

Committee On

Continued from page 1

Reverend J.A. Sullivan; Principal of Prince of Wales College, Dr. Frank MacKinnon; and the Superintendent of Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, Mr. K.A. Parker.

The committee held six public hearings and spent a portion of its time visiting schools and other educational institutions in the province. Certain members of the committee travelled to New Brunswick to examine the administration of regional composite high schools there and the functioning of county finance boards.

It was impossible to visit other school areas in the province and to hold additional hearings. The committee desires to express its appreciation to all organizations and individuals who have appeared before it and to whom it has referred for further information about educational conditions here and elsewhere. The committee is indebted to all who have given so generously of their time and thought in trying to work out proper solutions to our educational problems.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS The committee has endeavored to sift from the details of evidence presented, views and opinions which are indicative of certain basic problems in the educational system of our province. These general observations may be generalized as follows:

1. A widespread impression that our present system of autonomous trustee boards for each school district is not conducive to efficiency in administration. It is noted also that the differences in educational opportunities in these various districts are being widened.

2. A widely prevailing public reaction that the workload of the teacher in the one-room school is unduly heavy and that efforts should be made to remove at least Grades IX and X from all these schools.

3. A feeling that facilities should be provided at the high school level to help prepare our young people better for life.

4. A general feeling of apprehension over the lack of an adequate supply of well qualified teachers and a growing realization that this defect can be overcome to a great extent by increasing teachers' salaries and qualifications, and improving their working conditions.

5. Recognition of the need of young and inexperienced teachers for more help and classroom supervision, with at the same time an understanding that the number of such teachers should be greatly reduced.

6. Recognition of the need for greater co-operation between the Department of Highways and the Department of Education in planning improved highways and in providing for quick snow removal on school bus routes, as well as assistance in the subsidies granted for the transportation of pupils.

7. General approval of the provisions made for the education of handicapped children and a desire to see the projects extended, especially for retarded children.

8. Conflicting views concerning the future training of teachers. Observations on the growth of sectarianism in the public school system.

9. A widespread belief that the financial aid for education as speedily as possible.

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as the main reasons for the high rate of failures and drop-out. The first condition may be improved by the implementation of the previous recommendation, the second by our qualification of teachers.

Strong arguments were heard in favour of the need for more diversified courses in high school so that students who prefer to take home economics, machine work and other vocational subjects rather than training for the professions may be accommodated. Special mention was made of the need in this province for courses beginning at the high school level that would assist young men and women in the basic industries of agriculture and fishing.

AGRICULTURE Your committee recognizes the work that is being accomplished at present in the field of vocational education at our Provincial Vocational School and in a limited way at one or two urban high schools. It recommends that a study be made to discover ways and means by which the program of vocational education can be extended to meet the needs of more rural students. It further recommends that consideration be given to the inclusion, if possible under the existing school organization, of a course in the Elements of Agriculture.

The committee appreciates, too, the problems created by pupils taking too great a variety of courses from those offered, and not taking enough of any one subject to benefit from it. The fundamentals must be understood regardless of what occupation a young person may take up. It recognizes also that early specialization should not be over-emphasized because fourteen-year-olds are neither ready for it nor do they want to do it. It urges careful study of these factors.

Further development of adult education and instruction in agriculture were urged in the brief of the Federation of Agriculture and our committee agrees that much benefit would result from it. It suggests that the facilities of Prince of Wales College which it has inspected, would be admirably suited to such work, and that the authorities of the College, the Department of Agriculture and the Federation of Agriculture might well share facilities and personnel in giving leadership in this field of education.

TEACHERS (1) Almost all briefs submitted to this committee dealt at length with the training, qualifications and working conditions of teachers. Strong arguments, not only from the P.E.I.T.F. but also from other organizations, were advanced in favor of higher qualifications as an inducement for students of good academic standing to become teachers. It was pointed out that this province has the lowest standard of any province in Canada (one year short of high school completion) for admission to teacher training. One year of professional training, whether given in a year additional to the academic course or concurrently with the work of grades XI and XII, in summer schools, is considered by many to be a minimum requirement.

Your committee sees merit in these arguments and recommends that consideration be given to making Grade XII (Junior University Matriculation standing) the minimum standard for admission to the teacher training course.

(2) Suggestions for a change in the regulations governing the certification or licensing of teachers have been advanced by several organizations and individuals. The P.E.I.T.F. has been pressing for the establishment of a Teacher Certification Board on which the organization would be represented. It would be the function of the board to formulate policy regarding the certification of teachers and issue the actual licenses.

CERTIFICATION BOARD Your committee believes that the functions of such a board could be most useful and recommends its establishment.

(3) At the present time teachers' salaries are paid on the basis of three grades of licenses: First, Second and Third with a special schedule for high school teachers having a First Class License. It is noted that the arrangements, whereby a teacher with a First Class License in a senior High School (Grades XI and XII) receives a more generous Government salary than a teacher with similar qualifications in a school of Grades IX and X, is causing grave dissatisfaction and disaffection. Married male teachers have made strong representations for salary schedule that would include recognition of marital status as well as the plea of all teachers for an increase in increments based on years of service.

Your committee recognizes as valid the arguments advanced for a reclassification of teachers' licenses that will recognize training in advance of Grade XII with statutory salary allowances graded accordingly, regardless of what grades teachers teach, and it recommends that steps be taken as soon as expedient to amend existing legislation or regulations whereby these proposals can be implemented.

DIFFERENTIAL Your committee also recommends: (1) provision for a greater differential between the statutory salaries now paid First and Second Class teachers, (2) recognition of marital status as a factor in determining statutory salaries, (3) the payment of service increments yearly, commencing at the beginning of the third year of service and continuing for a period of ten years.

A study of the presentation made by the salary committee of the staff of Prince of Wales College indicates that their request for a salary schedule based on qualifications and experience is logical. It is recognized that in recent years the college has lost many valuable members of its staff mainly because of the uncertainty of receiving future increments to their salaries.

Your committee, therefore, recommends the implementation of a salary schedule for the staff of Prince of Wales College that will provide for normal increments based on qualifications and experience. It is noted that elsewhere the tendency is to separate these two functions more completely by having

to us respecting the broadening of teacher training facilities at Prince of Wales College. We agree that some such action should be taken and would recommend the following:

(1) That the present teacher training year be retained, and that it be strengthened by requiring the full completion of grade twelve for admission to it.

(2) That students completing the second academic year at the College with certificate standing, who have taken a course in methods (in lieu of a second science or other such subject) and have attended a summer school designed for them at the College during the month of June, be granted a provisional license.

(3) That two full university courses in education be added to the fourth year work, and that students who have completed the summer course mentioned in (2) be granted provisional licenses of appropriate standing.

These recommendations will (a) allow those who will remain in the profession, at least a full year of professional work; (b) give the professional benefits of at least a year or two of university work to those who wish to teach for a few years before going on to further work; and (c) ensure in each class of teacher an effective combination of academic competence and professional training.

The committee strongly urges that those who fall their teacher training in their academic work, should not receive licenses of any kind to teach the young people of this province. That teachers should be properly qualified must be understood before young people will be attracted to the teacher profession.

(4) Unusually large turn-over of teachers in this province has been brought to the attention of the committee. A twenty per cent annual turnover in P.E.I. is too high, compared with a national turnover of eight per cent. Consequently your committee reminds school trustees and citizens that no governmental plan of training and licensing teachers, however sound on paper they may be, is effective unless they get the teachers they get. Careful study of salaries, working conditions, and living conditions should be made so that young people will want, not merely to enter the teaching profession but also to remain in it.

Your committee has heard representations concerning the new teacher training programme at Saint Dunstan's University. It appreciates the sincerity of the beliefs of those who have supported and opposed the programme. Although the viewpoints differ greatly, the committee understands the value of having the matter thoroughly discussed and understood in public.

The committee would recommend that regulations governing licensing of university students be drawn up by the Department of Education and made applicable to all universities either here or on the Mainland.

It also recommends that the normal school at Prince of Wales College be fully supported and sustained.

Your committee further recommends that certain regulations governing the licensing of all classes of teachers trained in both normal schools and universities be consolidated and published without delay.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN A commendable feature of our educational programme in recent years has been the attention devoted to the education of handicapped children. Through the co-operation of the Departments of Education and Health teachers have been provided for patients in the Provincial Sanatorium, for victims of poliomyelitis at the Orthopedic Centre and for children suffering from cerebral palsy. In urban schools more and more attention is being devoted to the education of mentally retarded children and it is gratifying to note that interest in the welfare of these children is developing in rural areas.

Your committee commends most highly the work of all organizations that promote the welfare of handicapped children and especially recommends that the Departments of Education and Health co-operate in a survey to discover an accurate figure of the number of children in the province requiring institutional care.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS Your committee heard representations concerning sectarianism in the public schools. The committee can only remind the House of Section 146 of the School Act: "All schools conducted under this Act shall be non-sectarian, and the Bible may be read in all such schools, and is hereby authorized, and the teachers are hereby required to open the school on each school day with the reading of the Sacred Scriptures by those children whose parents or guardians desire it, without, comment, explanation or remark thereon by the teachers; but no children shall be required to attend during such reading unless desired by their parents or guardians."

Your committee feels that the free public non-sectarian school system should be continued in order to provide equal opportunities for all classes and creeds.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION Under the present system there are seven supervisors of rural schools each with an average of approximately ninety classrooms. Because of a variety of administrative duties and the need for frequent investigations, only two official visits can be made to a classroom during the year. Yet there is closer supervision in a city. There are in charge of classrooms at the present time over one hundred young persons teaching and many older teachers who have been pressed into service during the past few years.

For the most part these two groups need the assistance of a supervisor more frequently than is possible under existing conditions. The work of the supervisor of schools may be divided into two main functions, classroom supervision and general administration. It is noted that elsewhere the tendency is to separate these two functions more completely by having

an independent of schools to administer the work of the Department of Education over a large area (e.g. a county) with one or more assistants or supervisory teachers to give classroom supervision. This plan has merit for it follows that it is a rare person who is equally proficient in both functions.

It is noted that the salaries paid the supervisors of schools in this province are grossly out of line with schedules paid in other provinces of Canada and also that no recognition is made for qualifications and experience. This condition seems unfair and has resulted in the loss over a period of years of some highly qualified and experienced personnel.

Your committee recommends that the observations made be studied in closer detail with a view to:

(1) The reorganization of the supervisory service to provide for more effective classroom supervision.

(2) The improvement of qualifications of teachers so that classroom supervision will not be so greatly required.

(3) The implementation of an improved salary scale for supervisors of schools based on qualifications and experience.

ADMINISTRATION Until 1945, when the Education (Department) Act was passed, authority for the administration of education in the province was vested in a Board of Education composed of members of the Government with the Chief Superintendent of Education as Secretary. The Education Act gave to the Minister of Education the powers and provided for a Council of Education to advise him. Originally the Act stipulated that the Council of Education should meet at least three times a year. This provision was amended in 1944 to read "at least once a year."

The change in the administrative set-up in 1945 was mainly to remove from the administration of education "the suggestions or the possible pressure of political considerations or interference." There is evidence also that the existing system of departmental administration has obvious defects. The Council of Education is practically non-existent as an advisory body since it meets only once a year.

The committee has noted the enormous power concentrated in the hands of the Minister of Education and doubts if it is possible for one man, especially if he is the Minister, to carry out the necessary administrative and advisory functions. Accordingly, it recommends the return to the principle of a Board of Education and that such a Board be composed of the Minister (as Chairman), the Deputy Minister, the Assistant to the Deputy Minister, the Principal of Prince of Wales College, and a nominee from the Teachers' Federation.

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS Only in recent years has the transportation of pupils become something of a problem in this province. Because of longstanding arrangements made on a bargaining basis in 1941, the cost of transporting pupils has become a financial assistance for transportation costs, inconsistencies in the amounts paid school districts are quite apparent. Moreover assistance is given for the transportation of pupils in certain grades and not in others (e.g. Grades XI and XII). In situations where the statutory salary of a teacher is a determining factor in the amount of assistance given; in others it is a rate determined by bargaining; and in others it is a rate governed by a per pupil-per diem ceiling.

Several districts have expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of assistance with the amount of transportation of pupils and have argued strongly in favor of assistance on a per capita basis.

Loss of teaching days because of roads that were impassable was a complaint from several districts operating school bus routes. The representatives from these districts advised that the co-operation between the Departments of Highways and Education in the improvement of highways over which school bus routes are operating. Particular mention was made of the inadequacy of snow fighting equipment in the immediate areas.

Your committee recognizes the problems involved in the expansion of a programme of transportation of pupils in this province and recommends that a thorough study be made of the plans in effect in other provinces so that a more or less uniform schedule of financial assistance can be implemented here. Furthermore, your committee sees merit in the suggestion that the Departments of Highways and Education should work together more closely to ensure the minimum loss of school time resulting from impassable roads over which school buses must travel.

FEDERAL AID Much has been said in recent years of the need of certain provinces for Federal Aid in Education. Prince Edward Island is perhaps the province that is in most urgent need of this financial assistance. Our sources of revenue from taxation are extremely limited in comparison with large industrial provinces, and many of our young people leave for other parts of Canada after having received their education at the expense of this province.

If the recommendations of this committee are to be implemented to the extent desired it is obvious that additional revenue must be obtained. The committee notes that the prospect of obtaining Federal Aid for Education is a remote possibility. It is hoped that future Dominion-Provincial conferences in a settlement of the problem.

A form of federal aid, the University grants, has been in operation since 1952. Until this year each province was assigned a grant at a rate of 50 cents per head of the population and each province's share was divided among institutions in that province according to the number of university students attending. This year the amount available was doubled to \$1 a head. Saint Dunstan's College and Prince Edward Island share the grant, the latter receiving a larger portion of the number of students in its third and fourth years. The money has

been sent directly by the federal authorities to the institutions themselves.

From 1952 to 1954 the Prince of Wales grant was placed in a special fund in the Provincial Treasurer's office (as the Carnegie grants were placed in the Royal Bank some years before) and it was used for necessary services and for scholarships and bursaries for worthy and needy students. The money was placed in the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1954, and, among other things, the scholarships and bursaries disappeared. All institutions now offer such financial assistance to students, and Prince of Wales is losing many of its finest students to other colleges and is unable to help its needy students because it lacks the means.

Your committee urges that, in good faith to the Dominion Government, which provides this grant and to Prince of Wales College, which can put it to good use, the federal grant to the College be placed in a special fund in the Treasury and that it be administered by the Board of Trustees.

REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS The committee suggests that adequate instruction in the senior grades requires the provision of high school facilities. The existence of 15 or 20 pupils each does not make a high school, especially if these groups are placed in an elementary school. The atmosphere in the school is that of an elementary school, methods of teaching do not differ enough from those of primary grades, and the pupils do not have enough school activities of their own, and by the lower grades, however, one or two teachers cannot teach the varied curriculum required in the modern high school.

Your committee recommends the establishment of regional high schools each with its own board of trustees. The province is not large in either population or area and a limited number of schools of this type located at strategic centres should provide adequate service from both the economic and academic standpoints. Two centres already have well-equipped facilities - Charlottetown with Prince of Wales College and Summerside with Summerside High School. The high school in a few other centres could be developed to the required standard of regional high schools.

It is suggested that each of the proposed regional high schools would serve an area approximately twenty miles in radius. Library, laboratory, workshop facilities, and fully trained high school teachers can only be provided economically when the school enrolment is large enough to justify the same. In addition to the academic course in these regional high schools there should be courses designed to help those intending to work in the basic industries of agriculture and fishing. Such courses should include agricultural science, mechanics, carpentry, shopwork, home economics, and commerce. Transportation of pupils by school buses should be feasible when operated over paved roads leading to the regional high schools.

The committee recommends that Grades nine and ten be provided for in each of the proposed regional high schools so that these grades can gradually be removed from the one-room rural schools - a step urged by many who appeared before the committee.

P.W.C. FACILITIES The committee visited Prince of Wales College and noted its facilities for both high school and junior college education. The College authorities and the Department of Public Works have developed an excellent system of maintenance and every room is well-decorated and equipped.

Extension of the Vocational School has been suggested. The committee recommends that, at the same time, an extension may be added to the College in which the Model School and Normal School could be placed. Grades nine and ten could then be added to the college, thus providing full regional high school facilities for that part of rural Queens County easily served by bus.

Many members of this House and numerous organizations have urged the building of a residence at Prince of Wales College, and for several years a sum sufficient was provided in the estimates. Such a building is long overdue and the committee recommends that it be built as soon as possible. Separate units can be provided for young men and women. Moreover, students attending short courses and extending educational courses could be accommodated there. Furthermore, the advantage is that such a building would greatly increase the attractions of Charlottetown as a convention centre in the summertime, a feature which would benefit the tourist industry of the whole province.

SCHOOL FINANCE While your committee is aware that the provincial government can do, and is doing, much to provide educational facilities for the youth of this province, it nevertheless urges that the government should not be expected to do everything. Local communities must assume a fair share of the responsibility involved; if they are not interested enough in their own children they should not expect the population as a whole to bear their share of the load unless there is good and sufficient reason. As the brief of the Federation of Agriculture pointed out, "this is a special taxation problem," and the committee urges special study of it. It is too easy for groups and individuals to suggest and demand improvements without indicating how the necessary funds are to be secured. There is no such thing as "free" education; somebody has to pay for it. The question is,

"No government can impose even the most necessary tax without incurring unwarranted hostility. The committee recommends that a committee comprised of an equal number from each of the two political parties make a study of the tax structure of this province, consult with municipal organizations and other groups, and recommend to the House the best plan by which the educational needs of the people can be paid for. Meanwhile the committee urges the House to consider whether or not an adequate portion of existing provincial revenue is being allocated to education. It knows the value of public works and social services, but it suggests that expenditures on education must keep pace with those in other fields. It points out, however, that, if governments are to recognize this point, citizens must recognize it too.

Your committee draws attention to the fact that Prince Edward Island, unlike other provinces, does not have county administration. It suggests that some study be given to the possibility of larger area school boards to administer rural schools within such areas. While the committee is aware that over-centralization is not conducive to good administration, it submits that there is evidence of too much decentralization in this province.

It would appear that taxes for rural school purposes might be effectively collected, and spent more efficiently than in larger area boards. Inspection schools, hiring of teachers, bus transportation and other business should be more efficiently handled by such boards. There would be a large measure of local autonomy, and yet sufficient interest and incentive to secure adequate administration. Such a plan might well be the answer to the question of larger units of administration so frequently mentioned before the committee.

CONCLUSION The committee desires to express appreciation to the press for their fair and complete manner in which reports of hearings were made. It acknowledges with gratitude, also, the assistance given by the secretary and his stenographer in aiding the committee in the fulfilment of its task.

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Agricultural

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development of extension services which will serve as a guide to our farmers in dealing with their production, marketing and management problems.

"We further suggest that such a service can play an important part in helping our people to work together for the improvement of community life, education and rural standards of living. We see human necessity for a well-rounded program designed to develop our human resources to the fullest level. We feel that at the time should be lost in coming to grips with the serious lack of qualified personnel presently apparent in the Department of Agriculture."

The brief pointed out to the members of the provincial Legislative assembly that the cost of establishing a farm today is sending youth into the industrial field, and discouraging immigration. In this connection, the Federation recommended that "an extensive study and of the different factors involved in setting up and operating a (Farm Establishment) Policy."

POULTRY INDUSTRY One of the more important factors responsible for the decline in Island poultry business, the brief claimed, was the presence of "too many" egg-grading stations in this province. The brief noted that this matter had been given priority by the provincial agricultural committee of APEC.

"It is our understanding," the brief continued, that the agricultural research officer of A.P.E.C. is available to assist in making a study of the industry and we feel that no time should be lost in providing leadership and promotion if the industry is to be either developed or saved. We think that leadership should originate with our provincial Department of Agriculture and those involved in the industry."

In referring to the "progressive serious decline" in the Island turpentine industry, the brief laid most of the blame on the "very doubtful practice" of consignment shipping, adding, "At the moment we believe the turpentine shippers are prepared to consider and work together in a plan which might be aimed at stabilizing the industry. It is quite likely that no voluntary arrangement will be satisfactory. Should direction be necessary under the Marketing Act we would express the hope that the co-operation of the Executive Council would be available in helping the turpentine solve their problem."

On the matter of seasonal closures and weight restrictions the brief stated, "We fully recognize the necessity of protecting the heavy investment in paved highways by imposing weight restrictions when frost is coming out of the sub-grade. The closing of our highways represents an inconvenience at times a loss to our farmers. Nevertheless we believe that the public is generally prepared to co-operate with the Department of Highways in the protection of our roads if they were fully acquainted with the danger from heavy loads. At certain times in the fall and early winter the necessity arises of closing the highways to heavy traffic on short notice, this is frequently the cause of annoyance to those who have planned hauling. We would recommend that the Department of Highways give consideration to the following:

(1) The setting up of a definite minimum period of giving notice of closing highways.

(2) The setting up of a service which would provide an automatic service to vitally interested key industries of the probable closing of highways.

(3) To publicly designed to acquaint the public with the necessity and importance of protecting paved highways and the preparation of posters dealing with the above for display in service stations."

DAIRY INDUSTRY Referring to the provincial dairy industry the brief said, "Over a long period of years the dairy industry has been one of the most stable parts of our agricultural

economy. It has never been boomed or over-promoted, it does not lend itself to the interest of those who wish to get rich quick but it does provide a solid basis on which a sound agriculture can be built. The dairy staff of the Department of Agriculture is doing excellent work in servicing and encouraging our dairy plan operators to provide products of the highest quality. However, we think there is much more that can be done and should be done to assist the producers in turning out a better quality product, in making a more efficient approach to the handling of his cattle and in the development of his herd and in the production of crops and planning of buildings for greater efficiency of production. Our Dairyman's Association sees the need for and requests that dairy fieldmen be employed by the Department of Agriculture to work with our farmers in development of the dairy industry. Further the Dairyman's Association and we endorse the view, in strongly of the opinion that Dairy Herd Improvement Associations should once again be developed as a means of improving productive quality of our grade herds.

We further support the fluid milk producers in their request that determinations of the Milk Control Board should not be subject to the approval of the Executive Council but be automatic when enacted by the Board. Regulation and control of fluid milk markets by boards representative of consumers and producers and operating under a central authority is a well established and accepted practice in practically all Canadian fluid milk markets. It is unlikely that executive councils have the time or the specialized knowledge necessary to study markets."

BEET PRODUCTION On the other hand the Federation brief asserted that through the Maritimes is "a deficiency area" in meat production, there seemed to be some reluctance on the part of beef producers to expand their production, noting that "there would appear to be possibilities in increasing the revenue from cattle by paying more attention to finishing into marketing at heavier weights, and this without any increase in numbers."

Referring to the question of potato tariffs the Federation declared themselves prepared to assist potato growers "in any action which will be beneficial in bringing about an early and satisfactory solution to this problem."

The brief strongly recommended that a program of calfhood vaccination be carried out in the Province "with vigor...if we are to continue sharing in dairy cattle markets."

It was contended in the Federation brief that P.E.I. farmers are handicapped "in the absence of processing plants with respect to poultry and a variety of small fruits and vegetables which can be successfully produced in this Province."

Concerning the proposed Sherwood plant the brief observed "we regret the delay unavoidable or otherwise which there has been in this matter and would express the hope that our Department of Industry and Natural Resources will do its best to bring this plant into operation at the earliest date possible and where indicated conduct investigations into the feasibility of others."

LAND USE The brief noted with interest the appointment of a committee of the Senate of Canada to deal with the question of land use and conservation. "Already," the brief continued, "the Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture has joined with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, appearing before this senate committee. It is likely that out of this committee will come a national authority on conservation and rehabilitation under appropriate legislation."

"Many matters related to conservation and rehabilitation have such far reaching implications that they can only be dealt with by the government of Canada. In view of certain findings of the Gordon Commission we attach particular significance to the Senate Committee on land use. We feel that the government of this province should be particularly interested in making representation to the committee in question to the effect that a careful study will be made of the use of the land in this province."

"We wish to express our general satisfaction with the action of this legislature last year in making effective the provisions of the Uniformity of Time Act. We believe that the elimination of the confusion which existed in previous years was very generally appreciated by our people. We would commend our incorporated towns on their decisions to co-operate with the government of the province in this matter during the past year. Such action reflects a growing and commendable regard for the desires of our rural people and the importance of accepting conditions which will facilitate agricultural operations. We note that some operations of interest are still in evidence in the form of demand for our general satisfaction with last year's arrangement and urge that it be continued without charge.

In conclusion the Federation called to the legislators attention certain deficiencies in the appearance of our Island countryside observing that "Travelers and residents of the province are not impressed with the unsightly excavations left in the process of road construction and with the far too numerous rubbish dumps which appear along the roadsides. Included with these should be those tumbled down and unsightly buildings close to the highways. We are not sure of the solution but we can see here a problem that should be the concern of the public generally."

CRISIS IN HAITI PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP) - The Haitian cabinet resigned Thursday. All members handed their resignations to Provisional President Frank Sylvain shortly after the death penalty for subversive activities. Haiti is scheduled to elect a president April 28 to succeed the ousted strongman, Paul Magloire. Various disorders have been reported in the last few days.

Hashish Ring Fails To Use UNEF For Desert Smuggling

By JACK BRAYLEY Canadian Press Staff Writer EL BALLAH, Egypt (CP) - Paul Menard of Montreal, Canadian provost marshal of the United Nations Emergency Force, played a part in foiling an attempt to smuggle narcotics across the Sinai Desert.

The affair was an Oriental thriller, involving secret desert trysts, disguises, passwords and a running gunfight that ended in one fatality among the smugglers. A hashish ring tried to bribe the Indonesian provost, strongly figuring he was interested in narcotics. A contact gave him a small container of dope and a gift of money. There would be bigger reward, the Indonesian was assured, if he would make a delivery through UNEF and police lines.

The Indonesian reported to Menard, who told him to play along with the smugglers. Egyptian police dressed in UNEF uniform kept a desert rendezvous, but nothing happened. The Indonesian complained to his contact later, and was told the ring had merely been making a test run. They were satisfied the provost was trustworthy and the big delivery was set for the next night.

This time the provost, with two disguised Egyptians, went to the designated spot and arrested three Bedouins after making the required recognition sign and receiving three packages of dope. The counter-smugglers drove to the place where they were to deliver the narcotics. Just as smugglers were about to be made, the wounded man died before reaching hospital.

The wounded man was placed in a Canadian jeep but as it sped toward hospital the man's blood-stained cloak blew over the Canadian driver's face and the jeep crashed into a stone wall. The wounded man died before reaching hospital.

Russian Jews May Emigrate To Israel

TEL AVIV, Israel (Reuters) - Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion disclosed Wednesday there is a "prospect" of mass immigration of Jews from Russia to Israel.

Inaugurating a new building of the Israel Journalists association, he said: "The prospect for immigration of Soviet Jewry now is opened. There is hope that we are likely to see here masses of these Jews."

A virtual ban on Jewish emigration to Israel. Only a few scores of Russian Jews, with exit permits granted on a pass a day basis, have been allowed to leave in recent months.

WEEKEND SPECIALS

FREE PAIR OF NYLONS WITH EVERY ORDER of \$10.00 or MORE

ROUND STEAK - - - - Lb. 50c
FRESH HAMBURGER - 2 lb. 59c
10 LB. SUGAR - - - - - 1.19
2 LB. BUTTER - - - - - 1.25
SPARE RIBS - - - - 2 lbs. 35c
COFFEE, every brand - - Lb. 1.19
APPLE JUICE, 48 oz. tin - - 29c
GRAPEFRUIT, 96's - - 3 for 25c

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