

What Is Engineering?

THE public is buying Buick performance in constantly increasing volume. In creating this performance, Buick engineering has set itself apart.

Therefore the story of Buick engineering is well worth telling.

Buick maintains the largest staff of engineers now engaged in the service of any one automobile manufacturer. Buick believes that engineering worthy of its name must be the product of many minds of long experience.

Buick engineering holds an open mind for new ideas. Nothing is condemned untried. But Buick engineering has consistently refused to depart from known, sound principles of design for untitled but spectacular features which might momentarily capture public fancy.

Proof and plenty of it is required by Buick. Buick's engineers study materials and parts, often through years; always through hundreds of thousands of miles, before accepting or rejecting. There are eleven divisions of Buick's engineering staff, each concentrating on a different major unit of Buick design. One group centres its skill on axles, another on engines, still another on metals, and so on.

In Buick's metallurgical division alone, around a hundred men are constantly experimenting to be sure that Buick parts are built of the best materials to be found in the world.

The hands of Buick engineers are never tied by price limitations. They are free to select that which is best for Buick regardless of cost. And because of Buick's vast purchasing volume, that which is best for Buick almost invariably costs less than inferior products purchased in smaller quantities.

So, Buick engineering builds for permanence; giving infinite care to infinite detail; guarding against mistakes.

And because Buick engineering does these things, there is world-wide confidence in the Buick name. The Buick Motor Car has become a standard of comparison. Upwards of 900,000 Buicks are in daily use. And Buick, for the seventh consecutive year, has won first place at the National Automobile Shows for its leadership in volume of sales.

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Only a few days before, this Company issued him our best Pilot Accident Contract in a substantial amount, and he certainly very little expected to be so close to a possible tragedy.

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ESTABLISHED 1823
mar30,apr4

INCORPORATED 1923

House of Assembly

APRIL 3.

The House opened at 3 p.m. The MINISTER OF JUSTICE presented a report, made by the Inspector General, showing the fire losses for the year ending 1924. The insurance companies apparently profited about a half million dollars on the year's transactions.

THE PRIME MINISTER tabled the Report of the Council of Higher Education.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY tabled the report of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

In reply to Mr. Scammell the Minister of Education stated that the increase in the augmentation grant to Teachers was caused by the demands on the grant by Teachers receiving higher grades. The increase in inspection grant is made necessary owing to the Harvey Bequest, which was used for the purpose being no longer available. Increase in grant for special purposes is on account of vote for pensions to Teachers. The teachers employed at the Normal School, together with their salaries, are as follows:—Mr. S. P. Whiteway, B.Sc., \$3,600.00 per annum; Miss Betty McGrath, B.A., \$1,200.00 per annum; Mr. Hogg, B.Sc. (Science) \$400 per annum; Mr. Hutton, vocal music and elocution, \$6.00 per lesson; Mrs. Fraser, English Literature, \$2.00 per lesson; Captain O'Grady, Physical Culture, \$2.00 per lesson; Mr. Murdoch, drawing, \$2.00 per lesson.

The Second Reading of the Council's Amendment to the egress from buildings was deferred owing to objections raised by Mr. Brown and concurred by Messrs. Ashbourne and Scammell. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

During the debate on the Hospital Fees, whilst Hon. J. J. Long was speaking the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod announced that the presence of the House in the Council Chamber, to receive the assent of His Excellency the Governor to several Bills, was requested.

Returning to their own Chamber, the House resumed business.

MR. WARREN raised the question of Hospital Fees and cited the case of Mrs. Bullion, to which he had referred at the previous session. Mrs. Bullion, who is a resident of Mr. Warren's constituency, entered the Hospital, was operated on by Dr. Fraser, paid a fee of \$50 through the ward Sister, went home, and then received a bill for \$47 from the Hospital authorities. No private arrangement was entered into by the patient to remunerate the operating surgeon, who, at the time was acting Superintendent during the absence of Dr. Keegan. Mr. Warren read a letter, received from Mr. Rennie, Secretary of the Board of Governors, and other correspondence, from which it appears that Dr. Fraser asserted his right to the \$50.00, on the grounds that he was not Acting Superintendent, but rather a consultant.

HON. J. J. LONG as one of the Board of Governors, expressing his condemnation of the transaction, said it was contrary to the regulations of the Board for salaried medical officers to assess or collect fees from patients receiving treatment in the wards of the General Hospital. The Board of Governors, he said, have written Dr. Fraser on three or four occasions demanding the return of the \$50.00, but without success. The Minister of Agriculture and Mines, referred to a case in which a patient from Placentia District, who after paying what he thought was a full settlement of his account was called into Dr. Keegan's office, where an additional sum of \$40 was demanded. Mr. Walsh thought it was about time this vicious practice was stopped.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY pointed out that it was highly improper that these fees should be demanded. He was glad that the matter had been brought to a head. The position taken by Dr. Fraser that he was a consultant and entitled to fees did not hold good, the Colonial Secretary said. If Doctors are not satisfied with their salaries they should call upon the Government to increase them—they should not collect fees from patients and if Dr. Fraser is not satisfied with his remuneration he should apply to the Board for adjustment.

MR. SCAMMELL, concurring in the remarks of the previous speakers, said Mr. Rennie's letter to Mr. Warren was absolutely impudent. It was, he claimed, a piece of impertinence from start to finish, and was in no way justifiable.

Whilst on the subject of hospitals, Messrs. Ashbourne and Grimes made a strong plea for an increase in the vote for Twillingate Hospital. They pointed out that an increase of about fifteen or twenty thousand dollars would enable the hospital to attend to more patients and in addition to the saving in passage money to St. John's pressure on the hospital here would be relieved.

MR. DUFF and MR. GRIMES took up the matter of election road boards and urged for the enforcement of the Act.

MR. SCAMMELL spoke at some length on the Local Affairs Act. He was in favour of having it amended, opposed any attempt at being abolished. The vote for the



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All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today! Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health.

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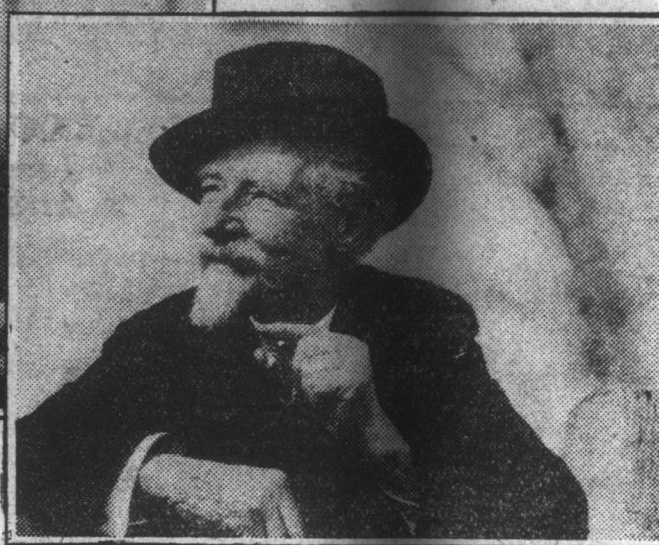
"THERE AREN'T MANY BRANDS OF PILLS or other forms of drug on the market I did not try during my seven years of fighting against stomach disorder. Results were invariably the same. The thought of eating brought only a feeling of disgust. Then I tried Fleischmann's Yeast and postponed my funeral. A week's trial brought astonishing results. In two weeks' time elimination became regular. My appetite returned. I began to sleep comfortably nights. Today I am considered one of the healthiest men in town!"
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"I HAD TRIED MANY REMEDIES for a very disfiguring eruption on my face and chest. I imagined people passed remarks about my horrible complexion. I knew remarks were justified. One day I decided to try Fleischmann's Yeast. From the first there was a gradual change for the better, and after two or three weeks my complexion has entirely cleared of any blemishes."
Miss Blanche Ward, Watertown, N. Y.

"I HAD A FRIEND who was an ardent Fleischmann's Yeast fan, and I used to take great delight in teasing her. This is what she handed me: 'Well, I'd rather be a yeast fan, than a pill fiend. Furthermore, I wouldn't trade my yeast complexion for your pill one! I was a pill fiend, and my face was sallow, and usually spotted with eruptions. I started that very day to eat Fleischmann's Yeast. It proved to be all the yeast enthusiasts claimed for it. In a few weeks, I had entirely overcome the pill habit; elimination was natural and regular; my appetite and digestion were fine, and I had a complexion instead of a skin.'"
Miss Edith C. Armbruster, Chicago, Ill.



"THIS SUMMER (1924) I entered the Democratic primary for the State Senate. After a hard campaign and a successful one, I found myself in a run-down condition. Complexion sallow; nerve system shattered; biliousness rampant; sleepless nights numerous; and sick headaches every morning. I began consuming two cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast daily; within two weeks I was feeling like a new man. My stomach trouble was relieved; complexion began to brighten; nerves were normal, and all headaches had disappeared."
W. A. S. Fazio, Bristol, Tenn.



"PREVIOUS TO COMING TO THIS COUNTRY in 1921 I had always enjoyed good health. My first job in the great Northwest was that of school teacher, necessitating my going far into the bush country. The monotony of the diet produced an alarming condition of constipation and dizziness which frequent cathartics only aggravated. While on vacation, a brother-in-law in the city advised me to try Fleischmann's Yeast. I did so with the most gratifying results. The bush with all the terrors it previously held for me is no longer a bugbear, thanks to Fleischmann's Yeast."
J. H. Foler, Winnipeg, Can.

Works Department then passed.

When the Postal Telegraphs vote was taken up, Mr. Warren thanked the Government for the improved service given to Fortune Bay, and availed of the occasion to point out some grievances which he thought should be remedied. He drew attention to certain anomalies in the vote for operators. For instance, the operator at Hermitage in his District was the repeater for six other offices which entailed six times as much work as each operator for whom he repeated, yet he was receiving much less wages than some of these. He had asked that this operator be given some consideration as he was a disabled returned soldier who had lost a leg at the front. He had been given some recognition but the amount was small.

MR. ASHBORNE referred to the apparent overlapping in the Telegraph service and suggested that where a telegraph office and a railway telegraph office were situated close to-

gether, that the work could be done by one or the other.

THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS replying to the previous speakers promised to have the matters complained of adjusted. He then explained that it was with reluctance he accepted the portfolio because he had no knowledge of the department, no taste for the work and therefore was not inclined to go there. He tried to do a little in the way of improvement as when he took over the work the place was in a state of chaos. He found himself in the hands of the Philistines and he could get no information from anybody. There was no discipline and every department appeared to be bitterly opposed to one another. They had petty grievances—political grievances probably. Things were so bad, he said, that he could not trust anyone nor get anyone to carry out his orders and in consequence he was obliged to get a private secretary, and also ask for further assistance.

Sir John Crobie, the Auditor General and himself as a commission conducted an enquiry. The assistance of Colonel Ross had also to be obtained. He was given full charge to go into every department to find out if he could make any suggestions for improvement. His report, the Minister stated, recommended paying off some of the staff as the Department was overmanned. Referring to the condition of the premises the Minister said the place had not been painted or cleaned up for twenty years, so he was told by some of the officials, and it was reeking with filth and dirt in every direction—every part of it. The officials were shut up like rats in holes, four or five on top of each other in small rooms, where the ventilation was frightfully bad, and some of them made the remark to him that you could grow potatoes in some of

the rooms. That is a candid fact, said the Minister.

HON. MR. WOODFORD detailed many of the improvements which have since been made and then referred to the fact that when he took over the office there were liabilities amounting to several thousand dollars outstanding which would have to be liquidated in supplemental supply. Dealing with Mr. Warren's representation regarding the operator at Hermitage who was in charge of a transmitting station the Minister agreed that this man should be getting more than the operators for whom he repeated, but when Mr. Scott was asked to recommend it his answer was that the man was already getting a war pension so the small amount was granted. He

had been trying to get due recognition for the services of operators at receiving stations, but he had not been successful yet in having them all graded as he would wish.

MR. DUFF was glad to hear that the department was being brought to a state of efficiency. He supported the suggestion of Mr. Ashbourne re the duplication of telegraph office, made an appeal on behalf of some officials in his district and urged that the foreign mails service to Carbonear might be improved. Mr. Halfyard complained that the references made by the Minister was uncomplimentary to the management of years past and he would not allow the utterances to be made with impunity. He questioned the mentality of a Minister regarding his statements about his private secretary.

THE MINISTER—"Yes, and I repeat it. I could find nobody in the Department whom I could trust. How could I trust anyone in the office after I had dictated a very private letter to a friend in Boston to a stenographer who went out to the outside office where there were five others, and as she was typing the letter two officials were reading the letter over her shoulder. I found them doing this and how could I place confidence in two such clerks who would do that? I regarded them as political spies." Mr. Halfyard suggested that the lack of privacy was due to overcrowding, and referring to the robbery of some mail matter in transit to the South West Coast claimed there never was such a disgrace in connection with any department as now exists in relation to the Post Office. He then referred to Mr. S. Bradbury who had been superintendent and read what he termed a brutal reply to his question respecting this official, and asked why he Mr. Bradbury was not put in the General Stores, retaining his former

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