

# ANNUAL REPORT OF AGENT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 1936

The annual report of the Children's Home was read on Wednesday afternoon by Miss Jean Cooper.

**The Work at the Home**  
On January 1st we had eleven children in our Home.

On December 31st we had thirteen children.

During the year we had thirty children.

One child was sent in on a court charge.

Two, while waiting for a hearing at Court.

Five, from undesirable homes.

Two, mother and father not living together and not able to support.

Three were deserted by parents.

Two, while mother was in hospital and not anyone to care for them.

Seven came directly from our Municipal Home.

Four who were direct city charges.

Four who were on their way to other homes.

Average number of children per month, twelve.

In August, for one week, we had six children.

In December, we had seventeen.

Two children were sent out to foster homes.

One boy taken to the Cossar Farm.

Two went with parents when the mother returned from hospital.

Five went to re-established homes with their parents.

Six went on to other homes, four to N. B. Protestant Orphanage.

One working in the City.

Thirteen in Home at the present time.

In proportion as five children kept in our Home for thirty days equals one child for one hundred and fifty.

We had 3,700 days or one child for ten years and two months, making 10,100 meals served, not including the matron or assistant.

We have been fortunate in not having illness among the children, one child under school age had whooping cough, and the most time any child missed at school was five days. The school term ending in June last when we had the child all term in the Home was very satisfactory. The lowest average of any of the children was 74 and the highest 87. The term ending in December last many of the children were only in our Home for a few weeks.

With regard to clothing, nearly everything is made in the Home by our matron and her assistant. Overcoats, pants and shirts for the boys; coats, dresses, sweaters, etc., for the girls. The children taken directly from the Municipal Home are given a small amount of clothing by the committee, and after that all needed supplies are provided by the Society. Through the kindness of our many friends, both children and older folks, many treats have been sent to the children. Ice cream, fruit, candy, bus rides, auto rides and pictures; also gifts of books, toys, etc. We certainly appreciate the clothing given by the R.C.M.P., which gives us much of the material used for overcoats, coats, pants, etc.

At Christmas they had well filled stockings, containing tooth brush and paste, soap, face cloth, money and candy, and toy or book. The tree came next with gifts such as over-shoes, shoe-packs, pants, sweaters, yarn for sweaters, school needs, coats and skirts, as well as toys, dolls, cut-outs, etc., things useful as well as to amuse.

There followed a turkey dinner with all the fixings. The donor said turkey, so turkey it was. The table looked most attractive with baskets of candy at each place, red candles in green holders and Santa napkins. This year through the kindness of

some of the members of the Board, we had lights for the tree, which added much to its splendor.

Through the kindness of Mr. Fenety, the older children go to the pictures free on Saturdays, or any day there is a good children's picture.

Each child has to go to his or her own church on Sunday morning and to Sunday school. The members of the Board contribute money for collections and any reasonable demand at school.

Five children have been placed in boarding homes as at the time they needed care our Home was full.

**Work of the Agent Outside the Home**  
There have been 177 cases, involving 336 children.

These cases are made up of families where the father is serving a term in the county jail, families deserted by either father or mother or both, either parent dead, either parent sick or in hospital, or children of unmarried mothers and in many cases the mothers as well.

The age limit of my work should be fourteen years, but this time it has been from birth to helping to make out Old Age Pension papers. The help given included supplying money for rent, in some cases collecting it from many different sources, or in some cases paid by the City. All kinds of household needs, cooking stoves, heaters, bed, spring and mattress, chairs, tables, etc., quilts, blankets, sheets, pillow slips, all kinds of clothing, layettes; needed clothing for parent to go to Sanatorium; extra food and milk for families I knew were not receiving enough of either. After I reported a family of small children without food, a friend has been giving me a certain amount each month for work of this type.

On this outside relief work I have spent \$510.15, the amount collected from churches, societies and individuals, and is not in connection with our Society funds whatsoever.

I have made 2,157 calls and had 3,018 telephone calls.

I have sent out about 100 letters.

**Cases in Court or with the Police**  
There have been six court cases, and fourteen cases for police department, the latter cases mostly with women or young girls. I have had the girls placed in suitable rooms for the night, given their meals, and either taken them or provided tickets to take them to their homes. I often wish there might be a friend to help girls in the City who have not a domicile here or any church connection or any money for themselves.

Three boys have been taken to the Cossar Farm where they are given good training and if of school age, sent to school, and are taught to do farm work. They have bright comfortable rooms and good food, and the boys soon grow to like the life there.

Thirty-six visits have been made to the doctors, including fifty-six cases in all. It means taking cases to T. B. clinics, for X-rays, blood tests, eyes and ears examined, tonsils and adenoids, teeth, etc., and sometimes more serious cases where hospital care is needed. These cases coming from the doctors, it means getting the doctors permit and the city permit and in many cases taking the patient to hospital.

There have been ten hospital cases. Last year the City cut off all free X-rays except in cases of fractures. This was rather hard on the T. B. clinic, but fortunately I have not been refused an X-ray permit where it was shown to be necessary. During the summer I was asked to get X-rays of eleven cases, eight from one family. On inquiring the cost I found the cost would be about \$80, and hard to collect. At the time I was asked about the case I was told that if I could get the patients to Saint John, arrangements could be made to have them go to the free Provincial Clinic at the Health Centre. Three cars were very kindly offered different friends made up picnic lunch a nurse went with us to help with the children, and with the exception of a few minor incidents such as two of the small children being car-sick, we had a very nice time. We left one of our patients at East Saint John. Many of the others were given special home care. In the eye and ear cases I make the appointments and tell the child the time to go, as in most cases the parents either neglects or forgets to do so.

I have taken one patient to River Glade Sanatorium, one to East Saint John and two to Evangeline Hospital, Saint John.

At the request of the Rotary Club, I bought an outfit for a boy to go to Halifax School for the deaf. Also at the expense of the Rotary Club, took a boy to the Shriners' Hospital Montreal, and another boy to Fredericton Junction on his way to Montreal.

Also provided medicine for food and given out many bottles of cod liver oil.

I would like to thank the churches, societies, Rotary Club and friends who so generously contributed to make this work possible.

JEAN COOPER, Agent.

## ALL ABOUT ANTS

A school teacher asked the pupils to write a short essay and to choose their own subjects. A little girl sent in the following:

"My subject is 'Ants.' Ants is of two kinds, insects and lady uncle.

"Sometimes they live in holes and sometimes they crawl into the sugar bowl, and sometimes they live with their married sisters.

"That is all I know about ants."

## Home Improvement Bill Has First Reading In House of Commons

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—After Hon. Charles Dunning, Finance Minister, had indicated how much more favorable the Canadian plan was than the one in effect in the United States, and several private members had replied by quoting instances of citizens who had encountered difficulties in taking advantage of it, the Commons today gave first reading to the Government bill confirming the Home Improvement Plan inaugurated last November by the National Employment Commission.

Today's discussion was largely upon the preliminary resolution stage of the legislation. Mr. Dunning emphasized that two of the outstanding features of the Canadian scheme were the higher maximum of available loans for multiple houses for which it provided, and the fact that the loans were for a period of three years, unless they were for an amount greater than \$1,000, in which case there was provision for a five-year period.

### Discount Rate 3 1-2 Per Cent.

The Finance Minister pointed out that the plan originally proposed the United States system, with a financing charge not in excess of 5 per cent, for a one-year loan, which was repayable in twelve monthly instalments, and a proportionate rate for longer periods. This rate had seemed to the Government to be needlessly high, however, and finally the Administration had been able to get the banks and lending institutions to accept a rate of 3 1-2 per cent.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," said Mr. Dunning, "that the banks and other lending institutions in the last few months have been living up fully to this undertaking. When the conditions imposed had been accepted by the banks I wrote to the President of the Canadian Bankers' Association giving him the assurance that the Government would introduce the necessary legislation at the next session of Parliament, and that the legislation would be so introduced as to make the guarantee retroactive to cover loans made prior to the passing of the legislation."

### Purposes of Plan

The three main purposes underlying the scheme, said the Minister, were: first, to absorb unemployment, particularly in the building trades where unemployment is most heavily concentrated; second to stimulate a revival of the construction industry, which has been one of the laggards among Canadian industries in the recovery movement; and third, to make it possible for home-owners throughout Canada to make long-needed repairs and improvements to their homes.

When the Conservative Leader, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, pointed out that the 3 1-4 per cent. discount was a misnomer, that some of the borrowers had informed him that the rate actually paid was nearly twice that rate, the Minister replied that in order that there would be no deception in all of the publicity the two rates would be given, the 3 1-4 per cent. discount rate and its equivalent in terms of simple interest.

## SHAKESPEARE SONNETS ARE REARRANGED

(By Charles Hanson Towne)

The arguments about "Shakespeare's Sonnets" have gone on these many years, and now we have Tucker Brooke coming forward with a new edition of them issued by the Oxford Press, and with a long introduction which throws new light on them and goes into their history at great length. Mr. Brooke holds that the sonnets may not have appeared, hitherto, in their proper sequence; that they may have been disarranged in the original printer's office; and so he offers a new arrangement which does stand up under inspection.

The form that poet employed is full of charm, and it has never been better described than by J. M. Robertson, when he wrote: "An average Shakespeare sonnet comes dancing in, as it were, with the effortless grace of a bird, which after a few easy runs takes to its wings for a still easier flight, then comes to ground with the concluding couplet."

Mr. Brooke himself states that the final couplet has most often the function of a seed pod, "holding in brief and unflowered form the idea which the quatrains have more gorgeously expanded. Climax is seldom its purpose, and its effect is usually to bring the poem to rest on a note of sincere and simple verity. In the linked sonnets it often happens that the couplet of one serves as the germinal principle of the next."

"Yes," said the London coster, "it was superstition as made me marry my cousin. It was a toss-up which to have—Mary or Anne. When I saw a cigar on the ground, I picked it up, an' I'm blessed if it didn't say on it 'Havana.' So I took her."

## Reduced Importation Of British Coal Laid To Lack of Blower Size

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—Royal Commissioner Dr. H. M. Tory is now putting the finishing touches on his report about coal, following his investigation to determine whether Canadian consumers have been exploited in the past few years.

The report will show that importers, wholesale and retail coal merchants are generally honest and carrying on business in a legitimate manner, but there are among them, as in other lines of activity, a few black sheep, and some glaring cases of skulduggery will be cited.

### Complaints From Britain

Meanwhile, complaints come from Great Britain that foreign coal is supplanting Welsh anthracite in the Canadian market. There are considerable Canadian imports from Germany, Belgium and even Indo-China, while there is a new threat of a limited quantity of Russian coal coming into Canada.

The Welsh coal producers are alarmed about the partial loss of their market here, and Toronto's indefatigable Thomas L. Church has now entered the lists with a number of questions he proposes to ask in the Dominion Parliament.

He wants to discuss removal of the Canadian ban against Russian coal, the prosecution of Canadian coal dealers and the movement of Nova Scotia coal into Central Canada.

It is only too true that the British are losing some ground in the Canadian market, while foreign competitors have increased their sales, and, to add insult to injury, foreign coal is being sold by some Canadian merchants as British coal. In 1935 foreign coal imports, exclusive of American, totalled 326,000 tons, but last year they increased to 440,000 tons. Sources of these imports were French Indo-China, German and Belgium, chiefly.

But there is a valid reason for the falling off in imports from the United Kingdom, which dropped from 1,643,000 tons in 1934 to 1,300,000 tons last year. British prices are satisfactory and quality is unexcelled. The difficulty, according to Government authorities here, is that the British have not sufficient of the stoker and blower coal for the Canadian market.

### Must Crush Lump Coal

Ten years ago the smaller sizes of British anthracite were not the essential coals brought into this country. The larger domestic sizes predominated. But since the development of stoker and blower equipment the smaller sizes have become increasingly popular. British export-

# Satisfying King Cole TEA Old English Blend

ers have found it necessary, in order to supply their Canadian market, to crush their lump coal, which ought to be worth more than blower sizes.

It is considered likely, owing to the change in Canadian heating methods, the British coal exporters have found it difficult to meet Canadian blower coal requirements, and Canadian importers have been obliged to seek other sources to provide them with sufficient of the blower coal, which consumers in this country are demanding in increasing quantities. The deficiency was supplied by Germany and Belgium.

Canadian importers naturally buy their supplies where they can obtain

them at the lowest prices, quality and other things considered. The United States has a slight lead over Britain as the largest supplier of Canada's anthracite requirements.

### THESE MODERNS

Visitor—How old are you, sonny?  
Boston Boy—That's hard to say, sir. According to my latest school test I have a psychological age of 11 and a moral age of 10. Anatomically, I'm 7, mentally I'm 9. But I suppose you refer to my chronological age. That's 8—but nobody pays any attention to that these days.



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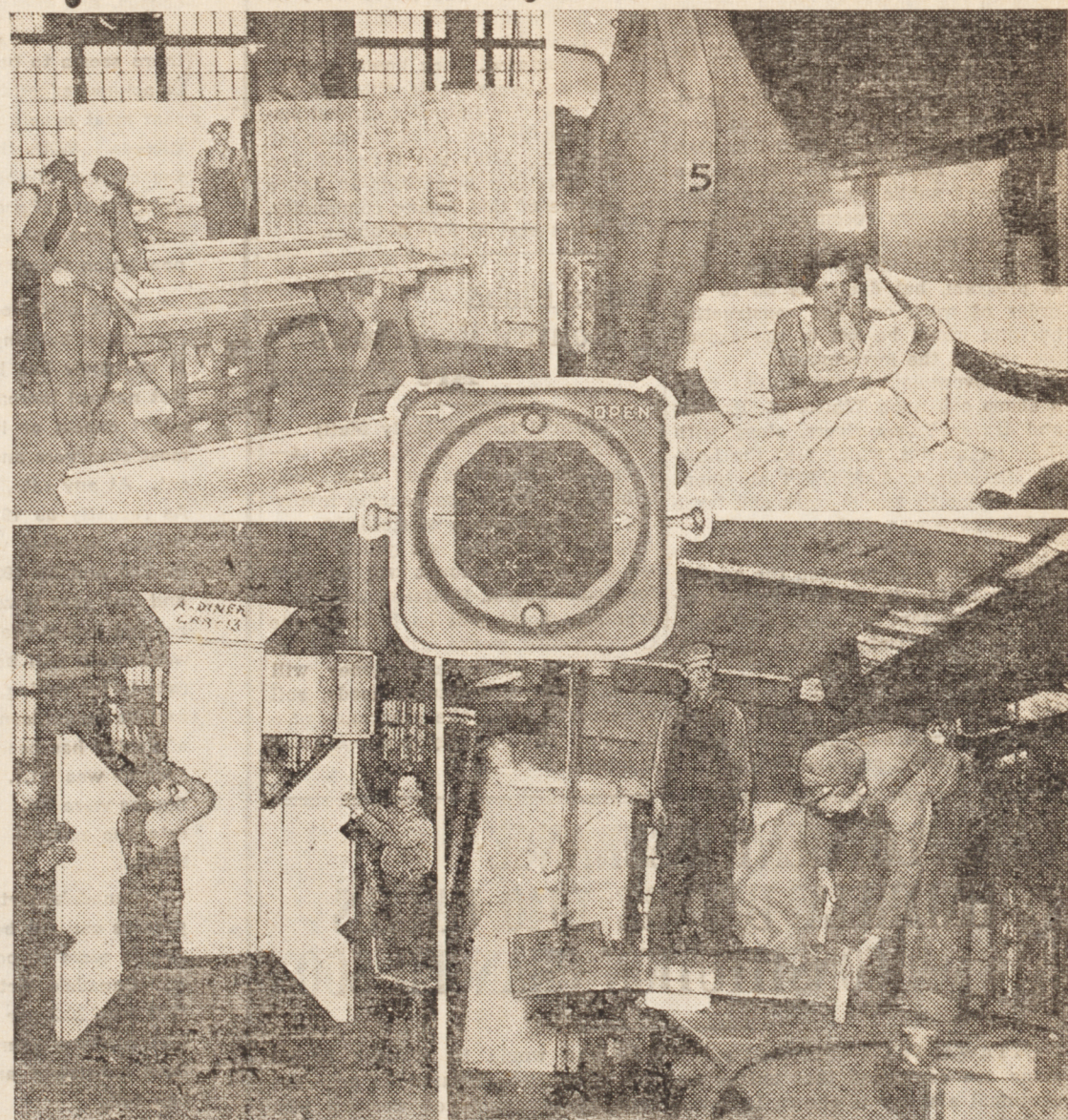
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## Canadian Pacific Extends Air-Conditioned Service



The Canadian Pacific Railway Angus Shops at Montreal are humming with activity these days as the Company continues its comprehensive programme of air-conditioning. In the current year, air-conditioning equipment will be added to 136 cars, including standard sleepers, dining cars, tourist sleepers, parlor cars, and day coaches, and these, in addition to the 130 cars air-conditioned in 1936, will permit a very considerable extension of air-conditioned services throughout the Dominion.

Provision is made by the 1937 programme to provide air-conditioned dining cars on all trains carrying air-conditioned sleepers or parlor cars, besides additional

sleeping and parlor cars for use on trains between Montreal and Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, Toronto and Ottawa, and trains 39 and 40 between Montreal and Saint John, N.B. Air-conditioning of tourist cars for use on the transcontinental trains between Vancouver and Montreal and Toronto is a new and interesting feature of the 1937 programme. This will supplement last year's services which allowed air-conditioned standard sleepers, compartment-lounge, bedroom and parlor cars to be used on transcontinental trains between Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver; the Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Chicago services; and the night trains between Montreal and Boston.

Some idea of the work connected with air-conditioning is given by the pictures above. Cars are stripped, as in lower right, and insulated to keep out heat, cold, and dust. The pictures at the left show some of the material being placed in the cars. The satisfaction written all over the face of the young lady in "Lower 5," expresses the public's feelings toward this new type of controlled comfort. In the centre is a close-up of the control equipment, by which, as the arrows indicate, the individual can regulate the volume and direction of the flow

# GUARD HIS EYES



Children should be trained to use their eyes only in good light, not to read when the page is viewed from a sharp angle --- when too near the eyes---nor read in one's shadow---nor when the body is in any position of strain.

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