

DESCRIBE

(Continued from page 1) 800,000. Military authorities in Brussels announced, however, the reopening of certain northern canals, a move taken as an indication that Belgium did not consider the international situation critical.

The tense feeling in the Netherlands was increased by the fact that no official explanation yet had been made to lift the mystery of a shooting incident last night in the Netherlands side of the German frontier near Venlo.

Immediately after the shooting Netherlands army leaves were cancelled and guards were put around public buildings.

There were varying reports that two persons were killed and that only one was wounded. All accounts agreed several persons were spirited into Germany.

(Accounts received in Paris accused German planes of violating Belgian neutrality by flying from Aachen, Germany, to the French-Belgian frontier, thus crossing Belgian territory.)

There was no indication that the casualty persons in the two accidental land mine explosions had anything to do with the Netherlands border situation.

Selection And Storage of Field Seed Roots

(Experimental Farms News) Growers who are interested in the production of swede or mangel seed in 1940 should endeavor to select their "seed roots" wherever possible, out of fields grown from registered or certified stocks of approved varieties, states the Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The roots selected need not be the largest, since medium-sized or small roots are easier to handle, take up less room in storage, keep better and yield reasonably well. However, large mature roots may be used if others are not available.

It has been found that greater losses are caused by sudden changes in temperature than by continued low temperature, even when the latter run for considerable periods a few degrees below the freezing point of the roots in storage.

The roots are piled into the pits so as to come to a peak at a height of 24 to 36 inches above the ground level. As the roots are placed into the pit, the upright ventilators are set in place.

The first ventilator is placed about two feet from the end of pit, and the others are set about four feet apart. The openings in the ventilators should be placed lengthwise to the pit and the uppermost opening should not extend higher than the top level of the first layer of straw.

When the first layer of earth is removed and the opening is covered with earth. It is a good practice to put a few inches of manure on the ground around the pit where the soil was taken to keep the frost out of the earth and make it easier to get soil for the second covering.

When the first layer of earth is removed hard enough to bear the weight of a man, another layer of 6 to 8 inches of straw followed by a layer of 6 to 8 inches of earth is placed over the pit. The pit is now ready for the winter, but some attention should be given to it from time to time. Usually the tops of the ventilators are left open until continued severe cold weather sets in. Old bags are used to plug the ventilators and similarly when thaws occur the ventilators are

The Central Guardian Lowest Level In Years Reached By Dollar

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (CP)—The Canadian dollar fell to its lowest level in years when it closed a discount of 33 cents per cent in terms of the United States dollar in foreign exchange trading today.

The decline of the Canadian unit was caused, foreign exchange analysts said, by the sudden liquidation of about \$500,000 worth of Dominion of Canada bonds and treasury notes maturing on Nov. 10.

The Belgians broke a 1-3 cent overseas selling orders hammered the Belgian money to the lowest price since 1933.

Netherlands banking authorities were believed to have held the pull-out on an even course at considerable expense to their reserves.

The British pound sterling, meanwhile, snapped out of a morning decline and managed to close at a level higher to \$3.88 1-2 in relation to the United States dollar.

The French franc advanced 10 cent to 16.50 while the Swiss franc remained unchanged.

Management of Laying Hens

(Experimental Farms News) During the fall and early winter it does not require much change in feeding or management to upset the birds, often resulting in a partial moult with consequent loss of production.

Therefore, it is to keep before the birds a constant supply of the same laying mash, states B. F. Cleary, Head Poultryman, Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S. During the fall and early winter months the birds are building up their body weights as well as producing eggs, so that extra scratch feed is necessary if the progress, for a number of years the practice at the Kentville Station has been to hopper feed scratch grain allowing the birds one half hour at the hopper.

There are many luxury preparations ideal for this type of hand, including perfumed lotions, to use after washing which protect the hands during the summer or winter from the sun, salt air and winds, liquid hand cream, which keeps the hands white and smooth, and a special cream to "dress up" the hands for dancing and parties.

Beautiful hands and sport do not go together. The hands of the sportswoman are inclined to broaden, flexibility is lost to a certain extent, the texture of the skin becomes tougher, the backs of the hands may show cording at quite an early age, and there may be callouses on the palms.

Special exercises help to keep the hands flexible. Those recommended at one beauty parlor include:

(a) "The Grecian." Make a tight fist, fling fingers out, fan shape, then relax completely. Repeat each hand ten times.

(b) "The Clock." Grasp left hand with right hand and rotate wrist clockwise and counter-clockwise ten times. Repeat on other hand.

(c) "The Swan." Bend hand at wrist, holding fingers backwards as far as possible. Dip fingers down (imitating the dive of a swan) and move hand forward continuing the motion. Repeat each hand ten times.

To massage the hands smear the cream from fingertips to wrists. Start with the little finger and massage the cream in thoroughly from the tip to the base with the thumb and first two fingers of the other hand.

Continue until all fingers and thumb have been massaged, then hold left hand up, palm towards you, place right thumb in the palm of the left hand, and knead in the cream from hand to fingers to the wrist, until the whole hand is covered.

Massage the other hand in the same method. Finish by supporting your elbow on your knee or a table and massage in the cream as if you were pulled on tight, new gloves. Wipe off excess cream with cleaning tissue. Two or three times a week leave on the excess cream and sleep in gloves, or, better still, mittens.

The roughest work on the hands is that which entails keeping them in water over long periods. The hairdresser's assistant who is employed to shampoo the client's hair, laundry workers, cooks, charwomen and nurses suffer most with their hands. The hot water and the chemicals used in these various types of work play havoc with the skin and also with the nails.

The best way to protect the skin and cuticles is to take a teaspoonful of warm olive oil before you start work, rub it into the hands for two or three minutes, and wipe off excess oil with an old rag. When you have finished your work repeat the oiling, and this time wash off excess oil with a light

Attention Fox Ranchers

There may be some uncertainty in your minds as to the number of breeding foxes you will carry over due to probable advances in feed prices during 1940.

We realize the importance of keeping Fox Meat at the lowest possible level and we have made arrangements so that your present dealer will be pleased to contract your requirements of

JUBILEE FOX MEAT for delivery during 1940, in 50 pound boxes at 5 cents per pound, in 25 pound boxes at 5 1/4 cents per pound.

This offer will close November 30th and we suggest you give it your immediate attention.

Canada Packers Limited. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. I. L-531-11-11-61

Hands Tell The Story Of A Woman's Life

If you wish to know the story of a woman's life look at her hands and you will be able to tell whether she lives a life of luxurious ease or whether she works or cares for sport, and you will also be able to tell her age. The average woman's face and figure guard these secrets discreetly, but her hands almost invariably give her away.

Business girls and shop assistants, whose hands are on view all day long, usually have a certain amount of light housework to do after business hours, and they demand preparations which will keep their hands white and free from telltale signs of home work.

There are whitening hand creams which can be worn during working hours. If you want your hands to look particularly pretty over the weekend, or if you have a special evening date, apply a hand mask.

Teiltale signs of age are scraggy hands, wrinkled knuckles, bony fingers, and various rheumatic symptoms, including knobby knuckles and loss of flexibility, even the plump, pudgy type of hand becomes curiously immobile with the advancing years.

If you want your hands to remain young, you must treat them carefully after the age of 30. Wash in the method described for idle hands, follow out the exercises described for sporting hands, massage in a good cream according to instructions, and use a hand cream or lotion during the day.

Wheat Crop Above Estimate OTTAWA, Nov. 10 (CP)—The total Canadian wheat crop of 1939 is estimated at 419,965,000 bushels or 29,907,000 bushels above the September estimate.

The increase almost wholly reflected a higher appraisal of the wheat crop in the prairie provinces, an increase of 30,000,000 bushels, an increase of 2,000,000 bushels in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

Barley production at 103,226,000 bushels showed a slight gain over the 1938 yield of 102,240,000 bushels.

Both fall and spring rye showed small reductions with total production placed at 15,307,000 bushels compared with 16,988,000 bushels last year.

Mixed grains jumped to 44,350,000 bushels from 29,161,000 bushels last year. Peas, beans and buckwheat were little changed from their first estimate with corn for husking showing a slight increase.

Peas production at 1,288,000 bushels, beans 1,558,000 bushels, buckwheat 6,834,000 and corn for husking 8,097,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski will toss a 150-year-old tradition on orchestral stage formations out of the Academy of Music tomorrow when he appears for the first time this season with the Philadelphia orchestra.

In a drastic move designed to increase total volume, the noted maestro has rearranged the seating of the orchestra, placing the basses and other strings at the rear and bringing the woodwinds and brasses to the front—just the reverse of the usual seating.

Stokowski said recent studies in sound and acoustics had convinced him the usual orchestra arrangement is all wrong, if a maximum of tonal quality, balance and blending is to be obtained.

Death of Peter

(Continued from page 1)

but they said they didn't want to go but they were going up the road," Acorn testified. "About half way to the top of Harold Roach's hill we met a car. I heard a slight noise and stopped. I went back and found Peter Rice lying on the road. I stood there for about five minutes but the other others didn't want to touch him."

Went for Boy's Father The witness then told about going after the boy's father and driving to Georgetown for Dr. Kennedy. He also went to Moore's Hill and returned to Harold Roach's home.

Questioned, he said that he didn't know that it was a truck approaching and did not see the lights until they came over the hill. He declared that "the lights blinded me so that I couldn't judge how close the truck on the right was to me."

The witness also stated that he did not dim his lights and had not noticed the lights of the other vehicle until his lights either. He didn't notice any clearance lights on the truck.

Questioned as to the speed of his car on passing the truck, he said that he was going about 30 miles per hour and that the other vehicle would not be going any faster than his own.

He stated that there were no lens in his headlights. Asked where the boys were standing on the running board he answered that "John Campbell was by the front window on the left running board and Peter Rice was standing behind him."

He testified that his brakes were good. Mr. Acorn stated that the car was not in actual contact with the truck at any point.

Neil MacLellan, member of the R. C. M. P. Squad, told of proceeding to the scene of the accident and in company with Lance Constable Health of Souris and Constable Keays of Montague, taking measurements of the road.

He said that they were unable to find anything that would show the accident occurred by the cars colliding.

"There was no trace of blood, hair or clothing on either of the cars," the witness said. MacLellan tried the lights of both machines and said that both were working, but that there was some difficulty in the working of the dimmers on the truck.

Some questions were asked the Constable regarding the possibility of a rock on the side of the road obstructing the passage. He answered that he had seen no rock on the road.

Truck Driver Testifies Mr. Elliot Acorn of Primrose, truck driver, told of leaving home at 7:45 p. m. and driving towards Carleton Place.

He told of seeing the headlights of an approaching car about one mile from his home at the top of the short hill. He said "I pulled to the right side of the road and eased up slightly and as I passed the car I heard a slight noise which sounded like the rack of the truck shaking. I thought nothing of it and for the moment then wondered what it was when the truck stopped, opened the door and looked back. I saw the other car stopped."

Closing the door, he drove down to Jack Rice's gate, turned, and came back. He told of seeing the crowd standing around the body of the Rice boy and of continuing to wonder what had happened until Constable Fr. Rooney.

Questioned he stated that he hadn't seen the boys on the running board of the passing car, but that he had been travelling about 20 miles per hour at the time of the accident. He also said that he had no time to dim his lights.

Corporal Health Lance Corporal D. G. Health of Souris, soldier of examining the vehicles and stated that except for some mud or dust having been brushed off the left front fender of the truck, there were no signs of either being involved in an accident.

He described a patch of blood which was on the centre of the road and gave the measurements of the vehicles and the width of the road at the scene of the accident.

Harold Roach of Glenfanning, Farmer, testified that he was within 50 or 60 feet of the accident when it occurred. He saw two cars coming in opposite directions. When they passed he thought something had touched but came to the conclusion that it was only the rack of the truck swaying.

Parents' Day At Notre Dame

As a fitting closure to Education Week, Notre Dame Academy yesterday welcomed the parents to an afternoon program of their children's work. A large number availed themselves of this opportunity of observing the pupils at work in their classrooms.

After being entertained by the day's lessons they proceeded to the Domestic Science Department, where the senior pupils gave a most interesting demonstration, dealing with attractive homes, meal planning, canning, adjusting of patterns, and weaving. Many finished and unfinished dresses, sweaters, and other articles, told of the enthusiasm of the pupils for this work.

The musical program then rendered was very much enjoyed, but above all the little ones' Rhythm Band selections delighted everyone.

OTTAWA OFER

(Continued from page 1) some 22 in Canada) according to a completed system of classification. When this has been done, government inspector checks on the grading, and his judgment is final.

Fattening Poultry For Market

(Experimental Farms News) All poultry intended for market should be fattened before sale for two compelling reasons, namely, that the gain in weight in fattening is the cheapest gain, in terms of food consumption of any gain made during the whole rearing period and that the market will pay 1-2-2 cents more per pound for each increase in grade brought about by the fattening process.

Only vigorous, healthy stock should be fattened, as unthrifty stock will probably lose weight under the confinement which is essential to obtain good fattening results, states H. S. Gutteridge, Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Two methods of fattening are commonly used, namely, crate and pen fattening. The managed crate fattening gives the greatest gain and fat increase in the shortest time on the lowest feed consumption and produces a dressed bird of desirable soft texture. Pen fattening requires less skill in management and no additional crate equipment but compares disadvantageously with crate fattening in the particulars mentioned above.

In crate fattening the birds are confined to crates, set up in a room of moderate temperature, for a period of two to three weeks prior to killing. They are starved for 24 hours and then given epeum salts at the rate of one pound per one hundred birds in their first feed.

No hard grain is given and the feed is fed soft-moist to a consistency which will just pour. Two such feedings daily, morning and evening are as satisfactory as a greater number and any unconsumed feed should be removed after twenty minutes to half an hour and fed to other stock.

Success is only attained in crate feeding by carefully watching the birds, noting any signs of going off their feet being marketed immediately before they lose weight. The length of time of feeding will depend therefore upon the appetites of the birds. All should be starved for eighteen hours before killing.

In pen fattening the birds are handled as for crate fattening except that they are confined to a room of limited area and may be fed three times a day and for a longer period.

Experiments have indicated that of the most commonly available grains, corn, buckwheat and wheat give the best gains. Oats and barley are also satisfactory but largely on account of the amount of hull, they are inferior to wheat. If corn is used white corn is preferable as it produces a whiter fat than the yellow grain thus making possible birds of the "milk fed" class. The grains mentioned may be fed alone or in combination all being ground, the coarsest hulls, if present, being sifted out. If 5 to 8 per cent of melted mutton or beef fat is mixed with the ground grain while hot with the ground grain the fattening quality of the feed is increased. Skim-milk, buttermilk, or when if the former are not available, should be used as the mixer.

More detailed instructions as to fattening can be obtained from the publication "Fattening of Poultry," Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

JAVANESE WANT CHEAP GOODS

While in many parts of the Netherlands India, and especially Java, the natives maintain a fairly high standard of civilization, culture, and industry, their actual cash earnings are very small. This was reported to the Department of Trade and Commerce by B. C. Butler, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Singapore, who says that the aggregate of native purchasing power constitutes the principal demand for imported goods. Emphasis must be upon cheapness rather than quality, durability, or service. The Europeans, Eurasians, and the ruling-class natives constitute the market for quality goods.

The increasing industrialization of Java is a factor of growing importance and one which will undoubtedly have an effect upon the character of the import trade with the creation of a greater demand for industrial raw materials and machinery.

N. D. MacLean UNDERTAKER EMBALMER Charlottetown and North Westbire Phone 149

BIRTHS

MENELL—At the City Hospital, Nov. 9, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Hedley McNeill, City, a daughter.

McKAY—At the City Hospital, Nov. 7, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Lorne McKay, a daughter.

GALLANT—At the City Hospital, Nov. 4, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Warren Gallant, City, a son.

MARRIAGES

MACLEURE-MACKENZIE—At the home of the bride on Nov. 8, 1939, by the Rev. W. Lyall Dettler, Walter Louis MacLeure of Brackley Point to Dorothy Mae MacKenzie of South Granville.

EDWARDS-TANTON—At Trinity Methodist Church, parsonage, Oct. 30, 1939, by the Rev. Lewis M. Murray, Eleanor Patricia Tanton of Charlottetown to Harry Walter Edwards of Toronto.

MARAR-CASSELLMAN—At Halifax, N.S., on October 29, 1939, by the Rev. W. Lyall Dettler, Walter Louis MacLeure of Brackley Point to Cecelia Mahlar of Charlottetown. P.E.I. to Nathan L. Casselman, R.C. P.E.I. of Ottawa, Ont. They were M.P. of Ottawa, Ont. They were M.P. of Ottawa, Ont. and Mr. Thomas Smith, of Dublin, Ireland.

DEATHS

KEEFE—At Halifax, Nov. 9, 1939, George Keefe, formerly of North Westbire, remains will arrive at Hunter Bay Saturday morning, Nov. 11, at 11 a. m. in Hartsville Church, Hartsville Cemetery.