FLESHERTON HIGH SCHOOL REPORTS

FORM 1

LATIN — HON. — Les. Seeley 83, Marie Chard 75.

PASS — Ian Filshie 71, Lloyd Archibald 68, Betty Murray 58, George Boyd 57, Susie McKinnon 57, Viva Roberts 51, Robert Dargavel 50.

FAIL — Velma Fisher 48, Lillian Magee 47, Harvey Croft 43, Murray Fisher 39, George Akitt 37, Argyle Martin 35, Mary Sheardown 33, Delbert Smith 33, Ruby Akitt 27, Doris McRae 25, Eric Stafford 25, Douglas Stuart 24, Wesley Littlejohns 23 Angus Turney 23, Harold Johnson 16 Ted Dixon 11, Jack English 3, Stewart Foster 1.

FORM 1

GEOGRAPHY — HON. — Ian Filshie 80.

PASS — Ted Dixon 71, Velma Fisher 69, Mary Sheardown 66, Douglas Stuart 63, Ruby Akitt 61, Susie McKinnon 61, Marie Chard 59, Jack English 55, Argyle Martin 54, Les. Seeley 54, Doris McRae 50, Delbert Smith 50.

FAIL — Stewart Foster 46, Percy Smith 46, Murray Fisher 45, Eric Stafford 45, Wes. Littlejohns 40, Viva Roberts 40, Harold Johnson 37, Lillian Magee 34.

FORM 3

LATIN — HON. — Isobel McMullen 89.

PASS — Dorothy Snell 72, Doris Bannon 70, Macil Snell 67, Rowena Magee 61, Murray Stuart 61, Donald Reiley 57, Lucy MacDonald 52.

FAIL — Christina McKinnon 46, Hazel McKillop 45, Jeanette McLeod 40, Bill Fisher 36, Wilfred Frook 28, Verdun McMaster 26, Earl Ottewell 26, LaVerne Piper 23.

UPPER SCHOOL

TRIGONOMETRY — HON.— Earl Johnson 98.

PASS — Irene Martin 67, Mildred Whittaker 59, Audrey Brown 57, Jackson Stewart 52.

FAIL — Annie Akins 40, Herbert Akins 34, Elda Frook 31, Sadie Carson 18.

The world depression is now a subject like the weather. Everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it.

Health Service

OF THE

Canadian Medical Association

Edited by

GRANT FLEMING, M.D. — ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

FOOD LIKES AND DISLIKES

One of the questions most commonly asked is as to how their child may be taught to like the food which they know he should eat.

We all like foods to which we are accustomed. It is for this reason that it is essential to begin in infancy to accustom the child to the taste of desirable foods which he will then like throughout life because he is accustomed to them. Cereals are introduced into the diet of the infant before the sixth month; vegetable juices shortly after. Other foods, in small amounts at first, are gradually added. If this is done, by the time the child is two years of age, a good start will have been made.

Our likes and dislikes are largely a matter of imitation. We begin to eat olives because we see that others eat them with pleasure, that, indeed, they regard them as a luxury. The attitude of the parents to different foods is largely the attitude their children will have. If parents cannot train themselves to eat and enjoy desirable foods, and so set a good example, they cannot expect to train their children to do so.

Children want to drink tea or coffee because they see their parents drink them with some relish. The same desire can be cultivated in the child for any foods, through the example shown by the parents.

It should be a fixed rule never to talk about the food dislikes of a child when he is present Refer to his likes, if something about food must be discussed, but never to his dislikes. Such discussions, or the display of feelings even without words, fix the dislikes permanently in the mind of the child

When a new food is given, there should be no fuss about it. Serve a small amount and act as if the child should eat it, as if he were now old enough to have his adult food.

Food should be served in an attractive manner. Meals should be at regular hours and time taken to enjoy each meal. Give small servings and repeat, rather than one very large helping.

A dislike for bland foods, such as milk, frequently means that the child is having too much of some sweet foods or of foods with a very distinctive flavor. In such cases all sweets and highly flavored foods should be withdrawn for a few days.

Children are not to be scolded or blamed for their food dislikes. The parents are wholly responsible. The child's likes and dislikes are the result of the training which he has received from his parents, whom, after all, he did not select. By proper training, it is possible to have children who like simple, wholesome foods.

Twp. Liable For Footpath

Responsibility for construction of footpaths along highways of Ontario rests with the townships in which they lie, said Hon. Leopold MacAulay, Minister of Highways, commenting on criticism voiced Thursday by Rev. D H. McLaren, rector of St. John's Anglican Church, Winona. Mr. McLaren criticized the government for not providing means of footpaths, speaking at the funeral of Mrs. Verna Robertson and her sister, Nettie Stewart, both of Winona, who were struck and fatally injured by an automobile on the highway on Sunday, February 14. The Government contributed 40 per cent of the cost of construction of such footpaths to the townships, said Mr. McCaulay.

Enough Generals To Start Good Sized War

The ten per cent cut on Civil Service salaries occupied the time of the House on Friday. The ten per cent is to apply to all Civil Servants receiving $1200 a year and over, except Lieutenant Governors, Judges, members of the Military, Naval and Air Forces, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In short, all the elements of force are to be paid in full. There are more highly paid men in the Department of National Defence than in any other department of the service. 139 people receive between $4,000 and $4,900; 30 people receive between $5,000 and $5,900 and 15 between $6,000 and $6,900. We seem to have enough arm-chair generals to swing a good sized war any time and they take no cut in salary. The Prime Minister has been saying on more than one occasion that the Civil Servants of Great Britain, also the teachers, policemen, etc., were most willing, even anxious to have their salaries reduced. It is close enough for us to recall the near-mutiny of the British Navy over the cut, in fact it is rumored that this threatened mutiny scared the bankers into advising the Government to go off the gold standard and we all recall reading of huge demonstrations of public workers in London. Of the all round slashing of expenditure in Great Britain, Lord Marley said: "We have a bankers government carrying out a bankers' policy to meet a bankers' crisis caused by bankers mismanagement." Which seems a rather neat way of putting it.

In sharp contrast to the fat living of the arm-chair military officers is the fate of several hundred privates in the last war. The Canadian Legion has a shelter in Ottawa for single destitute soldiers. It was opened on December 8th, 1930, with sixty beds and when I visited it this week I found that four hundred of these men were being sheltered every night. They are serving fifteen hundred meals a day. A few men still have a room but no money to buy food, so they eat at the shelter. This past few months, many "white-collar" workers are forced to seek the hospitality of the shelter. Two buildings are occupied, the old Perley Home and an old Government building. Everything is kept very clean and cooks, waiters and workers of all kinds are drawn from their own ranks, except the nurse in charge of the hospital. A group of medical doctors give their time to the sick. It is financed as follows: $10,000 from the sale of poppies; $10,000 from the city of Ottawa, for direct relief and $10,000 from private donations by the public. Each meal costs on the average 5½c. I ate there and had good soup, beef and potatoes, pie and coffee. They get clothing and supplies direct from the manufacturer at the lowest possible cost. When outfitting a man for work in the north woods or on the national highway, the Colonel in charge told me they did it for $8.95.

The House discussed this week the advisability of a bonus on sugar beets. The question that naturally comes to the mind of a member for a mixed farming district like South-east Grey is how is the stock farmer to pay a bonus to the wheat farmer, the wool farmer and the beet farmer. There is no end to this bonusing business once we start on it.

An astonishing thing happened early in the week. The Prime Minister refused to allow Mr. Woodsworth to introduce a bill to amend the Criminal Code, a bill which has already five times passed the Commons and as many times been turned down by the Senate. The opposition challenged his right to exclude the bill, but of course were defeated, 72-49. When the Speaker, following the usual routine, said: "Shall the Hon. Member have leave to introduce this bill," the Prime Minister in a loud voice said "No!" And after a general hubbub and a lot of warm passages a vote was taken with the result above.

A resolution was introduced asking that the British Empire Conference meeting in July in Ottawa be asked to study the stabilization of currency in an endeavour to work out economic unity in the Empire.

The Debate showed a great difference of opinion in the Commons on the question of the gold standard. The Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce made an excellent speech on money standards throughout the world. The Prime minister was all for the gold standard "Few things have done more injury, using the word in a broad sense, than the action taken by Great Britain in going off the gold standard," he said. In opposition to that view, Mr. Coote of McLeod, said that Great Britain had made her greatest mistake in going back to the gold standard in 1925. He showed that unemployment figures have dropped considerably in Great Britain since she abandoned the gold standard. He quoted Sir Thomas White and the Financial Post as having said that Great Britain had gained an advantage in foreign markets by leaving the gold standard. Another member quoted the Hon. Reginald McKenna, president of the Midland Bank of Great Britain as having said in January this year: "The time has gone by for the child-like belief that as long as a country is on a gold standard all is well." And in the same speech the Hon. Mr. McKenna said: "The world crisis is due in part to the inefficient working of our monetary machinery."

One thing is very clear to me. Canadian agriculture is at a great disadvantage since our exportable surplus for the most part must be sold in Great Britain, paid in British funds, which when translated into our money brings to the producer less than it would if we were on a parity with the British pound sterling. At the present time the pound in Canada is worth $3.97. The old value was $4.87. When we send cattle to England an animal which brings a net price of £ 10 in Liverpool today, brings the Canadian exporter only $39.70. If our currency were at a par with British currency the same animal would bring the Canadian producer $48.70. We lose $9 on the exchange racket Take one other example; a shipment of wheat bringing £1,000 in Liverpool funds, when translated into Canadian would at the moment bring $3,970 to the Canadian grower. If our currency were at a par with the British pound, the same shipment would bring the Canadian producer, $4,670. Agriculture could gain much by allowing our money to fall in value to the British level. The monied interests in Canada meeting payments in New York are entirely against this policy and want as rapidly as they can to bring the Canadian currency back to the American level, in other words to the gold standard level.

This week has brought me many opportunities of meeting interesting people. Last night at the home of Dr. O. D. Skelton, I had the opportunity of chatting informally with Mr Burton of the Robert Simpson Company, Professor Macdonald of the Department of English, Toronto University and others. I have been reading Mr. Burton's speeches for some time with interest, and so enjoyed meeting him. A small dinner party at Government House provided the opportunity of meeting the Countess of Bessborough. She was even more beautiful in the informal setting of her own home than when seen at a state function and though French is her native tongue, she speaks perfect English. You will possibly have noticed that the Countess has sailed for England. She did not take the baby with her.

On Wednesday evening the wives of the Cabinet Ministers hold a reception for members of Parliament, Senators and their wives and daughters. It was a thoroughly enjoyable affair, a little gayer and less formal than usual. Everybody seemed to have a good time. The reception is an annual event which always takes place on a Wednesday since, that is the only night of the working week on which the House does not sit.

—AGNES MACPHAIL

House of Commons,
Saturday, Feb. 27.

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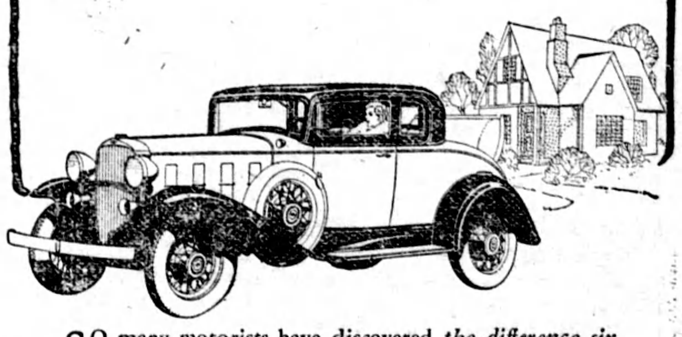

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