

New Tweeds Stress Slimness



Lodged patch pockets accentuate the slim, rounded look of a new tweed suit, every inch beautifully tailored by the New York house of Izod of London.

Would a few pounds less let you wear fashions like this? Then write for the "Kellogg Weight Control Plan," a purse-sized guide with 63 reducing menus planned for your own needs.

These menus include Kellogg's All-Bran because it is guaranteed, on a double-your-money-back basis, to keep you regular naturally. And,

being made only from the silken outer layers of the wheat, it is rich in certain "protective" food elements, such as iron, your body must have, diet or no diet.

No wonder this delicious cereal is served by nearly one out of every two families in Canada. Order Kellogg's All-Bran today. To get the "Kellogg Weight Control Plan," cut the bottom from the package; print your address and request on it and mail to Kellogg Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Ontario.

For Reducing Diets

Made by Kellogg's in London, Ontario.

The Food Situation By Countries In Europe

BY GLEN WILLIAMS

LONDON, Feb. 10 (A.P.)—Europe's battered peoples, struggling through their first winter after the war, are hungry but not starving, cold but not freezing. Suffering and misery have hit the Allies and their former enemies alike. Severe rationing metes out meagre food and fuel supplies, and the poor share about equally in what food is available through legal channels.

In most countries, black markets from which the wealthier glean bigger quantities and more varieties of food are among the biggest headaches of the governments or occupation armies.

Over most of Europe there is illness, the death rate is climbing slightly, and there is great misery and hunger. But in none of the countries are the suffering and predictions of great epidemics, fostered by cold and starvation, fully materializing.

Countries which appear most miserable are Austria, where the United Nations Relief Administration will not begin functioning until March; Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland.

In the best condition are the wartime neutrals—Spain, Portugal and Sweden—and Belgium, Denmark and Britain, though Britain's food position is about at its lowest ebb since 1939.

Country By Country

Country by country, this is the story of survival from the war, told by Associated Press correspondents all over the suffering continent:

Austria—Anticipated discomforts from cold have been alleviated greatly by an unusually mild winter, but the food situation, particularly in Vienna and Budapest, occupied lower Austria, is "very near the famine level." In the words of a U. N. R. A. official:

Bulgaria—Dobri Tarapash, head of Bulgaria's Economic Council, describes the food problem as "very serious," not only for the people but also for the livestock, which are dying of starvation as the after-effect of a severe drought.

Finland—Bread is reasonably plentiful, some potatoes are available, and the price of eggs, which are unrationed, has begun to drop a little from its fantastic level. A few fish also have begun to appear, but otherwise the food situation is exceedingly grim.

The monthly meat ration is under nine ounces, fat—half margarine—is limited to slightly over a pound a month.

Hungary—Not quite as badly off as Austria, but living conditions on bread, fat and meats are almost unobtainable.

Germany—In British and American occupied areas, the Germans are fed at a subsistence level, and in Berlin enough food has been stocked so that the city could live for a week or more even if all imports were cut off.

In the Russian zone, officials have forbidden farmers to sell food direct to consumers because some were peddling badly-needed seed potatoes.

Poland—An U. N. R. A. nutrition expert reports that there were no serious cases of malnutrition and said the Poles were receiving a rationed diet of 2,000 calories a day, supplemented by a free market.

The country's most urgent needs are housing, clothing and fuel.

Romania—This country's biggest problem is not food but the sharing of food. Many peasants hoard supplies and barter them away instead of selling them for the country's depreciated currency.

Transport is another main factor in reducing bread rations to about two pounds a week, supplemented by enough cornmeal for two meals of mush per week.

France—The food situation is much worse than the French people thought it would be this winter but it still is above the starvation level. Prices are high and still climbing. President Felix Gouin's Government has pronounced stiff measures against black markets driving some scarce foods out of the bootleg trade.

Black bread is rationed to less than 11 ounces daily, meat to five ounces a week, though even that amount sometimes is unavailable. Fats are limited to about a pound and a quarter a month, wine to a quart a week, and cheese to a mere weekly sliver.

Potatoes can be found only in restaurants and fresh vegetables and fruit are hard to find.

Greece—Going through a mild winter and nothing approaching famine or freezing has been reported. Food supplies are in a quiet state, and the high cost of food, boosted by rampant inflation, works a hardship on ordinary people. Some outlying districts are hungrier because of a transport shortage.

Italy—Hunger is the big news in Italy, and newspaper headlines scream of it. With it is unemployment. Bread is rationed to about 10 ounces a day. The country was hard hit by a half-normal wheat harvest.

Netherlands—Enough food, but little variety is the lot of Hollanders. There is a shortage of potatoes and fresh meat is almost nonexistent, although canned meat is available.

Bread is rationed but continues of good quality.

Norway—Fully well off for food, but clothing and housing shortages have imposed hardships.

Meat is scarce and strictly rationed, and a seasonal shortage of fish has begun. Ample supplies of cod and herring still are available for fats.

Russia—The Soviet wheat crop was cut by heavy rains in harvest time, and bread rationing continues. Meat, sugar and vegetables are more plentiful than last year, largely because of areas cleared of war, and prospects are bright for the coming year.

Denmark is Harder

Denmark—Resuming her peacetime position of being the larder of Europe, Denmark's own population is well-supplied, and the rationing to live reasonably well, and vital foodstuffs are flowing out of the country into liberated and occupied countries.

Sweden—Food is no longer a problem here. Bread, butter, meat, sugar and cheese are rationed, but the rations are ample, and substitutes are limited to slightly over a pound a month.

Swedish newspapers have been speculating about abandonment of all rationing.

Britain—No serious starvation, but the food supply is tighter than ever, and last week Winston Churchill said that the government "must postpone fulfillment" of hopes for a better diet.

Unless wheat consumption is decreased, he said, it may be necessary to ration bread.

Most of the most canned foods are tightly rationed. Eggs are rationed at one a week a person here but can be found only about half that often.

Belgium—Comparatively well off. Many foods are rationed, but some informed persons believe rationing of everything but meat, milk and sugar could be ended if it were not for the possibility that supplies might leak across the border into other countries' black markets.

Spain and Portugal—Window displays of food and clothing make the European traveler think he has stumbled into paradise, but many of these items are sold at a price that is high, and rationing is enforced.

In Portugal, flour sales are held at a little over half pound a person weekly, and in Spain bread rations are only four ounces a week.

In Portugal, meat is scarce, and the peasants feel keenly shortages

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO: Those who have been sending Cigarettes and Tobacco to Members of the Armed Forces Overseas Under our Overseas Gift Plan.

Effective February 28th, 1946

This Gift Plan will be discontinued.

In order to ensure continuity of supply for men serving in the Canadian Forces Overseas, arrangements have been made whereby

SWEET CAPORAL AND WINCHESTER CIGARETTES

will be available for purchase by such personnel through the Canadian Tobacco Depot, London, England, operated by the Canadian Postal Corps, at the same price as through the Gift Plan.

For those who wish to continue providing cigarettes to friends and relatives in the Armed Forces overseas, we suggest the sending of Money Orders to the individuals thus enabling them to purchase their favourite cigarettes as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO SALES COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

P.O. BOX 6000 MONTREAL

FARMERS' MEETINGS

To Be Held At
CHARLOTTETOWN
FEBRUARY 19th. to FEBRUARY 21st.
In
QUEEN SQUARE SCHOOL HALL
Entrance Sydney Street

SECOND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BACON SHOW—Tuesday afternoon, February 19th, Market Building. This is a valuable educational feature and will provide information on the production of hogs for the export trade. Every hog producer should see this exhibit.

Tuesday Night—7:30 o'clock—General meeting Hog Producers. Open discussion—Demonstration.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—9 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, February 20th. Reports of year's work, wool and lamb marketing and production.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—Afternoon meeting at 1:30 o'clock and night meeting at 7:30. Full discussion on vital problems in the Dairy Industry. Large attendance of patrons requested.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FARMERS' INSTITUTES—Thursday, February 21st—9 o'clock forenoon. Discussion on Institute problems.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE—1 o'clock—February 21st, also 7:30 o'clock in evening. Full opportunity to discuss resolutions arising from this and other meetings, also general problems and policies affecting Agriculture.

Rural citizens and all others interested in Rural Life are given a cordial invitation to attend these meetings.



The hen doesn't really mind the monkey on her back. The two have become inseparable since the simian's recent illness. The monkey belongs to Roy Vedraska, whose mother raises chickens.

Living & Leisure THE WOMAN'S REALM

WE ALL HAVE —

Enough time to give a little to the service of the public.

Enough strength to lift a little of someone's load.

Enough courage to venture a little farther into the unknown.

Enough faith to start one more effort at self-improvement.

Enough knowledge that we could have saved ourselves one bad blunder.

Enough good fortune that we could sing at least one song of gratitude.

—Rev. Roy L. Smith.

Cockroaches will eat practically anything, including paint, and like it.

A little avoided, a little surrendered, a little overcome; and lo! the rough and jagged edges slipped into their places, and life became an exquisite mosaic.

OILED HANDS ARE QUICKLY CLEANED

Oil rubbed lightly and sparingly over household-begrimed hands makes embedded dirt easier to float off. Mineral oil, any common variety — will do to use before you dunk your hands into suds. It helps soap do more than a surface job of cleansing.

That's a tip for the woman who says she keeps losing protective gloves aside because they hamper her movements.

If you can't stand to have your touch blunted by gloves—they're your best protection against winter-dry skin, chapping, nicks or charwoman's knuckles — wear cream under your gloves. The wax value will be something to show in hands when they flutter over a tea table or finger bridge cards.

Putting your creamed hands to bed in a pair of protective gloves—even if they do make you look like Mr. Bones in the minstrel show—is the best way to make hard-working hands look like a pampered pair.

The "call" of the tree toad is generally considered as a prophesy of rain. There is some truth in this, because warm, moist air, which usually precedes rain, releases the male toad's mating urge, so he "sings".

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE

The old school rule of good man-

ners not to turn around and stare when someone comes in late or when anything a little out of the ordinary happens back of you, is still good.

ARMS ON PARADE

NEW YORK—Arms must be carefully kept because, night-time or day, they will be on parade. Effort at self-improvement is the lines around when the clock counts the sunny hours, but when the stars come out, it's a different story. Then one shoulder may be bare — or perhaps both shoulders will glisten with the shimmer of sequined neckties adding their own factory and elegance to the evening costume.

EXTRA CURTAINS

NEW YORK—When buying glass curtains, it is always wise to buy one pair more than there are windows in the room. Very often one window is located near a radiator, and the curtains there become soiled sooner than the others. Or a curtain may be torn, necessitating repairs. That fresh extra pair can be called into service while the other pair is being laundered or mended.

UNCOMFORTABLE BEDS

London has a campaign against uncomfortable hotel beds.

CHEMICAL NOTE

Although chloroform and beryllium chloride both contain approximately 50 per cent chlorine, the latter is a solid that will not dissolve in the former.

COTTONS SHOWN FOR EVERY OCCASION

NEW YORK—Fabrics promote cottons from country clothes to stellar robes and evening gowns. Both linen and linen-like weaves are seen in sportswear, and in afternoon and evening clothes, as well. Alpaca, taffeta, ray silks and in one instance, pure silk canton crepe woven in the United States from silk imported from South America, is, we hope, a hint of more silk to come. Silk and rayon mixtures, and rayon fabrics with the crisp smoothness of fine paper—are still popular, but are shown in tantalizing beauty as silences of fabrics to come.

of corn, wheat, rice and olive oil.

Eire—This wartime neutral also has fared not too badly. Restaurants are well-supplied and the native peat helps offset coal shortages. Rationing of many everyday foods continues.

Switzerland—The usual monthly ration of two eggs was increased to six for February. There was a slight increase in meat, to a total of almost three pounds for February. Fats, meat, the milk rations also were slightly increased. Pork supplies are increasing, but the black market is absorbing an increasing percentage. Seed and sugar shortages are expected to continue indefinitely.

Protect Plant Life Constant Vigilance

Were it not for the constant vigilance of the Plant Protection Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, undoubtedly be the happy hunting ground of many kinds of foreign insects and diseases affecting the plant life of the Dominion. These insects and diseases attack the borders of Canada by road, rail, sea, and air.

Keeping Canada's plant life free from external attack of enemies involves the Division in a multifarious catalogue of operations, each an extensive undertaking in itself. There are for instance, the formulation and enforcement of the various regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, the inspection of imported and exported plants and plant products for the presence of insects and diseases harmful to vegetation; the treatment of affected shipments or their refusal of entry or of export as required; the operation of fumigation stations and fumigation research; the maintenance of domestic quarantines; the carrying out of surveys in connection with the spread, control, or new pests; the issuance of health certificates covering the export of plant material to meet the requirements of importing countries; the establishment of standards governing the production of seed potatoes; the supervision of their production and shipment by inspection in the field; in storage and at shipping point—to mention only a few of the main activities of the Division.

Inspectors are stationed at all the main points of entrance and exit in the Dominion. In the latest

JOBS AVAILABLE

Here is a partial list of Employment Opportunities now available through the Local National Employment Office, and also opportunities through the Cross-Canada National Employment Service

A number of Veterans are required immediately as trainee electric linemen. Selected applicants will be given a three month course through the Department of Veterans' Affairs, Charlottetown. Applicants with previous lineman or signals experience will be given preference. Applicants must apply to the National Employment Office on or before 5 p.m., Tuesday, 19th February.

SPICED BREAD 'N' BUTTER PUDDING

4 slices of white bread, cut 1/4 inch thick
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 cup corn syrup
1 1/2 cups milk
1 egg plus 1 egg yolk
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
Cut bread into fingers, removing crusts if desired.
Cream the butter and blend in the cinnamon and 1/4 cup of the corn syrup.
Gradually stir scalded milk into egg mixture, stir in vanilla.
Strain custard into dish of bread fingers.
Place pudding in a large pan and surround with hot water.
Over-panch in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, until a silver knife inserted into the centre will come out clean—about 40 minutes.
Serve warm or chilled, with pouring cream.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Dominion Labour Department

Every National Employment Office offers employment opportunities, both in its own area and from other districts in Canada. If able to fill any of the jobs here listed, or if seeking employment, contact your nearest Local Office of the

ASPIRIN

STOPS ACHES AND PAINS OF COLDS

NEW LOW PRICES

12 tablets 12¢
24 tablets 24¢
100 tablets 75¢

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY