

Talbotville
School
visited by
Elgin-
St. Thomas
Health
Unit.

Ontario
Government
Services
bulletin.
June 15th,
1954.

Nurse Betty Hartwell
Dr. Cecil Hoffman
John Cambridge
Barbara Bendel
Marie Auckland
Bonnie Hopkins

June 15th,
1954.

Health
of
Talbotville
Public
School
pupils
receives
careful
attention.



June 15th, Immunization time at Talbotville school

1954.

Splendid Health Achievements Stress Improper Sanitation

SINCE THE FIRST HEALTH UNIT WAS BORN in Eastern Ontario by the Ontario Department of Health in 1933, the increasing pressure for more efficient public health administration as well as the need for health services in rural areas has forced the adoption of modern units such as the ones that exist in Elgin, Kent, Lambton and Oxford counties in Western Ontario.

Basically, it is a union of urban and rural municipalities for the purpose of providing a more efficient community health programme carried out by full-time specially qualified personnel. Thus, there is the Elgin-St. Thomas Unit that includes all of Elgin County as well as the city of St. Thomas. The Kent Unit, however, does not include the city of Chatham, while the Lambton Unit is a typical example of co-operation between a city and other municipalities as it includes two townships, Moore and Sarnia, as well as the villages of Courtwright and Point Edward and the city of Sarnia.

Functioning under the local board of health, the Medical Officer of Health directs the activities of public health nurses, sanitary inspectors, veterinarians, clerical staff and other technical personnel as required by the individual needs of the unit in question. Their programme follows the broad policy laid out by the Board and generally includes communicable disease control, maternal, infant and child hygiene, sanitation, health education, mental health, vital statistics and, of course, co-operation with other health agencies.

Approximately fifty per cent. of annual operational costs of all health units are provided by the Ontario Government. Thus, the average annual direct operational cost to a community for a health unit in Ontario today is only between 60 and 90 cents per capita, with the provincial government providing an additional 60 to 90 cents per capita.

Communicable disease control continues to be one of the most important problems confronting any health unit. This control is established by regulation, education, community sanitation and such measures as may be necessary to increase resistance to disease in the population as a whole. For instance, Dr. Cecil Hoffman at the Elgin-St. Thomas Health Unit reports that 120 schools in his area were kept under constant scrutiny with 1,164 examinations conducted by the Medical Officer in 1953. In the same period,

there were 5,758 examinations and consultations by nurses of the Unit. School children in Elgin County were given 6,474 vision tests and 2,499 patch tests for tuberculosis during 1953. The Elgin-St. Thomas Unit is great assurance that the children in Elgin County will grow up strong and relatively free from the ravages of any preventable disease.

Unfortunately death from childbirth still occurs and much of it is preventable. It is, therefore, important to have a maternal and infant hygiene programme to assist in preventing unnecessary maternal deaths, as well as the various complications of pregnancy. The Elgin-St. Thomas Health Unit reported 4,140 visits to mothers, babies and pre-schoolers in 1953.

Actually, the preventive health unit programme is aimed at disease prevention at an earlier age. In past years the practice was to wait until the children started school before immunization — whereas today the emphasis is on the infant and pre-school child.

As to disease, improper sanitation can be termed "the root of all evil." The maxim that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" is just as true today as it was ages ago. Our present style of communal living makes the work of the sanitary inspector more important than ever before. His problems concern all phases of the situation, including attention to water supplies, sewage and garbage disposal, as well as milk and food control measures.

Dr. Gordon Anderson of the Lambton Health Unit reports that his sanitary inspectors made 6,483 calls and inspections during 1953. These inspections included the examination of milk samples, creameries, farms, retail establishments—in fact, all establishments that are liable to contribute in any way to poor health through improper sanitation.

This is the keynote of the entire health unit programme. People cannot be legislated into good health. Through an informed and willing individual, community advantage can be taken of the ever-increasing knowledge of ways to achieve positive health.

Units such as the Kent, Elgin-St. Thomas, Lambton and Oxford operate with voluntary agencies in this work and assist in co-ordinating the whole programme.

"Ontario's 27 Health Units provide the most effective method yet devised to care for health at the community level," says Health Minister Dr. Mackinnon Phillips. "The units in Western Ontario provide a striking example to other areas still without services of this nature," he said. "The Ontario Government through the Department of Health makes available substantial grants to those districts which wish to organize. We believe that the Health Unit programme as it exists in Ontario is the finest of its kind in the world today."

June 15th, 1954.



SYRUP SEASON SCENE—There is still plenty of romance to the gathering of the maple sap and nothing is more pleasant than a walk through the bush with the air full of the feeling of spring

and the delicate scent of the maple syrup boiling in the sugar house. This picture was taken on the Cowal district farm of Archie McTavish where the steam from the sugar house drifts lazily through the tall maples, each one giving off the rich sap.

Elgin County's Stately Maples Yield The Sweetest Of Harvests

One of Canada's oldest industries—the gathering of sap to make maple syrup and maple sugar—is now in full progress as the advent of spring has brought warmer weather.

In all, parts of Elgin County, in fact all over Canada wherever stately maple trees abound, tree-tapping is being done to extract the colorless sap which gives Canadians an important cash crop valued annually at more than \$10,000,000.

The gathering of the sap is usually the first sign of the approach of spring. It is the time when the sap, which has been stored in the roots of the trees all winter, begins to run, rising up the tree trunks to carry renewed vitality to the branches above. It is a sure sign that winter's grip is becoming feeble.

It was the squirrel which first discovered that maple sap produced a sweet delicacy and it was not long before the Indian learned the secret of making syrup and sugar from the colorless liquid which dripped with steady regularity from broken twigs and branches.

The white man came along, improved on the Indian's crude method of syrup production and turned the commodity into a down the sap in the pan. Some say it gives syrup of an improved household necessity as well as an important item of trade.

As maple sap contains about 95% water, the task of driving off this amount by heat was long and laborious. The Indians use to accomplish this task by heating stones and placing them in clay pots filled with sap, continuing the process until the desired result was achieved. As it takes between 40 and 50 gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup, the task was indeed a lengthy affair.

Copied Indian Methods

For some years the white man followed the crude method used by the Indians. The process involved cutting a diagonal slash in the bark of the tree and fixing a wooden spout in a notch at the bottom of the slash from which the sap dripped into a vessel made of birch bark.

The white man revolutionized the boiling process by building open fires under cast iron pots suspended from poles. This was followed later by the pan and "arch" where the heat was confined under the pan in which a depth of between six and eight inches of sap was maintained.

Even today people stick to the

old, well tried method of boiling flavor, others employ the method because the amount of sap they boil does not warrant the purchase of an expensive evaporator.

A Times-Journal reporter-photographer watched one of these evaporators at work on the farm of Archie McTavish, of Cowal. The evaporator has an automatic feed maintaining a shallow layer of sap over a series of corrugated pans. When properly handled this system will produce a light colored, delicately flavored, high quality product.

As this writer can testify after several samplings of syrup, Mr. McTavish knows how to handle his evaporator to a nicety for his syrup is of the best.

While his two sons, Duncan and Donald move around the bush emptying the buckets of sap from the 600 trees that have been tapped this year, Mr. McTavish tends

his evaporator in a shed close to the sprawling woods. His evaporator is fed from a large tank from which the sap runs into the series of flat pans set over an arched furnace. The sap reaches the first pan and is then siphoned off into the others for further boiling. After it has passed through six pans the syrup is ready to be siphoned off.

Although power-driven tapping machines, plastic collecting bags and piping, among other innovations, add a modern touch to the maple syrup industry today it is still a great tourist attraction, for much of the old romance remains.

It is great fun to visit a steam-filled sugar house with its delightful maple aroma and without fail visitors are invited to sample a spoonful of the warm syrup or make "bonbons" by dropping hot syrup in the snow.

Today the maple syrup and sugar industry is valued at \$10,000,000. Although production in Ontario has declined in the past few decades, from over half a million gallons in 1910 to 1930 to 211,000 in 1950, the value has risen. The cash return of \$908,483 in 1950 shows a decided increase over the \$831,478 realised from this important crop in 1910.

More than half of the Canadian production is consumed on the local market. The fact there is never any surplus of maple syrup speaks highly of the quality. The phrase used by Archie McTavish: "We never have to peddle any of our syrup" seems to be applicable to the whole industry, a satisfactory feature indeed in days when surpluses seem to be both common and a headache.

June Promotion Results 1952

S.S. NO. 6, SOUTHWOLD

Talbotville School

Senior Room

To grade 9: Colleen Kelly and Eleanor Parker.

To Grade 8: Lorne Auckland, Bruce Carr (H), Audrey Clinton, Gladys Dobbie (H), Beverley Goold, Donna Longhurst (H) and Wayne Stuart.

To Grade 7: Patsy Austin (H), Donald Bryden (H), Audrey Knight, Jimmie Longhurst (H), Patsy McCallum (H), Jimmie McGugan, Peter McKellar, Danny Palmer (H), Donna Sommerville,

Kenneth Sommerville, and Jimmie Young (H).

To Grade 6: Virginia Auckland, Nancy Bertwistle (H), Teddy Cambridge (H), Douglas Carr, Diane Gruffner, David Karafil, Ferdinand Lassache, and Billy Wilcox (conditionally).

To Grade 5: Douglas Kirk, John Longhurst (H), Alyce McKellar, Heather Palmer (H), and Raymond Thomas. **G. Goff.**

Junior Room

To Grade 5: Larry Brokenshire, Diane Chad (on trial), Gary Clinton and Elaine Cole.

To Grade 3: Joan Austin, Billy Catherall, Betty Clinton, Terry Dawdy (on trial), Judy Dennison-Broad, Patsy Fife, Margaret Ann Gruffner, Gordon Longhurst, Gary McGugan, Mary Margaret Somerville, Bonnie Strickland, Larry Stuart, and Mary Waugh.

To Grade 2: Marie Auckland, Bobby Bendell, Marion Brokenshire (on trial), Jo Ann Burtwistle, John Cambridge, and Elizabeth Carr.

To Grade 2: Bobby Cook, Patsy Farrington, Arthur Gregg (on trial), Wayne Ketchabaw, John McGugan, Jimmy Somerville, Jeanne Strickland, Darlene Wilcox, and Bobby Wimperia.

Principal: **G. Goff**, teacher, **B. Friedrich.**

SCHOOL REPORTS

S.S. NO. 6 SOUTHWOLD

(PA) indicates perfect attendance for the year 1945-46.

Grade 1 to 2—Lorne Auckland (PA), Joyce Gunning, Wayne McCallum (honors), John Prance (honors), Wayne Stuart.

Grade 3 to 4—Colleen Kelly (honors), Donald McGugan (honors).

Grade 4 to 5—Mary Ellen Fife, Verena Fife, Arline Mitchell (honors), Earl Voaden, Eleanor Voaden.

Grade 5 to 6—Marlene Bordan (honors), Norman Flashman (arithmetic), Sheriet Karafil (honors).

Grade 6 to 7—Teddy Longhurst (honors) Betty Tauss (honors).

Grade 7 to 8—Jeanne Berdan, Ronald Travers. **G. Goff-Teacher**

S.S. No. 6, Southwold (Talbotville)

An asterisk (*) indicates promotion on trial. **1951**

Grade 1 to 2—Joan Austin, Billy Catherall, Betty Clinton, Terry Dawdy, Patsy Fife, Margaret Ann Gruffner, Gary McGugan, Larry Stuart, Bobbie Wimperia.*

Grade 2 to 3—Johnny Hierons, Douglas Kirk, John Longhurst, Alyce McKellar, Heather Palmer, Mary Margaret Somerville*, Raymond Thomas.

Grade 3 to 4—Larry Brokenshire, Dianne Chad, Gary Clinton, Elaine Cole.

Grade 3 to 5—Virginia Auckland, Nancy Burtwistle, Teddy Cambridge, Douglas Carr, Diane Gruffner, David Karafil.

Grade 5 to 6—Patsy Austin, Betty Chad*, Audrey Knight*, Jimmie Longhurst, Patsy McCallum, Jimmie McGugan, Peter McKellar, Danny Palmer, Donna Somerville, Kenneth Somerville*, Jimmie Young.

Grade 6 to 7—Lorne Auckland, Bruce Carr, Audrey Clinton, Gladys Dobbie, Beverley Goold, Donna Longhurst, Wayne Stuart.

Grade 7 to 8—Colleen Kelly*, Eleanor Parker. (**Miss Goff**)

Grade 8 to 9—Mary Ellen Fife, Joyce Gunning, Donald McGugan, Wayne McCallum, Sylvia Tonkin.

1950-1951

Last year of one-room school

1953

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1953

TALBOTVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAM RESULTS ANNOUNCED

Results of promotions at Talbotville School have been announced as follows: Grade 8 to 9: Lorne Auckland, Audrey Clinton, Gladys Dobbie, Cecilia Fleming, Beverley Goold, Donna Longhurst, Wayne Stuart.

Grade 7 to 8: Patsy Austin, Donald Bryden, Paul Dickie, Audrey Knight (retained in grade 7), Jimmie Longhurst, Patsy McCallum, Jimmie McGugan, Peter McKellar, Danny Palmer, Donna Somerville, Kenneth Somerville, Jimmie Young.

Grade 6 to 7: Virginia Auckland, Nancy Burtwistle, Teddy Cambridge, Jimmie Coombs, Gloria Fleming, Diane Gruffner, David Karafil, Judith MacCallum, Billy Wilcox.

Grade 5 to 6: Larry Brokenshire, Gary Clinton, Elaine Cole, Bobby Fleming, Douglas Kirk, John Longhurst, Alyce McKellar, Heather Palmer, Raymond Thomas. **G. Goff, Teacher.**

Junior Room

Grade 3 to 5: Joan Austin, Betty Clinton, Patsy Fife, Margaret Ann Gruffner, Gordon Longhurst, Henk Noordam, Paul Noordam, Mary Waugh.

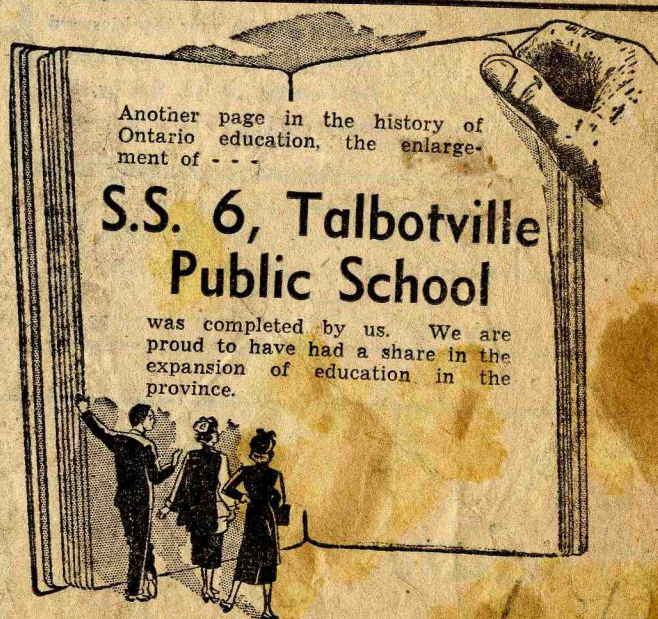
Grade 3 to 4: Billy Catherall, Gary McGugan, Mary Margaret Somerville, Larry Stuart.

Grade 2 to 3: Marie Auckland, Carol Baker, Bobby Bendell, Jo Ann Burtwistle, John Cambridge, Douglas Coombs, Terry Dawdy, Patsy Farrington, Wayne Ketchabaw, John McGugan (retained in grade 2), Jimmy Somerville, Darlene Wilcox.

Grade 1 to 2: Dwight Auckland, Linda Brokenshire (retained in grade 1), Marion Brokenshire

Alan Clinton, Russell Goold, Arthur Gregg, Howard Hunter, Margo Ketchabaw, Lynn MacCallum, Terry McCallum, Ruth Ann McKellar, Etta Louise Palmer, Karl Noordam, Bobby Thomas (retained in grade 1), John Huigenbos, Carol Young.

B. King Teacher.



Another page in the history of Ontario education, the enlargement of --

S.S. 6, Talbotville Public School

was completed by us. We are proud to have had a share in the expansion of education in the province.

LORNE McEWEN

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

112 Erie St.

Opened Sept. 1951.

St. Thomas