Sterile Water System Planned

Water Commissioners Announce Plans For Purchasing Chlorinators And Stress Need Of Replacing Old Steam Units With Diesel Or Electric Equipment.

The following report of the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply was submitted at last night's City Council meeting:

To His Worship the Mayor and City Council,
Gentlemen:

The Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply herewith submit the fiftieth annual report of the Department.

The following extensions of mains were made during the year:
169 feet 4" water pipe and 6" sewer pipe on Greenfield Ave.
154 feet 4" water pipe and 6" sewer pipe on DesBrisay Crescent.
121 feet 4" water pipe and 8" sewer pipe on Admiral Street.
261 feet of smaller galvanized water pipe were laid on a new street from St. Peters Road towards the Old Hospital.

One 4" main water gate was placed on Admiral Street and one old hydrant at the corner of Pleasant and Euston Streets was replaced with a new one.

Forty-five (45) buildings were connected with the water works system and thirty-four (34) buildings with the sewerage system during 1937. The latter included nineteen (19) new buildings.

The work of extending the pumping station and installing a duplicate pumping plant at Brackley was completed during the year. The contract for the pump and Diesel engine was awarded by tender to The Dominion Engineering Company of Montreal after the tenders were analyzed, and recommendations made, by Mr. W. S. Lea, Consulting Engineer. The contract price with extras was $7,499.00. The work of assembling and installing the machinery was performed by men from this Department under the supervision of Mr. Stanley Matheson, Mechanical Superintendent, while Mr. Charles Hamm completed the building extension. A representative of the contractors spent ten days at the plant during the starting and testing of the equipment. The tests were highly satisfactory. The Commission is satisfied that in addition to having the safeguard of a second pumping unit at Brackley the Department will make a very substantial saving in pumping costs.

Water debentures were issued for seventeen thousand ($17,000.00) dollars and sewerage debentures for three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars. Ten thousand of the debentures were for a term of thirty years being the balance of the Brackley authorization and ten thousand for twenty years. The returns from the latter will cover the cost of water and sewer main extensions over a three year period. All the debentures bear 4% interest and were sold to The Eastern Securities by tender at 99.09 for the twenty year debentures and 98 for those of the thirty year term.

At the close of the year we had the following credit balances in Construction Accounts at the bank.

House Connections Account—$218.12.

Water Construction Account—$1,532.66.

Sewerage Construction Account—$1,614.21.

Over 1,000 orders were issued by the office in 1937 for turning on and off water. Nine hundred and seventeen (917) of these being caused by persons moving. Over one hundred more water takers moved than in 1936.

At the close of the year there are 3,103 dwellings, stores, etc. using water supplied by this Department. 2,756, or about 89% of these water users have plumbing fixtures.

The total revenue received for water during the year was $53,-012.02 as compared with $52,119.62 received last year.

Following is a comparative statement of revenue for the years 1936 and 1937.

	1936
Domestic purposes — —	$36,055.35
Hose, etc. — — — — —	149.50
Stables, barns, etc. — —	266.25
Stores, offices, etc. — —	6,112.59
Steamers, engines, etc. —	6,885.53
Miscellaneous sources —	2,650.40
	$52,119.62
	1937
Domestic purposes — —	$36,475.36
Hose, etc. — — — — —	149.50
Stables, barns, etc. — —	226.75
Stores, offices, etc. — —	6,185.24
Steamers, engines, etc. —	6,890.91
Miscellaneous sources —	3,084.26
	$53,012.02

With increased revenue and decreased operating expenses over 1936 we were able to pay the city $23,432.20 to be used for paying interest and sinking fund charges on water works and domestic sewerage debentures. This is the largest operating surplus the Department has ever paid to the city and is $14,618.04 more than the interest on outstanding water works debentures and $6,853.04 more than the combined interest on all outstanding water and domestic sewer debentures. This latter amount, viz: $6,853.04 was available for sinking fund purposes.

Brackley Station operated 3,499 hours and pumped 282,220,000 gallons. The Malpeque Road Station operated 2,804 hours and pumped 243,451,184 gallons. The two sources combined pumped 525,671,184. The daily average consumption was 1,440,195 gallons, or about 106 gallons per head, a slight increase over 1936.

The North River Auxiliary supplied the Malpeque Road well with 40,122,000 gallons in 847 hours of operation.

Water Analysis

Routine analyses made almost daily by the Provincial Health Department throughout the year showed results equal, if not superior, to any year since this service was established. As in other years, however, there were days between July and November when the findings of the analyses failed to meet the standard set by the Federal Health Department. On these occasions officials of the Provincial Health Department made tests of the three sources of supply and found all three affected to about the same degree, Brackley being the nearest to the accepted standard. As there is no possible way to correct this condition in an untested supply the Commissioners felt justified in arranging for the purchase of two chlorinators, one for the Malpeque Road Station and one for the Brackley Station. This action will make possible the delivery of sterile water to the taps at all times. It will also put this city on an equal footing with other large Maritime ports such as St. John, Halifax and Sydney, all of whom treat their water supplies.

The most urgent need of the Department at the present time is the replacing of one of the old steam units at Malpeque Road with a Diesel or electric equipment. This will tend to more economy and efficiency. A larger pump will soon be required at the western sewerage pumping station to handle the sewage from that fast growing part of the city.

In April the Manager of the Department, Mr. Macmillan, attended a meeting of the Canadian section of the American Water Works Association in Montreal, having been asked to read a paper before the convention on "The Water Works Systems of the Maritimes." The paper was well received and has been reproduced by many of the leading Canadian magazines. It will appear in the next issue of the Journal, the official organ of the American Water Works Association, New York, and the most outstanding water works periodical on the continent, all of which is a unique tribute to Mr. Macmillan's knowledge of the water works field.

A second truck, paid for out of earnings, has been added to the equipment. As usual all gates, hydrants, sewers, etc., have received routine tests and flushings. All equipment with the exception of the old steam unit at Malpeque Road Station is in good mechanical condition.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) J. A. WEBSTER, H. F. CONNORS, G. D. WRIGHT,
Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply.

Registered Seed Of Field Roots Pays

The Illustration Stations in Prince Edward Island have been the proving grounds for many registered varieties of field roots, and results have been observed with keen interest by the neighbouring farmers. Outstanding in yield of mangels is a White Sugar type developed in the Kensington district and which has headed the list many times at the Experimental Station in Charlottetown. It seems to be well adapted to all parts of the province and is being recommended for general cropping. This variety is being brought into registration the present year.

Side by side with this local White Sugar, is the Tip Top, a registered yellow intermediate type developed at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. While no heavier cropper, the Tip Top is a popular type and an excellent keeper.

Among registered swedes, the Ditmars Bronze Top has now pretty well superseded the rougher imported types for the table stock trade and, at the same time, is right up to the top in yield. More recently, the Laurentian, a registered purple variety developed at Macdonald College, Quebec, has come into prominence because of its smoothness, quality and colour.

Registered root seed, being produced in Canada, is subject to rigorous inspection during the growing period and as the demand has kept far in advance of the supply, the farmer has each year secured fresh seed which appears to give a much more vigorous stand of plants than seed which has been stored for an indefinite period.

Registered seed is produced from a crop of known origin and as a result, the purchaser receives some real assurance that the crop he grows will be similar to that which is sown. While certain standards of germination and general quality are maintained in the seed itself, the real value of registration is its guarantee of a high degree of varietal purity.

Root seed growing is a highly specialized business and it is natural that the practice should be much more common in the older countries of Europe than in Canada. It is natural, also, that most of our commercial seed houses should have drawn upon the older countries for their supplies of seed.

Here and there, however, individuals who enjoyed doing the unusual have started growing vegetable and field root seed for their own use and for an ever widening circle of neighbours. In many instances, these selections have been made with extreme care and a degree of excellence reached which has rarely been equalled by any imported seed.

Certain of the Experimental Farms and other Institutions have also made notable progress in breeding improved strains of field roots and vegetables. As a result of these combined efforts, the Canadian Seed Growers Association now has a list of registered varieties which have proved themselves outstanding.

E. L. EATON,
Supervisor of Illustration Stations for P. E. I.

SMOOTH QUILTS

Ordinary candlewick bedspreads need no pressing after laundering. If, however, the spread appears too wrinkled, press dry on the wrong side over a soft pad, then brush the tufts of yarn briskly with a stiff brush to make them fluffy.

Survivors Of The Sacred Heart College Disaster In Hospital

On beds of pain, but alive, these survivors of the terrible fire in St. Hyacinthe pose for a press photographer. Upper left picture shows, left to right, Jean-Marie Dupont, 15, of St. Hyacinthe, and Roland Manseau, 14, of Winooski, Vermont. Upper right, Fereal Lefebvre, 15, of St. Cyrille de Wendover. The lower picture shows one of the heroes of the mad scramble for life. Brother Liboire, who led a number of the boys to safety and remained as long as he could do any good, getting badly burned in the mean time. With him is young Manseau.

ACTIVITIES OF CITY POLICE

The City Police Report for the year ended December 31st was submitted at last night's Council meeting as follows:

The permanent strength of the Force throughout the past year was maintained at eight men—a Chief, three Sergeants and four Constables. For a period of five weeks in the early part of the year two men were employed for night duty, and from then till the end of May we had the service of one extra man. On December 15th two extra men were sworn in as Special Constables for a period of one month for night duty.

A high standard of law and order prevailed and with one exception we had no crime of a serious nature. One night in February a young woman was criminally assaulted by two men, one of whom was arrested shortly after the crime, convicted by jury, and sentenced to a term of ten years in Dorchester Penitentiary. The other assailant absconded, and we have every reason to believe he left the province. There were fourteen instances of breaking and entering, mostly of a minor nature, and for these offences three were committed to Dorchester for terms of two years, one to the County Jail for fifteen months, one for six months and another for three months. A receiver also received a six months term. There were three arrests for attempting to break and enter warehouses. One was convicted and, owing to his youth, released on suspended sentence. The other two were committed for trial and found not guilty by jury. Two juveniles were also convicted for breaking and entering stores, being committed to Reformatory for terms of two years.

Arrests made within the City during the year amounted to five hundred and seventy-one (571), this being an increase of fifty-four (54) as compared with the previous year. It is the highest number of arrests made in this City for such a period. Arrests for drunkenness amounted to 361, an increase of 31, and for operating motor vehicles while intoxicated there were 20 arrests, an increase of seven as compared with the year 1936.

The 571 arrests were made under the following classified offences:

Assault, common, 5; assault on female, 2; aiding prisoner to escape, 1; attempt to break and enter, 3; breaking and entering, 8; cruelty to animals, 2; contributing to delinquency, 1; drunk in charge of motor vehicle, 20; drunk and disorderly, 64; drunk and incapable, 297; discharging firearms, (city limits) 1; escape from custody, 1; false pretences, 4; insanity, 9; indecent exposure, 1; juvenile delinquency, 4; obstructing Peace Officer, 1; obtaining food fraudulently, 1; rape, 1; rape, attempted, 1; robbery with violence, 2; receiving stolen goods, 2; Traffic Act, breaches of, 4; theft, 28; uttering forged document, 2; unlawful possession of liquor, 4; unlawful possession of spirits, 2; unlawful possession stolen goods, 6; vagrancy, 93; wilful damage to property, 1. Total, 571.

Milk and Cream Collection

The monthly collections from licensed milk vendors, retail storekeepers and stall-holders in the Market Building were as follows:

Ten collections from licensed milk vendors: milk, 327; cream, 29.

Two collections from store-keepers: milk, 113; cream, 3.

Two collections from Market Building: milk, —; cream, 8.

Totals—milk, 450; cream, 40.

Five of these milk samples contained sediment, and one less than 3½% of butter fat. Prosecutions were entered, a fine of $5.00 and costs being imposed in every case.

There were no accidental deaths in the City during the year. Dr. I. J. Yeo, M.D., Provincial Coroner investigated the circumstances of four sudden deaths, but inquests were deemed unnecessary in the absence of any suspicion of foul play.

Fifty-one cases of delinquency were dealt with by the Juvenile Court presided over by His Honour the Stipendiary Magistrate, this being an increase of 36 over the previous year when there were 15 cases. This is an alarming increase, and I believe that one of the main causes can be attributed to the ready demand last year for junk or scrap metals, this being an inducement for boys to resort to the theft of brass, copper and lead. Three boys were convicted for breaking and entering stores, five were committed to Reformatories, 28 were dismissed with warnings, and the remainder released on probation.

We are again grateful to Mr. Brawders, Truant Officer and Agent of the Children's Aid Society, from whom we have received the finest possible co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

The following is a synopsis of various other duties performed by the Force during the year:

Prisoners escorted to County Jail, 460; prisoners escorted from jail to Police Court for trial, 192; escorted to Falconwood, 9; summonses served, 288; subpoenas served, 40; ticket-of-leave reports, 29; transients in Station overnight, 60; garnishees served, 4; dwelling houses quarantined and later released from, 2; vicious or stray dogs destroyed, 18; stray dogs impounded and later released to owners on payment of $2 penalty, 16; bicycle licenses issued, 440; motor vehicles inspected as to condition of brakes, etc., 1575; householders and property owners warned to remove snow from sidewalks, 382.

We could continue summarizing the endless duties of the present day police officer; the calls, for instance, and time occupied in settling family and neighbourly disputes, counselling errant husbands, locating lost children and restoring them to their more or less grateful parents, investigating street accidents, the numerous inquiries from outside points for missing relatives, etc., the daily attendance—Sunday and holidays excepted—at the Police Court, the extra hours engaged at Exhibitions, conventions, ceremonial parades, dances, fires, traffic control; these duties are performed quietly without publicity, but at the same time they demand the same careful attention and take up just as much time as the more important cases. During the past few years, what with the evils of unemployment and ever increasing traffic problems, we have experienced a sharp increase in our various duties. As an instance I may mention that in the year 1924 the arrests amounted to 128, while in the past year now under review they amounted to 571, the highest number in the City's history, an increase of 443. There has been a corresponding increase in most of our other duties. The general rule throughout Canada with regard to adequate police protection is one officer per 1000 of population as a minimum requirement, and here we have a growing City with an approximate population of 15,000 or more policed by a force of eight men.

During the past year we again experienced an increase in the motor vehicular traffic. The registration of cars in this Province increased by 300, and the auto tourist traffic increased by 15% as compared with the previous year. Prosecutions for breaches of the traffic by-law and Highway Traffic Act amounted to 74, an increase of 42 over the previous year. The new system of traffic control and the ticket system of notifying car-owners of minor violations of the parking and other regulations introduced on the recommendations of Captain Legget of the Montreal Traffic Department, operated very satisfactorily, and it is gratifying to report that the year passed without a street accident of a fatal nature. Our records show that ten persons were struck by autos. Nine cars were taken from parking zones and used without consent of owners; all were recovered. We had quite a number of complaints from car-owners of petty thefts and would again urge necessity of taking reasonable precautions to protect moveable articles before leaving cars parked and unattended for any length of time. Several offenders were caught and given stiff sentences. A man was employed during the summer and fall in painting the parking zones and pedestrian crossings. Our parking regulations were equal to all demands for there was no congestion of traffic.

The Police Car has now given us day and night service for 2½ years with a mileage of over 65,000 and although still in good running order it would be advisable to replace same with one of lighter build.

The uniforms supplied during the year are of good quality, while the police offices, cells and accoutrements are in good state of repair. We have no immediate requirements.

A. BIRTWISTLE,
Chief of Police.

Mother India Looks To Her War Defence

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27—(CP)—Mounting armaments and international strife have directed the attention of Indians to problems of defence. Public interest is concentrated on safeguards for the great ports.

The Royal Air Force, controlled by the commander-in-chief in India has seven squadrons extended along the North West Frontier and one stationed at Ambala in the Punjab. Reinforcements could be flown from Iraq and Egypt.

With that force guarding northern cities from air raids the "Russian menace" that scared bureaucrats of Victorian and Edwardian days, now is rarely mentioned. Attention is being paid, however, to the possibility of attack from the sea.

With the Empire's navy to defend her, India had almost forgotten about her enormous and vulnerable coast line. Save for one raid by the "Emden" on Madras during the Great War, India has not known naval warfare off her coasts since France and Britain struggled for supremacy in the 18th century.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy has been maintained in India waters, consisting of three cruisers, the largest of 9,850 tons, and four sloops. The Royal Indian Navy comprises escort, surveying and patrol vessels and mine-sweeping trawlers.

Up-dating Defences

Much work is being done to bring India's defences up to date. Four of the five horsed British cavalry regiments stationed in India are to be converted into light tank regiments, and four British infantry battalions will be converted into mechanized machine-gun battalions.

In the rearward formations of the army in India mechanization has already made great progress. The objection to mechanization has been that it is not suited to Indian conditions, especially to warfare in the hills of the North-West Frontier, nor for the internal security duties that form a large part of the army's responsibilities.

On the other hand it is necessary for European warfare, and as the British troops in India are supplied from the United Kingdom, India's reluctance to go further ahead with mechanization raised difficulties for the home government.

The United Kingdom government is making a grant of £600,000 ($3,-000,000) towards the capial cost. This assistance to Indian revenue has not met with much gratitude from newspapers that suport congress and other politicians in their demand for Indianization and retrenchment in defence expenditure.

Since 1921 defence expenditure has been reduced by approximately $88,000,000 but politicians want it pared further because out of the savings the central government would have more money for distribution to provincial governments with ambitious social service programs. The government replies it cannot further reduce the number of troops in India.

It now is reported from New Delhi that the government of India is to consider with provincial governments an all-India scheme for passive air defence. Under this scheme, observers would give warning of the approach of enemy aircraft, street lighting would be restricted, protection organized against bombs and gas, arrangements made for decontamination and rescue parties.

A committee of civilians and officials is at work in Karachi, the greatest port of north-west India, where a gas-proof room for each block of buildings is proposed. It is reported the maritime states will be invited to participate and that gas masks will be manufactured in India.

The difficulty of training the civil population in air raid precautions is greater than in Europe, where the levels of education, of civic discipline and experience of modern warfare are higher. Calcutta, city of 1,500,000 inhabitants, safe and prosperous in the last war, was publicly exhorted by the chief secretary of Bengal recently to organize against the possibility one day of air attack from hostile craft in the Bay of Bengal. The city of Bombay has agreed to hold a trial "black-out."

Our Angry Doctors

One day a young woman and a companion were driving along an Ontario highway. An approaching car cut in crashing these defenseless women. The girl at the wheel was killed. The older woman was taken to the nearest hospital where a doctor worked all night patching up the poor, suffering, broken body. And as he worked his anger mounted. Such pain, such misery, such blasted lives, such waste of human usefulness for no purpose! His anger matched the fury that is working in many physicians these days. The rest of us get a momentary shock when we hear of a crash or see one of the pictures showing the aftermath of a wreck. But the doctors and nurses see the whole horror. We know a nurse who had to retire from a case after some weeks of being one of three who were constantly on duty for eight hours at a time, beside the victim of a speed fiend. She could not move and her pain was terrible, yet life remained and a faint hope of recovery to a crippled existence. For a young nurse it was at last too much and she resigned her place.

We heard of two cars which crashed—one had cut in on a hill and both were travelling at high speed. Four women were among the victims and in addition to other dreadful injuries we are told that all their fingers were broken. Even if they live, think of the busy, useful hands so hurt; of the weary months of healing and the long fight for some return of strength; of the years to come when skill and helpfulness will be lessened, when aches and pains and rheumatism will afflict injured nerves and muscles, even if all the bones are straight again.

All to no purpose. All because a few drivers have a senseless habit of impatience so that they must pass every other car the instant they overtake it.

Is it any use to try to educate these reckless drivers? We doubt it. We doubt if the sort of driver who causes these tragedies ever reads the words of warning and reproof; ever really thinks at all. Can we afford to wait for education? Ask these furious doctors who care for the victims. Education is fine for most drivers; education will give us a race of experts on the highway. But the speed fiend, the smart Aleck, the lawbreaker, the cutter-in, can be reached in only one way. Take away their cars and make it impossible for them ever again to menace the life and happiness of other travellers.

We hang those who kill their enemies, who kill for vengeance or greed. What shall we do to those who kill for no reason at all? Each year there are a few accidents, tragedies that could not be helped, but most of the pain and sorrow of highway crashes is the result of the recklessness of some driver. Ask the doctor who has worked over the victim. —Farmers' Advocate.

ONE-MINUTE HINT

Glazing for hams looks so professional and is worth the small amount of trouble it takes to produce it. Boil a knuckle of veal with salt and pepper for 12 hours in two gallons of water. Boil the same amount of shin of beef in equal parts of water. Then add the liquid from both together and reduce until there is about a quart by steady boiling. Spread this over the ham with a pastry brush or feather and decorate with cloves if required.

The 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 advance.

FASTEST HOCKEY of the season tonight. Crystals vs. Abbies. L-2219.

KINSMEN CLUB MEETING—The regular meeting of the Kinsmen Club was held at the Canadian National Hotel last evening with the president, George Ayers as the special speaker. Mr. Ayers gave an interesting talk on the scope of agricultural science and outlined the various headings under which this work is carried on. Following the president's address a definite service policy embodying welfare work among under-privileged children was adopted. Details of this policy will shortly be made public.

AIR TRAFFIC HEAVY—Passenger traffic continues heavy, Canadian Airways officials announced last night. Planes were using skiis yesterday but airmen believed the change to wheels would be made today as runways on airports were almost completely bare of snow or ice. The unloaded "Dragon" was taken off and landed at Upton Airport yesterday but the load of mail and passengers were taken on at Inkerman where the plane landed on the rive ice. Landings have been made on the ice at Summerside for the past two weeks. A thin covering of ice remained on the runway at Moncton yesterday sufficient to land on. A trip to the Magdalenes was scheduled for today.

PHILATHEA CLUB MEETINGS—The Philathea Class of the Charlottetown Baptist Church held its January meeting at the home of Mrs. W. J. Drake. Following a brief worship period the members discussed ways and means of raising funds for the year. Next meeting each member is to present a "talent" dollar. At previous meetings the class was entertained by Mrs. Edwin Cook at the home of her mother, Mrs. F. Chandler and by Mrs. J. A. Clark where guest speakers were Miss Schurman and Mrs. Slackford. Dainty lunches were served by the hostesses and the meetings closed with sing-songs.

Annual Meeting Trinity United Church Held

The annual meeting of the congregation of Trinity United Church opened in Heartz Memorial Hall at 7.30 p.m., Wednesday, January 26, 1938. After devotional exercises conducted by the pastor, Rev. Hugh Miller, M.A., B.D., the meeting was declared open for the consideration of business. Lt. Col. G. Elliott Full was on motion elected chairman for the evening, and G. D. Steel and Dr. W. T. Waye secretary and assistant secretary respectively.

The Rev. Mr. Miller read the report of the Session to the congregation. This showed the spiritual life of the pastoral charge to be well looked after and the services of worship well maintained. During the year 30 new members had been added to the roll on profession of faith, and 25 received by letter of transfer from other churches.

Reports from the Board of Stewards were given by Mr. A. Pickard and Mr. G. A. Hughes. These showed that the work of the local church had been well supported by members and adherents. About $11,000 had been contributed by envelope and loose collections. Dr. J. H. Ayers reported $5,293 raised for the missionary and maintenance fund, and an additional amount of almost $350 for the western ministerial relief. The trustee board report, given by Mr. E. T. Higgs, showed that upwards of $2,000 had been expended on the repairs to the heating system and to the towers and brick work of the two buildings.

Rev. A. E. MacKenzie, assistant pastor, gave a summary of the various societies and organizations of the church. The Sunday School work in both its Sunday and mid-week activities was well sustained. The interest in Girl Guides and Boy Scouts was very gratifying to the leaders. The Young People's Unions were able to report satisfactory progress. The Women's Missionary Society had again exceeded its allocation. The Ladies' Aid had undertaken the payment for the concrete work in front of the church and Heartz Memorial Hall. The Willing Circle of the King's Daughters continued its work among the sick and shut-ins and also among the needy in the congregation. Relief work was conducted also by the Central Relief Committee and the Poor Fund Steward. The Chaminade Chorus and other organizations were found to be doing a good work.

Reference was made to the passing of the Hon. George E. Hughes, a member of the board of trustees at the time of his death, and a life-long supporter of the church. Dr. Harry D. Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy on the board of trustees.

The following were elected to fill vacancies on the Board of Stewards: Messrs. Gordon Avard, Isaac Carter, W. W. Lord, John MacNair, R. E. Mutch, A. Pickard, and Dr. W. T. Waye.

Votes of thanks were moved and carried unanimously to the two ministers, for their faithful and helpful ministrations, to the choir and choir director, Prof. Roy Kendall, to the officers and teachers of the Sunday School, to the sexton Mr. William Storey, to all the societies and departments of the church who had helped in the work of the church and to Radio Station CFCY for broadcasting the church services without charge to the church itself.

The chairman, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Full, fittingly tendered these votes of thanks to the recipients.

A vote of thanks was extended to the chairman for the very efficient manner in which he had conducted the business of the meeting.

The meeting adjourned with the pronouncing of the Benediction by the Rev. Hugh Miller.

WM. A. ROGERS TEAETTE (Tea-Ball Spoon)
NEW! SMART! CONVENIENT!
Value $1.00; for only 25¢ and the windmill panels from 2 Old Dutch labels

A quick and easy way to serve tea! Place tea in teaette bowl, snap shut, place in tea cup and pour boiling water over it. Remove when tea is desired strength.

Wm. A. Rogers A-1 plus quality silverware, made by Oneida, Ltd. Lovely Croydon pattern, matches other Old Dutch Silverware. This offer, good only in Canada, expires April 30, 1938.

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