

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 44



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may apply to the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Details—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteaded section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Details—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteaded section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Details—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

Holder of entries may count time of employment as farm laborer in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers, who have served overseas, and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over sight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW. CALL UP
DEBLOIS BROS.,
Water Street, Phone 251

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of
St. John LIME
In Barrels and Casks.
PHONE 111
C. LYONS & Co.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Peake's Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peake's Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, 5th June, 1918.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect September 21st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up.	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.10	6.15	7.15	10.30
4.23	7.15	6.10	9.00
5.02	7.45	5.35	8.00
5.58	8.45	4.30	6.30
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. 7.15 11.55 10.30			
Dep. Hunter River Arr. 6.10 10.45 9.00			
Dep. Emerald Junction Arr. 5.35 10.04 8.00			
Dep. Borden Arr. 8.45 6.35			
Dep. Emerald Junction Arr. 8.05 5.00			
Dep. Kensington Arr. 7.05 9.31 4.00			
Dep. Summerside Arr. 6.30 9.00 3.30			
Dep. Summerside Arr. 8.40 2.05			
Dep. Port Hill Arr. 7.44 12.21			
Dep. O'Leary Arr. 6.55 11.01			
Dep. Alberton Arr. 6.09 9.42			
Dep. Tignish Arr. 5.35 8.40			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. 9.50 5.50			
Dep. Mount Stewart Arr. 8.35 4.15			
Dep. Morell Arr. 8.07 3.17			
Dep. St. Peters Arr. 7.45 2.40			
Dep. Souris Arr. 6.45 1.15			
Dep. Elmira Arr. 5.25			
Dep. Mount Stewart Arr. 8.35 3.55			
Dep. Cardigan Arr. 7.37 2.39			
Dep. Montague Arr. 7.13 2.10			
Dep. Georgetown Arr. 6.35 1.00			
Daily ex-Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only	Sat. Only	Daily ex-Sat. & Sun.
P.M. 3.10	P.M. 3.10	A.M. 8.51	A.M. 8.20
P.M. 4.55	P.M. 4.25	A.M. 8.51	A.M. 8.20
P.M. 7.05	P.M. 5.55	A.M. 7.20	A.M. 6.20

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted.

H. H. McLENNAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager
Moncton, N. B.

W. T. RUGGAN,
District Passenger Agent,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE FENCE

OUR LINES

Honey & Baynes Carriages Now Opening

A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.

Harness and Harness Parts, Collars, &c., &c

Everything that you can possibly require for your horse in great variety.

Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Churns, Page Wire Fence, Lawn Fence and Gates.

We carry in stock now a complete line of Fence for the Farm, for the Field, for the Garden and the Lawn.

PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.

Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.

CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNESS

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd
CHARLOTTETOWN.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Benjamin Franklin Was The Father of Day-Light Saving Plan

The daylight saving idea is almost as old as the United States, and our country can rightly claim the credit or all the advantages which may accrue from it, as well as receive the blame for all the disadvantages which may follow in the wake of its inauguration. Benjamin Franklin first conceived the idea.

On an early morning walk along the streets in London in 1784 the thought first came to him, and in passing it along to the world at large he said:

"In a walk through the Strand and Fleet street one morning at 7 o'clock I observed there was not one shop open, although it had been daylight and the sun up above three hours, the inhabitants of London choosing voluntarily to live by candle light and sleep by sunshine; and yet often complaining a little absurdly of the duty on candles and the high price of tallow."

Soon thereafter, in the Journal to Paris, he published an article, later appearing among his essays under the title "An Economical Project," which further elaborated the advantages of daylight saving, namely, of "Turning the clock forward an hour" so that everybody would live one hour longer by daylight and one hour less by artificial light.

In 1915 Germany first adopted the plan to speed up the war production and to benefit by the tremendous saving in fuel consumption.

France and England and all other European countries except Russia followed the example of Germany in this respect. Since its adoption in Europe, the United States, Canada and Mexico have been out of harmony, so far as time was concerned, with European countries, to their loss not only in business, for the stock exchanges of London and Paris under the new plan were closed before the exchanges of New York or Boston were open, but also as regards the tremendous savings possible in light bills, which, it is estimated, annually will run from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in the United States alone.

The adoption of a law making the plan effective in this country recalls the fact that this is the first time that the clock has been tampered with since this country came into being. The last time the thirteen original colonies took liberties with the hands of the clock was 24 years prior to the Declaration of Independence, when the New Style calendar was introduced in England.

The report of the sumnerian committee appointed by the British Parliament in September, 1916, to inquire into the social and economic results of the time act shows that the extra hour of daylight was generally used for the purpose of outdoor recreation and pursuits, and, in particular, for the cultivation of home gardening.

The athletic clubs reported that the cricketers, bowlers, golfers and tennis players took full advantage of the extra hour of light, and swimming pools and playgrounds were utilized to full capacity.

Baltimore Sun.

Power Of Money.

It is convenient to have money. We all see many ways in which we would like to use it. But when we have money we are all apt to wish it just a little more. Who is to say what is the exact amount it is right that we should possess? Wishes, tastes, desires, differ. We ourselves do not know what our limit should be. With too much money one is likely to become conceited, lose sympathy and be hard hearted and more than likely regardless of the means he takes to add to his store. If he has too little he may be envious of others, tempted to dishonesty, or there may be real suffering for need of what money can buy. No one, not even the man in a prison cell, can live in any degree of comfort without money. It is necessary to life.

Yet there are many things of greater value than money, things that money cannot buy, that are necessary to our welfare. Undue love of money is a poison in the soul, eating out what is of most worth. We may pay too high a price for its acquisition. We should judge our desire for money by our purpose, our motive in wanting it. Money is a power for good or evil, as we choose to use it.

—Milwaukee Journal.

The White Man's Grave.

Sierre Leone has been well named the "White Man's Grave." Some conception of mission work in the African bush may be gathered from the account of one of the two men connected with the station. It is a plain statement without embroidery of any kind, though striking conclusions might be drawn to point the moral.

"We go out on alternate days on our visitations of the villages," writes the head of the station. "No white man could go every day. Motor cars, bicycles, horses or even the hammock so common in Freetown are all useless here. To work in our mission you must be a good walker and a good swimmer. Even during the dry seasons there is only one of our towns that can be visited on foot. To visit the others we have to cross sometimes two or three swamps. On an average, during a three hours' walk, we have to walk from a quarter to three-quarters of an hour through mud and water waist-high.

During the rainy season several of our towns are inaccessible and to visit the others we swim

Reading And Thinking.

Reading is not thinking. The function of the printed word is to provide information and present ideas. It puts sand on the greasy wheels of the intelligence. It cannot supply the steam. A man who wishes to advance must furnish his own motive power.

A great many people sit down with a newspaper or a book as they would to a game of solitaire, to pass away the time. They do not aid digestion or after a good day's work? There is certainly no harm in it. The harm comes from confusing the two ideas of thought and recreation; from deceiving themselves into the belief that their minds are at work because they are

conscious of not being asleep. That confusion gives them a false sense of superiority. It develops instead of dissipating mental laziness. They sit comfortably in the train without realizing that not a wheel has turned, and when they get out they are exactly on the spot they started from. If they would look out of the windows at the world they would at least gain the healthy knowledge that "they are standing still."

It is not that people seldom remember what they read. They fairly clutter up their minds with facts. But no matter how many separate fragments of information one has he cannot make a pattern from them unless he will put forth the effort necessary to combine them. Anybody can collect a thousand bits of colored stone, but it takes an artist to make a real mosaic of them.

The fact is, of course, as nearly all the philosophers from Plato to Peter Dume have noted, thinking is hard labor. It brings out the sweat. As Emerson remarked, we blench from it, and withdraw from side to side. It is real work to dig a trench, but it is harder still to cut a new channel in the brain for an idea.

So people will go on fooling themselves over phrases when they might better be out lying on their backs looking at the trees or the stars, or, still better, wrestling vigorously with those phrases, to get, so far as they can, the truth out of them.

They Call It Home

In the middle Atlantic, about half-way on a straight line between Cape Town and Montevideo, there was heaved up in remote times by volcanic action a huge rock, the little island of Tristan da Cunha, bleak and barren, the vortex of fierce storms, the center of almost incessant rains, always enveloped by cloud, and shunned by ships and yet for the last hundred years inhabited by a strange race made up of English, Dutch, Irish, Italians, Americans, cast ashore from time to time in shipwreck, or driven there by weariness of the busy world awing on fish and spoils of the wrecks that strew the coast.

These people, now about eighty in number, men, women and children, suffer hardships and deprivations almost inconceivable to residents of favored lands.

Having no useful timber, their huts are unmortared piles of rough stones, thatched with grass.

The isle is so infested with rats from wrecked ships that any grain planted is eaten in the ground, and the only source of flour is passing vessels, which may be intercepted only by rowing many miles to sea.

There is no government of any sort, no school, no church.

The island has no future; the people have no prospect but of autombment there.

One would suppose that the unfortunate, intelligent, industrious, thrifty and temperate, as they are described to be, would gladly leave their rude huts, their terrible hardships, their barren fields, their pitiable poverty and hopelessness, to rejoin the comfortable world.

But no!

The British government has renewed its offer to remove them and their few possessions from the bleak island to any British soil they may choose and to give them means to start life anew. Not one will consent to go. There on the bleak island are their homes, and there they will stay. Maybe, after all, one lot in life is not much better or worse than another, so far as real happiness goes; but there are some things that seem very necessary to us, and that little corner of God's creation we call home is one of them.

—Christian Herald.

American Army Camp A Beauty Spot In The Philippines

To those who have once visited Baguio, it will seem no exaggeration to say that no other part of the Philippines presents so great a charm. The delicious climate, the landscapes which have few parallels in the extreme Orient, the picturesque and variegated character of its inhabitants: all these circumstances taken together make of Baguio a paradise for tourists. Entirely true are the words Mgr. Harty, former Archbishop of Manila, spoke about Baguio: "It is a gift of heaven for the Philippine Islands!"

Most of the public utilities common to the large cities of the civilized world are to be found at Baguio, comprising electric light plants, water and sewer system, telephonic communications, market, hospital, ice plant and even a lot of cinemas of which the childish Igorots are very fond. Of course the American engineers did not forget to pay a special attention to athletic and sporting fields and there is no lack of

ECZEMA SPREAD OVER ENTIRE BODY.

No rest night or day for those afflicted with that terrible skin disease, eczema, or, as it is often called, salt rheum. With its unbearable burning, itching, torturing day and night, relief is gladly welcomed.

It is a blessing that there is such a reliable remedy as Burdock Blood Bitters to relieve the sufferer from the continual torture and who can get no relief from their misery.

Apply it externally and it takes out the fire and itch and aids in the healing process. Take it internally and it purifies the blood of all those poisons which are the source of skin eruptions.

Mr. Andrew Bowen, Highland Grove, Ont., writes:—"I must say that Burdock Blood Bitters is a wonderful preparation. I had a very bad case of eczema which spread almost over my entire body. I tried doctors, home treatments and many other patent medicines, but with no results. A friend advised me to try B.B.B., and after taking five bottles, I am thankful to say they cured me completely."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. M. M. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

"Biggin's small boy uttered his masterpiece the other evening in the presence of a large company."

"What was it?"

"He said, 'Father, where do you get all the funny things you tell people I say?'"

BEWARE OF WORMS.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25c.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

"William," snapped the dear lady, viciously, "didn't I hear the clock strike two as you came in?"

"You did, my dear. It started to strike ten, but I stopped it to keep it from waking you up."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Change in Time Table

Commencing Monday August 19th, 1918, the Car Ferry, Prince Edward Island, will resume service between Borden and Tormentine, and the time table will be the same as was in effect when she was withdrawn, giving two return trips to the Mainland daily. The service between Summerside and Pt. Du Chene will be discontinued after Saturday, August 17th, 1918.

District Passenger Agent's Office
August 10th, 1918.
August 18, 1918.