

arlow Creek Newsletter

Ms. N. Danuser, Principal November 14, 2025 Ms. D.Telford, Secretary 816 Barkerville Highway, Quesnel BC V2J 6S6
Phone: (250) 992-5134
FAX: (250) 992-3146

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

Dahooja Barlow Creek Families,

We are well on our way with Term 1 and are embracing the autumn weather before the snow arrives.

Our November BLAZERS is Learners – Learners observe what is happening around them, make connections to what they know and ask deep thinking questions to help them understand what they are observing. Learners are like detectives, they are curious and ask questions like why and how things happen to dig deeper and learn more. Our December BLAZERS is Accepting - when you are accepting you are kind, you include others and you embrace different viewpoints. Being accepting means being compassionate and caring and treating others the way you would like to be treated.

Maria Dawson is now Vice Principal at QJS and will no longer be covering for me on my days at Wells-Barkerville Elementary. We will miss her and are grateful for her time at Barlow. Amanda Younker is the new Vice Principal at Ecole Red Bluff Lhtako and will be filling in for me when I am at Wells-Barkerville Elementary beginning November 19.

We appreciate your ongoing support and patience. If you have any questions or concerns do not hesitate to contact the school.

Sunachailya, Ms. Danuser Principal



UPCOMING DATES:		
Wheelchair Sports	Nov 17	
Tattoos on Sale	Nov 17-21	
PAC Meeting @ 6:00 pm	Nov 19	
November Assembly 10::20 am	Nov 24	
Staff wears their tattoos	Nov 24	
School Spirit-Hat Day	Nov 25	
Hot Lunch—Panago	Nov 27	
NI Day—Indigenous Focus School for teachers only	Nov 28	
School Spirit-Christmas Dress-up Day	Dec 2	
Candy Cane Candy Gram sales at lunch	Dec 8-9	
Winter Concert—1:00 pm	Dec 10	
PAC Christmas lunch	Dec 12	
Christmas Craft Afternoon	Dec 12	
Candy Cane Candy Grams handed out	Dec 16	
Term 1 Learning Updates go home	Dec 18	
School Spirit-Pajama Day	Dec 19	
Assembly—10:20 am	Dec 19	
Winter Dance @ lunch	Dec 19	
Winter Break	Dec 22— Jan 4	
First School Day of 2026	Jan 5	

Please remember to return your backpacks from the Backpack Buddy Program.

Thank you



Healthy Practices

Throughout cold and flu season we have been experiencing increased student and staff absences. We wanted to remind everyone to stay home when sick as this stops the spread of illness. Students, visitors and staff should stay home if they have symptoms of illness such as: fever or chills, difficulty breathing, diarrhea, runny nose, headache, sore throat, sneezing, body aches, loss of sense of smell or taste, loss of appetite, extreme fatigue or tiredness, vomiting, severe uncontrolled coughing or wheezing.

THE MIDDLE YEARS DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENT (MDI) IS COMING TO YOUR SCHOOL IN 2026! SD No. 28 has partnered with the Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) at the University of British Columbia to measure and promote children's social and emotional development, health, wellbeing, and assets through the Middle Year Development Instrument (MDI). The MDI is a self-report questionnaire that asks children in middle childhood about their thoughts, feelings and experiences. The MDI is the first survey of its kind to gather information about the lives of children both in school, in the home and in the community, from their own perspective. The survey questions align with the BC Ministry of Education's K-12 curriculum, which includes a focus on promoting children's personal and social competencies. Grade 6 students are invited to complete the MDI during class time between: January 13 and March 13, 2026.

For more information and to view the questionnaires: https://earlylearning.ubc.ca/monitoring-system/mdi/mdi-overview/

Parent FAQs: https://earlylearning.ubc.ca/monitoringsystem/mdi/parent-caregiver-info/

Dakelh Language and Culture

Practice some Dakelh with your children.

Ndi sus l'dzan – This bear is brown.

Ndi musdzoon ho'en – I saw an owl.

Benghaz Nats'ukih – November – half the time we travel by boat

Naowtejus – It's going to snow.

Language Lessons

Dakelh/Southern Carrier language teacher Arlene Horutko.will be back at Barlow in January 2026.

Safety Drills

For safety we have a number of drills we are required to complete each school year. Fire, intruder/lockdown, gas leak and earthquake drills are done throughout the year. Typically, we do not give advance notice of drills. If your child may need advance notice please let their classroom teacher know.



CANDY GRAMS FUNDRAISER

Candy Cane Candy Grams will be sold for \$1 Dec 8 & 9.

They will be handed out Dec 16.

STUDENT VOICE

Here at Barlow, we have a small group of grade 6 and 7 students, called Student Voice. We plan school spirit days, events, etc. Our next events include:

School Spirit Crazy Hat Day—November 25 Fancy Dress Day-December 2 Pajama Day-December 19

We are also partnering with PAC for a Christmas dance on December 19.



Thanks for supporting us!



BLAZERS

Staff give students BLAZERS for demonstrating positive behaviours. At our monthly assemblies all the students who had a BLAZERS for the month are entered into a draw for a t-shirt. In September our winner was **Sydney West** for being responsible and fixing a broom. Our October winners were **Reed Clegg** for being a Learner and staying on task in class and **Jaxx Ward** for being Self-aware and reminding younger students about expected behaviour and how to play kindly.

Brave BLAZERS – The following students were acknowledged at our October Assembly for demonstrating bravery: Luna Bellamy, Barret McKelvie, Serenity Hawkridge, Freya Bellamy and Vera Schwieger.

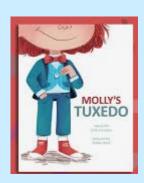


October's book battle books were "Why won't You Sleep" and "Be Quiet". The winner of October's book battle is "Be Quiet"





The November Book Battle books are "Rosie Revere, Engineer" and "Molly's Tuxedo" Happy Book Battling!



THRIVE WITH 5

Research suggests 5 ways to promote a healthy mind are: Eating well, sleeping soundly, moving more, giving back and connecting with others. This month we are going to

look at ways to support eating well. According to the Kelty Mental Health website good nutrition supports mental health and well-being, giving your body and brain the power and nourishment it needs. When children eat healthy, it can boost their mood, concentration and help maintain energy throughout the day. Children can also cope more easily with stress, better manage their emotions and improve sleep habits when fueled by healthy meals and snacks. One way you can help support eating well is to limit the amount of sugary snacks and drinks children eat. Check out Keltymentalhealth.ca/eating-well for more tips and strategies to support eating well.

TATTOO A TEACHER

Tattoos on sale November 17-21



Everyone wears their TATTOS on Monday, November 24th

Grade 7 Hoodie Fundraiser Tattoos are .50 cents each

WINTER CLOTHING DONATIONS

If any household that has spare / outgrown winter snow pants & gloves/mitts we would gladly accept them for kids to borrow.

Dressing for the Weather

We would like to remind ALL students to dress for the weather! Unless it is extremely cold (-15C) we will be outside for lunch and recess. Wear layers, along with proper attire - such as, a warm jacket, snow pants, mittens/gloves, toque and boots!

A change of clothes in your backpack is a great idea!

School Communications

Most communication, such as bus information, newsletters, etc., will be emailed from the school. You can also check our school website, barlowcreek.sd28.bc.ca or the school district website, www.sd28.bc.ca. Our website is linked to the school district website so up to date school district information is on the Barlow school website as well.

LUNCHES:

Please remember to send the required utensils for your child(ren)'s lunches. And please supply a water bottle!

Kids have been coming to the office for spoons on a continual basis.

We don't normally stock spoons. Thanks in advance.

Allergy Alert

We are **peanut and shellfish free**. Please refrain from sending food that includes these ingredients.

Raising Digitally Responsible Youth – A Parent's Guide

Parenting is hard, and the rapid rise of technology and social media use in the lives of their kids makes it harder. To help, Safer Schools Together is sharing access to their parent's guide for raising digitally responsible youth. The guide was designed to help introduce Parents and Caregivers to leading social media platforms, video games, and relevant trends that are either being used already or have the potential to be used by their children. This guide is full of tips, how-to's and definitions for the most widely used apps – including TikTok, Snapchat, Instagram and more. Click on the link below to get your free copy.



Student Walking Safety

As we head into winter with shorter daylight hours, we wanted to share some tips for students walking to bus stops and schools.

- * Be visible Students should have some form of clothing, backpack or other item that is reflective, or some form of light to shine as they walk.
- * Walk on sidewalks or paths – It is always best to walk on sidewalks or paths. If there are no sidewalks, walk facing traffic as far to the left as possible.
- Eyes up, phones down
 be attentive while
 walking to avoid tripping and watch for
 traffic.

We also ask that all drivers SLOWDOWN while driving in school zones and bus stops and watch for students during your morning and afternoon commute.

Family Resources

Confident Parents Thriving Kids Programs https://welcome.cmhacptk.ca/

Anxiety Program: teachers, counsellors etc can refer https://welcome.cmhacptk.ca/anxiety/

Behaviour Program: referral from doctors or nurse practitioners https://welcome.cmhacptk.ca/behaviour/

This is another CPTK resource that is used for supporting Indigenous families in particular.

https://welcome.cmhacptk.ca/bigworries/

PAC NEWS

PAC meeting: Wednesday, Nov 19 @ 6:00pm



Troll Skiing News

Our intermediate and Ms. Gauthiers class (grades 3/4) students will be skiing Feb 23 and 26, 2026. We will be sending registration forms and information home in the new year! Watch for updates.

With Ms. Gauthier having a split grade 3/4

class, it has been decided that they will go Skiing @ Troll and WILL NOT be going swimming with the Primary classes this year.



IMPORTANT:

Non-Instructional Day - Indigenous Focus

Friday, November 28th

NO SCHOOL FOR STUDENTS

Petember Winner -



Top Library Patron Awards –

These are awarded to keen readers who regularly check out books and are enthusiastic about library. This month's top library patron awards go to Porscha Garcia, Mackenzie Erick-



son-Collins and Maddie Law-rence.

Please see Mrs. Sumner at lunch Tuesday to collect your prize.



The school district operates 4 StrongStart BC early learning centres that provide **free**, school-based, high quality early learning programs for children aged 0-5 years old who are accompanied by a parent or caregiver. At StrongStart you and your child will have opportunities to play, make new friends, create art, go to the gym, sing songs, engage with stories and so much more! Feel free to drop in to:

Baker StrongStart	Monday to Friday	8:30am-11:30am
Barlow Creek StrongStart	Monday to Thursday	8:15am-11:15am
Bouchie Lake StrongStart	Monday to Friday	8:15am - 1:15am
Dragon Lake StrongStart	Monday to Friday	8:30am-11:30am

COME CELEBRATE















NATIONAL CHILD DAY

Thursday, November 20th between 9:00am-12:00pm West Park Mall

Brought to you by, members of the Quesnel Early Learning Table:























A travelling exhibition developed by the Canadian Museum for Human Rights and Artist Carey Newman

Join the Opening Event



Thursday, November 13th | 10 am **CNC Quesnel Atrium**

View the installation between November 5th - 22nd

- Monday Thursday: 9:00 AM 7:30 PM
- Friday: 9:00 AM 5:00 PM
- Saturday: 9:00 AM 3:00 PM



Learn More & RSVP: cnc.bc.ca/events





* * * * AMENDED * * * *

Barlow Creek Bell Schedule 2025-2026

7:55	Outside supervision begins
8:10	Classes begin
10:00	Recess begins
10:15	Recess ends
11:47	Lunch (kids outside first)
12:20	Students come in to eat
12:43	Warning bell
12:46	Afternoon classes begin
2:18	Dismissal bell
2:25	No bell (Bus 45 departs)
2:38	Load students (Bus 46 departs – 2:45)
3:15	Load students (Bus 16 to Wells — 3:25)

Changes:

Outside Supervision begins at 7:55







www.caribooski.ca

VISIT OUR WEBSITE

EMAIL US

sdpcoordinator@gmail.com







Hand, foot and mouth disease

What is hand, foot and mouth disease?

Hand, foot and mouth disease is caused by enteroviruses. It's most common in children under 10 years of age, but older children and adults may also get the disease. Cases occur mainly in the summer and early fall.

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms start 3 to 6 days after being infected with the virus. Symptoms usually start suddenly and may include a fever, sore throat, headache or loss of appetite. Vomiting and diarrhea may also be present. The fever usually lasts one to 2 days.

About 2 days after the fever starts, small painful blisters may develop on the inside of the mouth, on the tongue or on the gums. A day or 2 later, small red spots may appear on the palms of the hands or fingers, soles of the feet or toes, and sometimes on the knees, elbows and buttocks (bum). These red spots may turn into blisters. The spots and blisters usually go away after about 7 to 10 days.

Not everyone with hand, foot and mouth disease will get all these symptoms. It's also possible to be infected and have no symptoms.

What are the complications?

Dehydration (loss of body fluids) is the most common complication of hand, foot and mouth disease. This can occur if you or your child does not drink enough liquids due to pain from swallowing. Make sure that you or your child drink enough liquids to stay hydrated.

Other complications such as meningitis (an infection of the lining that covers the brain) and encephalitis (swelling of the brain) are very rare.

Peeling skin and loss of fingernails or toenails have also been reported, mostly in children, within weeks of having hand, foot and mouth disease. However, it is not known if these are the result of the disease. The skin and nail loss is temporary.

How is it spread?

A person with hand, foot and mouth disease is most contagious in the first week of their illness. They can spread the virus to others through close personal contact such as kissing, or sharing drinking cups, forks or spoons. The virus can also spread through droplets in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. You can be infected by inhaling these droplets or touching objects or surfaces contaminated with fluid from the blisters, lungs or fecal matter. The virus can stay for up to several weeks in the bowels of an infected person and can be spread during that time.

Pregnant people who become infected with the virus shortly before they give birth may pass the virus to their baby. Newborn babies infected with the virus usually have a mild illness, but in rare cases the disease can be more severe. There is no clear evidence that infection during pregnancy will cause harm to an unborn baby. Hand, foot and mouth disease can spread easily in child care settings and other places where children are close together if proper hygiene practices are not used.

How can you prevent the spread of the disease?

Good hand hygiene during and after infection is important for preventing the spread of hand, foot and mouth disease. It's possible you or your child may be contagious for several weeks after the blisters have healed because the virus may remain in the feces.

To help prevent or reduce the spread of the disease, wash your hands and your child's hands often with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds. This is especially important after changing a diaper or using the toilet.

To prevent the spread of airborne droplets, teach your child to sneeze or cough into a tissue or their inner arm where the elbow flexes. Encourage your child to throw tissues directly in the garbage after use and to wash their hands again.

Your child may continue to attend daycare if they feel well enough to take part in activities. The risk to other children is not great if proper hygiene practices are followed.

Common surfaces that many people touch regularly and shared toys should be cleaned with soap and water and disinfected with a bleach solution. You can make a sanitizing solution for use on surfaces by mixing the following together:

 Mix 15 mL (1 tablespoon) of household bleach into 1 litre (4 cups) of water

A weaker solution of bleach should be used to disinfect toys:

 Mix 5 mL (1 teaspoon) of household bleach into 1 litre (4 cups) of water

Continue to carefully practice proper hand hygiene for several weeks or months after your child feels better. For more information on hand washing, please visit <u>HealthLinkBC File</u> #85 Hand washing: Help stop the spread of germs.

How is it treated?

When necessary, the fever from hand, foot and mouth disease can be reduced with acetaminophen (for example Tylenol®) or ibuprofen (for example Advil®). Ask your health care provider for the correct dose to use or read the instructions on the package or bottle carefully. Antibiotics will not help to treat or cure this disease because it is caused by a virus.

Acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol®) or ibuprofen* (e.g. Advil®) can be given for fever or soreness. ASA (e.g. Aspirin®) should not be given to anyone under 18 years of age due to the risk of Reye syndrome.

*Ibuprofen should not be given to children under 6 months of age without first speaking to your health care provider.

For more information on Reye syndrome, please visit <u>HealthLinkBC File #84 Reye</u> syndrome.

Blisters will heal better if they are left alone, so do not pop them. Because the mouth sores can be painful, your child may not want to eat or drink.

If you are breastfeeding or chestfeeding, continue to offer breast milk to your child. You may also offer your child cold, bland liquids such as milk (after 9 months of age) or water. Do not offer fizzy or tart drinks such as pop or fruit juice. Offer your child cool and soft foods such as bread, noodles, or a peanut butter and jelly sandwich. Avoid acidic and spicy foods, as these may sting.



For more HealthLinkBC File topics, visit www.HealthLinkBC.ca/more/resources/healthlink-bc-files or your local public health unit. For non-emergency health information and advice in B.C. visit www.HealthLinkBC.ca or call 8-1-1 (toll-free). For deaf and hearing-impaired assistance, call 7-1-1. Translation services are available in more than 130 languages on request.





Head lice

What are head lice?

Head lice are tiny, sesame seed-sized, greyishbrown, wingless insects that live on the scalp, feeding on blood. They lay eggs (nits) on hair close to the scalp that may look like dandruff. These nits hatch into baby lice (nymphs) in 9 to 10 days. Nymphs become adult lice in 9 to 12 days. Adult lice can live for up to 30 days on a person's head. A female louse can lay 5 to 6 eggs per day.

Do head lice cause illness or spread disease?

No, head lice do not cause illness or spread disease. However, they can be irritating because they cause discomfort and spread easily from person to person.

How are head lice spread?

Anyone who has hair can get head lice. Having head lice does not mean a person has poor personal hygiene or lives in an unclean environment.

Head lice are commonly spread among children and adults who have close head-to-head contact. Head lice cannot jump or fly from one person to another. They are most commonly spread through head-to-head contact by crawling from one hair to another. There is a very small chance of head lice spreading indirectly through shared pillowcases, hair accessories, hats, brushes and combs.

How do I prevent the spread of head lice?

The best way to prevent the spread of head lice is to encourage children to avoid head-to-head contact. Teach them not to share hats, combs, hair accessories or hairbrushes. If your child has long hair, tie it up or put it in a braid.

Having head lice once does not prevent someone from getting them again. Regular checks for head lice can be part of a family's hygiene routine.

What are the symptoms of head lice?

Often people who have head lice will have no symptoms.

Symptoms of head lice may include:

- · Crawling or tickling sensation on the scalp
- Itchy scalp due to a sensitive reaction caused by the bites
- Scratch marks or small red bumps like a rash

How can I tell if my child has head lice?

To check for head lice, use the wet combing method:

- Wash and rinse the hair. Apply enough conditioner to cover the whole scalp. The conditioner stops the lice from moving, making them easier to find
- Sit your child under a bright light; a magnifying glass may help you see
- Divide hair into 4 sections and check each section one at a time with a fine-toothed comb.
 You must check the entire head
- After each stroke, wipe the comb on a paper towel and check for lice

Lice move very fast. Lice are usually found very close to the scalp, at the bottom of the neck and behind the ears.

If your child has an itchy scalp or was exposed to head lice, check their hair right away and look close to the scalp. Check again once a week for 2 weeks in case you missed them. If you only find nits and no lice, check again every day for one week to make sure that you did not miss any live lice.

If someone in the house has lice, check all family members.

What are safe options for treating head lice?

There are many different products and ways to treat head lice. They can all be obtained over the counter. Only consider treatment if you find live lice. Head lice will not go away without treatment.

Children should not be sent home or kept home from school or daycare because of head lice.

If one person in the household has head lice, there is a good chance other household members do as well. All members of the household should be checked on the same day, and those with lice should be treated.

Chemical treatments

Shampoos, creams, rinses and sprays that contain an ingredient that kills lice are available at most pharmacies without a prescription. Some examples are permethrin, pyrethrins, isopropyl myristate and dimethicone.

Some chemical treatments may not be safe for infants, young children, pregnant or nursing people or other individuals. Speak to your health care provider or pharmacist to find out which is best for you or your child. Always carefully follow the directions for use on the label and keep the products out of the reach of young children.

After treatment, check the hair and remove eggs and lice. You can also remove the nits, although you don't have to remove them, as nits are empty eggshells.

Most treatments are repeated in 7 to 10 days to make sure that any head lice that have hatched after the first treatment are killed before they have a chance to lay any eggs. It is also important to check the head for any eggs and remove them after the second treatment. The itching may last for 7 to 10 days, even after successful treatment.

Head lice have started to develop resistance to many of the chemical products. The product is not working if there are live lice detected after 2 properly applied applications of an approved product 7 to 10 days apart. In this case, consider a full treatment plan using a topical treatment of a different type.

Irritation from chemical products is common and not a sign that the product is not working.

Wet combing is less expensive and non-chemical. Combing treatments follow the same steps used to check for lice. Use generous amounts of hair conditioner and a special lice comb, every 4 days for at least 2 weeks. If you find lice on the final combing, add one more combing in 4 days until you find no live lice.

When should I call my health care provider?

Call your health care provider if the treatments are not successful or if you are unsure which kind of treatment is best for you or your child. Health care providers can advise safe chemical treatment plans for pregnant or nursing people and children less than 4 years of age.

What options are not recommended for treating head lice?

Some methods and products should not be used because they are either not safe or do not work. These products include insect sprays, motor oil, gasoline, alcohol, flea soap, dyes, bleaches, heat applied to the scalp, garlic, mayonnaise, petroleum jelly, olive oil, vinegar, margarine, tea tree and other essential oils, electric lice combs and shaving the head.

What should be cleaned?

Head lice rarely leave the scalp and if they do, they can only survive for 1 to 2 days. Head lice are not spread through contact with furniture, pets or carpets. There is no evidence that a major cleaning of the house or car is necessary. Hats, pillowcases, combs and hairbrushes that have had contact with the head of the person with head lice in the previous 48 hours could be considered for cleaning in hot soapy water, and dry them in a hot dryer for 15 minutes. Items that can not be washed can be placed in an airtight plastic bag for 2 weeks.

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A new speed limit in section of Barkerville Highway

Barlow Creek and Quesnel residents may have noticed a new speed limit when first turning onto Highway 26, Barkerville Highway.

"Recently, there's been a reduction of the speed limit on the Barkerville Highway from the junction of Highway 97 to just past Barlow Creek Elementary School from 80 kilometers an hour down to 70," said John Massier, the Cariboo Regional District Director for Electoral Area C.

The speed limit was changed by the Ministry of Transportation and Transit, implemented the change was implemented last week. The ministry also implemented enhanced signage in the area that read "Barlow Creek Elementary School Ahead" and "50 km/h when Children on Highway" on both sides of the road in both directions.

"I've been lobbying for years to get the ministry to recognize the fact that the elementary school on the Barkerville highway is not safe for the speed zone to be 80 kilometers an hour past that point," Massier said. "I've been trying to get them to put in a regular school speed zone for the section right by the school, and haven't had much luck. However, this is a step they've. taken, and I think reducing the speed from 80 to 70 will make it safer for the stu-

dents. I'd still like to see them take the next step and put the school zone in front of the school, like every other elementary school in the province is entitled to."

The ministry said in email correspondence that it "considers a range of factors when setting speed limits. These include roadway geometry, pedestrian type and activity, crash history, land-use context, traffic volume, observed speeds, and many more."

Recently improvements safety conditions along Highway 26 in the past including: shoulder widening, enhanced signage, clearing and trimming brush and trees to improve visibility.

