


PRINCE EDWARD—Last Times Today
3.15 7 & 8.45 LILIAN HARVEY in
"I AM SUZANNE"
"TWILIGHT HOUR"
NEWS AND "ODDITY" IN COLOR
6.30 P. M.

PRINCE EDWARD—Starting THURSDAY
MAT. 2.15 EVE. 8.45



From Stage
Play By
ELMER RICE

A
Great Star
In His
Greatest Picture!

JOHN BARRYMORE
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

With **BEBE DANIELS, DORIS KENYON**
ALSO— OUR GANG COMEDY
TRAVEL TALK — "PANAMA"

Know Parasiters To Subdue Them

OTTAWA, April 10—(C.P.)—Although mankind is now fighting a losing battle against the parasites that prey on livestock, as soon as public opinion is informed of the seriousness of the menace effective steps will be taken to meet it, Dr. W. T. M. Cameron, expert on venereal and similar pests, is convinced.

As director of the Institute of Parasitology at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Dr. Cameron is conducting a survey of animal parasites in Canada which he describes as the "first comprehensive attempt to place knowledge of the parasites in the country on a scientific basis."

Parasites, he stated in an address here, "are the greatest source of loss in horses, sheep and pigs; they cause millions of dollars' damage annually to cattle; they are very serious pests in poultry, dogs, foxes and cats." But modern science provides the means of curbing their inroads, he added.

In the tropics, Dr. Cameron said, millions of human beings are victims of parasites and most of the diseases are due to them. They appear, he said, to afflict domestic animals more than wild ones and, as man himself was the first animal to become domesticated, these pests quickly became a factor in public health.

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WHAT IS A SYNONYM?

Well, when you have two terms that mean the same thing, they are said to be synonymous — for instance, "good tea" and MORSE'S TEA are synonymous. When you think of good tea you just naturally think of MORSE'S TEA.



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Those who are inclined to think that the days of the sailing ship are passed have only to look in at South Australian ports when the grain harvest is about to be shipped. Recently, states a skipper of one of the Canadian National Steamships freighters in the Canada-Australia-New Zealand service, twenty sailing ships were in these ports waiting to load wheat for abroad, the total quantity carried by them being about 60,000 tons. These sailing ships take cargoes as rates with which steamers cannot compete and load for optional ports. Months ahead of the arrival of the wheat carriers at their destination some of their cargoes have been sent abroad, and on the long journey the grain cargoes may change ownership frequently.

ANGERS ALREADY GETTING READY INVADE MARI TIME

You can't keep a good man down and cold weather and the presence of ice and snow does not prevent enthusiastic fishermen from making their plans well in advance. An

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CAPITOL—LAST TIMES TODAY...
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A FOUR ALARM FROLIC OF FUN!
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ALSO CAPITOL AND SERIAL
ALL STAR 3.15, 7, & 8.45 STARTS THURSDAY
COMEDY PERILS OF PAULINE CHAP. TWO

U.S. Coach Sold On Canuck Rugby

DETROIT, April 9—(C.P.)—One game sold Canadian football to Tod Rockwell, former University of Michigan quarterback and later head coach at North Dakota, and made him one of the leading boosters in United States for inclusion of the rouge in American rules.

Rockwell saw Sarnia Imperials and Toronto Argonauts play last Fall at Sarnia for the Canadian senior championship. It was one of the most thrilling gridiron battles he ever watched.

"Until the last 30 seconds of the game, you didn't know who was going to win," explained the chunky expert who preceded Penny Friedman as Michigan's quarterback. "There was always a chance that one of those kickers would shoot one a mile and score a single."

"I would like to see single-point scoring included in our code. Low-scoring games in United States are often dull affairs because outside of getting touchdowns we haven't many ways to score. Argonauts only beat Sarnia 4-3 but the lead changed hands twice and there was finally tied before the winning single was kicked."

Rockwell is one American critic who does not think Canada has better punters than United States. Ab Box of Agas and Bummer Stirling of Imperials would easily hold their own with the best college kickers on this side of the line, he conceded, but they would not have much advantage, if any, over at least a dozen Rockwell said he could name.

"But to make the kicker an offensive threat—that is what I like," defensive whereas in Canada those single scoring points make it just the opposite. The rouge would wow the spectators over here.

"Boy or boy, how a halfback fights to get outside his goal line with the ball when he has caught it in the goal zone. That is what I regard as the most spectacular play in Canadian football."

Cyclists Stick To Black Lights

LONDON, April 10—(C.P.)—Though shorts are permitted in tennis contests and in badminton championships, English cyclists who race on the road must continue to wear full-length black tights.

At the annual meeting of the Road Racing Council a proposal to permit the wearing of light-colored road races was defeated. About 120 clubs who promote open races on the road are now linked with the council.

IN MEMORIAM
MARGARET RAMONA WEIR

Just as the evening sun was slowly sinking in the west, heralding the close of another day, the spirit of Margaret Ramona Weir, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weir, (nee Cella Curley) of Brooklyn, New York, was walled away to the Heavenly Home here to take up its abode with the Angels of God.

Ramona was a bright lovable child 4 years old. Always active, she will be greatly missed in the home where she seemed to be a general favorite.

On the evening of March 15th she was out playing with her little companions. In the act of crossing the street when almost on the opposite sidewalk she was struck by a large coal truck and very seriously injured. She was immediately rushed to the nearest hospital but only lived one hour. Young though she was, she had many warm friends and the love and esteem in which she was held was shown by the very numerous and beautiful flowers which surrounded the little casket.

Dear little Ramona, budding on earth to bloom in Heaven. There are left to mourn besides her grief-stricken parents, one little brother, John Frederick, also her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Curley, Fort Augustus, P.E.I. with whom she usually spent the summer months. An aunt, Marguerite Curley also mourns her loss. One who was very devoted to her little niece. To the bereaved is extended the sincerest sympathy of a host of friends.

BADMINTON STARTED WAY OVER IN INDIA

Badminton, the sport riding on the crest of a high wave of popularity in Canada, was attested by the number of entries and the great interest manifested in the Canadian championships recently, was first played in India. It developed in Great Britain, but only in recent years has it achieved an important position on the Canadian sports calendar.

Sleepers Drop Into Highroad

PONTEFRAC, England, April 10—(C. P.)—Fred Cleaver, a lorry driver, was killed, three persons had remarkable escapes, a house was demolished, and a lorry was wrecked in an accident on the Wakefield and Doncaster road.

The house was a stone building, known as the House. The three occupants were Mr. and Mrs. William Mills and their three year old son.

Cleaver was driving an eight ton lorry from Wakefield to London, when he ran into the house. The front of the house was demolished, leaving the roof and first floor sagging. The front portion of the upper floor collapsed, and the material slid from the bed down the wreckage into the road, with Mr. and Mrs. Mills lying on it.

The bedclothes were still over them when they reached the ground. They were only half awakened by the fall, and were going to sleep again when aroused by a colleague of Cleaver's, who was following in another vehicle.

The little boy's bed was undisturbed and a passing motorist took them to Mr. Mills' mother's house at Pitwiliham.

BABY STRIBLING TAKES AFTER DAD

MADON, Ga., April 10—Guerry Stribling, five months old, is showing signs of being a trouser just like his grandfather and father, the Striblings.

The baby was born just a week before his famous father, W. L. (Young) Stribling, heavyweight fighter, died of injuries sustained in a motor cycle crash.

Guerry can't walk, but when his grandfather, "Pa" Stribling, comes up to the baby carriage and holds out his thumbs, the baby reaches up, grabs the thumbs and swings on without fear.

Amplified doing is a "handstand" in the hand of his grandfather.

FAMED VIOLINIST FAILS AS BEGGAR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 10—He stood on a street corner. His clothes were ragged and smeared glasses covered his eyes.

The crowd surged by, paying no heed to the name of Kreisler's "Violence Caprice," Raff's "Cavatina," Handel's "Sonata" and other classical numbers as they flowed from his violin.

Not a coin was proffered the latter figure as the hundreds hurried by, intent upon business or pleasure.

Reluctantly the musician put his \$12,000 violin in his case and walked away. The man was Herbert W. Bagwell, professor of violin at Oklahoma City university, who was trying out a concert he was scheduled to give a few days later.

As a result, the Tourist Bureau of the Canadian National Railways is busy arranging the details of fishing trips for hundreds of enthusiasts who this year plan to invade the Canadian lakes and streams in search of fish trophies. Indications are that tourists fishermen will be more numerous this coming season than for many years past, stated C. E. Howard, who handles the arrangements for these enthusiasts and many "repeaters" have already completed their plans for the annual invasion of Marquette and other fishing waters.

Old Records Relate Three Canal Dreams

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 10—Dreams of three canals in the early days of New Brunswick—projects which have never materialized—are printed on the many pages of old Legislature records housed here by Colonel Edward C. Weyman, of Saint John.

Waterways were then the chief means of communication in New Brunswick. All the early settlements were located near the sea shore and upon the banks of rivers.

The feasibility of piercing the isthmus of Chignecto, joining the Bay of Fundy and Saint Verre, has been considered down through the years and not long ago a report on the proposition was prepared for the Dominion Government. Col. Weyman revealed that back in 1836 a group of Westmorland County men and associates contemplated digging such a canal themselves. Obtaining a charter from the New Brunswick Legislature, they were incorporated as the Bois Verte Canal Company.

The company was required to have the canal in operation within 10 years or forfeit the charter. The authorized capital stock was 100,000 with the provision reserving the right to purchase the canal at any time. This scheme failed, however, and the company was dissolved. Obtaining a charter from the New Brunswick Legislature, they were incorporated as the Bois Verte Canal Company.

In 1837 the St. John and St. Croix River Canal Company was incorporated "to make and open a waterway connecting the Bay of Fundy with the River Saint John to the Chignecto Lake on the Saint Croix River and thence down along the said Saint Croix to the tide way. At the present time, Col. Weyman said, it is not even an old cellar hole to call to mind their ambitious plan."

Another similar plan fell by the wayside after provision was made, in 1839, for three companies to open and maintain a canal across Grimross Neck, near Gasquetown. The Legislature granted \$1,200 for the purpose, the rest of the cost to be raised by private subscriptions. The commissioners were not to proceed until a survey had been made and they were to be paid by subscription. They never did.

Others records provided a contrast between present and former conditions. Wolves once were so prevalent in New Brunswick that farmers were obliged to build high enclosures to guard their livestock each night. Finally in 1792, the Legislature ordered a bounty of ten shillings for every wolf and wolf's whelp killed within the province. Succeeding Legislatures, even as late as 1894, continued the bounty.

Economic stress since October 1929, differed little from the depression of the early 19th century, according to the old records. The situation was similar in New Brunswick that the Legislature found it necessary to relieve the Acadian inhabitants from taxation. Large sums of money were granted to supply farmers with seed. A review of the situation by Ward Chipman, Minister of Finance, New Brunswick in 1836, was summarized as follows by James Hannah, the historian:

"He said that the province was labouring under a severe pressure and embarrassment which appeared to pervade the whole commercial world, the great articles of the trade of the province, the produce of the forests, remaining in hand or sold in the market without affording any return to the labourer and the farmer, and should turn the attention of the people to the cultivation of the soil."

CITES ECONOMY FEATURES OF NEW HOSPITAL

New P. E. I. Hospital Subject of Splendid Article by Dr. Neergaard.

Under the heading, "Stretching the Community Dollar," an excellent write-up on the new Prince Edward Island Hospital, by Dr. Charles F. Neergaard, Hospital Consultant, New York City, appears in the March issue of "The Modern Hospital," Dr. Neergaard, it will be recalled, was present here at the formal opening of the Hospital and spoke very enthusiastically about the advantages of its construction. He has amplified these statements in the article which he contributes to "The Modern Hospital," and since the magazine in question is widely circulated throughout the continent, the Hospital trustees and all concerned in the erection of the new building here may well feel gratified at the favourable publicity received.

"Many a community," writes Dr. Neergaard, "in these days of depression is finding the support of its hospital an almost ruinous burden, and there is a general question as to whether more money than necessary has not been spent for buildings and equipment in a remote corner of this continent, far from the centre of hospital thought and planning, is a new building that seems to offer some novel and interesting ideas leading to reduced construction and maintenance costs. This is the Prince Edward Island Hospital at Charlottetown, designed by Govan and Ferguson, Toronto architects, and opened to the public last July.

"Architects and consultant were faced with a difficult economic problem. An entirely new plant, with 120 beds, was needed to serve the population of the Island. Because of its remoteness, building costs are comparatively high. There are no large industries and no great wealth. The residents, chiefly farmers, fishermen and small shopkeepers, while always generous in the support of their charities, would have been unable even in normal times to contribute \$500,000 or more usually required to build and equip an institution of the size and completeness needed.

"An account of the distance from metropolitan medical centres, it was essential that the diagnostic and therapeutic facilities be comprehensive. The rates that the citizens could pay for hospital care were low, and support from public funds was meager, making it imperative that the building operate at a minimum cost. Cost transported from the mainland is excessively expensive, and with long cold winters, economy in heating was of paramount importance.

Comments Economy Features

"Despite all these problems, a hospital was designed that includes many special features not found in ordinary hospital construction and omits none of the essentials. Moreover, it was erected at a cost per bed far below that of the average building of comparable size and type. To no single item in the planning, construction and equipment can the low cost be attributed, but rather to an intensive and scientific study of the multitude of problems presented in the building of a hospital, to the provision of the maximum of usable area, and to the elimination of that money-consuming waste in space and equipment, observable in far too many of our institutions, both new and old."

Dr. Neergaard then proceeds to give a complete description of the hospital. Accompanying the article are photographs of the exterior, of the main lobby, and of the main kitchen, as well the plans for each floor. After describing the layout and equipment on each floor, he says:

"What makes the Prince Edward Island Hospital notable is not the fact that everything found in the average well planned hospital is present in it, rather the many unusual—not to say radical—features in its design and construction. To meet the economic emergency with which they were faced the architects showed courage and resourcefulness in adopting measures which, although they had proved sound elsewhere, were entirely new to the hospital field.

"The conventional hospital structure, the writer points out, is long and narrow. To ensure proper light and air it is about 40 feet wide, with rooms on either side of a central corridor. The Prince Edward Island Hospital is 80 feet in width, necessitating the location of certain units in the interior and a double system of corridors. Administration rooms, lobbies, kitchens and corridors do not have exterior windows but are top lighted and ventilated by roof lanterns. The visitor, he writes, is amazed. The find how little the windows are missed, and cannot but concur in the soundness of the architect's judgment. Not only are the lighting and ventilating of the interior rooms entirely satisfactory, but the work of the building is facilitated by the shortness of distances to be travelled. If the building were rebuilt the only thing that might be changed to advantage would be to open up the ends of the patient's corridors with windows giving an outside view. Largely for sentimental purposes. This space was utilized for patients' rooms because of the necessity for getting maximum capacity at minimum cost.

Perhaps the most novel of the structural features, says Dr. Neergaard, is the envelope of the building. Ten inches of insulation is used in the walls and seven in the roof; the windows are double hung, 60/1-balancing and triple glazed. These unusual safeguards against the loss of heat and penetration of cold make possible an

What Every Widow Knows
By LUCILLE VAN SYLKE

Continued from page 2

with murder—perfectly all right for them to go joy-riding around all hours."

"Oh, lay off Molly! Molly didn't know which was worse—to have him defend her or have the ungrateful Lilla so criticize her!" "She's the best friend you've got—go, I'm sleepy, I'll be bedding alone."

Molly tiptoed away from the door disgusted with eavesdropping, but Clarence, with Lilla—with herself—fretful with the whole world.

The door shut softly as Lilla entered. Molly waited until she could hear the girl groping her way quietly upstairs, then she rewarded Par's patience with a corn muffin, and slowly sipped a glass of milk.

"Back in the hallway a gleam of something white near the door caught her eye. She stopped to find another of Dexter's almost childlike epistles tucked inside the door. It was enclosed in a used envelope, across his own typed address he had scrawled in pencil, "For Mrs. Benedict," and inside was a note, evidently scribbled after she and Jimmie had so rudely left him behind. She could picture the bulky Dexter, leaning against the doorway to hold Par's nose when he was back he was inscribing his message, against the window glass.

"Thought you looked rather peaked," it began abruptly. "And noticed Par's nose was hot. You two ought to get out of this heat. Was wondering if you couldn't get away for a week or so. It's mighty cool nights up on the farm. House is on the edge of a lake. You'd like my kid sisters and they'd be crazy about you. I wouldn't be around myself but I could run the car down this week instead of taking the train and we could drive back up in a day. If we get away early start say, Tuesday morning."

"Thought to think about it was something soothing and sweet of course she couldn't accept such an invitation! Of course not! But she fell asleep with the letter in her hands, wishing regretfully that the clumsy Dexter had had the sense to have his stepmother invite her.

(To Be Continued.)

Must Have High Apple Standard

KENTVILLE, N. S., April 10—Though English apple growers are increasing their crops, Nova Scotia's apple producers will find a profitable outlet for their apples in Great Britain for many years yet, according to G. Herbert Taylor, director of the British Empire's largest fruit importing firm.

But Mr. Taylor emphasized that if Nova Scotia is to hold her market in Great Britain the quality of the yearly pack must conform to a rigid standard. Annapolis Valley growers, he said, "are now the poorer grades of apples does not pay."

"It is clearly evident," he added, "that Nova Scotia growers are realizing as never before that there are two factors that will greatly improve their position. First: elimination of low-grade apples from the pack. Second: growing and shipping the variety of apples which the buying public indicates it desires most."

ESTONIA WANTS OWN SPELLING

Estonia will not accept mail bearing other than the official geographic names for Estonian cities. All others will be rejected, according to a new rule, which was adopted to stop the tendency of certain groups to display the old Russian or German forms of spelling.



"WHAT MAKES A GIRL IRRESISTIBLE TO MEN?"
asks
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
Paramount Star

"One thing is certain," she says, "men are always attracted by a truly beautiful skin. I discovered years ago that the girl whose skin has a soft, tempting smoothness always wins out. I discovered, too, such an easy way to have this charm! For years I've used Lux Toilet Soap regularly."

Don't put off trying Lux Toilet Soap. Get several cakes. Use it regularly twice every day! When you see how much lovelier your skin becomes, you'll never go back to "just any kind" of soap.

WIN LOVELINESS WITH THE SOAP OF THE STARS!

Fresh fragrant Tea brimful of natural GOODNESS



arresting reduction in the amount of radiation required. After further describing the heating arrangement, the writer states that the saving in coal will be as high, if not higher, proportionately, than the cut in radiation. Two signal benefits accruing to the patients from the special heating arrangements are (1) high temperature at the inside surface of the walls, roofs and windows, decreasing the amount of body heat radiated from patients to these surfaces, thus permitting the breathing of lower temperature of the radiators, promoting better air conditions.

Reference is also made to the control of noise by the application of acoustical plaster, covering an area of over 4,000 square feet, built with great economy. Reference is also made to special features in kitchen equipment, indirect lighting in many parts of the building, etc.

Cites Striking Contrast

Concluding, Dr. Neergaard again stresses the economic factor. "The extent," he said, "to which an appropriation usually considered only sufficient for a sixty or seventy-bed hospital has been stretched to cover 120 beds, through careful study, scientific planning and conservative pioneering in new methods of construction, is astonishing. He cited, in this connection, the size and cost of a New England hospital of conventional design and construction, completed at about the same time. The total capacity of the New England institution is 70 beds. The total cost was \$359,911; average cost per adult bed, \$5,190. The total capacity of the P. E. I. Hospital is 121. The total cost was \$281,764; the average cost per adult bed, \$2,330.