The Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation

IN ANNUAL CONVENTION IN THE

Auditorium of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown

APRIL 23, 24, 25, 1946

SPECIAL SPEAKERS:—

HON. J. WALTER JONES, Premier and Minister of Education.

His Worship MAYOR B. EARLE MacDONALD.

MR. O. V. B. MILLER, President, Canadian Teachers' Federation.

DR. FLETCHER PEACOCK, B.A., LL.D., Director and Chief Superintendent of Education, N.B.

MR. J. A. PARTRIDGE, B.A., M.A., B.Paed., Principal, North Bay Normal School.

MR. LLOYD W. SHAW, M.A., Director and Deputy Minister of Education, P. E. I.

MAJOR IAN EISENHARDT, National Director of Physical Fitness.

Department of Education Notice Re School Attendance

Efforts to improve school attendance, through the co-operation of the Attendance Officer of this Department and the Director of Family Allowances for the province, have produced very satisfactory results up to the present time. For the first half-year, the average daily attendance in the schools was 1,274 greater than that for the previous year.

Numerous requests are now coming to the Department of Education for permission to have pupils away from school for the seasonal spring work in farming and fishing. Having consulted with the Council of Education and the Supervisors of Schools, I wish to point out to the general public that in the interests of the children of this province, no exemption beyond the 25 per cent or 50 days during the school year, can be granted excepting for the causes set forth in the Public School Act, namely:

1. **If the parent or guardian is unable by reason of poverty to send the child to school.**
2. **If the child is otherwise provided with the means of education.**
3. **If the child has already acquired the branches of learning taught in the school.**
4. **If the bodily or mental condition of the child is such as to prevent attendance.**

In extreme cases, pupils, for seasonal home work beyond the legitimate 25 per cent of days in the school year, may, at the discretion of the Attendance Officer, be allowed to remain from school on condition that Correspondence Instruction be taken to offset the loss of time from actual school work. No consideration can be given to requests for permission for pupils to remain from school to hire out for labour

J. WALTER JONES,
Minister of Education.
4-16-18-20

OLD SODBURY NEVER DIES

CHIPPING, SODBURY, England, April 17.—(CP)—Music hall comedians always found Gloucestershire's Chipping Sodbury good for a gag but now, with the amalgamation of Chipping Sodbury with the nearby parish of Old Sodbury, the village will be known officially as—Sodbury.

No villager, however, has any intention ofallowing the full title to die. Said Murray Dowding, local antiquarian:—

"It is nonsense to suppose we will let the old name go. Old Sodbury — the mother of all Sodburys—is mentioned in the Demesday Book and you cannot destroy a tradition like that."

Babes of the Wild

(Our Dumb Animals)

Imagine a mother who is unable to recognize her own offspring when she meets him. This seems impossible to believe but it happens many a time in the animal world. There are some animals belonging to the lower groups that have no family responsibilities whatever. Fish, frogs, toads, salamanders, turtles and snakes are all members of groups of animals that are in general, free from all responsibility for the care of their young. What mother toad, after laying strings of jelly-like egg masses, numbering from four to twelve thousand, would a few days later recognize the wriggling fish-like creature scurrying through the pond as one of her offspring? Indeed, she would be quite inclined to gobble him up when she met him.

The giant water bug has a unique way of protecting its eggs. The mother deposits the eggs on the father's back and he is obliged to carry them about until they are hatched. Sometimes the eggs are protected in some way as with the egg mass of the tent caterpillar which is covered with a varnish-like substance that offers safety until the eggs are hatched. The newly hatched insects are for the most part soft-bodied and unequipped for escaping their enemies. Thus, they are left to the mercies of the numerous forms of life which feed upon them. An important factor in the maintenance of the insect tribe is the fact that they do produce so many young. One may therefore conclude there is a high correlation between the number of eggs or young produced by an animal and its chance of survival.

There are some instances among the lower forms of animal life where individual species differ from this prescribed pattern. Certain kinds of fish make nests which are guarded by the male until the eggs are hatched. The guppy, as well as some other species of tropical fish, has an extremely short egg stage. The young hatch almost immediately after the egg is laid; so these fish are often spoken of as "live-bearers." Some snakes produce living young instead of laying eggs as do most of the reptiles.

When considering the family life of birds and mammals one must realize these animals have a much greater problem to solve than the lower forms of life. Since these two groups of animals are warm-blooded they have to maintain a warmer-than-air temperature from the time of the beginning of life in the egg. This means that with birds the eggs must be incubated and the young protected and fed until they are able to care for themselves.

Young ground birds, such as partridge, quail, pheasants, domestic hens, are covered with down and are able to run about almost immediately upon hatching from the egg. This is made possible because the eggs are much larger than those of the tree-nesting birds and therefore hold sufficient food for the greater development of the young before hatching. The number of eggs laid by these birds is often as many as twelve or fifteen, thus seeming to indicate that these birds meet with many casualties.

The young of tree-nesting birds, naked and helpless when hatched from the egg, have need for more extensive family life. These helpless young grow very rapidly, however. Some species leave the nest in less than two weeks. This means that an enormous amount of food must be found and fed to the young birds. What a task this proves to be can be testified to only by those who have watched the comings and goings of the parent birds through this busy period of their lives. Then the nests must be kept clean and protected. The parent birds often show great devotion and bravery in protecting the young. Sometimes this care is borne by both parents; sometimes the mother birds assume the responsibility for both the nest building and the care of the young.

Training of the young animals might be said to begin with the birds, although most of the things they do are done instinctively. Observers have reported that the parent birds have to encourage the young birds to fly, although birds usually take to flying as ducks take to water. Parent birds have been seen dropping bits of food near the young to induce them to fly or to give them practice in catching food on the wing.

The real need for family life as we conceive it arises with the mammals. In this group, the young are helpless at birth and are absolutely dependent upon the mother's milk for nourishment. The period of development for the young is longer than in most of the lower forms of animal life. It extends from a few weeks with some mammals to as long as a couple of years with such animals as deer. During this extended period of time, the young not only develop their family characteristics but receive protection while growing up, and also some training in securing their own food.

While the young are still quite unable to defend themselves or to escape their enemies, their best means of protection is that of remaining perfectly still. The young fawn has a flecked coat. This serves as a protection while his wobbly legs are still too weak to carry him to safety. By lying on the ground under the trees, the flecks help to camouflage his form so that he is less likely to be detected. Some wild creatures have carefully chosen holes or dens where the young have some protection from their enemies. Often both parents are found within the burrow ready to defend it.

As the youngsters grow older, there are many things for them to learn. Living as they do in a family group there is much they can learn through imitation of their elders. To develop the skills required for hunting, self defense, and stealth on the trails, they attend the "School of Play." What person does not enjoy watching young animals as they scuffle and box and roll with each other. It is fascinating to see these young practicing the skills the parents use in securing their own safety and livelihood.

The adaptations and relationships of animal life are interesting but the story of the problems of the animals that have family life, since it more nearly resembles our own, is full of excitement and drama. The struggles, the hardships they encounter, and the adroitness and courage with which they meet the vicissitudes of life cannot help but arouse a feeling of sympathy for these creatures whom Longfellow called "Hiawatha's brothers."

NAGGING WIVES SEEM NUMEROUS

A nation-wide poll shows that the chief fault of wives — in the opinion of American husbands —is nagging.

Now, nagging is such a deadly feminine fault it isn't likely the nation's wives would knowingly be guilty of it. It must be that many women don't know where persuasion ends and nagging begins.

Certainly, no housewife can go through life without making many unwelcome suggestions to her husband. "The basement needs cleaning," for example, or "You really should do something about such-and-such."

Just when do such promptings become "nagging," to the masculine mind? That is what women apparently need to know.

Perhaps a safe rule for wives would be to mention a subject twice, both times in a friendly rather than an accusing tone of voice, and then let the matter drop.

Of course, the basement might wait a long time to be cleaned. But so what? Let it go long enough, and one day the man of the house is likely to say, "I guess I'd better get at that basement." And the job will be done, though perhaps not just when Mama thinks it should be looked after.

Certainly, it is much better to have a cluttered basement than a husband who is glad to be able to tell a poll taker that nagging is the worst fault of wives.

Slipping into the habit of nagging their husbands is probably so easy for women because they have to keep after the kids to get them to do as they should. Repetition becomes part of their attack.

"CLOTHES SHOULD BE DRAPED, NOT JUST HUNG"

LONDON, Eng.—Designer Charles Creed, who has entered the New York fashion market with designs inspired by old military uniforms, says "clothes are meant to be draped on a woman and not hung on her."

An easy-going 40-year-old bachelor, Creed is English by birth, but French by instinct. And he has an eye for the female line.

Already famous for his bold and colorful creations in Paris and London, Creed is the first English-French Couturier to establish his own wholesale trade in New York.

Some of the ideas Creed got from his collection of military prints and figurines include a 19th century midshipman jacket with high revers and frogging and a longer jacket cut away at the front and turned back to display a contrasting lining.

His designs differ from the women of Paris, London and New York.

Svelte, slim-fitting ensembles in severe black, or startling contrasting colors are Creed's conception of what French women should wear.

For the English, he has designed tweeds and plain woolens with big topping pockets and pleated or swing-back skirts for easy movement.

Fitting suits in fine woolens — sometimes elegant, sometimes sporting— but always carelessly smart, are included in his designs for American matron and miss.

NATURAL WAISTLINE

Creed believes that waistlines should be "where they ought to be" and he favors slightly-padded shoulders and slim hips—with a little extra width to form a classic line.

As an example of Creed's boldness in line and color, he has designed a travel coat for the American market featuring six-inch-square checks of brown and oatmeal—with an enormous collar. The sleeves are cut overlong to turn back carelessly at the wrist—or to form a muff for your hands if you like.

A roomy swing-back and big patch pockets also are features of the coat. One reason this coat is designed for America is that it requires four yards of material—and that's too much for the British or French at this time.

SURBITON, Surrey, England — (CP) — An optician here has six sons, all opticians practising in the Surrey area.

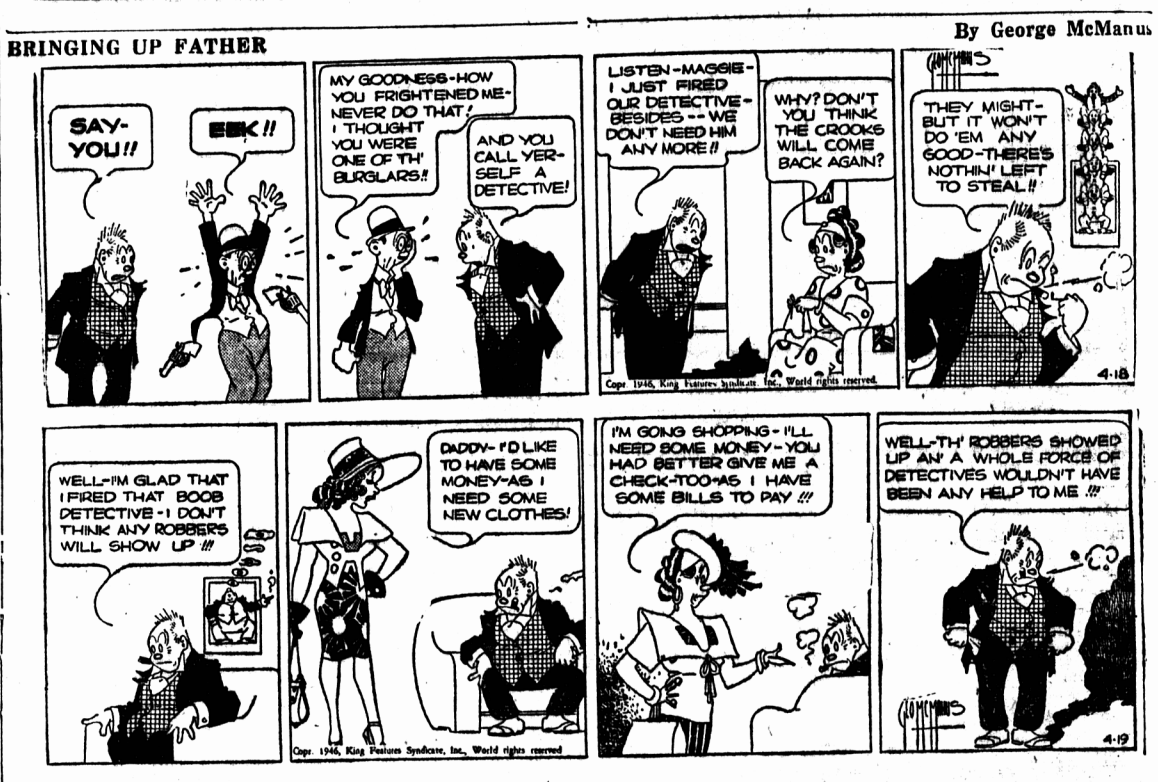
"YOUR NEIGHBOUR MUST HAVE MENTIONED BRISK!"

"Someone must have told you by this time—your neighbour, your sister, your grocer—surely someone has told you about the *brisk* flavour of Lipton's Tea?

There's a newer, finer tea pleasure waiting for everyone who tries the lively, *brisk* flavour of Lipton's Tea, so tangy and full-bodied that it makes ordinary teas seem flat and wishy-washy. Even tea experts say Lipton's has *brisk* flavour. Ask your grocer today for *brisk* tasting Lipton's Tea.

JOE PALOOKA — By HAM FISHER

BRINGING UP FATHER — By George McManus



TIPPY AND "CAP" STUBBS — By Webster

TILLIE THE TOILER — By Edwin