

**WE'VE GOT SOMETHING TODAY . . .**  
 AT 2.30 7-9 P. M.  
 ERROL FLYNN AND JOAN BLONDELL  
 IN "THE PERFECT SPECIMEN"  
 With EDEV. HORTON—MAY ROSS—HUGH HERBER—  
 SPOINED BY: P. E. I. HOSPITAL AID  
 ALSO TRAVEL TALK AND COMMUNITY SING

**PRINCE EDWARD**  
 TWO DAYS ONLY. MON. & TUES.

BETTE DAVIS • HENRY FONDA  
**That Certain Woman**  
 IAN HUNTER • ANITA LOUISE • Donald Crisp

ADDED  
 NEWS AND MERRIE MELODIE  
 DAILY 3.15 —  
 7.00 — 9.00



Why Was She Judged by Her Weakest Moment?

Here's a different Bette Davis—tender with a sweetheart's happiness, bitter with a scorn for life's cruelty, cold with a mother's frozen tears, warm with a woman's love for her man!

**Cambridge Wedding bells**

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lauchie MacKinnon, 11 Elm Street Cambridge, Mass., when (Miss) Helen Edith of Bangor, Prince Edward Island, daughter of the late Mr. Harry Edgington, veteran of the world war who was killed in action, and Mrs. John C. MacDougall of Bangor, Prince Edward Island, became the bride of Mr. Russell Walter Jenkins, son of Mr. William H. and Jessie Jenkins, of No. 2 Columbia Terrace, Cambridge, Mass., formerly of Birch Hill, Prince Edward Island. The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. Richard J. Westaway, pastor of the Church of Scotland at Cambridge, Mass.

The bride, who looked charming in a gown of blue satin with rose accessories with a wreath of white roses in her hair, carried a bouquet of sweet peas and was attended by Miss Annie Cousins, of 106 Oakland Avenue, Arlington, Mass., who was also gowned in blue, with golden accessories. The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. David H. MacDougall, of 7 Columbia Terrace, Cambridge, Mass., while the groom was supported by his brother Mr. William D. Jenkins.

The house was beautifully and elegantly decorated with sweet peas and white streamers tastefully hung. The house decorations being supplied by Miss Veida Horton.

The bride and groom were married under a canopy of pink and white roses, and streamers from the centre of which a large white wedding bell hung. The Wedding March was played by Mrs. Sadie Stymist.

After the ceremony supper was served and the wedding cake cut by the bride and a piece presented to each guest. The evening was very pleasantly spent in piano and violin music with Mr. Percy Barkhouse at the piano while Mr. Henry Hamilton and Mr. Simmons played the violin.

The wedding gifts were numerous and valuable, and showed the high esteem with which the bride and groom are held in the community.

After having Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins' happy wedded life, the guests departed in the wee small hours to their respective homes and the happy couple to their new home at 248 Harvard Street Cambridge, Mass., where they will reside. The guests present were as follows:

— Father and mother Jenkins, Grandmother Baranuse, sister Gracie, Roseanna, brother William D. Jenkins, Percy Barkhouse, Mr. and Mrs. David H. MacDougall, Mrs. Edith Stevenson, John Seven on (Miss) Roseanna Stevenson (junior) Mrs. S. MacKinnon, Mrs. S. Stymist, Mrs. Fannie Johnson, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. James Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mutchison, Mrs. Boyce Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Annabelle MacPherson, Francis M. Downe, Joyce Downe, Mrs. Wilford MacLeod, Mrs. J. C. MacLeod, Mrs. Lauchie MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Bears, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kidston, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Grindle, Mrs. Jessie E. Hume, Edith Sheel, Donald C. Grant, Millie MacWilliams, Andrew MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Snell, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Stewart, Marion Pyke, Margaret Burhoe, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Desmond, Annabelle Comp-ton, Gordon Grant Thomas, Emily Campbell, Alvina MacDougall, Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. George Pantan, Mr. Herby Pantan, Fanny Coffin, Ada Coffin, Joe Boyce, Harry Compton, James Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lauchie MacKinnon, Mrs. Bertha MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton, Ernest A. Rockwell, Sadie J. Reid, Rose Compton, Eva P. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Campbell, Lottie MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. John C. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert MacDougall, Florence J. MacLean, Doris MacArthur, Miss Annie Cousins, Mildred Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wilbur, Mrs. J. A. MacArthur, Mrs. Bernice Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Thomas, Mrs. Louise Bishop, Miss Margaret Anderson, Beed Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Henderson, Mrs. Catherine Hume, Mrs. Ida MacLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch MacDougall, Mrs. Jessie Howatt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Miller, Mrs. H. Hedberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. George MacDougall, Mary Paisley, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacMillan, Helen Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacLean, Mrs. Sadie Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Compton, Mary MacKinnon, William MacKinnon, Ruth Ferguson, Miss Lucas, Miss Ferguson.

**CAPITOL—TODAY ONLY**  
 2.30 — 1.00 — 8.45 P. M.  
 JOHN WAYNE IN  
 "IDOL OF THE CROWDS"  
 PLUS NEW SERIAL  
 AND 3 STORIES

MONDAY & TUES.  
**THE YEAR'S MOST EXCITING ROMANCE!**



**BAD GUY**  
 BRUCE CAMPBELL  
 VIRGINIA GREY  
 EDWARD NORRIS  
 JEAN CHATELAIN  
 CLIFF BURBANKS  
 Also Musical  
 And Pictorial

**Water as Weight In Tractor Tires**  
 (Experimental Farms Note)

The increased use of pneumatic rubber tires for farm tractors during the past five years would indicate that this form of wheel equipment has met with reasonable success in the prairie region of Western Canada. Tests conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., show that air pressures from seven to ten pounds, depending upon type of footing, and as much weight as possible on the drive wheel tires result in increased traction and decreased tire wear due to reduction of drive wheel slippage.

Cast iron wheel weights, as supplied, are expensive and at least two pairs are required for minimum traction. Tests at the above Station indicate that water and commercial calcium chloride put into the drive wheel tires will give a more satisfactory weight with less slippage and better riding quality than the cast attached weights.

A solution of about 30 per cent commercial chloride will protect a weight of 460 pounds in a 12.75 x 28 inch tire and will give a 40 degree below zero protection against freezing. This is a very important consideration for any tractor owner in Western Canada as it is generally necessary to operate the tractor during freezing weather in the spring and fall as well as store the tractor with water in the tires, during severe cold weather. This anti-freeze protection may be secured at a cost of 5-1-2 cents per pound for 138 pounds of calcium chloride or \$7.50 for each 12.75 x 28 inch tire, and with 321-2 gallons of water, making a total of 460 pounds per tire, costs less than one cast iron wheel weight of only 140 to 150 pounds.

This solution in the tires to the three-quarters full mark with seven pounds of air pressure has reduced the "bounces" on rough ground and increased the traction where it was most needed. Rubber companies endorse the use of calcium chloride solution in contact with the rubber tires since it is a preservative effect, as all metal parts of the valve are of chrome nickel no corrosion results from the use of this solution.

Because of the advantages in cost, durability, efficiency and riding comfort the use of water and calcium chloride in tractor tires is highly recommended.

**CURLER MEETS OLD RETAINER**  
 WINNIPEG—(CP)—Visit of the Scot curlers to Winnipeg was pleasant for James Craven, leader of a Winnipeg school, for he had a chance to chat with Ed. Hon. J. J. Dalrymple, 1th Earl of Stair, Twenty years before Craven was gardener for the Earl's father.

**Behind The Headlines At Ottawa**  
 By Dean Wilson

Although Canadians enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and every other attribute of democracy, yet it is unfortunately true that the arbitrary system of this country often prevents the representatives of the people to express their personal opinions. It is not prohibited by the rules of procedure in the House of Commons or in any provincial legislature. It is not often due to the restrictions of party politics. Nevertheless the official news despatches do not always convey the real opinions of the legislators in this country. History and experience has confirmed this limitation of the Canadian democratic system of government.

This is apparent in Ottawa right now. Though it is widely understood that the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, handed in his resignation because he could not agree with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, yet in every one of the two or more representatives of the House of Commons they invariably do not hesitate to discuss the reasons for this historic resignation. But when a member of the House of Commons tried to question the Prime Minister on this matter, he was rebuffed and offered no enlightenment and in face of this fact there was a marked reluctance on the part of all the members to demand an explanation.

Of course, the Government cannot discuss this matter in detail for obvious diplomatic reasons which are accepted by all politicians. Even while the members of the House of Commons are discussing their political opinions because it would affect adversely any negotiations which may be pending right now between Great Britain and Italy or any other nation.

It is not difficult to detect in Ottawa that some representatives of the people of Canada favour the younger members of the Chamberlain made a wise move. Eden's famous statement that "I am never based on threats," referring to the attempts of black-mail practiced by the leaders of some of the totalitarian states, is a statement which is never repeated by any of the young men standing by Eden. He is prepared to take any risks or chances that may bring on a war. They remind one of Eden himself, who is a man of fortitude and a good education, and who is still young enough to do active war service. Those who follow the counsel of the younger members of the House of Commons are engaged in "immediate warfare" are usually older members in the late fifties or sixties, who are not so energetic as the younger men who prefer to pay any price for peace and who are old-timers at political bargaining.

Consequently, it means that the private opinions of the representatives of the people of Canada are divided into two camps, not based on their own political affiliations but on their own personal psychological outlook on the current international scene, with every one agreeing that the foreign policy of Great Britain is not merely to preserve the life of the Empire through economic bargaining with Germany, Italy, Japan, and any other power that may threaten the life of the British Empire. In other words, since the majority of the representatives of the people here and in every other section of the Empire are in favour of the Chamberlain foreign policy, the Chamberlain foreign policy will prevail for the immediate future. At least, until the next generation of statesmen will grow up.

In the Chamberlain policy of economic bargaining there enters a multiple of serious trade problems which are of vital importance to the economic life of the territory east of the Rhine and comprising the trading area of a totalitarian state where economy is completely controlled. Japan will effectively prevent all nations from trading in the East since this power will sooner or later control the immense raw materials of the Chinese people and she will effectively encroach the trading area of Africa and their efforts will be accelerated in the near future. In South America the United States is making a determined drive to dominate the markets and the American republics are encountering a keen and close competition from the ever-growing stronger Germany and Japan. Therefore, Canadians must be prepared for the serious consequences of the Chamberlain policy of economic bargaining in no small measure.

**That Body of Yours**  
 By James W. Barton, M.D.

**SENSITIVENESS TO FOODS NOT ONLY CAUSE OF STOMACH AND INTESTINAL UPSETS**

It is hard to understand why food that you have been eating for years now seem to disagree with you—headache, bloating, gas, diarrhoea, vomiting. As you think it over your common sense tells you that the food or foods are the same, so the trouble must be with yourself.

It may be that you are not as strong physically as you were; that you eat less exercise and yet eat the same kinds and amounts of food. Or it may be that your gland system is changing with the passing years and that the gland juices do not work together as well as they did.

It should be remembered also that there have been certain articles of food that have "always" given you some trouble—headache or gas—because for some years you just didn't seem to suit your digestive system.

I have spoken before of the research work on foods done by Walter C. Alvarez and H. Corwin Hinshaw of the Mayo Clinic and recorded in the Journal of the American Medical Association. These physicians state that the diet may cause upsets in the stomach and intestine in a number of ways: chemical irritation by certain parts of a food (the laxative parts in rhubarb and prunes), delay in the emptying time of the stomach; such fat foods as butter, cream, egg yolks which stay in the stomach until all the rest of the food has been emptied from the stomach into the small intestine, emetic (tendency to vomit) action from melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, temperature irritations (as from cold drinks), or finally, allergy or sensitiveness to certain parts of foods.

Then there is the stomach and intestinal disturbances which are caused, not because of the food itself, but because as mentioned above, of your own physical condition when you eat the food—tiredness, emotional upsets.

The first point then is that there are many people who are sensitive to or upset by certain foods even when they are rested and free from any emotional disturbance. This is true allergy and such excellent foods as eggs and wheat are examples of this class. Skin and other tests are used to find these offending foods.

The second point is that certain foods are laxative or slow in leaving the stomach or cause belching or vomiting. In this type of case the offending food is not in the food in his diet and thus finally finds the particular food or foods causing the symptoms.

**Dixieland Bees For Canada**

Honeybees are imported in combless packages from the southern states of the northern states and Canada. The reasons for this are that in the South the bees can be produced very early in the spring and can be packaged and shipped north in plenty of time for the main honey flow. In certain regions of the South produce extraordinary crops of honey. Because of this, many beekeepers follow the practice of killing all their bees in the fall of the year and rearing them with package bees the following spring. Package bees will give better results in regions where the main honey flow is during the months of July and August, but where the flow starts about the middle of June and ceases during July, the returns are much smaller, even being little more than the cost of the packages plus transportation charges.

Package bees may be obtained in size ranging from one to five pounds in weight. The two-pound size is more popular, and packages of this size have been known to produce over a surplus of surplus honey under very favourable conditions. The average, however, is much below this, according to B. H. Krombein, a Canadian beekeeper. Package bees must be ordered early in order to secure them at the proper time. When ordering, one should give the number and size of package required, that each package is to be accompanied by a queen, and the approximate date for her delivery. The bees should be ordered during the latter half of April, although bees arriving during the early part of the season are better than those of themselves. In northern regions where the opening of spring is late, the first half of May is a good time for ordering the bees. Arrangements should be made with the nearest customs officer, express agent or mail clerk for immediate delivery of the bees upon arrival. For further details, write to the Publicity and Extension Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of the Bulletin entitled "Package Bees and How to Install Them."

**NEW ANNAN SCHOOL**

Report of New Annan School for the month of February:

Grade X-1. Tessie McInnis; 2. June Dalzell; 3. Lloyd Clark.

Grade IX-1. Charles Waugh; 2. James Tuppin; 3. Phyllis Moase; 4. Edith McInnis; 5. Ruth Enman; 6. Kenneth Rayner.

Grade VII-1. Ruth Dalzell; 2. Lawrence Durant.

Grade IV-1. Florence Durant; 2. Lloyd Enman; 3. Gardiner Dalzell.

Grade VI-1. Eleanor Dalzell; 2. James MacMillan; 3. Reggie Dalzell.

Grade III (Sr.)-1. Ella Tuppin; 2. Gladys Moase; 3. Louise Dalzell.

Grade III (Jr.)-1. Clifford Moase.

Grade II-1. Stutly Glasse; 2. Elmor McInnis.

Grade I (Sr.)-1. Keith Moase. Grade I (Jr.)-1. Doris Dalzell; 2. Betty Tuppin and Mildred MacNeil equal.

Teacher, Marnie H. Connell.—B.

**USE CLEANSING CREAM INSTEAD OF SOAP AND WATER IN WINTER**

During winter months, dry skin often becomes a problem. Here how various celebrities have solved their difficulties.

"My complexion is very dry, so, during cold weather, in the morning and during the day, I cleanse my face and throat with cream instead of soap and water," says a young and beautiful singer. "The film of cream which remains after I have used cleansing tissues is invisible, of course, but it makes the business of applying rouge much simpler, and my skin has a faintly moist, youthful look."

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**Newer Aspects of Legume Inoculation**  
 (Experimental Farms Note)

The practice of inoculating seed of clovers, alfalfa and other legume crops is one which has become much better known to farmers in Canada in recent years. The treatment of seed with cultures of bacteria appropriate to the legume being sown is now becoming generally recognized as a distinct aid to good farming practice. Experimental stations, such as the above, advise and extension services are rightly advising farmers to treat alfalfa, clovers, soybeans and other legumes, particularly when growing them for the first time.

The principle behind inoculation is simple. It consists in the addition to the soil of useful bacteria which are able to penetrate the roots of the young plants where they form the characteristic swellings known as nodules. In these the bacteria live in close association with the plant, enabling them to fix nitrogen from the air. Without the bacteria the plants would have to take all their requirements of this valuable element from the soil. Crop yield, crop quality and soil may all be benefited.

Inoculation, however, means more than mixing seed with the culture the first time a crop is sown. More recent research has indicated aspects of the problem not so generally known and which have practical application. Thus there are good and poor strains of bacteria, that is, races of bacteria which have a much higher power to fix nitrogen than others. Investigations by the Division of Bacteriology in co-operation with experimental farms have shown that even a soil is naturally supplied with nodule-forming bacteria, these are not necessarily the most efficient variety. Hence inoculation, even when the soil is apparently supplied with legume bacteria, may be of benefit. These findings have been supported by reports from farmers who have co-operated with the Division in practical tests.

Research at the Central Experimental Farm also shows that not all kinds of nodule bacteria survive in soil to the same extent in the absence of the crop. Thus red clover and alsike bacteria show greater lasting power in soil than alfalfa, sweet clover, vetch or pea bacteria. Hence if the land has not supported the crop for several years, there is more urgent need to re-inoculate for the latter crops than for red clover.

Field experiments at the Beaver Lodge experimental station have shown that inoculation may have a delayed action. In some soils the beneficial effect of inoculation may not be evident the first season and only become apparent, e.g. with alfalfa, in the second or third year. Apparently in some soils it takes time for the bacteria to become successfully established. Where inoculation has apparently failed the first season, then, it is not necessary to give up hope of success.

Inoculation is only one factor in successful legume crop production and cannot be expected to compensate for such unfavourable factors as poor seed, too acid soil or poor cultivation methods. It helps the crop market the most of a good environment and aids in getting a legume stand well established. In some cases it means the difference between success and failure. Cultures are distributed in Canada by the Division of Bacteriology.

**USE CLEANSING CREAM INSTEAD OF SOAP AND WATER IN WINTER**

During winter months, dry skin often becomes a problem. Here how various celebrities have solved their difficulties.

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**A REPORT TO PAY WAY**

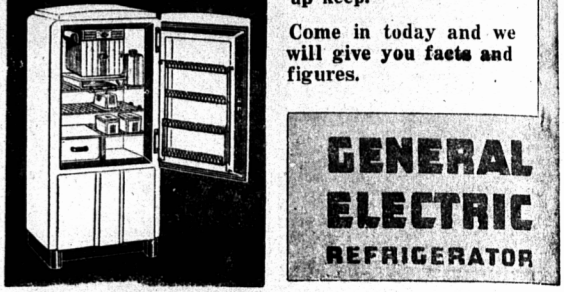
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**Just Arrived!**  
 See the New  
 1938 G. E.  
 REFRIGERATORS

Don't wait any longer to get the General Electric Refrigerator you need so much now. Every week you wait costs you money.

For a G. E. Triple Thrift Refrigerator more than enough to pay for itself. Saves on food—saves on operating cost—saves on up keep.

Come in today and we will give you facts and figures.



**Maritime Electric Co. Ltd.**

**Refers To The Maritimes As 'Canada's Forgotten Provinces'**

(C.P. Replace By Guardian's Special Wire)  
 LONDON, March 11.—Sir Evelyn Wrench, at all times a day before the Canadian group of the Overseas League, referred to the Maritimes as "Canada's forgotten provinces."

Sir Evelyn, who toured the Dominion in 1937, said the Maritimes were "stagnating" and to its cultural and religious ideals prevented Canada from being absorbed by the economic development of the United States, he said.

Sir Evelyn is a vice president of the Overseas League and editor of its monthly journal. He is also a founder of the English-speaking union.

frid Laurier's time of 30 years ago," he added. "The French-Canadian and English-speaking peoples was one of the most important problems to be faced within the Empire," he said, adding that the French-Canadians were the "most forcible minority in the world." The tenacity of French Canada to its cultural and religious ideals prevented Canada from being absorbed by the economic development of the United States, he said.

Sir Evelyn is a vice president of the Overseas League and editor of its monthly journal. He is also a founder of the English-speaking union.

- ELLIOTVALE SCHOOL**  
 Honor Roll for February:  
 Grade X (Sr.)—1. Mary Whalen; 2. Gertrude Gill; 3. Eileen Keoughan.  
 Grade X (Jr.)—1. Louise Whalen; 2. Mary McInnis; 3. Raymond Kelly.  
 Grade VIII—1. Aloysius McInnis.  
 Grade VII—1. Teresa Power; 2. Charlie Carmichael; 3. Raymond Gill.  
 Grade V-1. Bob Carmichael; 2. Eileen Kenny; 3. Harold Woodbury.  
 Grade IV-1. Marjorie Keoughan; 2. Vincent Whalen.  
 Grade III—1. Edith Cavannah; 2. Teresa Gill; 3. Mervin McInnis.  
 Grade II—1. Mary MacDonald; 2. Edith McInnis; 3. Johnnie Gill.
- WEST ROYALTY SCHOOL**  
 Honor Roll of West Royalty Primary Dept. for February:  
 Grade V-1. Norma McLure; 2. Joseph Curley; 3. Margaret Gates.  
 Grade IV-1. Thelma McLure; 2. Thelma Hynes; 3. Harold Gates.  
 Grade III (Sr.)—1. Patricia Curley; 2. Joseph McInnis.  
 Grade III (Jr.)—1. Billy Chretien; 2. Francis Gallant; 3. Jackie Middleton.  
 Grade II-1. Aurilda Trainor; 2. Erdine McLure; 3. Francis Curley.  
 Grade I (a)—1. Lorne Rhyney; 2. Edward Doucet.  
 Grade I (b)—1. Jackie Vissey; 2. Fred Vissey.  
 Katherine MacKinnon, Teacher.

**WORKS IN 2 WAYS ON DISCOMFORT OF COLDS**



1. Take 2 "ASPIRIN" tablets and drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

2. If throat is sore from the cold, crush and stir 3 "ASPIRIN" tablets in 1/2 glass of water. Gargle twice. This eases throat rawness and soreness almost instantly.

No family need neglect even minor head colds.

Here is what to do: Take two "Aspirin" tablets when you feel a cold coming on—with a full glass of water. Then repeat if necessary, according to directions in each package. Relief comes very quickly.

The "Aspirin" method of relieving colds is the way many doctors approve. You take "Aspirin" for relief—then if you are not improved promptly, you call the family doctor.

"Aspirin" tablets are made in Canada by the Bayer Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario.

DEMAND AND GET—**ASPIRIN**

**WHEN YOU PASS THE TIME OF DAY WITH A FRIEND OR A GOOD NEIGHBOR**

Good feeling and goodwill prevail as the tobacco passes around.

No other brand makes a more friendly impression than the Island's Favorite. 10c a Fig.

**HICKEYS BLACK TWIST CHEWING**

**HICKEY & NICHOLSON**

**Health Run Down Housework A Burden**

Nature intended women to be strong, healthy and happy instead of sick and miserable, but it is a wonder that when they are run down in health they become nervous and irritable, weak and worn-out, and the lightest household duties seem a drag and a burden?

Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills are a remedy that all nervous, tired-out, weary women should take to help them back to the blessing of good health, and when this is done their household duties will be a pleasure instead of a burden.

Mrs. A. K. McLEAN, Pleasantville, N.S., writes:—"A short time ago I was in a badly run down and nervous condition. I got so that my housework became a burden to me. I started taking Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills, and now I feel like a different person, and again am able to do all my own housework."

Hereafter I shall always recommend H. & N. Pills to my friends."

Put up by The T. Milburn Co. Ltd.