15/17$ which is \$ 3.00 . If $15/17 = \$ 3.00$, then by inverting $15/17$ to $17/15$ and multiplying by 3 dollars, or $17/15 \times \$ 3$ you'll get \$ 3.40, the total cost. Hence, $1/17 \times \$ 3.40$ equals 20 cents, the cost of the cork, and $16/17 \times \$ 3$ equals \$ 3.20, the cost of the bottle !!!!!

The boys discovered that if they sold their apples in multiples of 7 and charge a nickle for each 7 . If any apples were left over, they should be sold for 15 cents apiece. Therefore, the oldest sold 7 of his apples for 5 cents and the three left over for 45 cents. The second boy sold 28 for 20 cents and the other two for 15 cents apiece, while the youngest sold 49 for 35 cents and the one left over for 15 cents. Thus each boy received 50 cents. (many other answers are possible)

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How Are Things in Hochelaga ?

(The following quiz was prepared by the Stars Literary Editor and appeared in the Saturday August 14 th. issue of the Star)

- 1). Hochelaga means :
 - a) Beaver Dams
 - b) He who laughs loudest when a friend falls off a totem pole
 - c) Longi live German Beer
- 2). The finest historical museum in Montreal is located in :
 - a) The Montreal Men's Press Club
 - b) Mendelson's Craig Street Emporium
 - c) The Chateau de Ramezay
- 3). Rue de la Friponne is so called because :
 - a) Intendant Bigot was a rogue
 - b) Heavy Frying Pans for French Fräes were sold there
 - c) La Friponne (Le Fripon's favorite laundress) slept in the there on leap years
- 4). When English Author Charles Dickens came to Montreal , he raved about :
 - a) Great Expectations Inn
 - b) Rasco's
 - c) Point St. Charles Hotel
- 5). The oldest existing monument in Montreal is :
 - a) Harry Brown
 - b) The Statue of Limitations
 - c) Lord Nelson's monument
- 6). Montreal's first resident millionaire was :
 - a) Simon McTavish
 - b) Piastre O'Graft
 - c) Max Lotto
- 7). Where did he Live :
 - a) St. James Street
 - b) St. Jean Baptiste Street
 - c) City Hall
- 8). In 1640 Les Associés de Notre Dame pour la conversion des Sauvages de la Nouvelle France en L'île de Montreal were made:
 - a) Members of the board of La Caisse Populaire
 - b) Corpses by Red Indians
 - c) Seigneurs
- 9). The First European to reach the site of Montreal was :
 - a) St. Catherine
 - b) Jaques Cartier
 - d) A member of the bilingual and bicultural commission
- 10). The name Mont-Royal was given in Honor of :
 - a) Sherpa Tensing
 - b) Cardinal Hippolyte de Medici
 - c) Hiram Q. Sheraton

- 11). Maisonneuve's monument is in the middle of :
 - a) Place d'Armes
 - b) Place du monument Paul de Chomedey , Sieur de Maisonneuve
 - c) Place Ville Marie
- 12). In the basement of which edifice is there a unique collection of dolls :
 - a) The Winston Churchill Pub
 - b) Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church
 - c) Eaton's Department Store
- 13). Where would you go to see a bell weighing 24,780 pounds :
 - a) The Panorama of telephone progress , 1050 Beaver Hall Hill
 - b) Belmont Park
 - c) Notre Dame Church on Place d'Armes
- 14). What is the oldest building in Montreal
 - a) Joe Beef's Tavern on the waterfront
 - b) The St. James Pub
 - c) The Sulpician Seminary
- 15). Dominion Square once was
 - a) A cemetery
 - b) The site of Queen Victoria's Canadian residence
 - c) A Tar factory

ANSWERS

1) Hochelega the name of the first Indian village to be visited by Cartier means "Beaver Dams". Most Authorities place its site slightly South of the present day McGill University campus. Soon after Cartier's visit all trace of the people of Hochelega disappeared . They may have been wiped out by more warlike Indians or perhaps the site was abandoned when the soil wore out. 2) The Chateau de Ramezay faces City Hall on Notre Dame Street. Named after Governor Claude de Ramezay who came to the French colony in 1685 , the Chateau was built in 1705. It is a fine example of a blue mansion and town house . American's will be interested to note that in 1775 it became the headquarters of the Continental Congress forces. Benjamin Franklin slept here. Among other treasures the Chateau de Ramezay museum contains a superb numismatic collection. 3) Intendant Francois Bigot was a villain and a master of graft. Appointed to his position probably as the result of influence on the part of Louis XV's mistress, Madame de Pompadour, he milked the colony. At the foot of St Paul's street (the oldest street in Montreal) there stood a warehouse containing the royal stores. It was the HQ of Bigot's swindling operations, and the local population called it La Friponne (the Cheat). The name of the little alley nearby commemorates the eighteenth century Rogue. 4) Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens came to Canada in 1842. They stayed at Rasco's hotel then the finest in Canada. The red-brick shell of this hotel still stands at 281 St. Pauls street. Close at hand is probably the shortest street in Montreal, Charles Dickens Street.

- 5). On Friday , January 24 , 1806 a celebration was held by more than 100 people at Montreal's City Tavern. The news of the great British naval victory at Trafalgar had just reached Canada. On the same day at the Exchange Coffee House that stood near the corner of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Streets a subscription was opened for the erection of a monument to the heroic Lord Nelson . The Statue, costing 1,300 pounds Sterling , stands on Jaques Cartier Square It is 58 ft. high and has been criticized because Nelson's back is to the waterfront. When the monument was erected he was also facing the local jail
- 6 & 7). Ogden Nash wrote : " No McTavish was ever lavish ". Simon McTavish , however , enjoyed " good wine , good oysters , and pretty girls". He made his fortune in the Canadian Fur Trade. In 1793 at the age of 41 he married 18-year-old Marie Marguerite Chaboillez. They lived in Millionaire Styl on St. Jean Baptiste Street and gave the most lavish parties in the colony. La Maison McTavish is the third house up from St. Paul's Street.
- 8). The spiritual force behind the establishment of Montreal, 1642, was Christian and Missionary, and its purpose was to convert the heathen Indians. A group of pious French with connections at court founded the Associ's de Notre Dams pour la conversion des Sauvages de la Nouvelle France, in Paris. In 1640 the members of this group were made Seigneurs - Manorial Lords of the island of Montreal . The first colonists about 50 in number landed on the island and settled by Place Royale. They reverently named their settlement Ville Marie.
- 9). The Breton mariner, Jaques Cartier , was the first European to reach the site of Montreal. With six gentlemen and 25 sailors he landed , October 1535, close by an Indian village not far from and perhaps partly on the slopes of Mount Royal. He thus established the primacy of French interests in what was to become New France.
- 10). The name Mount Royal was given in honor of Cardinal Hippolyte de Medici , Archbishop of Montreal in Sicily. The Archbishop had worked hard in order to get papal permission for the expedition to the New World. The first use of the name Montreal was in 1635 when it was applied to the whole island.
- 11). An obelisk marks the site where Maisoneuve erected a fort, chapel and a few houses. This spot is Montreal's crib. Two blocks away is the Place d'Armes. It was the scene of a bitter encounter between the French and the Red Indians. The settlers fought the Iroquois and Maisoneuve personally killed the Indian Chieftan in hand-to-hand combat. The Monument to Maisoneuve is in the middle of Place d'Armes.
- 12). At the corner of Notre D me Street and St. Denis Street stands Notre D-me de Bonsecours church also called the sailors church. In its basement a display of dolls tells the story of Marguerite Bourgeois, beatified by the Pope in 1950. Marguerite Bourgeois opened Montreal's first school in 1657. The display of dolls, divided into 58 scenes each embellished with accurately constructed model furniture, is a permanent memoria to a woman with a mission.
- 13). The "mother" church of Montreal, Notre Dame is a replica of its Paris namesake. It was built in 1825 by the American Architect James O'Donnel. The church; flanking one side of Place DArmes, contains some superb wood carvings. Within it hangs the enormous bell, Le gros bourdon, weighing 24,780 pounds. It is only rung on very special occasions. Notrea Dame's corner Stone was laid in September 1824. First High Mass was sung there in July 1829.

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MYSTERY WORD : 19 LETTERS

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| -E- | -M- | -R- |
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| Lead | Proof | -W- |
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Find the big words first
 then the smaller ones will be easier
 to spot . When you are finished the
 letters that are left will spell
 out your MYSTERY WORD . Today's
 topic is NEWSPAPERS .

R. Small

14) The Sulpician Seminary stands on Notre Dame Street west of
 Notre Dame Church. Built of stone strong enough to weather three
 centuries it is certainly the oldest building in Montreal. Its
 clock, reputed to be the oldest in North America, was for a time
 (100 years) the only one in Montreal.
 15) Dominion Square was once a Roman Catholic cemetery, but by
 the middle of the 19th. century it was almost full and in 1869
 the Montreal Sanitary Association recommended its expropriation
 and its use as a public park.

SUMMER TRAVEL TO AFRICA

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The Staff of the S.H.S. Examiner wish their readers a most happy
and Merry Christmas and New Year !!!!!

INTERVIEW WITH COLIN MCDUGAL

On November 25, 1971, Philip Hall and Edward Schwartz went to interview Colin McDougal, a Canadian author, about his book, "Execution", and his short story, "Firing Squad". Colin McDougal was born in Montreal in 1917. He went to McGill University and after graduating, went directly into the war. At the time "Firing Squad" was written, Macleans Magazine held a literary contest. Mr. McDougal entered "Firing Squad" and won first prize. "Execution" is an enlargement of "Firing Squad". "Execution" was published simultaneously in the U.S.A., Canada and England. "Execution" was on the Canadian best seller list, selling over 100,000 copies. "Execution" and "Firing Squad" are about a young private sentenced to death. You will have to read the book to find out what happens to the private. Mr. McDougal now lives on Lansdowne Avenue. He is the Registrar at McGill.

The televised version of "Firing Squad" was broadcast by the C.B.C. recently.

Philip Hall and Edward Schwartz.

RECORDS

(WRITTEN UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SELWYN HOUSE SAUSAGES) --

I was asked by the Editor of this paper to write a record column and that is sort of what this is.

As a writer, reviewer or whatever, I find myself in a very sort of weird situation. I suppose I could say that Grand Funk's latest album is terrible without having listened to it, or I could say that Emerson, Lake and Palmer's latest is terrible, after listening to a few cuts or, I could go on about commercialism and trash in the music field today. Whatever I say, I do not think would have much effect on anyone except those that are not really into music. (Jimi Hendrix is great!). All the Black Sabbath freex would get mad because my tastes are different ... it is pure academic discussion on whose tastes are valid.

Now that I have shown that there is no use writing about music, I suppose I will have to be a hypocrite and continue with just one warning - Grand Funk freex watch out, you read at the expense of your own time and anyway, you already know what I am going to say, don't you?

As some of you might have known or guessed, I do not think much of the latest wave of music, the super heavy groups - Grand Funk, Black Sabbath, Emerson, Lake and Palmer (especially their latest piece of ...). Led Zeppelin, The Stooges, The Deviants, etc., I do not like their music and though I suppose I could put forward logical and coherent reasons, it is basically a matter of emotions. Music attacks the emotions and the emotions classify it as a really super good or grotesquely bad (a halfway place in between). Our minds then invent reasons for our choice because reasons are supposed to be logical and emotions are seldom logical. I sincerely hope that you listen to the music that you like and not what someone else tells you to. If your thing is the Partridge Family, Grand Funk, Chicago, Hendrix, etc., then listen to it because that is what you like and you ain't going to like anything else.

However, along with this, do not keep a closed mind. Try and expose yourself to the many types of music - then choose what you are going to listen to. Discriminate only after you know everything.

If you can figure out what went on above, you are gonna make it in life - believe me.

Anonymous.

EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY

(Classic Edition) - SRM 1-609

This is Rod Stewart's second (maybe third) solo effort, Gasoline Alley being his first, (or is it his second?). Once upon a time, Rod Stewart was in a group with Elton John, John Baldry and several other unknown musicians. Later on, he was lead singer with the Joff Beck Group, which makes Beck's albums worth listening to. He is presently with the Faces who used to be the Small Faces when Steve Marriott, (now of Humble Pie), was with them. (I love doing these reviews to show off my profuse knowledge of music, if not of English).

If you liked Gasoline Alley, you will like this one. The musicians styles lean towards the blues with all the slide guitar, (played excellently by Long John Baldry's guitarist), and rinkle tinkle piano. It is an album that despite excessive airplay, I still like to listen to, without having to skip over certain cuts. Most of you have probably heard most of the album and will agree with me in saying that is a must for any music freak - and surprisingly enough it will probably satisfy even the uncultured ear.

WORLD°WORST JOKES:

Teacher: Where is your homework?

Student: I made an airplane out of it and someone hijacked it.

Paul: Larry was put in jail for stealing a pig.

Mary: How did they prove it?

Paul: The pig squealed.

Books that were never writton:

A guide to music by, Clara Nett.
I hate to do housekeeping by, I.M.LAIZEE.
Stamp collecting by, Styck E. Tungg.
Outdoor cooking by, Barbara Kue.
Thunder lizard by, Dinah Saur.
How to fix a T.V. set by, YUL B. Sorry.
Using your noodle by, Mac A.Ronie.
How to set hair by, Bobbie Pins.

cont'd/..

