

Railway & S. S. Lines

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

—AND—
Steamship Lines
 —TO—
St. John via Digby
 —AND—
Boston via Yarmouth

"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after May 11th, 1912, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

Express from Halifax	12.21 p.m.
Accom. from Richmond	5.40 p.m.
Express from Yarmouth	1.46 p.m.
Accom. from Annapolis	7.50 a.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.30 a.m. 5.35 p.m. and 7.45 a.m. and from Truro at 6.50 a.m. 3.20 p.m. and 12.45 noon connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Boston S. S. Service

BOSTON-YARMOOUTH SERVICE.
 The Royal and United States Mail Steamship "PRINCE GEORGE" sails from Yarmouth on Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of Express train from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave LONG WHARF, BOSTON, at 1.00 p.m. Tuesday and Friday.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

ROYAL MAIL S. S. YARMOOUTH.
 Daily Service (Sunday excepted).
 Leaves St. John 7.45 a.m.
 Arrives in Digby 10.45 a.m.
 Leaves Digby same day after arrival express train from Halifax.

P. GIFFKINS,
 General Manager.
 Kentville.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD STEAMSHIP LINERS

LONDON, HALIFAX & ST. JOHN, N. B. SERVICE.

From London.	From Halifax
May 14 - Shenandoah	June 5
May 25 (via St. John's)	June 18
June 8 - Shenandoah	June 18
June 8 - Kanawha	June 23
June 22 - Shenandoah	June 23

From Liverpool From Halifax.

From Liverpool	From Halifax
May 7 - Tabasco	May 25
May 15 - Almeriana	June 8
May 28th - Durango	June 22
June 15 - Tabasco	June 22
June 23 - Almeriana	June 22

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD.,
 Agents, Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect October 8th, 1911.	Accom. Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up
11.30	Lv. Middleton AR.	16.25
12.01	* Clarence	15.54
12.20	Bridgetown	15.36
12.50	* Granville Centre	15.07
13.07	Granville Ferry	14.50
13.26	* Karsdale	14.34
13.45	AR. Port Wade Lv.	14.10

* Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RY AND D. A. RY.

P. MOONEY
 General Freight and Passenger Agent

OUR PREDECESSORS

New York, April 20—The American Museum of Natural History, in New York City, which is the greatest scientific institution of its kind in the world, has brought near to completion a collection of the strange mammals, nearly all of them now extinct, that inhabited the earth during the period immediately preceding the first appearance of man. Some of them, however, were undoubtedly contemporary with the earliest human beings—which fact does by no means render them less interesting.

The age of mammals appears to have begun about 3,000,000 years ago. It was then that the earliest known horses, no larger than modern foxes, roamed over the plains of North America. Of these there were no fewer than eleven species—graceful, light-limbed creatures, with brains noticeably large in relation to their size, indicating a high degree of intelligence. There were also tapirs, not much bigger; many kinds of cats (one as large as a puma, and another approaching the jaguar); and a queer-looking animal of the bigness of a small rhinoceros, but unlike anything we know today, with short, clumsy legs and an abbreviated tail—known by science as the coryphodon.

So great a length of time is not possible for the finite human mind to grasp. But a more vivid impression of it is conveyed by the statement that 3,000,000 years ago on the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Himalayas had not as yet come into existence, but were level surfaces washed by the sea. In America, since the close of that epoch, the region of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado has been elevated 11,600 feet, and the river has cut its way through solid rock to a depth of nearly a mile and a quarter.

GREAT GEOLOGIC CHANGES.

The disappearance of the great reptilian dinosaurs at the close of the epoch known to geologists as the Mesozoic was coincident with the uplifting of the mighty chain (previously represented by a string of more or less scattered islands), which today we know as the Rocky Mountains. Other tremendous geologic changes occurred at that period, and resulting modifications of climate and terrestrial conditions may have had much to do with the wiping out of the amazing and widely differentiated order of the Dinosaurs. But doubtless their wholesale destruction was attributable largely, if not mainly, to volcanoes, which distributed their ashes over vast areas to a depth of thousands of feet.

Whatever the causes involved, the giant reptiles disappeared, and were succeeded by new forms of life—that is to say, by mammals of primitive types. But it should be no means supposed that these were the first mammals on the earth for a long time, and probably for at least a million years; but they were small, and of minor importance in the scheme of creation. Many of them were rodents; others were insect eaters. They were nature's first experiments in the development of mammalian types.

With the opening of the age of mammals began a rapid evolution of creatures of this class. Contemporary with the little horses and tapirs in North America were certain apelike animals with short faces and large eyes. Also, there appeared bearlike cats and the first Titanotheres—an order destined later on to become of conspicuous and dominant importance IMMENSE IN SIZE.

Finding conditions favorable to their development, with an unlimited food supply, some of the animals of that epoch attained huge size. Those of them that were vegetable feeders browsing on the foliage of trees and shrubs, were clumsy and heavy-limbed—as, for example the Uintatherium, nearly as big as a modern rhinoceros, with four horns. Like the coryphodon, already mentioned, it has no representatives in the world today, and the same may be said of the palaeosyops (distantly related to the rhinoceros) which was of the bigness of a small pony.

One of the most remarkable of the Titanotheres was the bronchotherium, approaching an elephant in size, and resembling a type of horned creature which soon became the dominant mammals of Western America. Accompanying them, and doubtless preying upon them, were carnivores as big as modern Kodiak bears, and gigantic cats—both of families destined to extinction later on. These were giant pigs, and during this period appeared the first true dogs.

It is now that the rhinoceroses began to appear and to develop a great variety of species. In fact, from this time on until comparatively recent days they assume great importance, both in the New World and the Old. Some have long legs, and others short

singly short legs; some are aquatic and others yet are swimmers in the water. Giant pigs on stilted legs appear in Europe and Asia, and in Africa become conspicuous the mighty aribotheres, of nearly the bulk of an elephant, with enormous sharp-pointed, forwardly projecting horns over the snout and a smaller pair above the eyes. The remarkable creature, short-necked, long-legged and of grazing habit, seems to be confined to the Dark Continent, which as yet has no land connection with Europe or Asia.

SOME LATER ARRIVALS.

Meanwhile the ancestors of all the elephants are developing in Africa. Many new kinds of dogs appear, some short-faced and others long-faced. Diminutive horses graze in herds in South Dakota and Nebraska. The towering, sluggish animals diminish in numbers everywhere, and are replaced by grazing mammals swifter of foot. Camels arrive on the scene in America—some of them small and delicate-limbed, while others are huge and bulky. It is a serious question whether the extinction of the Titanotheres was not brought about mainly by this great multiplication of herbivores, which ate their food and starved them out.

We know that horses originated in America, later became extinct on this continent, and were re-introduced from Europe by the Spaniards less than four centuries ago. It was much the same way with camels, which 500,000 years ago were the most conspicuous and numerous animals of the Great Plains, browsing in countless herds over vast areas destined in later times to be occupied by the buffalo. The very early camels, however, were not bigger than cottontail rabbits; but, steadily gaining in size, the largest species came greatly to exceed the modern camels in bulk and stature, one of these, the "giraffe camel," standing over twelve feet high.

The history of the development of the camel tribe in America may be plainly read in the rocks, out of which its representatives in all stages of evolution have been dug. They started with five toes on each foot, each toe terminating in a small, sharp hoof. But later on the toes were merged in one soft, elastic pad for walking over shifting sands. Around the edge of a small lake in Oregon are plentifully found the bones of four species of camels, one of them about the size of a Virginia deer. And although these creatures eventually became extinct on this continent, they left descendants which still survive in South America—the llama, the guanaco, the alpaca, and the vicuña.

ADVENT OF THE CAMEL.

It was from America that the camels made their way to the Old World, by way of a land bridge which connected this continent with Asia up to within comparatively recent times. Across the same bridge, from the opposite direction came the buffalo—originally an Asiatic animal—to browse on the grassy plains of the interior of this country. The climate of the region of what now is Bering Strait was temperate in those times, and there were many such interchanges of mammalian types between the New World and the Old.

Meanwhile there has developed a very extraordinary creature, related to modern whales, which, originally a land animal, has become wholly aquatic. Destined to be known to science as the Zeuglodon, it attains a length of sixty-five feet, and is frightfully carnivorous and fierce. Were it to survive at the present time, the chase of it would probably be regarded as the most perilous and exciting of sports. Its species must have been exceedingly numerous, judging from the great quantities of its bones found in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

AFRICA WEDDED TO EUROPE.

At length, thanks to a mighty geologic uplift Africa is united with Europe, and the mastodons, originally developed in the Dark Continent, extend their range northward. Later on they reach North America by the bridge already mentioned, over which likewise come our first rhinoceroses, very short in the legs, is a great traveler, and eventually extends its range as far south as Florida. Contemporaneously the early ancestors of the deer tribes appear in various parts of the world, and in Europe the first man-like apes

Giraffes in great number and variety arrive in the Old World—one type resembling the primitive and still surviving okapi of the Congo forests. The ancestors of modern sheep begin to develop, and in Europe roan huge beak-like dogs. Again a little time passes (in a geologic sense), and the chimpanzee and

orang outang appear. Probably also the gorilla (in Africa), though evidence of the fact has not been discovered as yet. More important, however, is the first trace of primitive man—represented by flint implements. If there is no mistake on this point, the human race must have made its first start on earth much more than 1,000,000 years ago.

Indeed, this is a very modest estimate—unless it is supposed that some pre-human animal, capable of shaping stone tools, arrived on earth and disappeared therefrom at more ancient an epoch. The presumption is that the creature concerned was no other than man, that he still preserved a not distant likeness to his relatives, the anthropoid apes, and that, like them, he lived in trees. Contemporary with him were the mastodon still surviving and the mammoth. The first true cattle had by this time appeared, as well as true horses. Hippopotami had become distributed all the way from Southern Asia to Southern Europe and Northern Africa, but where they came from is a puzzle.

"GIANT SLOTHS."

All over what is now the United States were distributed those remarkable creatures known as "giant sloths," many species of them. Some of them were as big as a good-sized elephant. In Texas and Florida (as well as in Central and South America), were the huge glyptodonts, which, though mammals bore rather the aspect of tortoises, with massive tails. They were, as a matter of fact, predecessors of the modern armadillo. This brings us to the close of what geologists call the Tertiary epoch, and to the beginning of "recent" time, which may have been half a million years ago, possible somewhat less. Here we find the actual bones of early human beings, who were undoubtedly contemporary with the mammoth, the mastodon, the cave lion (of massive build, and bigger than any modern lion), the woolly rhinoceros, and a strange and gigantic beast called the elasmotherium, with a skull over a yard in length, an enormous horn on its forehead, and rather long legs—a herbivore.

This, be it observed, is in the Old World. The human remains above mentioned are more or less apelike. In Switzerland might be mentioned in this connection the famous Kesslerloch Cave, on the edge of a valley, which contained the bones of pigmy men not more than four feet high, mixed up with those of several extinct species of mammals, including the woolly rhinoceros.

THE MAMMOTH.

In North America by this time was an array of proboscideans more varied and quite as majestic as those of the Old World. The imperial mammoth ranging from Nebraska to the City of Mexico, stood thirteen and one-half feet high at the shoulder, or two feet higher than the largest African elephant of today. The Columbian mammoth attained a stature of eleven feet, and was found all the way from the latitude of the City of Mexico to that of Washington, D.C. The Northern, or hairy, mammoth ranged from Alaska to Washington.

In those days herds of camels and llamas and enormous troops of horses prowled on the plains of the interior of this country. Reindeer were widely distributed in the Middle States, and in the forests there were tapirs. Of bison there were many species. Giant sloths were still conspicuously numerous; likewise the armored glyptodonts of the south, saber-toothed tigers and other cats rivaling the modern lion and tiger in size, led the list of the carnivores.

WORK OF VOLCANOES.

It is difficult for us to realize how important a part in the development of our own country, zoologically, as well as geographically, has been played by volcanoes. In earlier days their plutonic activities were manifested on an enormous scale, over vast areas, the ashes accumulating in beds (which are still to be seen and studied) of astonishing thickness. Recent observation of the eruptive performances of Mount Pelee has shown in a very striking way how ashes may be carried high in the air by explosive discharges of steam and gas and scattered far and wide by the wind. One such wind-distributed deposit in Alaska covers 52,350 square miles, and is one hundred feet deep in places!

Where in the earlier history of the earth volcanic outbursts were often repeated over the same areas, immense accumulation of ashes resulted and in parts of the West such deposits have reached a depth of nearly a mile and a half. Whole landscapes were built up in this way, and it is not surprising that incidents of this kind should have been a wholesale destruction of animal life, resulting in the wiping out of entire genera. Very likely it was owing largely to happenings of this kind that many of the types of creatures here discussed left no modern descendants or near representatives. But on the other hand, has served most admirably to preserve their bones, which, often in skeletons wonderfully complete and unaltered, are dug out of these deposits today for the instruction and edification of mankind.



Are you one of those to whom every meal is another source of suffering?

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets will help your disordered stomach to digest any reasonable meals, and will soon restore it to such perfect condition that you'll never feel that you have a stomach. Take one after each meal. 50c. A Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 150

THINKS WIFE, A NOVA SCOTIAN, MAY HAVE BEEN KILLED

Mrs. J. D. McEwen Dead in Brazil—Born in Hants Co.—Husband Now Hurrying to See Her. Fears Death Was Result of Violence.

New York, May 28—Killed probably by hostile natives, Mrs. J. D. McEwen, a missionary belonging to Liverpool, N. S., is dead in Brazil, and her husband, Rev. J. D. McEwen of Maxville, Ont., a Congregational missionary, who returned to Canada on a six months' vacation, a few days ago, took passage back this morning on the steamer Vasari.

Her death is the first which has occurred in ten years, in the little colony of the Canadian Missionaries and traders which McEwen founded in the inland mountain country of Brazil. The cablegrams announcing her death gave no indication of the cause, and her husband fears that the explanation will be found, in some violence, or possibly an attack on the colony by hostile natives.

Mrs. McEwen, who was a native of Brooklyn, Hants Co., and thirty-eight years old, was in charge of the educational work of the mission. She was president of a bilingual society, speaking fluently the dialects of a number of the uncivilized tribes of interior Brazil. She aimed to reach the natives through lessons in farming and the manual arts. Until her arrival, the natives in that section of Brazil had never seen a plow.

I was cured of bronchitis and asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE. Let 5, P. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MAHONEY. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT. JOSHUA A. WHYNAHIT Bridgewater.

THE TELL-TALE BELL

A California mother contributes to The Housekeeper the following novel method of keeping tabs on her little two-year-old daughter, who is of a venturesome disposition, and, when playing out of doors, inclined to wander away in by and forbidden paths. This ingenious mother has hit on the scheme of decorating her small daughter with a sleigh-bell, with a penetrating quality of tone which she slings on a ribbon, soldier sash fashion across one shoulder and the bell around to the back where the child cannot get at it. Thus equipped she goes tinkling and jingling around on the lawn at play and the mother saves herself many unnecessary steps running to the window or door, by just keeping her ears open for the jingle of the bell.

It would surprise you to know of the great good that is being done by Chamberlain's Tablets. Darius Downey, of Newberg Junction, N.B., writes "My wife has been using Chamberlain's Tablets and finds them very effective and doing her lots of good." If you have any trouble with your stomach or bowels give them a trial.

TO INCREASE NAVAL DEFENCE

Halifax, May 14—At a banquet last night the Minister of Militia told the officers that not one foot of militia property in the city of Halifax was going to be touched for commercial interests. It was up to the citizens of Halifax, the business men, to increase the commercial interests of the city through taxation. He also gave out in the course of his speech that there would be new fortifications built in the city of Halifax. He said that every officer present realized that it was up to Canada to do her share in safeguarding the interests of empire by contributing a dreadnaught to increase the strength of the empire's naval defence.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Lumberman's Friend.

Two Wireless Men on C. N. R. Steamers

Royal Line Will Also Test Use of Searchlight on the Atlantic.

The Canadian Northern Railway has decided to maintain a second wireless operator on the steamers Royal Edward and Royal George, thus obtaining the twenty-four hour service which has been shown so essential by the Titanic disaster. These will be at the first of the medium-sized trans-Atlantic steamers to have two operators, and the innovation will probably be put in effect within a week or two. The company is also arranging to have a searchlight fitted on the Royal Edward for the purpose of making a thorough test of its ability. Some years ago the Caronia of the Cunard Line, was provided with a searchlight, but for some reason this was very quickly abandoned, and since then no further experiments have been made in the direction. Practically the only ocean-going vessels which carry searchlights today are those in the Anglo-Australasian service, which are compelled to have them for use in passing through the Suez Canal.

It is with some pride that the Royal Line officers point to the fact that their steamers have always been equipped with lifeboat and raft accommodation in excess of the British Board of Trade requirements. In addition to the sixteen standard lifeboats demanded by law, they have a smaller boat, accommodating six or seven people, four collapsible boats and several rafts. Thus the Royal Edward and George, which are rated at 12,000 tons, and never carry more than 1,500 people on board, have room for more in their boats than had the Titanic rated at 45,000 people. The C. N. R. has now ordered additional lifeboats, which will bring the saving capacity up to the full complement of passengers and crew.

Prof. H. T. Barnes, of McGill, who has invented a device called the micro-thermometer, sailed by the Royal George last week for the purpose of testing the apparatus. It trails from the ship's tail after the fashion of a patent log, and is expected to report the presence and location of ice within a radius of two miles, by means of a temperature dial in the chart room.

BATTLE WITH BIG TROUT

A Fish Story Which Comes From New York State.

Penn Yan, N.Y., May 20—The longest trout ever caught in any inland body of water in New York State was landed in Lake Keuka by Ernest Wald, a veteran fisherman. Wald was almost jerked from his boat when the fish first jumped for freedom and for sixty-five minutes Wald and the monster trout battled. Only the fisherman's experience won. Several times his boat was almost capized as the fish whirled about and the captor's hands were bleeding where the line had cut into the flesh in places.

Finally the trout grew tired enough to allow himself to be brought alongside the boat, when Wald exercising his last remaining strength, captured him in a net and pulled him into the boat—then he fell to the bottom of the craft himself.

The trout is 38 1/2 inches long and weighs seventeen pounds, being fish poor at this time of year. The longest trout caught in the State prior to this time was also taken from Lake Keuka a few years ago. It was thirty-six inches long and weighed nineteen pounds.

THE FISHING BILL.

The Fishing Bill has created considerable interest in the province. Under the bill which has passed its last stages in the House, the streams and lakes of Nova Scotia situated in wilderness land, are open to any persons who desire to fish therein. Where the land is improved or cultivated, of course the owner of the land can order trespassers from his property and if the fishermen do any damage to the wilderness land they are subject to penalties for any damages they may commit. Persons holding vested rights in certain fishing privileges are not to be disturbed for the present in the possession of their rights. There are only fifty or sixty such privileges in the whole Province of Nova Scotia, so that the whole may be said that the rivers, streams and lakes of Nova Scotia are open to all who desire to fish therein.

A Woman of Few Words

Mrs. Harry E. Bye, Main street north, Mount Forest, Ont., writes: "Your remedy for kidney, bladder and stomach trouble has given me great relief. Have taken three boxes and now feel like living and better than I have felt for years and I give you

FIG PILLS

All the praise, for they are the best I have ever tried." At all dealers, 25 and 50 cents, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

Sold in Bridgetown by W. A. Warren, druggist.

House Cleaning SUPPLIES

Old Dutch Cleanser, Ascepto Soap Powder, Surprise Scap Powder, Pearl-ine, Bon Ami, Gold Dust Washing Powder, Soaps of all kinds, Whiting, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Brooms and Wall Paper.

SEEDS

Our Farm, Field and Garden Seeds have arrived. Try our Earliana Tomato Seed.

WANTED:—Butter, Beans, Potatoes and Eggs in exchange for goods.

J. I. Foster

\$1000
1100
1200
1200 and 15%
1300
1400

"Which of the above would you advise me to accept," writes a Maritime-graduate of three years ago. He can only accept one. For which of the others are you competent?"

Maritime Business College
 Halifax, N. S.
E. Kaubach C. A.
 PRINCIPAL

Millinery

Exclusive Styles
 —AT—
 MODERATE PRICES
 —AT—

Dearness & Phealan's

Order Work a Specialty

WANTED

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS & TALLOW

CASH PAID AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

McKENZIE CROWE & Co., Ltd.



COSTS LITTLE

Accomplishes Much
 A two cent stamp does a lot for very little money, but it would require thousands of two cent stamps and personal letters to make your wants known, to as many people as a 25c. investment in our Classified Want Ads.

WHAT COULD BE BETTER THAN A GUARANTEED PURE WOOL HOSE SPliced WITH LINEN? IT IS CALLED "SOVEREIGN" BRAND.