The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918 | VOL. XLVII., No. 6

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 homestead a quarter 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. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers 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 honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—tf

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 521.
June 30, 1915—3m

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 11th January, 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. 4 from Souris East P. E. Island,

from the 1st April next.

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 Offices of Souris East and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspect

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, 30th, Nov. 1917.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 31st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down. — Trains Inward Read Up

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Daily Ex. Sun. A. M	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.			Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. Noon	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.
	3.45	1.00	6.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr. 10.30	12.00		7.30	
	4.47	2.32	7.00		Hunter River	8.55	10.50		6.21	
7.45	5.40	3.25	7.45		Emerald Jct.	Dep. 7.55	10.10	5.00	5.40	
	6.40				Cape Traverse					6.30
	7.00		8.20		Borden	Dep.			4.40 P.M.	6.00 A.M.
8.15	6.05	4.20			Kensington	6.45	9.37	4.20		
9.00	6.30	5.05		Arr.	Summerside	Dep. 6.00 A.M.	9.10	3.30		
			Tues. Thur. Sat. A.M.					Mon. Wed. Fri. P.M.		
		6.45	11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.	8.55	12.20		
		7.44	1.14		Port Hill		7.54	10.41		
		8.37	2.44		O'Leary		7.01	9.21		
		9.21	3.51		Alberton		6.21	8.02		
		10.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.	5.45 A.M.	7.00 A.M.		

Mon. Wed. Fri. A. M.	Daily Except Sunday P. M.				Mon. Wed. Fri. P. M
7.00	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr. 10.10	6.10
8.55	4.30	"	Mount Stewart	" 8.55	4.30
9.32	5.00	"	Morell	" 8.22	3.35
10.02	5.22	"	St. Peter's	" 8.00	3 00
11.35	6.30	Arr.	Souris	Dep. 6.50	1.35

P. M.				A. M.
7.50	Arr.	Elmira	Dep.	5.30

Monday Wednesday Friday A. M.	P.M.				Monday Wednesday Friday A. M.	P. M.
9.10	4.35	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Arr.	8.50	4.10
10.20	5.27		Cardigan		7.48	2.54
11.00	4.51		Montague		7.23	2.25
11.40	6.25	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	1.40

Sat. only. P. M	Daily Ex. Sat. and Sun. P. M				Daily Ex. Sat. and Sun. A. M	Sat. only. A. M.
3.10	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	9.45
4.25	4.55	"	Vernon River	"	8.20	8.31
5.55	7.05	Arr.	Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.20	7.00

Commencing Monday, January 21st, 1918, the above timetable will be changed temporarlily as follows:—

Train advertised to leave Emerald Junction at 5.45 p. m. will leave at 3.45 p. m. and arrive Borden 5.00., two hours earlier than above time.

Train advertised to leave Borden at 4.40 p. m will leave at 1.40 p. m.., arrive at Emerald. Junction af 2.30 p. m instead of at 5.30 p. m.. leave Emerald Junction at 2.45 p. m. and arrive at Charlottetown 4.45 p. m. instead of 7.30 p. m. Train advertised to leave Summerside at 3.30 p. m will leave at 1.30 p. m. and arrive Emerald Junction at 2.30 p. m. instead of 5.00 p. m. These changes are made necessary owing to Ice Conditions. Car Ferry having to make first trip from Tormentine instead of from Borden.

C. A. HAYES,
General Manager (Eastern Lines)
Moncton, N. B.

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

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

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown, that he has opened his New Dry GoodsS tore at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank

all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers Good Service, Splendid Values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in Profit.

We offer many Snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry Goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me

You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear
Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

What is Expected Of a Woman.

When a man offers himself in marriage, it is expected that he has a trade, a profession, an occupation of some kind, in which he is skilled, in order that he may be able to provide for himself and family.

What is expected of woman?

I have heard mothers say, "Let my daughter enjoy herself while she is single: there is time enough for her to learn cooking and house-keeping after she is married." Now, suppose a young man should go to a college to ask for his diploma, telling the professor that he would take out his degrees; but the profession he would learn afterwards. Suppose that a young man, while offering his hand to the daughter of the above mother, should say, "Madam I have enjoyed myself so far: now that I take to myself a wife, I will learn a profession: there is plenty of time after marriage to lear." What would the dame say? Very likely she would stand agast at the impudence of the fellow; and politeness would not prevent her from telling him that he was not fit to have the care of her child. And yet, when he says, "I am a mechanic, a merchant, a lawyer, or a doctor of medicine," what does she say of her daughter?—probably this: "She is a good girl; she is the idol of our family; she has never worked, she has never known trouble: see that you make her happy." O good mother! is that your idea of equity? The way you ought to be able to answer is this. "My daughter, too has a profession; she can keep house; she can sew; she can cook; she knows the market price of comestibles, knows the proportions of groceries to be meted out for a certain number of individuals in a family; can keep a book of expenses; understands the laws of economy, the management of servants, the government of her house. I assure you that the earnings from your toil will be safe in her hands. While you make she will economize; and, instead of being an expense to you, she will be an assistance. Even if she should not need to labor, she so understands how to do that she can direct the service of others. Her pleasures are only secondary to her duties; and while she is refined, educated and virtuous, she is a good manager and a pleasant companion."

O mothers! let this be so, and hundreds of bachelors who rove through the miseries of "single blessedness," deterred from marriage by the fear that they cannot support a wife, will take to themselves one of these lovely and industrious women, and regret that they did not find her before.

Whose fault is it that the young men of our days are so afraid of marriage? Whose fault is it if married men cannot encourage bachelors to change their condition? Even from the pulpit we have heard denounced this disinclination of men to marry. We know that this abnormal state of thingsis prolific of moral vices and social degradation, yet we cannot encourage good men to marry women who are totally ignorant of the duties of a wife; we cannot blame them if they do not want to marry women who drag them from step to step down the ladder of success.

No woman, were she a queen, should feel above a certain amount of daily work.

It is for the parents to educate their daughters for the profession of housewives. To become an efficient housewife. It needs the early training that a man has to undergo to become a mechanic, a professional man, or a trader. The habit of methodical work is acquired only through early perseverance, never after. Men will more respect a girl who can use a little French on her pastry than one who can only utter French bons-mots in the parlor. Her white and flexible hands will lose none of their charms if they are pricked by the industrious needle. A well fitting dress will attract no less if the nimble fingers of the wearer did the cutting and the sewing.

Raise your daughters to do their work, and the limited incomes of the young man will be able to support a family, and also to save for rainy days. The wife thus employed will have more respect for herself, and will be a good judge of the hardships of her husband. The husband will love the little sprite who lessons his anxieties, and affords him so much comfort. No more dependence upon unwilling or untrusty servants; she can laugh at them, and when they find it is so, they will learn that their interest is to work, to economize, and be faithful. The whole household will then be in harmony; the vexations that try one's temper, the heart burnings and rejoinders, will be replaced by peace prosperity and happiness,

Occupation and labor are conducive to health; and, with habits of industry, many of our beautiful but frail girls would have been much finer specimens of womanhood morally and physicall.

—Wm. H. Walling, M. D.

The Fathers And Doctors of the Church

The Fathers of the Church, or simply "the Fathers," is a term as to whose real signification the average lay Catholic has, perhaps no accurate notion. He probably thinks that Father and Doctor, as met with in ecclesiastical writings, are synonymous; or at least that the distinction between the words is so fine-drawn as to render them, for all practical purposes, interchangeable. Such, however, is not the case. All the Fathers were not Doctors, nor were all the Doctors Fathers. SS. Clement of Rome and Polycarp of Smyrna, for instance, are universally ranked among the Fathers, yet their names do not figure in the Church's list of Doctors; while SS. Francis of Sales and Alphonsus Liguori, who do figure in that list are never classed among the Fathers.

As a matter of fact, Father of the Church is not an official title at all. It was never granted by any pontifical degree, and finds no place in liturgical qualification. It is an honorary title dictated by the gratitude of the Christians of the early ages, and conferred by common accord upon those eminent successors of the Apostles whose preaching and whose writings transmitted to posterity the dogmas of our faith. It is consequently applied with propriety to those ecclesiastical authors of the first centuries whose works preserve the apostolic traditions of which they are authentic witnesses. The era of the Fathers closed when the principles of the faith were sufficiently fixed, developed and protected against the innovations of heretics. The latest representative of their order is with practical unanimity held to be St. Bernard (1091-1153).

As regards the ecclesiastical doctorate. Catholic theology has more than once formulated the rule relating thereto, and Pope Benedict XIV summarizes its conclusions thus: "Three things are necessary to constitute a Doctor of the Church; eminent learning, remarkable sanctity, and the declaration of either the Sovereign Pontiff or a legitimately convoked council." The reason why this last mentioned requisite is essential is manifest: The title of doctor is an official one, and also a liturgical one, conferring upon whoever receives it a special cult in all the churches of the world. It is clear that the power to command all Christendom to render such honor is restricted to the Pope or to an oecumenical council over which he presides.

As for the eminent learning mentioned as the first requisite the etymology of the word doctor implies it. To have shown in his works a superior knowledge of the things of God, to have exercised on the destinies of the Church brilliant and salutary action in repressing the audacity of heretics, in exposing the true sense of Holy Scripture, in developing the dogmas of faith, in teaching the faithful the moral law and showing them the way to Christian perfection,—this is the eminent learning which the Church demands of the Doctor.

Sanctity also is essential. It is quite conceivable that illustrious science in the things of God may co exist with a sinful life; intellectual pre-eminence does not exclude moral turpitude; but such torpitude does necessarily exclude a man from the honor of canonization, and every doctor of the Church is a canonized saint. Holiness, indeed, counts for much even in the attainment of the learning that is congruous to him who bears this official title. The Seraphic Doctor tells us it was at the foot of the Cross, in the meditation of the eternal truths, that he acquired all his knowledge. In the Doctors therefore, we honor not all science, but the science of the saints.

The number of Doctors recognized and proclaimed by the Church is twenty-four. Four great Doctors of the Latin Church: SS. Augustine, Ambrose, Jerome and Gregory the Great; four others of the Greek Church: SS Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen and John Chrysostom then SS. Leo the Great, Isidore of Seville, Peter Chrysologus, Peter Damien, Anselm, Bernard, Bonaventure, Thomas Aquinas, Hilary of Poitiers, Alphonsus Liguori, Francis of Sales, Cyril of Alexandria, John Damascene, Athanasius of Alexandria, Basil the Great, and Bede.

So mush for the Doctors. As for the Fathers, four conditions are essential: antiquity; importance of writings; holiness of life and especially purity of faith; and finally the agreement of the faithful. The importance of a Father's writings does not imply that his writings must be many and voluminous; a few letters sufficed in the case of St. Ignatius of Antioch, as in that of St. Polycarp of Smyrna. The necessity of sanctity explains why Tertullian and and Origen and Lactantius, as well as several other very eminent ecclesiastical authors, are not numbered among the Fathers.

To return to the specific distinction between the two titles it is sufficient to cite here Cardinal Franzelin, who says that the prerogative of Doctor as distinguished from Father of the Church does not imply antiquity—that is, existence in the early ages of Christianity; but it suggests at once the idea of eminent learning without regard to he nearness or remoteness of the period in which the scholar lived.

— Our Sunday Visitor.

Jesuit Makes Valuable Gift to United States

A discovery which promises to prove a potent factor in the war was announced several days ago at Chicago in the Loyola University department of medicine, says the Brooklyn Tablet. It is a combination which produces glycerine used in the manufacture of high explosives as well as an antiseptic for wounds.

A shortage in Glycerine has been threatened because of huge war demands. "Its price now is nearly $7.50 per gallon. By use of the Loyola formula the same glycerine can be produced in unlimited quantities for thirty cents per gallon. The formula has been forwarded to the War Department as the school's donation to the nation. This discovery was made by the Rev. Edward J. Calhoun, S. J., an instructor. He has been working on the combination since this country entered the war. The new glycerine is made from a combination of slaked lime and refuse meats and vegetables. The former ingredient replaces sodium hydroxide, which costs $2 per gallon, and in a large measure was responsible for the high cost.

Joy Over Jerusalem

The news of the liberation of the Holy Land from Turkish domination was received in Rome with great rejoicing, says the Rome correspondent of the Catholic Press Association, writing on the 19th of December. The Holy Father has naturally been following with keen interest all the steps that led to the triumph. The exigencies of his position of strict impartiality and neutrality prevent him from giving utterance to opinions of a political nature; but the Osservatore Romano has expressed its great pleasure at the happy event and a hope that the victors will respect Catholic interests. On purely religious grounds solemn services were held on Sunday last by order of the Cardinal Vicar, in the Church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, where all day large crowds of the faithful were present. In the evening an immense concourse not only filled the church but the entire square in which it stands, as the "Te Deum" was being sung. The Cardinal Vicar gave benediction from the steps of the church. The bells of all the Roman churches rang out in celebration of the event, that of St. Peter's leading.

NEVER NEGLECT BRONCHITIS

IT MAY TURN TO PNEUMONIA.

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold, and starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest.

You have, no doubt, wakened up in the morning and have had to cough several times to raise the phlegm from the bronchial tubes, and have found it of a yellowish or gray, greenish color, and you have received relief right away.

This is a form of bronchitis, which if not cured immediately may turn into pneumonia or some more serious trouble.

Cure the cold with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and thereby prevent bronchitis and pneumonia taking hold on your system.

Mr. E. Jarvi, New Finland, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled, for years, with bronchitis and could not find any relief. I was especially bad on a damp day. I went to a druggist, and asked him for something to stop the cough and constant tickling in my throat. He gave me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I found gave me instant relief. I think it is the best medicine for bronchitis I know of. Now I take care I always have a bottle of it on hand."

Do not accept a substitute for "Dr. Wood's." It is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c.; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Pa, what's a tetanus?"

"Oh he was a Roman senator or something. Look in your Dictionary of Names."

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.

"Have you been in No Man's Land?"

"Yes I was the guest at my wife's bridge club one afternoon."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.

"What on earth did that fellow mean when he said he was a 'peregrinating pedestrian, castigating his itinerary from the classic Athens of America?'"

"He meant he was a tramp beating his way from Boston."

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

Bad Heart Trouble

For 5 Years.

WOULD GO INTO FITS.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less with some form of heart trouble.

Little attention is paid to the slight weakness until the heart starts to beat irregularly, and they suddenly feel faint and dizzy, and feel as if they were smothering.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills should be taken, and thus secure prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. W. H. Ferrier, Kilbride, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with my heart for five years, and was so bad it would send me into fits and smothering. I could not do any work while I was affected, but after taking three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I have regained my health."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.