

HANDS CHAPPED?

Here's Not Only Soothing Relief
—but FASTER HEALING



Clinical tests show quick results!

If your hands are chapped, take a tip from nurses: use Medicated Noxzema Skin Cream! Actual clinical tests show how fast it works, definite improvement often seen overnight. That's because Noxzema is not just a cosmetic cream; it contains medicinal ingredients that not only help smooth, soften rough, irritated chapped hands, but also help heal tiny skin cracks. It's greaseless, non-sticky! Try it today!

SPECIAL OFFER
LIMITED TIME ONLY
25¢
JAR 19¢
AT DRUG & DEPT. STORES



Housework often causes red, rough, chapped hands. Help protect and heal them with Noxzema.



Watch children smile with relief when soothing Noxzema is applied to their tender, chapped skin.



Men—don't let painfully chapped hands slow up your work. Help heal them quickly with Noxzema.

Reviews Dairy Situation and 1943 Prospects

The following comprehensive review of the dairy situation in Prince Edward Island was given by Mr. W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at the recent annual meeting of the P. E. I. Dairyman's Association.

In commenting on the dairy situation in this Province, I beg to refer to the unfortunate illness of Mr. W. R. Brenton, Mr. Brenton took ill during a very important phase of the year's work, about the first of November, at a time when great demands on the time of the Department were made, not only in connection with the Provincial dairy industry, but because of the new regulations going into effect concerning the bonusing of fluid milk and other developments as well. Since that time Mr. Brenton has been confined to his home and while there is an improvement in his condition, he is not yet able to participate in any way in the duties of his office. I am sure I express the feelings of all those in attendance at this meeting, when I say, we are deeply regretful over the Dairy Superintendent's continued illness, and hope for a rapid recovery.

Dairy production on Prince Edward Island was outstanding in the year 1942. As already reported, butter production increased over 1941 by 33 per cent, while cheese was over the previous year by about 400,000 pounds or 45 per cent of an increase. We have not had this increase in cheese since 1929 and have not reached the same volume of butter for a great number of years.

CERESAN

—a dependable ally for WARTIME GRAIN GROWERS!

Keep grain production rolling profitably—in spite of labour scarcity! Treating seed wheat, oats and barley with CERESAN will help you. Kills smut, stem rust, generally reduces certain other diseases, usually increases stands and yields. Inexpensive; treat now! Pamphlet free.

—AND TREAT SEED POTATOES WITH SEMESAN BEL!

To guard against serious seed, late-onset, late-onset and yield losses, dip seed potatoes with SEMESAN BEL. Generally reduces seed piece decay, seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia crown rot losses. Just dip, drain, dry and plant!

CANADIAN INDIAN LUMBER CO. Halifax, N. S.

DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS

TREATMENT FOR BACTERIAL, FUNGAL AND VIRAL DISEASES

This very considerable item helped out to a great extent in the receipts to the patrons.

One of our great difficulties in disposing of the cheese production of this Province was the size of the cheese produced in large numbers at the factories. It was brought to the attention of the factory managements, not only through their representatives on the Board, but by direct correspondence, that without cheese, and an urgent appeal was made to concentrate on triplet cheese. This appeal, in the majority of cases, apparently, had a reasonable quantity of triplets within the previous year, seemed to concentrate on the larger cheese. It must be quite obvious, when New Brunswick and the other Provinces are manufacturing triplet cheese of high quality and can send this cheese into the Maritime at lower prices than we were asking for our local product, that it required great skill in marketing to entice the buyers to consider our offerings.

Triplet Cheese

The market is definitely looking for triplet cheese, and when that is available, they will only turn to the other market when there is a scarcity and there did not happen to be a scarcity through the major part of last season. If we are to stay in the cheese business, we must couple with other areas in manufacturing cheese, factories of this Province must definitely turn over their programme and manufacture what the trade requires. It is useless to say, "We have no room to make triplet cheese." This is not an argument. If room is not available, make room.

The other factor I would like to speak of has reference to quality. It is a mystery to me how factories have gradually gone back in quality in their cheese. Do we realize the amount of money we are losing by an inferior quality of product? A number 2 cheese is 1-40 lower than number 1. This year 58 per cent of Island production went through the cheese board graded in Number 1. On the basis of quality 5,000 boxes graded No. 1, 3,639 went in No. 2, and 511 in No. 3. If you can class you are able to secure 1c a pound more. If it is in the higher premium class you are getting 2c per pound more. The difference between the highest grade and the lowest grade whole cheese is 3-1-2 cents per pound or converted into milk. This would mean about 30 cents per cow, extra for extra product. Although this would perhaps be impossible of attainment, nevertheless it should be quite possible to so increase the value of our product to the extent of realizing the great portion of this increase in value. Again, how can we criticize agencies beyond our control, when we are neglectful of those directly within our own control?

If the quality of our cheese were on the same level as the quality of our butter going out from the creameries of this Province, I am convinced that there would be no doubt regarding the product which would bring the most money to the dairy producers. That, gentlemen, is within your own control, and are the only people who can correct this error.

We have found a good deal of carelessness in the records kept by a number of factories. Records delivered to storage have been badly marked, in some cases the weights have been wrong, in some cases boxes were not weighed at all and the members of our department had to turn them over while in storage to ascertain what kind of cheese was in the boxes. In some cases boxes were filled with wrong size of cheese, and there was general all round evidence of carelessness in carrying out the business of the factory.

Must Have Faith

"I can only say in sincerity, that the cheese business of this Province must be a pretty good business, when it stands so much abuse on the part of its own people. Concerns, if we are to remain in cheese production, we must first have faith in this product. We cannot make it successful, if at our annual meetings, previous to our annual meetings and after our annual meetings we sow seeds of doubt by referring to a greater amount of money that is something else, and leave our factory managements up in the air as to intentions, until the factory opens in the spring. As a matter of fact in 1941 the cheese production of this Province were away out front in comparison with the creamery producers, and in 1942 the proceeds, according to our records, were equally as good as the proceeds from creameries, and in some cases much better. If care were taken in adjusting some of the errors in our cheese factories, there would be no question about the position these would occupy.

And so, I would say in all sincerity to the patrons of cheese factories, to go back to your factories, develop a faith in your factory, see to it that your management is placed on a substantial and efficient basis, provide sufficient lighting and storage room, check over equipment, and decide, as soon as your cheese season closes, that you are going to operate the next year and thus put some faith and energy behind the project. If this is not done, it is far better that you should close your cheese factory and go into some other kind of business. The jumping from one project to another in any lines of production has always proved a weakness in our agricultural policy.

This Year's Prices

With regard to the prices of cheese this year, our levels compared very favourably with last season. Those who produce No. 1 triplets received a return of approximately 20-3-4c per pound, with a quarter of a cent differential between grades. For No. 1 twins, a price of 20-1-4c was paid the usual differential in the grade, while for No. 1 wholes, 19-3-4c with usual differentials according to grades was paid.

The average price for our export cheese was 19-2 cents, while the average price for coloured cheese was exactly 20-1-2. When these prices are compared under a difficult season, with the previous year's returns, I am sure it will be recognized that the result has been a very excellent one in the year's operation. With reference to the export market, conditions already outlined and with particularly prospective large surpluses in the flush season, it was decided to arrange for an export of a portion of the total cost of storage and transportation. It was fortunate that this

DOES INDIGESTION WALLOP YOU BELOW THE BELT?

Help Your Digestion "24" For The Kind Of Relief That Helps Make You Rarrie To Go

More than half of your digestion is done below the belt—in your 18 feet of bowels. When indigestion strikes, try something that helps digestion in the stomach AND below the belt.

What you may need is Carter's Little Liver Pills to give needed help to that "tormented 24 feet of bowels."

Take one Carter's Little Liver Pill before and one after meals. This helps you digest what you eat and helps you wake up a larger flow of the 3 main digestive juices in your stomach AND lower—helps you digest what you have eaten in Nature's own way.

Then motion must first be set for that makes you feel better from your head to your toes. Just be sure you get the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills from your druggist—24¢.

was done, in that it kept the market here clear of considerable quantities that would otherwise have been stored and carried later into the season. The arrangements in connection with export were made through Saint John, and the Maritime Egg Exchangers very efficiently handled this product.

During the year, representatives of each factory were called together under the provision of our marketing plan, and as fully as possible the factories were kept informed as to what was being done.

Some criticism may be offered at the lateness at which final settlements were left to operate on their own business during the present year, I am very much afraid that cheese would have been in the hands of the factory at a later date than that which it was. It can only say that the board, or if not, a very serious reduction in price would have to be accepted to dispose of the product.

Personally, I have no apologies whatever to make for the services that have been rendered, although I would very gladly relinquish any responsibility on this matter, which has been particularly difficult under circumstances this year where the Dairy Superintendent and secretary of the Board was removed from active service and pass this responsibility over to some other organization for future care.

- ### SUMMERSIDE ACADEMY
- The following is the standing of the pupils of St. Mary's Academy, Summerside, for the month of February:
- Grade X.—1, Marguerite Richards; 2, Lillian Perry; 3, Nan MacInnis.
- Grade IX.—1, Barbara Silliphant; 2, Frances T. Arsenault; 3, Rita Deighan.
- Grade VIII.—1, Florence Clow; 2, Rose Marie Blaquiere; 3, Dorothy MacNeill.
- Grade VII.—1, Marjorie Rogers; 2, Rose Marie Delaney.
- Grade VI.—1, Dorothy Gallant; 2, Teresa Cameron; 3, Marie Delaney.
- Grade V. A.—1, Zelma LeClair; 2, Phyllis Gallant; 3, Teresa Arsenault.
- Grade V. B.—1, Joyce MacDonald; 2, Pearl Richards; 3, Audine Gaudet.
- Grade IV. A.—1, Irene Phillips; 2, Thelma Sherry; 3, Mary T. Gallant.
- Grade IV. B.—1, Elaine Clow; 2, Marie Arsenault; 3, Dorothy Arsenault.
- Grade III.—1, Mildred Cameron; 2, Theresa Gallant; 3, Una Wedge.
- Grade II.—1, Jeanne Arsenault; 2, Lorraine Gaudet; 3, Barbara Dalton.
- ### MUSIC DEPARTMENT
- Over 90% Senior Class—1, Alexy Palmer; 2, Jean Nicholson; 3, June Ramsay. Junior Class—1, Annetta Tanton; 2, Marie Perry; 3, Mary Kelly.

DAILY QUAKER OATS BREAKFAST HELPS MAKE UP MEAT SHORTAGE!

Authorities Agree Whole-Grain Rolled Oats Leads Nature's Cereals in Proteins and Vitamin B1



Help protect your family's health and vitality, and your child's growth, when meat is scarce or expensive; serve delicious Quaker Oats every day! For whole-grain rolled oats, like meat, is high in protein that aids in building! As high, ounce for ounce, as pork chops! Higher than whole eggs! Higher than any other cereal! Furthermore, Quaker Oats is "triple-rich" in Vitamin B1, contains, in fact, the entire Vitamin B complex. Quaker Oats is economical, too... and cooks in a jiffy! Serve it for breakfast, every day!

*As properties in substance

Start Today
Serving Your Family

QUAKER OATS

Like Nature's Protein-Rich Breakfast Food

Huge Increase in Total Expenditures For War Purposes

OTTAWA, March 2.—(CP)—Total war expenditures during the fiscal year now drawing to a close were estimated at \$4,534,000,000 in the white paper tabled in the House of Commons tonight by Finance Minister Isley, when he delivered his budget speech.

Since this total includes two items chargeable to active assets—a loan of \$700,000,000 to the United Kingdom and advances and loans to commodity corporation and other loans totalling \$55,235,000—the net total charged to war expenditure is placed at \$3,802,765,000.

This marks an increase of \$2,468,001,000 over the corresponding figure for the fiscal year 1941-42.

The white paper showed Canada's war expenditures to date as \$4,012,775,500, compared with total outlays of \$1,695,858,570, including the cost of demobilization, for the whole of the first Great War.

Following are excerpts from the budget speech delivered tonight in the House of Commons by Finance Minister Isley:

"Taxes and loans are not exactations from the people by a Government. They are weapons which the people through their elected representatives and the free methods of democracy have fashioned for their own use and their common purpose."

"Direct taxes on incomes and profits are now overwhelmingly the largest sources of tax revenues, yielding nearly two-thirds of the total."

"Nothing will frustrate our striking force so much as interclass strife over economic and financial advantage. Nothing would so weaken us in the eyes of those other Canadians who offer as a contribution to victory neither economic nor financial sacrifice but life itself."

"The plain fact is we have had

to depend too much on bank borrowing."

"I estimate that sales of war savings certificates and stamps will approximate \$77,000,000 although I should add that redemptions have been heavier than they should have been."

"The evidence is clear that we, as a people, must bend our efforts with renewed and persistent strength to the task of increasing savings and placing them in the service of the nation."

Look Here! Boss!

"It's De Last Chance to See"

The Merry Minstrel Review

—OF 1943—

TONIGHT at 8.15

—IN—

Holy Name Hall

ADM. ADULTS, 35c — CHILDREN, 15c

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ALL HOLDERS OF SLAUGHTER PERMITS AND OF LICENCES TO SLAUGHTER HOGS

Because of the urgent need of securing the quantities of BACON and other PORK PRODUCTS necessary to meet the wartime requirements of the United Kingdom, and the consequent necessity of curtailing slaughter for domestic use in Canada,

the following action has been taken under a new Order of THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, 1943...

Persons not already licensed to slaughter hogs under previous orders of THE BACON BOARD, but holding slaughter permits from THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, shall not exceed 75 per cent of their 1941 average weekly number of hogs, slaughtered by or for them for sale or further processing in Canada. (See following paragraphs for further explanation regarding areas concerned.)

THIS ORDER APPLIES...

...to all who hold slaughter permits from THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD and who are located in what is generally known as Old Ontario; to all those holding such permits and located in or slaughtering for sale in any town or city with a population of over 5,000 in the Maritimes, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and that part of British Columbia known as greater Vancouver.

THIS ORDER DOES NOT APPLY...

...to holders of slaughter permits in any part of what is generally known as New or Northern Ontario, or British Columbia excepting the greater Vancouver area. It does not apply to farmers slaughtering hogs for consumption on their own farms only. (These do not require slaughter permits and are not subject to this new Order.)

Persons already licensed to slaughter hogs under previous orders of THE BACON BOARD will continue operations under their present status. That is, they are still restricted to 50 per cent of their 1940 weekly average for distribution or sale in Canada.

Approved and Concurred:
D. Gordon, Chairman,
The Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Approved:
J. G. Taggart, Chairman
The Bacon Board.