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THIRD SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

ad was very thickly settled. The ucational system was wrapped up the life of the people. In Den- rk in summer the sun went down out 10.30 or 11 o'clock and rose at 3.

Professor Shaw graphically des- ribed travel by train, and experi- nces in the islands of Fuenen and eland. It was noticed that few rses were to be seen in Denmark, as all cattle were tethered. On the urney from Copenhagen to Els- nore, the party with which Profes- r Shaw was travelling, had met its rst, and only difficulty with lan- uage. The Scandinavian gentlemen videnced a fine courtesy to foreign- rs, as was shown by the conductor f the train.

The speaker described a 13th Cen- ury Danish Cathedral, in which any Danish kings were buried. The height of many Danish kings was marked there. That of one of the old Vikings was 7 feet 4 inches. Near the shore in many places may be seen the tombs of many old Vik- ings. These mounds were regarded with great respect by the Danish farmers.

The cooperative organizations and the folk high-schools were described. So highly were the high schools re- garded that hotels in various villages were called the "Folk High School Hotel" as good business advertising. The domestic schools were also re- ferred to by the speaker, who also described various customs of the people. The necessity of under- standing the customs of other peo- ple was stressed by Professor Shaw as a means of breaking down inter- national suspicion.

Professor Shaw described the forms of the various types of land- holders.

The Jutlanders were a stern and individualistic people, but through- out the country the people are fine and hospitable. Bicycles were a com- mon means of travel. Strangers al- ways exchanged greetings when they met on the road as the people were extremely polite, and had cultivated a spirit of kindliness toward one an- other.

Regarding the folk high schools the speaker outlined the connection of these institutions with the life of the people. The schools were estab- lished 80 years ago by Grunvig, who advocated schools for the develop- ment of the cultural side of life. These schools had spread throughout Scandinavia and were now a most important part of the national life. Literature, art, and music had an outstanding place in the folk high schools. The Danish Minister of Agriculture believed that the folk high schools had built up the spirit of co-operation, which he said must not come by compulsion, but from within.

The Swedes were similar to the Danes, a little more conventional, and lovers of nature, as a result of the environment in which they liv- ed. The Norwegians lived in a stern environment which was reflected in the outlook of the people.

The Scandinavian countries were prosperous and happy and could teach much to Canada.

A vote of thanks, moved by Miss Irene Wyand, was extended to Pro- fessor Shaw.

School And Democracy

"The School and Real Democracy" was the subject of a most instructive address given by Rev. J. W. A. Nich- olson, Bedeque.

Rev. Mr. Nicholson stated that he had been engaged for 30 years in an educational work. Education was the greatest work in the world. The preacher and teacher were never more necessary than today.

The speaker had tremendous faith in the possibilities of Prince Edward Island. In the first place the size made it the kind of thing which would permit of its being handled comfortably. The people were hom- ogeneous, despite differences of race and religion. The bulk of the peo- ple was a farming population. The land was an exceptionally fertile place. On the whole the wealth was fairly evenly distributed. It should be possible to develop here a type of civilization which would be of bene- fit to the people here and an inspir- ation to the other provinces. The school was the agency of guidance and discovery.

There were a number of problems confronting the public schools. One of the oldest problems was that of producing for society the necessities of life. This was an age of plenty of surplus, but the clutching hand of the age of scarcity still remained. It was for the school to help solve this problem.

Mass production and collective ac- tion was a characteristic of modern society, and made possible abundant production. Farming demanded now a much more closely organized work if the farmers were to fill their places in society.

The concentration of control of industry was the third problem. The speaker pointed out that the finan- ces and industry of Canada were under control of about 100 people. A similar situation existed in United States, where economic power was also greatly concentrated. It would be seen that the situation constituted a serious problem in the present age even in Prince Edward Island, where people were very di- rectly affected in the purchase of goods to be consumed. There exis- ted a political democracy, but in the industrial world, in which the ne- cessities of life were produced, there existed an autocracy, a despotism, not chosen by the people. The re- sult had been the recent depression which threatened modern civiliza- tion.

The school must recognize this problem, as the schools occupied a unique and fundamental place in society, moulding, as they do, the outlook of the children in the plastic age. The school was the one great unifying, cohesive, integrating agency for the entire community, in which there were many disrupting influences. There were religious differences, denominationalism, but the school took in all the people and helped to overcome partisanship and political division, which caused one party to hesitate to do right for fear of criticism of the opposition, and for dread of being turned out of power at the next election. The schools were a unifying force in society.

The public schools equalized the costs of education, and every child had cultural opportunity. The cost was not only distributed over the district, but also over the province; hence the poor district was at no very serious disadvantage, as compared with other districts. The province was behind every child born in Prince Edward Island. The child had the authority of the state, the teacher, behind it, and attendance at school was not a voluntary mat- ter. The school had the generation at the plastic, impressionable, pen- etrable age, and could give training which influenced the individual throughout life. The school had the child for a period of ten years dur- ing childhood. It was dealing with the minds, the inner controlling fac- tor of life. It was the business of the teacher to deal with the mind definitely and directly. The speaker cited the success of Denmark in at- taining these objectives.

People expected to carry on a de- mocratic society, but at the same time the school was a most autoc- ratic society. It was necessary to teach the children means of taking responsibilities and carrying out their own decisions. The need of co-operative work by the pupils with one another and with the teacher was stressed by the speaker.

If there was ever a day when peo- ple should think of mastering the problems of human society it was in the present day, Mr. Nicholson stated. The teacher would be far more successful, if he or she had the support of the community as a whole. The teacher should be a leader in the district, or should se- cure somebody in the district to bring together the people of all classes, be- liefs and opinions. A literary club or a community picnic was sugges- ted. It was important to get the people of the community together, around some common centre of in- terest. Some kind of club should be organized in every community. Such a club should be able to profit great- ly by the Carnegie Library. The Club should be able to fashion the unit out of which a larger co-opera- tive effort should grow.

In concluding, Mr. Nicholson stressed the point that every person should realize his responsibility to this community.

A vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Nicholson was moved by Mr. Leo F. MacDonald, principal of Queen Square School, who referred to the school as a great equalizer, and was seconded by Mr. Arthur Woolner, Spring Park.

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Stock Quotations

Markets At A Glance

(Canadian Press)

Toronto and Montreal—Industrial stocks irregularly lower.

Toronto Mines—Sharply higher.

New York—Stocks closed moderate- ly higher.

Winnipeg—Wheat closed higher.

New York—Rubber and coffee high- er; cotton lower; sugar unchanged.

Montreal Stock Market

(Canadian Press)

Stocks	Close
Bell Tel	116½
Brazilian	10⅝
Can Car	7¾
Do Pfd	13⅜
Can Ind Al	14¼
C P R	16⅛
Dom Steel Coal B	3⅜
Int Nickel	2750
Massey Harris	6
McColl Front	11½
Montreal Power	37¾
Nat Brew	27½
Power Corp	12⅝
Quebec Power	18½
Shawinigan	22
Steel of Can	36

MT'L. CURB

(Canadian Press)

Stocks	Close
B A Oil	15
Beauharnois	7⅛
Imp Tob	11⅛
Imp Oil	13½
Int Pete	22⅝
Walker Pfd	16⅝

N. Y. CURB

(Canadian Press)

Stocks	Close
Amer Cyan B	17⅛
Amer Sup Pow	3⅛
As G and El	11
Can Marconi	2⅞
El Bond and Share	17⅞
Cities Serv	2⅞
Ford of Can	22¼
Imp Oil	13¾
Int Pete	22½
Niag Hud	6½
St Oil Ind	26½

PRODUCE

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, March 28—With re- ceipts again showing increase over the totals for last week, egg prices eased on the Montreal produce and dairy market today. Graded shipments in carlots or less eased a cent to 28 to 24 cents a dozen for A large, 21 to 22 cents for A medium 20 to 21 cents for A pullets.

Other lines held generally steady. No 1 grade butter in carlots or less sold for 28½ to 29¼ cents a pound for New Zealand westerns, and Que- becs. Offerings amounted to 224 box- es.

On the cheese market, with only 17 boxes being offered for sale current make Ontarios held at 11¾ cents and summer cheese at 11½ to 12½ cents.

Quebec potatoes again brought $1 to $1.05 for 80 pound bags and New Brunswick mountains $1.05 to $1.10 for similar quantities. Prince Edward Island mountains in 90 pound bags were $1.35 to $1.40.

LIVESTOCK

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, March 28—Offerings on the Montreal livestock markets today totaled 183 head. Receipts were com- posed of 15 cattle, 35 calves, 127 hogs and 16 lambs.

The calves were of fair to medium quality and were sold for $4.50 and $4.75.

Spring lambs weighing between 45 and 50 pounds were sold for $7 each.

One small lot of 28 light hogs aver- aging around 122 lbs was sold for $7.50. The balance of the hogs were not sold.

EXCHANGE

(Canadian Press)

Closing exchange rates:

At Montreal—Pound 5.11¾; U. S. dollar 99 63-64; franc 6.59.

At New York—Pound 5.11¾; Ca- nadian dollar 1.00 1-32; franc 6.58¾.

At Paris—Pound 77.60 fr; Canadian dollar 15.19 fr; U. S. dollar 15.20¾ francs.

In gold—Pound 12s 6d; Canadian dollar 99.44 cents; U. S. dollar 99.57 cents.

NEW YORK, March 28—Foreign ex- change steady. Great Britain high 5.11¾; low 5.11⅜; close 5.10; 60 day bills 5.09¾; France 6.58¾; Italy 8.67½; Belgium 23.32; Germany 39.60; Canada 1.00 1-32.

Currencies

(Canadian Press)

NEW YORK, March 28—The Canad- ian dollar was quoted at a premium in the foreign exchange markets today for the first time since mid January.

The Dominion dollar closed at a premium of 1-32 per cent, up 3-32 from the previous close.

Sterling and the French franc also were moderately higher. The former closed at $5.11¼ up 1¼ cents, while the French franc, finishing at 6.59¾ was up .00¼ of a cent.

Miscellaneous

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, March 28—

Wheat nor no 1 76.
Barley C W no 3 50.
Oats C W no 2 44.
Oats Feed no 1 43.
Flour spring wheat patents firsts 5.20.
Flour seconds 4.80.
White cops $4.60 to $4.70.
Bran ton $22.25.
Shorts ton $25.25.
Middlings ton $28.25.
Rolled oats bag 90 lbs $2.65.
Hay no 2 per ton carlots $16.50.
Cheese current Ont 10¾.
Cheese summer Ont 11½ to 12½.
Butter no 1 28¾ to 29¼.
Eggs A large 23 to 24.
A medium 21 to 22.
A pullets 20 to 21.
Potatoes Que $1.15 to $1.10
N. B. mts $1.05 to $1.10.
P. E. I. mts $1.35 to $1.40.

(Canadian Press)

NEW WYORK, March 28—Index of 15 staple commodity prices. (Dec 31 1931 equals 100; 1926 average equals 150.5).

Today 136.7 prev day 137.0.
Week ago 137.1 year ago 83.9.
1934 high 140.4 1934 low 126.0.
1933 high 148.0 1933 low 78.7.
1932 high 103.9 1932 low 79.3.
(Copyright 1934 by Moody's).

Pivotal New York Stocks

(Canadian Press)

Stocks	Close
Allied Chem	148
Am and F Pow	9⅞
Am Smelt	41⅜
Am Tel and Tel	117⅞
Anaconda	14⅜
Atchison	66
Aubuurn Motor	51⅝
Beth Steel	39⅜
Canada Dry	26
C P R	16⅛
Case	68⅝
Case	68⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio	45⅜
Con Gas	38⅜
Corn Products	70⅜
Delaware and Hud	61½
Gen Electric	20⅞
Gen Foods	33¼
Gen Motors	36⅜
Int Harvester	40½
Int Nickel	27⅛
Nat Biscuit	42
N Y Central	34⅛
North American	18⅜
Pub Ser N J	36⅜
Radio	7⅛
Stand Oil N J	44⅝
Tex Gulf	35½
Union Carbide	41⅜
Union Pacific	124¼
United Corp	6⅝
U S Rubber	18⅝
U S Steel	49⅝
Woolworth	50¾
Vanadium	25½
Westinghouse	36⅜
Woolworth	50¼

MINING

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, March 28—The mining section of the Toronto Stock Ex- change had a gold stock market to- day, the seniors assuming the posi- tion of interest on heavy buying from outside, mainly from New York. Thirty-six thousand shares of Teck Hughes were traded and volume was heavy also in the other big produc- ers. Gains up to $2 were registered. Most of the cheaper gold stocks clos- ed higher while the base metal and silver groups had their strong spots also.

A report was again heard that an advance in theprice of the yellow met- al was proposed by Washington and this was said to be the buying stimu- lant. Dome advanced 1.50 to 39.50 al- thought it was selling ex-dividend today. Hollinger gained 80 cents to 18.70, Bralorne 50 cents to 13.25, Lake Shore $1 to $50.75, McIntyre $2 to $48, Pioneer 60 cents to 12.35, Teck 40 cents to 7.10 and Wright Hargreaves 25 to 9.55. Hollinger, McIntyre and Wright Hargreaves touched new all- time high marks today.

TORONTO, March 28—

Stocks	Close
Acme Oil	30
Aconda	2½
Ajax Oil	128
Alex	6⅞
Amity	2¾
Anglo H	380
Area	5¼
Ashley	100
Algoma	17
Bagamac	26
Barry H	18
B Metals	170
Bear	70
B B Miss	38
Bobjo	58
Bralorne	1325
Brx	75
Buff Can	12
Bunk Hill	2¼
Cal Oil	12
Can Mal	69
Canam Met	13
Caribou	240
Castle T	65
Cen Pat	70
Chiboug	10¾
Clericy	3½
Columario	91
Coniagas	215
Coniaurum	125
D Mines	3950
Eldorado	365
Fabyan	1½
F Bridge	380
Fed Kirk	5¾
Gods Lake	150
Goldale	15
Graham	13
Granada	77
Greens	104
Halcrow	48¼
Harker	10
Hollinger	1810
Homestead	14
Howey	115
Int Min	1300
Kirk Lake	70
Kirk Pre	4
Kootenay	2
Lakeland	20
L Shore	5075
Lee Gold	19
Maple L	9½
Macassa	240
McIntyre	4800
McMillan	67
McVittie	9¼
McWatters	46
Merl Oil	28
Mid Oil	47
Min Corp	215
Moff Hall	5
Murphy	2½
Newbec	4
Niplssing	245
Noranda	3000
Nor Cons	47
Olga Oil	20
Paymaster	28
Pet C M C	
Pioneer	1335
Premier	147
Pros Air	50
Read Auth	86
Reno Gold	110
San Ant	340
Sherritt	107
Siscoe	225
South Tib	16
St Auth	53
Ster Pac	65
Stud Blain	170
Sud Cont	13
Sylvanite	200
Teck H	710
Thoms Cad	54¼
Towagmac	60
Vacuum	2½
Ventures	99
Wain Wri	91
Waite Amu	117
Wayside	40
White Bag	35
Wilmsey C	14
Wright H	955
Total sales 2,800,000.	

UNLISTED

Aldermac	18¼
Assoc Oil	25
Baldwin	2⅞
Baltac	7⅞
Brett Tr	31½
Brownlee	3⅝
Buckingham	1½
Can Kirk	31½
Cap Rouyn	
Cen Man	10⅜

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This consists of our regular 75c. bottle together with a separate trial bottle—sufficient for about one week. Open the trial bottle first, put it to the test, and then, if not entirely convinced that Kruschen does everything we claim it to do, the regular bottle is still as good as new. Take it back. Your druggist is authorized to return your 75c. immediately and without question. You have tried Kruschen free, at our expense. What could be fairer? Manufactured by E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. (Estab. 1756). Importers: McGillivray Bros. Ltd., Toronto.

OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page 1)

should "clean his own doorstep" be- fore he used that expression.

Corrects Misstatement

Premier MacMillan replied that with regard to the west wing of the Falconwood Hospital, this had not been demolished by the Gov- ernment, as the ex-Minister of Public Works had alleged. Most of it had crumbled into dust. It was not fit for use, and was even dan- gerous.

"We were just as solicitous about using what could have been used of that building as my hon. friend who confesses that he has not been there, and comes into this House, retailing the gossip of what some- one has told him," continued the Premier. (Applause).

Mr. Lea to The Rescue

Mr. Lea said he seen the in- stitution after the fire and the west wing had not crumbled down. Men who were qualified had told him that a heavy truck was brought out and had to be used to jar the wall several times, it was so good. Buildings struck by lightning had been re-roofed that were not in as good condition. What, he asked, had happened to the brick? He thought it was useless for the Gov- ernment to deny that they were hasty in the destruction of that building. They should first have taken all possible care to see that they could not reconstruct it, con- sidering the uncertainty of the fut- ure and the financial position of the Province. All these factors, he said, should have been given proper consideration.

Mr. Lea Challenged

Premier MacMillan: "Does my hon. friend say that we destroyed that building without having opin- ions on it from those who were qualified to judge?"

Mr. Lea: "I didn't say opinions; I said proper consideration."

Premier MacMillan: "Does he say we didn't give it proper considera- tion?"

Mr. Lea: "Proper consideration in view of all the circumstances."

Premier MacMillan: "What do you mean by proper considera- tion?"

Mr. Lea: "If he understands English let him look it up himself."

Prmeier MacMillan: "I under- stand English, and I may tell my hon. friend that we did give the matter very thorough and proper consideration. I suppose what he means by 'proper consideration' is that we didn't consult him about it."

Mr. Lea: "That is cheap stuff for the leader of the Government to pass over."

Voices: "Oh! oh!"

Premier MacMillan: "It is cheap criticism that my hon. friend is offering. I say we did have an in- vestigation and opinions from con- tractors and architects about it. Whose opinion would we take? My hon. friend knows well the condition of those walls, if he looked at them. There may have been part of them that it was difficult to de- stroy, but we obtained opinions from those who were competent to judge, that this west wing was in an unfit condition. And of course we took the opinion of those who were competent to judge—not the opinion of gossips." (Applause).

(Mr. Lea did not reply).

HON. MR. SHARP

Hon. Mr. Sharp: "I may say that I had occasion to see that building many times, immediately after the fire, and during the following two or three months. Of course, it had to stand the winter. By Spring, the main entrances had practically all fallen down and the west end of the west wing had also fallen in. The walls were so dangerous to the inmates and those working there that we were advised to pull the walls down, in order to avoid ac- cidents by falling bricks. There was hardly a day but a sction of that wall would fall down.

"The situation was dangerous. The west wing was built years be- fore the other one, and the result was as I have related. Even in the east wing, the one we re-built, the partition fell down and had to be rebuilt; the whole centre partition.

"If my hon. friends go out there tomorrow, or whenever they have the opportunity, they will see, by the new brick which we have plac- ed in the wall, that even on that east wing there has been a great deal of replacement.

Safeguarding Human Life

"Had we attempted to rebuild the west wing, as the ex-Minister of Public Works suggested, we would have had to rebuild it practically from its foundation, because there was not a ten-foot square on the outer wall that was safe." (Ap- plause).

"In order to safeguard the lives of the patients, and even those who were cleaning brick, it was impos- sible to allow them near the walls of the west wing, so dangerous was the condition of that section of the building after it had stood all through the winter and was prac- tically falling down, on its own ac- cord, in the following Spring. That, Mr. Chairman, is a statement made from personal experience of the condition that existed." (Applause).

Mr. T. A. Campbell said the Premier had alleged that all the criticism offered was "mere gos- sip," but what about the architect's fees, totalling $35,070.

Premier MacMillan: "I referred to the criticism of the building not of the expenditure. My hon. friend knows that perfectly well."

Mr. Campbell: "The Premier made the statement that all the criticism that the ex-Minister made was out of the abundance of his ignorance, based on mere gossip."

Premier MacMillan: "In refer- ence to the building at Falcon- wood. Now does my hon. friend un- derstand it?"

Mr. McIntyre's Defense

Mr. McIntyre maintained that he was speaking from personal know- ledge, as he had been "out there" after the fire on many occasions. He was sorry when the building was burned. It was, he said, a "crime" to tear down the walls of the west wing because they were estimated to be worth $40,000 and he had been "told" they were in better condition than the east wing.

The item carried.

MORE OPPOSITION HEARSAY

On the next item (Prince of Wales College construction account, bal- ance outstanding, $1,000), Mr. Lea said he "understood" that the inside wall of the building is built right to the outside wall, without a proper air space, and that this was the reason that rain is driving through the bricks and coming down inside. He had received this information from builders in the city. He under- stood a different plan was adopted in rebuilding the east wing at Fal- conwood.

Mr. LePage thought there had been "a great many blunders." Why, he asked, had not the Government dug out the basement at Prince of Wales College, as they did at Fal- conwood? He "understood" that a section of the basement, 350 feet long and 20 to 25 feet wide, had not been excavated. Some day that space may be needed in the College; perhaps it is even needed at the present time.

Mr. J. A. MacDonald: "I thought it was 'too big' last year." (Laugh- ter).

Claims "No Basement"

Mr. LePage: "Nobody thought that a Government would ever consider building a building with no base- ment under it. The basement should have been dug out when it could have been dug out with a little ex- pense. I understand they had to dig a trench for the outside wall and put a partition inside, whereas they could have dug all that space out with a steam shovel. You perhaps don't want it today, but that was a serious blunder. Any contractors that I have talked with say they never heard tell of the like."

MR. LEPAGE ANSWERED

Premier MacMillan: "Might I ask my hon. friend if he has ever been in the basement of the Prince of Wales College?"

Mr. LePage: "Can't I ask my hon. friend if what I am stating is not correct?"

Premier MacMillan: "I am asking if he has ever been in the basement of the building?"

Mr. LePage: "I had no occasion to go in the basement."

Premier MacMillan: "If he had reason to go down there, that would be the quickest way of showing him how little his criticism is worth. There is a small portion of the base- ment that is unexcavated because it was not needed. The most of the space he has referred to was excav- ated for a shooting gallery. There is a small portion unexcavated be- cause, as I said, we had no need of it."

Mr. LePage: "350 feet long?"

Premier MacMillan: "Not at all. I cannot give you the exact measure- ment but I know that somethin over 100 feet of the part that he i referring to was excavated for shooting gallery. There is a smal portion unexcavated but I do no see what purpose it could serve, be cause we have a space in the base- ment now available for future emer- gencies — a space larger than the space that is used for the Carnegie Library."

Mr. McIntyre Corrected

Mr. McIntyre: "That brings the total cost of Prince of Wales Col- lege to about $390,000. The Minis- ter of Education took it upon him- self to move the basement of the College when the old foundation was there."

Premier MacMillan: "I wish to re- mind my hon. friend that he is mak- ing an incorrect statement. The Minister of Education did not take it upon himself to move the base- ment of Prince of Wales College."

Mr. McIntyre said he meant to say that the Minister's advice had been taken in the matter. It had been admitted in the House, he ad- ded, that the paint was scaling off in places, and the Minister of Public Health and Education was advised not to paint the building while plas- ter was wet, by a prominent painter in this city.

Premier MacMillan: "I wish to correct my hon. friend again, and say that he is making another mis- statement. The Minister of Health and Education was not advised by any prominent contractor about painting the College."

Mr. McIntyre maintained that at any rate the Government had been advised. Inferior brick, he said, had been used to build the Admiral Beatty Hotel in Saint John, N. B., and the same brick was bought from this contractor, Mr. Shaw, for $15,- 000. A year ago the upper storey of the Admiral Beatty had to be coppered to repair leakage, and Prince of Wales College was leaking today, he had been told, after every rainstorm. The leaders of the Gov- ernment had "blundered" in allow- ing the contractor to take inferior brick over here from Nova Scotia, he maintained, and in having the wall sprayed with paint in such a way that it will have to be done over again.

Answers More "Gossip"

Premier MacMillan: "Of course, the hon. gentleman is again speak- ing without knowledge. All that he states is something that someone has 'told' him. He has not seen the building. As ex-Minister of Public Works and as member of this House he has not had sufficient interest in the building to go down and look at it, but he comes into this House retailing gossip. (Applause). Be- cause the plaster burned the paint in a few small sections—and I sup- pose it would not take $20 to repair the whole damage—it is a desperate thing! Of course, we were in haste to get into the building. We knew the conditions under which students were laboring, and we were driving the contractor and everyone else to get into that building quickly. I think the people of this Province understand that we acted quite pro- perly.

"I do not think", concluded the Premier amid applause, "that any particular attention will be paid to such criticism as has been advanced by the ex-Minister of Public Works, by any one who knows what the true conditions are."

CITES MORE "GOSSIP"

Mr. McIntyre said he had visited the College last year. He had "heard" also that the desks that were bought from different firms were in some cases inferior and had to be scraped and varnished when the College was taken over. "That," he admitted, "might be gossip too."

Premier MacMillan: "Of course it is gossip. Just like the statement about the bricks at $15,000. That is not only gossip; it is also incorrect."

Mr. McIntyre: "Probably my hon. friend will say that the fire at Prince of Wales College was only gossip.

Premier MacMillan: "That is true. I will compliment my hon. friend on saying something that is correct. As for the desks, they were covered by insurance and there was no loss to this Government."

"More Or Less Trivial"

Mr. T. A. Campbell admitted that perhaps the scaling off of the paint, referred to by Mr. McIntyre, was a "more or less trivial matter," but he thought the leakages were something that the Minister should familiarize himself with.

Hon. Mr. Sharp said he had tabled an answer to a question on the or- der paper on this subject.

Mr. Campbell maintained that the answer was not sufficiently explicit.

Hon. Mr. Sharp replied that so far as the architect's report was concerned, there was no fault in construction. He did report that there would be a small expenditure for water-proofing the brick where water had come through at some places in the wall.

Mr. Lea: "Is it correct that the walls were not properly spaced?"

Premier MacMillan: "The archi- tect says there is proper air space."

Mr. Lea: "That is the only opin- ion you have? You didn't get an independent inspector."

Premier MacMillan: "Yes, we had an inspector."

The item carried.

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)

OTTAWA, March 28—Captain Thomas Magladery, director of sol- diers' settlement, will take over his new duties as Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization to succeed W. J. Egan who retired re- cently on April 1. His former post will be merged with the new one and he will continue in charge of soldier settlement.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 4 cents a word strictly payable in ad- vance.

BEREAVEMENT — Cable advice was received yesterday of the death in Aberdeen, Scotland, of Miss Grace Burnett, sister of Miss Evelyn Bur- nett and Mr. J. R. Burnett, Char- lottetown. The late Miss Burnett, in addition to being postmistress of one of the largest offices in Aber- deen, was a keen and successful poultry breeder, and for many years editor of the poultry section of The Aberdeen Press-Journal. About a year ago she was seriously injured in an automobile accident, from the consequences of which she never fully recovered.

BROOKFIELD AND CLYDE RIVER services April 1st. Brook- field 11 a.m., Hartsville 3 p.m., Hunter River 7 p.m., Sunday School 2 p.m. Young People's meeting, Clyde River, 11 a.m., Sunday School 10 a.m. L-1554

The many friends of Mrs. Foster Moore will regret to learn that she is a patient in the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

BARBER SHOP AND TAXI SERVICE
A new barber shop has been opened up next the Revere Hotel, the premises until recently occu- pied by Ben's Taxi, by Robert Mc- Kinnon, who will conduct the busi- ness under the firm name of Mc- Kinnon's Barber Shop.
In connection with the barber shop Mr. McKinnon will continue the Taxi business known as the H. and M. Taxi Service. The street number of this business is 117 Kent, Telephone 120. L-1551

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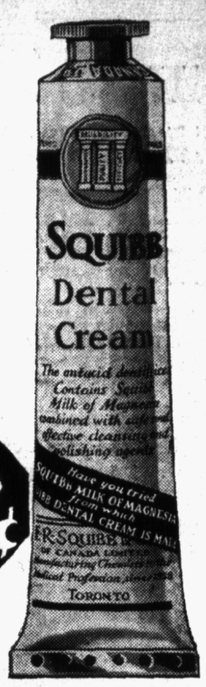

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