CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1894.

New Moon, 5th day, 5h 2.8m., p. m. b hor
First Quar 13th day, 6h 30.5 m, a.m, b hor
Full Moon, 19th day, 10h 3.8 p.m., S E.
Last Quar 27th day, 8h 15.7m. a. m, W

	Day of Week.	Sun rises h m	Sun sets h m	High water after'n
1	Thursday	7 29	4 59	8 2
2	Friday	28	5 0	8 53
3	Saturday	26	2	9 42
4	Sunday	25	3	10 29
5	Monday	24	5	10 53
6	Tuesday	23	6	11 26
7	Wednesday	21	8	11 58
8	Thursday	20	9	morn
9	Friday	18	10	0 22
10	Saturday	17	12	1 1
11	Sunday	16	14	1 38
12	Monday	14	15	2 19
13	Tuesday	12	17	3 12
14	Wednesday	11	19	4 26
15	Thursday	9	20	6 1
16	Friday	7	22	7 30
17	Saturday	6	23	8 40
18	Sunday	4	24	9 36
19	Monday	2	26	10 28
20	Tuesday	1	27	11 3
21	Wednesday	6 59	29	11 39
22	Thursday	57	30	aft 13
23	Friday	56	32	0 57
24	Saturday	54	33	1 23
25	Sunday	52	34	2 2
26	Monday	50	36	2 48
27	Tuesday	48	38	3 46
28	Wednesday	6 46	5 39	4 43

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1894. VOL 33.—NO. 201

THE DAILY EXAMINER

THE LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER OF P. E. ISLAND,

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Bazaar Store, Queen Street, "
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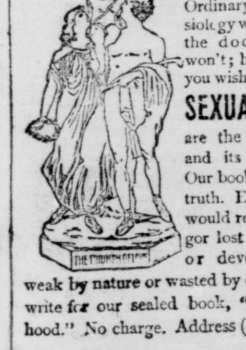

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aug 16.

THE SNAKES OF INDIA

THEIR LOOKS AND THEIR POISONS DESCRIBED BY AN EXPERT.

Karait and Hamadryas, Cobra Viper and Sea-snake—About 20,000 Persons Die Each Year from the Effects of Bites—Indian Serpent Charmers.

"Your honor, here's a snake."

It is Wahid Khan, the usually silent cook, who has come in from the bazar for his day's work, and now stands holding up proudly for inspection his long iron-shod bamboo walking staff, upon the end of which balances uneasily the still wriggling body of a heavy snake, about three feet in length.

A moment later I have the creature's head inside a pair of forceps, for the art which enables the native snake charmer fearlessly to catch even the most poisonous and lively snake with his bare hand is one that I have never attempted to acquire. Sure enough, I find the oval head which characterizes the Colubridæ, and a glance at the side makes it plain that the scale in front of the eye extends right down to the scale in which the nostril is situated. This indicates almost certainly that the species is poisonous. To satisfy myself completely, I force open the wide mouth which still snaps at my fingers, and on either side above am able to make out, almost completely sunk in folds of the skin, the single vicious little fang, which in poisonous snakes replaces one of the long rows of small, sharp teeth found in harmless species. This clenches the matter and shows beyond doubt that the reptile is one of the poisonous Colubridæ or asps, the markings indicating that it is a karait.

Karait are an especial nuisance where they occur, for they love to live about human habitations, and have an uncomfortable habit of dropping upon one's bed out of the thatch with which the bungalows are roofed. They lurk on the tops of window-sashes, coil themselves up behind the basin on the washstand, and like the privacy of an empty drawer. They are too stupid or too lethargic to get out of the way, unless actually inconvenienced, and the result is an appalling number of deaths from their bites.

More deadly even than the karait is the almost equally common cobra and the comparatively rare hamadryas. These creatures are both related to the karait and can be distinguished from harmless snakes by the same signs. The cobra, it is true, will usually get out of the way when it hears footsteps, but, upon the other hand, it's temper is exceedingly short, and when it does bite medical science is seldom of much avail.

An instance which is generally believed out here is described where a man who was cutting wood was bitten by a cobra upon the finger. With the courage of despair, and without waiting an instant to reflect, he raised his ax in the other hand and chopped the finger clean off upon the spot. For the time being he felt no effect of the poison. Presently he began to call himself a fool for having cut off his finger, and to think that he might as well try to save it. He replaced it in position. The poison penetrated into his system through the rejoined blood vessels, and the result was one more death from snake-bite. A case where a woman was bitten in the hand by a cobra while she was nursing her child, with the result that both mother and infant died, has been recorded officially by a qualified physician, and shows how exceedingly virulent the poison sometimes is. Only the other day a case was reported which occurred close to Calcutta, where a man killed a cobra and cut off its head. He proceeded to exhibit his trophy to a friend. In doing so he accidentally scratched his hand against one of the fangs, and died shortly afterward from the blood-poisoning which ensued.

Dried and pulverized, the poison is almost as deadly as when injected by the live cobra. Native doctors use it medicinally in microscopic doses, and have a barbarous method of extracting it. They put a cobra into an earthen pot, and drop a banana in after it. They then tie down the lid, and heat the pot over a fire. The wretched snake is soon tortured into a rage in its baking prison, and bites the banana in its paroxysms. The fruit is afterwards carefully dried, and is then ready for use. It is pronounced under some circumstances to be a wonderfully powerful stimulant, but is only used in extreme cases, and even then probably does infinitly more harm than good.

The karait, the cobra, and the hamadryas are all colubrine snakes or asps, related more or less closely to the poisonous coral snakes of the American continent, and probably also to the asp with which Cleopatra committed suicide in a bygone age.

India also has a plentiful supply of viperine snakes. These creatures can always be recognized without difficulty by their broad, swollen heads and their necks covered with tiny scales.

Vipers are divided into pit vipers, characterized by the posession of a little hole or pit easily visible upon the side of the head between the eye and the nostril, and true vipers, which are without this organ. The pit vipers of India are related to the rattle-snake, though none of them have the curious arrangement of horny scales at the tip of the tail, which forms the rattle of this well known creature. They are not nearly so deadly as the rattlesnake, for, though deaths are occasionally caused by them, their victims are far more likely than not to recover. The bite is none the less painful until the effects pass off.

Far more fatal than any of the Indian pit vipers are the daboia and the echis, which are both classed as true vipers. The daboia is a bright yellow-colored species, with conspicuous black chain-like markings upon the back. It is a fierce, sluggish creature, which will hardly trouble to get out of the way, though it hisses loudly when it happens to hear one coming. It has enormous movable fangs and a poison so deadly that once a man has been bitten by it deeply he has hardly any chance of recovery. The echis is sand-colored and very much smaller, but if anything even more vicious. It accounts for a good many deaths, especially in the Province of Sini, for it makes up in aggression what it lacks in size, and has a most unpleasant habit of darting to strike its prey.

To complete the catalogue of the poisonous snakes to be found in this part of the world, which can well claim to be the headquarters of deadly species, I should mention the sea snakes. These reptiles are sometimes exceedingly numerous in the Bay of Bengal. Sea snakes can always be recognized by the flattened, oarlike tails with which they steer their way through the waves. They appear to be invariably poisonous. One of the best-known instances of their bite occurred to a sea captain who was bathing in the Moulmein harbor. The immediate result was to raise his spirits and to make him unusually sociable. He is said to have declared that he felt a glow all over him which was rather agreeable than otherwise, but he died all the same in 72 hours after being bitten.

Altogether about 20,000 persons die each year in India from the bites of the various snakes I have mentioned.

The casualties are confined almost entirely to the poorer and more ignorant natives, who habitually go about with bare feet. For, although creatures like the hamadryas and the echis are occasionally spoiling for a fight, as a general rule a snake is no more anxious to be trodden upon than a man is to tread upon it. The consequence is that people who wear boots are hardly ever bitten. This is not so much because of the protection of the leather as on account of the noise made by a boot upon the ground, which warns the snake to get out of the way.

The British Government does what it can to get rid of poisonous snakes. Large rewards are annually paid for their heads, and in this way great numbers are destroyed. Attempts are constantly being made to clear away the rubbish which accumulates around village sites, and thus to reduce the shelter in which these creatures breed. As yet, however, hardly any appreciable effect has been produced. Year after year the tale of deaths remains undiminished and fresh snakes appear as fast as their predecessors are killed off.—E. C. Cotes, of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

AMBER AND AMBEROID.

The Hardened Gum of Trees That Flourished Perhaps Millions of Years Ago.

"Amber is the gum of a conifer, but of what species no one knows. It belonged to the first period of vegetation of the earth. No one knows in what climate these trees grew, and no fossil traces of them are left for the geologist. It is not improbable that they produced amber and were stately trees millions of years ago. Dr. R. Kiebs, of Konigsberg, the highest authority on this subject in the world, says there are 2,000 different varieties of insects found imprisoned in amber, and this gives us a pretty correct idea of the fauna in the remote age in which they lived. They give us besides evidences of that period of which we have no other trace. It is very interesting to compare these insects with those now existing, as the common fly, for example. Others, again, the entirely different, showing extinct species. Dr. Kiebs' theory is that the amber was carried to East Prussia during the glacial epoch and imbedded in the blue earth where it is found. This blue earth is a very heavy clay, and the strata vary in thickness from three to twenty-seven feet. Dr. Kiebs considers that this imbedding process occurred in what geologists term the tertiary period.

"The right to mine amber or to take it from the sea dates back to the time the first knights who colonized East Prussia appeared—in the fifteenth century. They had the primary right to mine. Subsequently the right merged in the government, which granted the privilege to private parties for an annual consideration. My firm pays to the Prussian government every year 1,000,000 marks for the right, which equals about $250,000 in your money. We mine and market between eighty and ninety different sizes of amber for shipping. The largest and most perfect specimens are made into mouth pieces for pipes, etc., and the smallest pieces are made into the amber varnish, which is largely used in the interior of steamships, railroad coaches and on fine furniture."—St. Paul Globe.

Competitive Beauty.

Mr. Grant Allen says that the last 25 years have marked a great advance in the beauty of English women. A quarter of a century ago, he says, he traveled both in England and in France, and, as became a naturalist, took peculiar note of the appearance of the girls. Very lately he has been over the same ground again, and reports that the French women are no prettier than they were, but that among the damsels of the middle class in England the improvement is unspeakable. He finds that the young English girls are better grown than formerly, and have better figures, better features and much more intelligent faces than their mothers. Beauty lies so largely in the eye of the beholder that it is possible that some of the improvement Mr. Allen notes is due to a change in himself. It is conceivable that his heart warms more readily that it did to British beauty, or that 25 years of ripening experience have brought him a keener appreciation of the fresh and simple charms of youth. Yet he is by profession an observer of natural phenomena and should know whereof he speaks. It is probably true that English girls have grown handsomer, and the reason is not far to seek. The development of athletics has doubtless had something to do with it, but it is safe enough to attribute the major part of the improvement to the effect of competition. For the last two decades the American girl has notoriously set the pace for the English maidens, who, it seems, have made a gallant and not altogether unsuccessful effort to keep up with it, while the French women, being comparatively free from American competition, show no appreciable progress. So far as the English girls are concerned, what an excellent result this is, and how creditable to the native grit which prompted them to do their best instead of settling hopelessly down under discouragement! The American girl, it appears, is good for everybody, her rivals included.—Harper's Weekly.

Canada's Big Cheese.

In the course of an address before the Western Dairymen's Association Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, speaking of the mammoth cheese exhibited by Canada at the World's Fair said: "I need hardly speak of our misfortune in having the man who purchased it refuse to take it. The surface was damaged, but the damage did not go beyond the surface. My contract with him was that the cheese was to be in good condition in Chicago. He holds that it should be in good condition in Liverpool. The only way to make him pay would be to have a law suit. Better not follow that course. We will sell it, and if we do not get more than five or eight or ten cents a pound for it we will pocket that and believe that the big cheese was a capital advertising hit, and that it did the country good service."

The Modern Invalid.

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truely beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults physician; if constipated uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs ......

For Sudden Colds, take Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam. It cures ......

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

Puttner's Emulsion contains neither Quinine, strychnine, nor other harmful drug. Its ingredients are wholesome animal and vegetable substances, and it may be taken indefinitely without dangerous results. ......

REAL MERIT is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other preparations fail. Get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

Toothache, Faceache, Inflamed and Sore Eyes are certainly cured by Pond's Extract; sold in our bottles only. ......

Mr. F. V. Warmoll
Toronto, Ontario.

A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

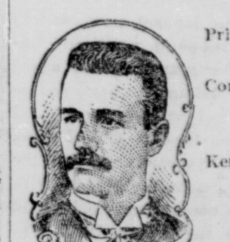
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.



Principal of the Commercial Department of Kent's Hill Seminary, says:

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Skoda's Discovery

for my wife, which she has taken with the most satisfactory results. This led me to try Skoda's German Soap, as I was troubled a great deal with a sensitive face which shaving would irritate.

Skoda's German Soap

has entirely rid me of this trouble. For softening and clearing up the skin one has only to try it to appreciate its superiority over all others.

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makes you eat, it makes you sleep, it makes you well. Medical advice free.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO. LTD., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

For sale by all druggists. Trade supplied by W. R. Watson; Charlottetown P. E. I.

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

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Martin's Cardinal Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

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Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.

THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.

By all druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto.