

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1921

## TWENTY-TWO STATES NOW ON THE LIST

They Have Daytime Continuation Schools for Working Girls and Boys.

In order to compare the present constitutional school law in New York State with those in force in other states, the Industrial Bureau of the Merchant's Association recently made a study of the laws now in operation in the various states of the Union.

The continuation school movement in the United States started in Wisconsin as early as 1909, when a project adequate industrial and agricultural training for working boys and girls was developed by Dr. Charles McCarthy and others as the result of a study in Europe at that time. In that year the Wisconsin Legislature appointed a committee of which Dr. McCarthy was a member, to study the ways and means of providing instruction for young people who were not able to attend regular day schools. In accordance with the recommendations of this Commission on Industrial and Agricultural Education, the Wisconsin Legislature in 1911 passed the first compulsory part-time continuation school law enacted in this country. Some of the forward-looking merchants helped in the session of 1909 to secure the resolution authorizing the original investigation, and a number of manufacturers assisted in the passage of the 1911 law.

At first the continuation school idea did not spread rapidly. During the seven years between 1911 and 1918, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were the only states which followed Wisconsin's example. In 1919, however, a wave of continuation school legislation passed over the country. In that year no less than seventeen states enacted part-time continuation school laws.

At the present time at least twenty-two states have laws establishing day-time continuation schools for certain working boys and girls. These states are New York, Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

This list does not include Connecticut which has established compulsory evening schools for working children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, nor such states as New Hampshire, Rhode Island and South Dakota, which require that persons between sixteen and twenty-one years, who do possess a knowledge of English, shall attend evening or day schools until they have completed certain minimum educational requirements.

None of the states require that children shall go to continuation schools before they are fourteen years of age, since all of them compel boys and girls who have not reached the age regularly to attend day schools. In ten of the twenty-two states having continuation school laws only young people between the ages of fourteen and sixteen need attend part-time schools.

In Wisconsin children below the age of seventeen are required to go, but in the eleven other states the law holds that working children under sixteen must attend. As is the case in New York, however, certain states are enforcing this provision of the law gradually. For example, in Michigan, the only children attending such schools this year are those who did not reach the age of sixteen before Sept. 1, 1920. Next year, however, all children under sixteen will be included. The same situation prevails in California.

The number of required hours per week that working boys and girls must attend part-time classes varies from four to eight. In nine states they must go for at least four hours per week, in three states for five and in two and in two for six hours per week. In five states children are compelled to attend for eight hours. In New York state the law sets a minimum of eight hours and a maximum of four. On the other hand, the Oklahoma law does not specify any definite weekly period of attendance.

As to the length of the school year in thirteen out of the twenty-two states it is the same as in the public schools. Two states require 150 hours of instruction a year and four others 14. The West Virginia law calls for a twenty-week year, the New Jersey for thirty-six weeks and Wisconsin for eight months.

The minimum number of minors that is required to establish continuation school classes varies greatly from state to state. Three states—Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia—do not specify and definite number. Then require that there must be at least fifteen gainfully employed children in the district before starting a part-time school, and five others, a minimum of twenty. In California, the number must be at least twelve; in Missouri, twenty-five; in Michigan, fifty and in Massachusetts 200.

In many cases the minimum number of minors required to establish continuation schools is limited by a number of qualifying provisions. For example, in New York state part-time schools need only be established in cities of 5,000 or over. These modifying provisions in most of the States will be found in a summary of the state laws on continuation schools published in School Life for Dec. 15, 1919.

Prices in Hartland.  
Hartland Observer.—Dealers are paying \$3.00 for potatoes; 75 cents for oats; \$28 for pressed hay. Eggs and butter bring 38 and 35 cents.

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# "SALADA" TEA

is fresh and full of virtue. Every leaf counts in your teapot, and will yield the most delicious flavor.



## LESS TIME SPENT AT MEALS IN PARIS

Chefs Complain That Patrons Want Food Ready When They Begin.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Among the unexpected results of the war is the disinclination of people to spend the same amount of time they used to on meals. This is bitterly deplored by culinary authorities. Famous Paris chefs say that a decided decadence has set in their art.

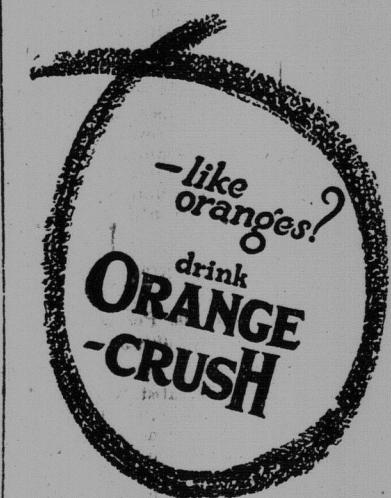
"Where are the days when clients who were real gourmets used to spend several hours over lunch and dinner, giving us time to prepare savant dishes with proper attention?" asks the chef of a famous boulevard restaurant. "Today there is the eternal car outside waiting to hurry off with guests who cry for fish before they have finished their hors d'oeuvres. They want meat dishes in five minutes which require half an hour of patient labor. The result is, we are obliged to cook a number of dishes which can be kept warm without too much spoiling. If the French cuisine isn't what it was in the days of the Cafe Anglais it is the fault of the guests, not the fault of the chefs. If, besides spending his money, a guest would spend a little more time, we would again be able to eat as in the other days."

## ADMITS HE'S DEAD; REFUSES TO TALK

Bertrand Russell Twits Japanese Papers Which Reported His Demise.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—When the C. P. R. steamship Metagama sailed from Montreal for Liverpool the passenger list contained a celebrity who chose to pass through the city unknown and to be booked merely as "Mr. B. Russell, London, Eng." This probably was due to the rush of interviewers and visitors when "Mr. B. Russell" landed at Vancouver from the Empress of Asia, from the Orient.

Mr. Russell is a noted English socialist. Bertrand Russell, who was reported dead at Peking some months ago. This news first appeared in the Japanese



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It is a pure phosphate baking powder, and since food scientists tell us that phosphate is a valuable element in food, its importance in Magic Baking Powder will be realized.

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of West Saskive, the marriage to take place in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Carter of Anker, announces the engagement of their daughter, Violet Catherine Fowler, to Ernest Richmond Caldwell, of Lawson, Sask., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Caldwell of Hensall, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Coughlin, Milltown announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Agnes Lillian, to Raymond V. Short of Calais. The marriage will take place in September.

Mrs. George J. Green of McAdam, has

## Self-Evident.

A small boy was scrubbing the floor of his house the other day when a lady called.

"Is your mother in?" she inquired. "Do you think I'd be scrubbing it porch if she wasn't?" was the rather curt reply.—O. E. R. Bulletin.

## RANG FIRE ALARM AND QUICKLY GOT RESULTS

Quincy, Aug. 23.—Three little shavers at Quincy Point know how to get results. They didn't think the crowd at a concert of the Fore River Band at the Fore River field was big enough, although the concert was very largely attended.

Three boys sneaked outside the grounds and pulled the hook in fire alarm box 174. In a moment or two the results was apparent between the apparatus, automobiles and thousands of foot passengers who flocked to the field and the hundreds inside the field who tried to get out. It was some largely attended party.

The offenders got results all right, but they'll get more than that if the firemen find out who they are.

## ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stevens announce the engagement of their daughter Gertrude Gladys Macdonald to Sunkey Bradford Mittan of Hillsborough, marriage to take place in the near future.

Mrs. Winlow Milner of West Saskive announces the engagement of her daughter, Jennie Agnes to Robert Barry Chapman Tower, son of Willard Tower



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A safe milk diet, better than cow's milk alone. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract.



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of Quality"



## MUTT AND JEFF—SOME AUTOING EXPERIENCES ARE BETTER LEFT UNSAID

-By "BUD" FISHER

