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W. C. T. U. NOTES

WHEN THE FLEET PUTS OUT TO SEA

There are sea-bleached wrecks on the Ocean floor
That are big from mortal eye,
Where the whitening bones of sailor-men
Lie dead to the sea-means cry,
And the North Sea winds sing eerily
While the mists move dank and low,
But the words gone out and the signals fly
"The Fleet to sea must go."

There's a death of pose in the shuddering bows
As the sea is thrust aside,
But in all a grim reality
And a stern unconscious pride
As the crews are piped to their various posts,
—Tradition we can't forego—
There's a quiet hum on the quarter-deck
When the Fleet to sea must go.

It's a long long cry from Nelson's day
But the same stout hearts beat true
And the oak still grows that framed his ships.
—In sun, in rain and dew—
So, here's a toast to the Silent Arm
Which keeps our homes safe free
May the Lord confound our enemies
When the Fleet puts out to sea."

—D. A. Taylor, Campbellton, N.B.

UNBEATABLE ALLIES EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., "Temperance education is fundamental to any solution or even to any palliation of the liquor evil. Such an educational effort must of necessity be a long-term program. But in the meantime we should not concede to our opponents all the advantages which come from the disastrously educational power of an evil law. Legislation is now the patron of thousands of deadly schools known as saloons which cannot possibly run unless our homes send them pupils to be trained in intemperance and iniquity.

Our foes certainly desire nothing better for their purposes than that we should turn over to them a free legislative field with its immense possibilities of deadly instruction."

We do not propose to retire into the hinterland of the mind, leaving to the enemy all the coast cities and metropolitan centers where educational opportunity means power of decision in determining the tendencies and trends of our social life.

NARCOTICS AND CANADA

"This information is culled from articles by Col. C. H. L. Sherman, Chief Narcotic Division, Federal Department of Health, 'The Narcotic Problem' and 'Narcotic Drug Control in Canada.' Quotations are indicated.

THE MOST FAMILIAR NAMES
Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Turbop, Hemp or Marijuana, Cocaine, Codeine.

"Opium is the opiate sap of the capsules of the poppy."

Morphine is the principal poisoning element in opium, and opium of various countries differs greatly in morphine content. For instance, Indian opium has only about seven per cent. morphine content, while that of China has about ten per cent. and that from Turkey and Persia about thirteen per cent. Morphine was first produced by a French chemist in 1803.

"Heroin is made from Morphine by treating it with acetic and hydrochloric acid." It is a much more powerful drug than Morphine, and was produced first by a German chemist in 1898.

Indian Hemp is grown in most countries of the world. Until recently it was occasionally smuggled into Canada from the West Indies, from West Africa and the United States. But, during the last two years, it has several times been found growing in Canada, either wild or by design.

Cocaine is made from the leaves of the Coca plant grown in Java, Peru, Bolivia with some in Japan and Formosa. An American chemist first produced it in 1883.

Codeine, so far as an addiction drug is concerned, is a matter of comparatively recent alarm. There are many who are still doubtful as to its being so, but our own Federal Department Chief is convinced, it is a menace, and is so handling it.

THE WORLD SITUATION

The legitimate medical needs of the world are 240 tons of opium annually; the opium smoking monopolies in the Far East absorb another 300 tons. Some idea of the illicit traffic and the world situations can be gathered from the fact that a survey of three years ago found China alone to be producing annually 12,261 tons. India consumes her own production and does not export any. Russia does the same. Japan supposedly does, but shows heavy leakages into other countries. The greatest problem of the world situation is China. Opium smoking has long been a curse there, but the morphine and heroin addiction is now much more devastating. The people are in such overwhelming numbers being debased; great areas which ought to be growing crops are given over to the poppy; and consequently China economically and morally is suffering terribly. Not many years since and indeed only last year, we knew China was making heroic efforts to control this thing. But the weakness of the central government has made it impossible to enforce the regulations. In 1917, it was actually true that there was no trace of the growth of the poppy in any province—and yet now, largely because the military authorities encourage the cultivation, it is produced on a large scale. From it they are deriving revenue for their large needs.

Cypr must also be mentioned. Before the war, heroin was practically unknown in that country. And yet, in a few years an unbelievably large percentage of the population was addicted, with consequent demoralization and incapacity. They are struggling to conquer—at one time they had imprisoned 7,000 traffickers.

THE UNEMPLOYED

A small boy was asked: "Is your father a Christian?" Doubtfully he replied: "I think so, but he has not been working much at it lately."

How many of us forget to secure permanent employment in the kingdom of God? Our best efforts are fragmentary, infrequent, irregular. So often we are to be found in the ranks of the unemployed.

The time has arrived for active service. I addressed a church group lately and one said: "We are I believe 98 per cent. Christian. Is that what ails our Christian citizenship in this day that the liquor traffic goes on doing its deadly work without let or hindrance?"

Detailed Report

(Continued from page 12)

with a par value of \$8,500.00 were purchased by a resident of the City for \$8,588.69. (Including accrued interest). On July 16th, 1936, there was deposited in the Royal Bank of Canada to the credit of the Housing Account, \$3,416.86, and to the credit of the Civic Account, \$1,422.88, these two deposits making a total of \$4,839.74. A cheque for this amount was cleared by the Royal Bank of Canada on July 16th, 1936, to the Bank where the purchase of the debentures kept his account and the cheque (\$4,839.74) for the purchase of the debentures, was charged to the purchaser's Bank account the same date. No cheque was made in the Housing Bank Account from January 25th, 1934, to July 16th, 1936, although the receipt book shows money received. This deposit apparently was the amount which had been received during the period and not deposited. No entry was made in the Civic Cash Book for proceeds of sale of debentures and the total of deposits in the Civic Bank Account, equals the cash received as shown by the Civic Cash Book. The amount of \$5,142.83 was included in the total of deposits to equal the cash received as shown by the Cash Book. There is no entry in the actual receipt of the proceeds of the bonds, as this amount \$8,588.69 was used to replace City cash which was deposited in the City, or used for City purposes.

Permanent Works, Etc.

On June 10th, 1935, according to the minutes of the City Council, a resolution was passed authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$8,500.00 for Permanent Works, \$1,000.00 for Police Patrol, and \$900.00 for a stoker in the Market. There are no resolutions in the Minute Book authorizing the other debentures noted in the first paragraph above re 1935 issues. Through the files and these copies state they were passed on June 10th, 1935. The Legislative Assembly by special Act authorized the City to issue debentures to the amount of \$81,500.00 for Unemployment Relief, Permanent Works and Returning of Debentures due to the City \$83,750.00 was issued, which is \$2,700.00 (Ordinary City not requiring special legislation), would be \$81,050.00 or less than authorized, but as noted the City did not receive the proceeds from sale of \$8,500.00.

From scattered registration entries of several of these bonds another debenture register, it would appear that all these unrecorded debentures were sold to the public or about the time of issue. We found on examining the coupons paid in 1930 that interest was paid in the year on those issued prior to that date. It would also appear from the details set out in regard to each issue that the City did not receive the proceeds of their sale to the public, except that of 1938, when the City did receive the money, but as noted, it was used to deposit in lieu of other cash.

If the City had paid interest on these unrecorded debentures from the dates of issue until January 15th, 1939, and the inference is plain that the interest was paid, it would amount to \$45,811.25. This with the par value of the debentures \$31,500.00, makes a shortage on debentures and debenture interest (paid) of \$45,811.25. As we have only had 6 months' coupons to examine, we cannot state there are no other unrecorded bonds outstanding. If other coupons are entered monthly any other unrecorded debentures will automatically come to light if the coupons are cashed.

Ordinary City Debentures, that is, issued under the general borrowing power of the City amount to:

Ordinary City	\$580,800.00
Not Previously Recorded	\$1,500.00
Ordinary City Refunding	2,260.00
Total	\$584,560.00

We have placed the debentures not previously recorded in this report, for as noted in this report we cannot find the issue was ever authorized with the exception of 1935, but we have found from examination of coupon envelopes that they are widely scattered and apparently in the hands of innocent holders, who no doubt purchased them in good faith. It would therefore appear that the City must assume the obligation, and we have entered them on the City records.

Suspense Account Unrecorded Debentures is dealt with in full above.

Suspense Account Irregular Expenditure is treated in detail under Expenditures.

Trusts and Sinking Fund Balance Sheet—As at January 15th, 1939

Trusts:
The Reformatory Trust has been noted previously in the General Section of this report.

O'CONNELL PICNIC FUND

This fund was established by an agreement made between James D. O'Connell and The Corporation of the City of Charlottetown dated September 6th, 1928, whereby Mr. O'Connell transferred to the City \$20,000.00 that time invested in Victory Bonds, upon trust:

"that the said Corporation of the City of Charlottetown shall use the income therefrom in providing an outing or picnic or other form of outdoor entertainment annually for the orphans and other poor children of the City. Any amount of income remaining unused shall be divided at the Christmas season between all established orphanages in the Province and should the Corporation of the City of Charlottetown fail to hold such picnic or outing the whole fund in the hands of the Corporation of the City of Charlottetown, with accrued interest, shall be divided equally among all the established orphanages in this province as an 'Endowment Fund' the interest thereon

service. I addressed a church group lately and one said: "We are I believe 98 per cent. Christian. Is that what ails our Christian citizenship in this day that the liquor traffic goes on doing its deadly work without let or hindrance?"

outstanding for over thirteen years. In addition to this there are three cases where payments made have not even covered the interest, thereby making the principal amount now due greater than the original loan. It may be that, due to the fact that a proper calculation of Principal and Interest has apparently never been given to the mortgagors, they do not realize how seriously their payments are in arrears. If such is the case, as it appears to be, and even if such is not the case, it would appear as though immediate steps were necessary to make proper arrangements for the orderly liquidation of these loans.

(To be concluded)

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HOUSING ACCOUNTS

The accounts relating to the Housing Scheme consisted only of a ledger containing accounts for the recipients of the loans, and duplicate receipts for the money received. These accounts were supplied by a separate Housing Bank Account and a Balance Sheet Cash Statement, and Statement of Profit and Loss made up by D. B. Hart, C.A., and set out in his report to the Council on the accounts of the City for the year 1931.

It was found that, in the majority of cases, the loans made under this scheme were not being paid off as required by the original terms. Practically all of the debtors were behind in their payments to some extent, and in many cases they were so behind that no attempt was being made to relate the payments to the months in which they fell due. The case where the original fixed amount of monthly payment had been discarded, and payments were being made on a sliding scale, was also noted. This condition, combined with the lack of a Cash Book made it necessary to go into these accounts in detail in order to arrive at the true state of affairs.

On balancing the cash deposited in the bank with the record of cash received as shown by the duplicate receipts of further verifications by the credit entries in the ledger accounts, it was found that cash in the total amount of \$6,272.38 was unaccounted for as at January 15, 1939. A deposit of \$6,267.17 was subsequently made on February 14, 1939 to cover this discrepancy.

On being questioned regarding this deposit the City Clerk gave us to understand that it had been made with the express intention of covering the deficiency, and we understand that the amount was on hand in the City Office prior to being deposited.

Account Overdrawn

Our examination of the Bank Account as compared with the published reports of the City showed that these reports with regard to these funds have been at variance with the facts at least since 1934, when the published report showed a balance in the Bank of \$938.36 as at December 31, whereas the account was actually overdrawn to the extent of \$1,310.01 that date, making a difference of \$2,248.37. This in spite of the fact that, according to the same published statements, your auditors reported that they had verified the Cash and Bank Balances and found them to be in order. Overdraft interest on this item in the amount of \$32.41 was paid before a deposit was made on July 16, 1935, sufficiently large to bring the account back to a credit balance.

Beside this deposit, there is a debit memorandum as follows:—1934 \$2,248.37, 1935 \$1,111.00, noted in the section of the Report on Debentures, this deposit apparently represented part of the proceeds of an unrecorded issue of debentures.

At the end of 1935, the published statement in agreement with the balance set out in the Bank pass book, but as at the end of 1936, the facts were again at variance with the published statement. By January 15, 1939, the Bank overdraft was \$4,111.00 against a credit balance of \$81.23 shown in the published accounts and on January 15, 1939, the overdraft amounted to \$5,843.78 as shown by our statements. Part of these funds having been withheld from the Bank, the City paid a total of \$333.71 in overdraft interest that should never have been paid, and at the same time lost an undetermined but smaller amount of interest that would normally have been earned on credit balances.

Returning to the accounts of the mortgages, it proved necessary to make out complete new ledger sheets for each of which the division between Principal and Interest was made each six months. In this way we were able to arrive at the amount of cash received applicable to Interest Income and that available for the reduction of Principal, thereby computing the amount of Principal still owing as at January 15, 1939.

Practically all of these accounts carry larger balances now due than they should be carrying had the amount of repayments been followed out exactly. There are a few cases where the present balance due is almost as much as the original loan, although it has been

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