

Sponsored By—  
CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE

**AMERICA'S MOST LOVABLE FAMILY COMES TO LIFE ON THE SCREEN!**

MRS. WIGGS'S PHILOSOPHY  
"In the mud and seam of things  
Something always, always sings!"

My, but it's nice an' cold this mornin'! The thermom'ers done gone up to zero.

**Mrs. WIGGS of the Cabbage Patch**

FAY BAINTER · HUGH HERBERT  
MIRA VAGUE · CAROLYN LEE

Also — America's Food Crisis  
Popular Science — CARTOON

TO-DAY :: TUE. :: WED.  
PRINCE EDWARD :: SHOWS 3.15 — 7 — 9

**CAPITOL: TO-DAY: TUE.—WED.**

when TALL, DARK AND HANDSOME meets BLITHE, BLONDE AND BEAUTIFUL

with CAROLE MILTON ROMERO · LANDIS · BERLE

**A GENTLEMAN AT HEART**

with Richard Malt Ross Hobart Jerome Cowan Elnora Cook, Jr. Francis Pierlot

PLUS NEWS — FIGHTING NORWAY —  
WINTER PARADISE — Shipyard Symphony  
SHOWS AT 3.15 — 7 and 8.45

**Cabbage Patch Lives Again in Paramount's "Mrs. Wiggs"**

With Fay Bainter in the lovable role of Mrs. Wiggs, Paramount's production of the famous Albee Pagan Rice story, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," comes to the Prince Edward Theatre to-night. Director Ralph Murphy deserves a big bouquet of roses for his hand-

**Are you hard of hearing?**

**SONOTONE**

can help you

Have a demonstration by our chief Consultant,  
MRS. C. F. SMITH,  
who will be at  
The Charlottetown Hotel,  
Charlottetown  
Wednesday afternoon and evening  
and all day Thursday  
and Friday  
May 12th, 13th and 14th.  
McMURRAY'S  
Maritime Representatives

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be inserted at five cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

COOKS for Photographs.  
CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE.

THE C.W.L. is sponsoring a picture "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," May 10th, 11th, 12th. Funds to be used for War Work and charities. 5-3-10-31

ATTENDED FUNERAL—Mrs. K. J. Morrison and John N. MacLure Dundas P.E.I., arrived in town Monday, called here by the serious illness and subsequent death of their sister, the late Mrs. Herbert Downey. They are remaining until after the funeral which will be held Friday afternoon. —Amherst News.

JOINS R.C.A.F.—Morgan R. McGaughey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pius McGaughey, of Green Road, enlisted in the R.C.A.F. at Moncton on April 22. Prior to enlistment Morgan taught school in Green Road. He will be leaving shortly for the W.E.T.P. School at St. John, N.B.

HOLD ROUTE MARCH—Between thirty and forty navel cadets from H.M.C.S. "Queen" in Charlotte, in command of Sub-Lieut. G. Crawley staged a route march through the city streets Saturday morning. The parade was held in connection with the Help the Navy tag day. The "boys in blue" presented a smart appearance and attracted many interested spectators.

RECEIVES CALL—At the meeting of the Annapolis Presbytery, United Church of Canada, held at Bridgetown, N.S., on the 3rd instant, a call from the Kingston charge to Rev. Donald Boothroyd was approved. Mr. Boothroyd was formerly assistant minister at Trinity Church here and for months past has been taking a Post Graduate course at Drew University in the United States. Rev. E.M. Aitken of Hamilton, Ont., formerly in this province, has been chosen as evangelist for the Berwick, N.S. Camp meeting this summer. His friends here will be pleased to learn of this honor bestowed on Rev. Mr. Aitken.

MACDOUGALL - MACARTHUR

MOUNT PLEASANT, May 1—At an afternoon ceremony in the bride's home here, on Friday, April 9, Rev. A. S. Murray united in marriage Miss Eleanor Audrey MacArthur, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell MacArthur, to Second Lieut. Lorne Wells MacDougall, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Becher MacDougall of Bidford, P.E.I.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She looked charming in a gown of white tulle and wore a shoulder-length veil, held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of Johanna Hill roses.

Cpl. Herman MacArthur of No. 62 C.A.B.T.C. Beach Grove, a brother of the bride, was the best man. Mrs. E. S. Burleigh, the bride's aunt, played the wedding music.

The mother of the bride wore a street-length dress of Navy Blue crepe and corsage of Johanna Hill roses. The groom's mother wore a dress of tulle crepe and a corsage of roses.

A wedding supper was served by cousins and friends of the bride. The dining room was decorated in a color scheme of pink and white. The bride and groom left for their honeymoon. For travelling the bride wore a green suit with matching accessories.

Lieut. MacDougall has returned to his studies at Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, where he will graduate in civil engineering in May and posted for his officers' training course elsewhere. Previous to her marriage, Miss MacArthur was employed in the civil service.

Fox's sparkling comedy, "A Gentleman at Heart," opening to-day at the Capitol Theatre.

With larceny in his eyes, a "line" on his lips and a lovely smile, the gangster Romero leads this gangland invasion of the art world and becomes involved in one hilarious escapade after the other. And what with Carole Landis trying to straighten him out and with wisecracking Milton Berle trying to break the fun keeps up a steady pace from the opening sequence.

THE FARM FRONT

This Department will be maintained by Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, the Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture and the Prince Edward Island Agricultural Supplies Committee. Its purpose is to assist in every possible way the expansion of farm production in this province in 1943 and thus contribute to the food requirements of our country in this time of need. Farmers are asked to forward sound practical suggestions that will assist this cause to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

POULTRY

Now that so many have baby chicks well on the way to six weeks of age, perhaps this article on coccidiosis might be timely. This article is taken from one of the latest treatises on the subject.

Suggestions for Control

Although it is not possible to recommend a program of cleanliness that is suitable for circumstances on all poultry farms, a few suggestions to follow may help to control coccidiosis on some poultry farms.

In the first place, study the past outbreaks, the time of the year, the age of the birds, and the circumstances under which the outbreaks have occurred. This will often help to determine how to attack the problem. It never pays to crowd the birds at any time. Clean the litter regularly. Do not wait until the litter "makes good fertilizer." Do not use an amount of litter a kind of litter, and so on. It is not possible to clean out for several weeks or months. Wire, slat or rod frames around the drinking points are useful in maintaining good sanitation. A sun porch with a wire floor through which droppings may pass out of reach is an advantage in providing more space for birds and maintaining sanitation.

When cecal coccidiosis is repeatedly a problem during the brooding period, clean out the litter more often during the period the outbreak is most likely to occur. Record the incidence of cecal coccidiosis in intestinal coccidiosis occur in young pullet flocks within the first two or three months after they are placed into the laying house. When this occurs on a poultry farm, regular cleaning out of a poultry house at more frequent intervals when the birds are first housed may forestall this trouble. Drugs and chemicals for the drinking water or mash are a waste of time and are often expensive. They are not a product available at the present time that is a practical preventative or treatment. Do not waste time and money on coccidiosis cures! Building up a flock with resistance to coccidiosis has proven to be to some extent successful. Some poultry producers have been going so far as to inject their flocks to be mildly infected with various species of coccidia. Those that have tried out this method assume that the antibodies of the chickens would be a solution to the problem, however, that is one of the things that is better to let someone else experiment with.

HOGS

Under present day conditions it is the patriotic duty of every hog producer to market hogs of the highest quality. Every additional pound of bacon that is produced is a contribution to our Canadian war effort. It is a known fact that the present and future existence of our British market will absorb our surplus production and thus maintains the price to our producer. If we force the British to consume a superior inferior bacon at the present time we will build up a bad reputation that will ruin our chances of holding the existing market after the war when the European bacon producing countries come back into production. This they can do in a very short time and the few months it takes to increase the hog population. All this happened over after the First Great War. It must not happen again. Our British market is going overseas because our swine producers are marketing too many low grade hogs. The market for high grade hogs is limited in demand. In many cases such underweight hogs are lacking in finish.

It is a surprising fact that about twenty to thirty per cent of Prince Edward Island hogs, during certain periods, are shipped when they weigh under 140 pounds. It often happens that this class of carcasses is packed in the packing plants and must be cured and smoked into a low grade product which is hard to sell and becomes a headache to the packer. In the face of a discount in price to the producer, these underweight hogs continue to reach the packing plants.

Apparently farmers who ship underweight hogs do not realize what they are losing. Here is a concrete example—A light hog weighing 115 pounds; the basic price on "A" grade is 14 cents; another hog weighs 140 pounds; 125 x 14 = \$17.50 less \$1.50 discount = \$16.00. 140 x 14 = \$19.60. This leaves a difference of \$4.00 for the extra 25 pounds on the scale. If the extra 25 pounds are packed in the packing plant, the producer gets nearly 20 cents per pound for the weight between 115 and 140 pounds. If this extra 25 pounds are packed in the packing plant, the producer gets nearly 20 cents per pound for the weight between 115 and 140 pounds.

To eliminate these underweight hogs should be shipped. If it weighs under 140 pounds, on the farm. The proper time to weigh the live hog is in the morning before it is fed or watered. Weights taken at any other time of the day mean very little in assisting the producer to estimate the dressed weight of any hog. Hogs may vary as much as 25 pounds in the live weight on the same day. Here is one typical case:— a hog was weighed at 7:00 a.m. before it was fed; it weighed 208 pounds. The same hog was weighed at 9:00 a.m. the same morning after being fed and watered in the usual manner; it weighed 232 pounds. When slaughtered the next day this hog dressed 189 pounds. Here we have a yield of 77 per cent on the live weight and 68.5 per cent on the later weight. A good yield and a poor yield on the same hog at the same time. This example explains why some producers are disappointed with their returns. They weigh their hogs at the wrong time when they are full of feed and water.

There is no account for many underweights by the fact that too many farmers ship their hogs without weighing them. Some simply and carelessly make a guess at the weight. Other farmers use a tape to girth each hog. This is a little better than making a guess. Hogs out of the same pen, measured on the same day, may differ as much as 25 pounds in live weight. The length and finish of the hog makes the difference. There is no short cut to weighing a hog. The solution of the problem is to weigh at least the lightest and the heaviest hogs in the lot and weigh them in the morning before they are fed. Then keep all hogs under 190 pounds at home for further feeding. To emphasize the importance of the underweight hogs, the Bacon Board recently issued instructions to all exporting packing plants to the effect that they must not slaughter hogs which yield under 130 pounds.

THERE IS NO OTHER TOBACCO JUST LIKE OLD CHUM

"For well nigh 40 years I've been selling you Old Chum"



**OLD CHUM**

The Tobacco of Quality

CUT COARSE FOR PIPE CUT FINE FOR ROLLING YOUR OWN

Under-Finish  
Some years ago many Prince Edward Island farmers argued that Yorkshire hogs were hard to finish. At that time we found many thin hogs at our packing plant. Today the thin hog is very rare. What is the reason for this change? The answer is found in the fact that feeding practices have changed. More barley and less oats is fed to pigs. Farmers are balancing their rations with protein and mineral supplements. They are treating their sucking pigs with reduced iron to prevent anaemia. They are using preventative measures against worm infestation. Now we find the same farmers complaining that Yorkshire pigs are too easy to fatten. Occasionally we find the odd thin pig today but not among the producers who are up-to-date on their feeding practices. On the grading certificate a thin pig is described with the letter F, followed by the minus sign: F-.

Type  
Too many brood sows, and as a result of them, too many market pigs show defects in type. The

(Continued on page 8, Col. 4)

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE



First Compulsory Employment Transfer Order

NOTICE TO CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

Notice is hereby given that men employed in certain specified lines of civilian employment, who are in age and marital classes already designated under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, must report for interview not later than May 19th, 1943, to an Employment and Selective Service Office.

- A. Objective:**  
The Order makes available for essential employments the services of men in age and marital classes designated as callable for Military Training under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, who are presently employed in specified non-essential employments.
- B. EMPLOYMENTS COVERED BY THIS ORDER:**  
Men, of the specified categories, are covered if now employed in any of the following industries:  
(1) taverns; liquor, wine and beer stores; (2) retail sale of candy, confectionery, tobacco, books, stationery, news; (3) barber shops and beauty parlours; (4) retail and wholesale florists; (5) service stations (gasoline-filling stations); (6) retail sale of motor vehicles or accessories; (7) retail sale of sporting goods or musical instruments.
- Also, men are covered if now employed in any of the following occupations, whether in above industries or not:  
(1) waiter, taxi driver, elevator operator, hotel bell boy, domestic servant; (2) any occupation in or directly associated with entertainment, including but not restricted to theatres, film agencies, motion picture companies, clubs, bowling alleys, pool rooms; (3) any occupation in or directly associated with dyeing, cleaning, and pressing (not including laundry work); baths; guide service; shoe shining.
- C. AGE AND MARITAL CLASSES OF MEN COVERED BY THIS ORDER:**  
(a) Every man born in any year from 1917 to 1924 (inclusive) who has reached age 19.  
(b) Every man born from 1902 to 1916 (inclusive) who, as of July 15th, 1940, was: (i) unmarried; or (ii) divorced or judicially separated; or (iii) a widower without child or children.  
(c) Every man born from 1902 to 1916 (inclusive) who has, since July 15, 1940, become a widower without child or children now living.  
(d) Every man born from 1902 to 1916 (inclusive) who, since July 15, 1940, has been divorced or judicially separated.
- D. Procedure to be Followed:**  
All men as defined above must report to an Employment and Selective Service Office not later than May 19th, 1943. Men resident outside a city or town having Men referred to above must present documents at the employment office, indicating compliance with Mobilization Regulations
- DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**
- HUMPHREY MITCHELL,  
Minister of Labour
- A. MACNAMARA, Director  
National Selective Service