The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, ~~1913~~ 1914 — Vol. XLIII., No.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWRD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing January 3rd, 1914, Trains will run as follows:

Trains outward Read down / Trains inward Read up

Tues Thur Sat P M	Mon Wed Fri P M	Daily ex Sunday P M	Daily ex Sunday A M				Tues Thur Sat A M	Mon Wed Fri A M	Mon Wed Fri A M	Daily ex Sunday P M	Tues Thur Sat A M
	2 45	2 00	7 15	Dept	Charlottetown	Ar	11 30	10 10	12 20	5 13	
	4 07	2 54	8 25		Hunter River		10 35	8 57	11 14	4 07	
	4 50	3 23	9 07		Emerald Jct		10 07	8 10	10 29	3 23	
		3 37	9 55		Kensington		9 43		9 55	2 49	
		4 10	10 25	Ar	Summerside	Dp	9 20		9 20	2 20	
								P M		A M	
12 15		4 25		Dep	Summerside	Ar		12 30		9 00	
1 45		5 23			Port Hill			10 55		8 01	
3 02		6 12			O'Leary			9 39		7 12	
5 00		7 25		Ar	Tignish	Dp		7 45		6 00	
[illegible]	4 55			Dep	Emerald Jct	Ar				8 05	
[illegible]	5 45			Ar	Cape Traverse	Dep				7 15	
3 00	3 00			Dep	Charlottetown	Ar			11 05		10 20
4 05	4 25				Mt Stewart Jct				9 35		9 10
4 33	5 03				Morell				9 00		8 36
4 54	5 31				St Peters				8 30		8 14
6 00	6 50			Ar	Souris	Dep			7 05		7 05
7 10	8 05			Ar	Elmira	Dep			5 45		5 45
4 05	4 25			Dep	Mt Stewart	Ar			9 33		9 10
11	5 36				Cardigan				8 21		8 07
41	6 05				Montague				7 48		7 39
25	6 50			Ar	Georgetown	Dep			7 00		7 00
P M	P M	P M	A M				A M	A M	A M	A M	A M

	Dly ex Sat & Sun P M	Sat only P M				Dly ex Sat & Sun A M	Sat only A M
	3 10	3 10	Dep	Charlottetown	Ar	10 15	9 45
	4 57	4 25		Vernon River		8 36	8 31
	7 00	5 55	Ar	Murray Harbor	Dpt	6 40	7 00

Let Us Make Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material; you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind is allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smoothe, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS,

153 Queen Street.

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET,

Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc.,

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6i

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENTSTREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12 1907.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Letter Head

Oyster Culture.

Notice of Application for Oyster Leases in :—

St. Peter's Bay, King's County.
Pownal Bay, Queen's County.
New London Bay, Queen's County.
Oyster Cove, Prince County.
Indian River, Prince County.
Shipyard River, Prince County.
Tryon River, Prince County.

Applications on the regular printed forms will be received by the undersigned for the lease of barren bottoms for Oyster Culture in the above mentioned waters up to and on the first day of November next.

Each application will be required to be accompained by cash, certified cheque or P.O. Order for three dollars, to pay cost of drawing duplicate lease and registering same.

Copies of plans, application forms, form of lease and leasing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places :—

Office of the Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown.

Store of McEwen & Co. St. Peter's Bay.

Store of H. D. McEwen, Morell.

Store of Harry Cox, Morell.

Store of A. J. McLeod, Stanley Bridge.

Store of Weir & Fyfe, Stanley Bridge.

Store of James Kennedy, Kensington.

Leslie McNutt at store of P. McNutt & Sons Malpeque.

Phothonotary's Office, Summerside.

office of Hon. James McNeill, Summerside.

E. Boswell at store of Wright Bros Victoria.

Office of M. C. Delaney, North Tryon.

A. A. Moore, Road Master, Pownal.

ARTHUR NEWBURY.
Asst. Provincial Secretary.
26th Sept. 1913

Oct. 1st 5i.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets $100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACEACHERN

AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.

Mar. 22nd, 1905

Foxes for Sale

Fox Sale at Hillcrest Ranch Mount Edward Road, all kinds of Foxes, two good Black Pairs, some good Patches and and some cheap ones.

J. C. MACKENDRICK
Office 145 Euston Street
Phone 428. Dec. 10, 1913—tf

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D.

Aug. 15 1906—3m

LIME!

We can supply from this date

Fresh Burned Lime

in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention

C. Lyons & Co.

May 29, 1912.

About Potatoes

Of centennials there is no end. The latest is that of Antoine-Augustin Parmentier, one of whose many distinctions to fame as a benefactor of humanity is that more than a hundred years ago he induced Europeans to eat the American potato. Curiously enough, coincidently with his centennial, the United State is doing its utmost to keep European potatoes out of American markets. This looks like the act of a parent frowning on his progeny. But in reality it is not so. The genuine tuber is not a native of the Nothern Hemisphere. It came from Ecuador.

One does not usually associate poetry with potatoes, but there is a fragrance of both in Parmentier's distinguished career. He appears first as a bit of a boy in a pharmacist's shop of Montididier, a little town of Picardy. That was in 1753. His mother was very sick, and he had come to have a prescription filled. Unhappily he had no money to pay for it, and alas! the chemist was cruel and refused to mix the ingredients until the money was forthcoming. "We have none," cried the boy in agony, as the tears streamed down his cheeks; "but I'll work a whole year for you if you save my mother." The bargain was struck, and so Antoine-Augustin became the druggist's apprentice.

But Picardy was too small for Parmentier. At eighteen he was in Paris, as a student of military pharmacy. In 1757 he was sent with the army to Hanover as medical assistant, and was several times taken prisoner. In 1763 he was Aide-Major in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris, and in 1772 was brevetted Major, and he then began a career of unusual scientific distinction for forty glorious years.

From 1779 to 1781, when England and France were fighting for the control of the seas, he was Superintendent of the Marine Hospitals at Havre and on the Brittany coast, and afterwards, in 1782, was given the medical control of the army in Geneva, where conditions had been, up to his arrival, worse than chaotic. In 1788 he was made Supervisor of the Camp at St. Omer, and until 1792 he was associated with Bayen in what would be equivalent to a National Board of Health.

It was during this period that the potato entered into his life. Until then the tuber was regarded only as a curiosity, or was looked on with contempt and even with horror. Indeed one great man averred that it gave leprosy to anyone rash enough to eat it. At best it was set down as inferior to a bad turnip; though a scientist who wrote a book which he called "Histoire des plantes rares," finds it analogous with the "arachnia" of Theophrastes, whatever that is.

It was the Spaniards who first made the world acquainted with the American potato. Pizarro found them growing near Quito in 1530, and a monk named Hieronymus Cardan brought them to Spain, and from there they found their way to Italy. Drake and Hawkins and Ragleigh brought some to England and Ireland, but they were only the Virginia sweet potatoes.

It is gravely reported that His Catholic Majesty Philip II sent a present of some of the imported tubers to the Pope, with the information that they were a remedy for the debility of old age. The gift was received with great pleasure, and the Sovereign Pontiff shared it with the Cardinal Legate, whom he sent to Belgium in 1686. That dignitary in turn presented five of the wonders to Sivry, the Governor of Mons, reminding him that they were only for medicinal purposes. Instead of eating them, therefore, the Governor prudently planted two of them and sent the other three to the Emperor's gardener at Vienna, who also put them in the ground and waited for results. Later on, the British Royal Society began to study these poor exotics as possibly affording material for food, and finally recommended their cultivation. Alsace was ahead of England in this respect, for potatoes were widely cultivated there in 1770, but only as food for cattle.

At this point Parmentier enters the field or the patch. After the great famine of 1769, the Academy of Besancon offered a prize for some esculent which in times of public distress might serve as food and so supply the want which was just then so sorely felt. Parmentier's paper won the prize. He recommended the potato. Of course, he was assailed, and it was on this occasion that the poor potato was accused of carrying germs of leprosy under its jacket. Parmentier fought valiantly for his pets, however, and finally won the endorsement of Turgot, and the valuable help of Maurepas, Condorcet and Voltaire. The result was that potato-patches were laid out all over France, but even then it was considered as food fit only for peasants, and the Faculty of Medicine recommended it when nothing better could be had. Finally, King Louis XVI was won over, and the Pharmacien-Major of the Hotel des Invalides was given an immense tract of land in the plains of the Sablons at Neuilly for experimentation. Victory came at last on St. Louis' Day, 1780, when the jubilant Parmentier appeared at Versailles to present to His Majesty a bouquet of the precious potato-blossoms, which the plants of the Sablons had just produced. The chronicle has it that His Majesty "gave him no money on that occasion, but allowed him to embrace the Queen." After that the King and all the courtiers wore potato-blossoms in their buttonholes, and every one, citizen and peasant alike, went crazy about potato farming. Indeed, troops had to be sent to guard the fields at Grenelle and Neuilly, for when they were not picketed the lackeys of the grand seigneurs were wont to steal out at night, so that their distinguished masters might have on their table next day a splendid layout of "Parmentiers" or potatoes.

Parmentier survived the fall of the King, but on account of his intimate relations with royalty he was at first regarded as a suspect by the revolutionists. Later on, however, he was awarded a civic crown by the Convention, and made Chief Inspector of the medical departments of the army, and was likewise put in charge of all the military stores. He introduced vaccination in the army, and established order, economy and systems of sanitation in the hospitals, writing meantime a valuable code of laws for the regulation of all such establishments. "Few men," says Silvestre, "have rendered more important services to the nation. His burning love for humanity always inspired him in his investigations, and as soon as there was something to be done to alleviate suffering he knew no rest; he sacrificed everything, time, inclinations, money, health. His door was besieged by suppliants of all kinds, and to make up for the time that had to be taken from his scientific researches he toiled at his desk till two or three o'clock in the morning." The mere titles of his literary contributions to medical science fill a whole column of fine print in Hoeffer's "Nouvelle Biographie Generale." Singularly enough the "Encyclopædia Brittanica" says not a word about Parmentier; nor does "The International," but there are brief notices of him in "The Catholic Encyclopædia" and the "Konversations Lexikon."

Parmentier died in Paris, December 17, 1813, and it may not be uninteresting to note that years ago there lived in Brooklyn, in the time of Bishop Dubois, some relatives of the great man: Andre Parmentier, a scholar of considerable scientific attainments, and his wife and two daughters, whose piety and charity won the admiration of old New Yorkers and Brooklynites. The mansion in which they lived is to day a Sisters' School—a gift of the Parmentiers.—X n America.

New York's Water Supply.

The new Catskill Aqueduct which has cost New York City $162,000,000 and the labor of 72,000 men for several years, is now finished. Within a year New York will have a supply of 500,000,000 gallons of water a day flowing through a 15-foot pipe ninety-six miles long. The aqueduct is only a part of the gigantic provision which has been made for New York's water supply. The Ashokan reservoir, from which the water will flow its nien-six-mile trip to the city, is 12 8 miles square, and its cost will approxmate $20,000,000. If all the water which this great repository can hold were turned over Manhattan it would cover the island with twenty-eight feet of flood, the whole area of the reservoir being about that of Manhattan from the Battery to 116th street. Eight villages had to be removed to clear the way for the reservoir, and two cemeteries, 2,800 bodies of the former inhabitants being buried elsewhere at the expense of the city. Using the four drainage areas in the new water system for the city, it is estimated that even in the dryest kind of weather New York's supply need never be under 770,000,000 gallons a day, or about 250,000,000 more than is at present necessary.

Ocean Traffic

During the year just ended steamships of twenty-six lines brought 1,332,200 passengers to New York, 952,834 coming in the steerage. There were 149,986 first and 230,410 second cabin passengers. Secretary of Labor Wilson has been discussing the further protection of poor immigrants with the diplomatic representatives at Washington of several European nations. His sympathy has been aroused by the fact that nearly 20,000, poor immigrants, were turned back at the door because the immigration law found them unacceptable. He is preparing to forewarn all such prospective immigrants and save them if possible from breaking old home ties in a useless search for new ones. "The thing to do is to keep them from starving," he says. "With the aid of the foreign governments and acting in cooperation with our State Department our Bureau of Immigration can, without any new legislation, I think, perfect a practical way of finding out in advance whether those who desire to come will be allowed to enter or not."

There is, today, a perfect craze for notoriety. Get your name in the papers, however you do it, it seems, a maxim with many people. Even the school and the nursery, which should be shelters of innocence and childishness, are not safe from this corrupting love of advertising and we see the names and the pictures of children offered to, and thrust on, or eagerly sought, as the case may be; but published anyhow. In the name of common sense, let the children be and remain children as long as they can. All too soon will come the realities, the fight, the sin, the sorrow. Keep the baby a baby; the child a child; the boy a boy; the young man a young man. It is a shame to sophisticate a child by putting his picture in the papers. It is a shame to turn a child into a little old man or woman.

Philippines. — Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, on his arrival, November 13, at Camp Overton, in the Province of Moro, Mindanao, was greeted by seventy Moro chieftains in gala costumes.—Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior for the Philippines, telegraphed his refusal to comply with a cabled request from the Assembly, that he testify before a committee of investigation into the charges of Philippine slavery. He asserted that the report of the evidence was in the Government office, and was conclusive.—America.

Stand Up Straight and Avoid Tuberculosis.

The first essential in the avoidance of tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption, is to keep the lungs strong, so that if the germs are breathed they can do no harm. One of the most important things in keeping the lungs strong is to keep the chest wide open so that the lungs can be properly used. if the body is drooped or stooped or if the shoulders are allowed to drag forward (round shoulder) or if the head is carried forward instead of well back over the shoulder the chest must be flattened the breathing must be shallow, and the lungs not being freely used become weak. it is in this type of chest, that tuberculosis usually begins. The consumptive is usually narrow chested, with drooped shoulders and with the head craned forward. While the development of a strong, well formed chest is one of the most important factors in preventing tuberculosis, the same thing is to be desired if the disease is once started not only should we live in the open but we should stand up straight, and learn to throw "a big chest," so that the lungs can grow strong, and the fresh air be taken in. The runner, the singer or any one who is obliged to make sustained effort is taught to to stand and sit with the chest high so that the lungs can be used to the best advantage if everyone would do the same thing there would be less tuberculosis because there would be fewer weak lungs. In this connection it is gratifying to note the opinion of Dr. Evens of Chicago that consumption is certainly decreasing. He says: "The consumption fight is being won. The number of deaths from the disease in the active centres of the fight is less than the number ten years ago.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M D

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Can

PIMPLES Are an "EYE SORE."

Pimples are caused by the blood being out of order. Those little festering sores appear on the forehead, on the nose, on the chin and other parts of the body, and although they are not a dangerous trouble they are very unsightly to both you and your friends.

There is only one way to get rid of them, and that is to purify the blood.

Burdock Blood Bitters is without a doubt the best remedy on the market for this purpose.

Wm. F. Donohue, Jr., Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"About six months ago my little son's face was literally covered with pimples. I tried every preparation I was told of by my friends, but to no avail. Soon I thought I could not have them fixed up, and would have to wait, and let him grow out of them, but thanks to Burdock Blood Bitters they are all gone, and I gladly recommend it to anyone."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured solely by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"May you be just as happy yourself,
As you like to see anybody else."
Burns.

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.

Some girls are born blondes and some others acquire blondness.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Love will push a man into matrimony, but it takes a lawyer to pull him out.

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

No girl is as thoughtless as a young widow can pretend to be.

A closed mouth is the noblest work of anybody.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The packers shouldn't be discouraged, even if one can't make a silk purse of a sow's ear. They may eventually be used for hat trimming.

Women are wise impromptu, fools on reflection.—Portuguese Proverb.

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

It is easier to borrow $10 worth of trouble than it is to negotiate the loan of 10 cents in cash.

If a man is in love with a woman she can make him believe black is white—until he discovers that she is in love with him.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The greater the cost of living, the cheaper it is to remain single.

Many a woman who owns a dozen ultra-fashionable skirts hasn't one that is fit to wear on the streets.

A bachelor who is looking for variety can find it by exchanging a little of his coin for a marriage license.

Watch Your Liver.

If It Is Lazy, Slow or Torpid Stir It Up By the Use of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as it holds back the bile, which is required to move the bowels, and lets it into the blood instead, thus causing Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sick Headache, Langour, Pain under the Right Shoulder, etc.

Mrs. Wesley Estabrooks, Midgic Station, N.B., writes:—"For several years I had been troubled with pains in the liver. I have had medicine from several doctors, but was only relieved for a time by them. I then tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I have had no trouble with my liver since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who has liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, or 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.