

## Railway & S. S. Lines

### DOMINION ATLANTIC

#### RAILWAY

—AND—

#### Steamship Lines

—TO—

St. John via Digby

—AND—

Boston via Yarmouth

#### "Land of Evangeline" Route.

On an after April 1st, 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., 3.30 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-YARMOUTH SERVICE.

The Royal and United States Mail Steamship "BOSTON" 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. YARMOUTH.

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

Steamer.

—Kanaia Apr. 16

—Shenandoah Apr. 27

April 7 —Anapa May 7

April 27 —Rappahannock May 18

May 14 —Shenandoah

May 25 (via St. Johns)

—Kanaia

From Liverpool From Halifax

Steamer.

—Almeriana Apr. 16

April 16 —Montauk Point May 4

April 27 —Tabasco May 18

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD.

Agents, Halifax, N. S.

H. & S.W. RAILWAY

Accom. Time Table in effect Mon. & Fri. October 8th, 1911. Mon. & Fri.

Read down. Stations Read up

11.30 Lv. Middleton Ar. 16.25

12.01 " " 15.54

12.20 " " 15.36

12.50 " " 15.07

13.07 " " 14.50

13.26 " " 14.34

13.45 " " 14.10

\*Flag Station. Connection on sign

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

P. MOONEY

General Freight and Passenger Agent.

#### Teachers' Institute

Twenty-Ninth Session

Held in Middleton.

The teachers of Digby and Annapolis Counties held their twenty-ninth session in the Consolidated School building, Middleton, on April 3rd and 4th. The attendance, as indicated by enrollment, was 105, a considerable increase over that of last session.

On Tuesday evening a reception consisting of music, readings and speeches was tendered the visiting teachers and was thoroughly enjoyed. It was presided over by Mayor Goucher, a retired teacher, but one whose heart is still in touch with educational work and whose present position shows the esteem in which he is held by those who knew him best.

At 9.30 on Wednesday morning, President Morse called the meeting to order. After enrollment of those present and other preliminary business had been transacted, the program was taken up.

The first lesson was on "Commercial Geography" by Prin. W.K. Tibert, of Bear River, to a class of Grade VIII pupils. Mr. Tibert's lesson was practical and interesting. His method was to start at home with the exports of our own country, to follow these to the country to which they were sent, and to study that country in order to know a suitable cargo for the return trip. It thus afforded an excellent opportunity for the introduction of Physical Geography. The lesson called forth favorable comments by Mayor Goucher, Prin. Ruggles and others.

A paper on "Ethics in the Teaching Profession" was then read by Principal A. McN. Martin, of Annapolis. He treated the subject under the two headings—Ethics in the Teaching Profession, and Teachers' Ethics. Points suggested were: Danger of a false conception of ethics among pupils; they should be compelled to furnish information during a school investigation as this would be a preparation for citizenship; teachers succeeding and preceding one another often erred in the ethical, by letting crop remarks detrimental to others which may hang upon them like millstones. This paper elicited considerable discussion from different viewpoints, from Principals Ruggles, Tibert, Whitman and Editor Cox, of the Outlook.

Then followed a lesson on "Some Mathematical Formulae" by Miss Jessie Bowly, of Central Clarence. By means of a few simple figures from card-board, the pupils were led to understand and derive the formulae for the areas of rectangles, parallelograms, triangles, trapeziums, and circles. Miss Bowly's lesson was one which must have been of practical importance to all teachers doing Grade VIII work in school. Several teachers spoke on this paper after which the meeting adjourned till two o'clock p.m.

On reassembling the program was resumed by Miss Palfrey, of Bridgetown, who gave a lesson on "The Union Jack" to a class of Grade III pupils. Miss Palfrey, in a pleasing way introduced some fundamental thoughts on government and after explaining and illustrating the separate flags of England, Scotland and Ireland showed how they were finally united and combined to form the Union Jack. She also drew some pleasing moral lessons from the various colors of the flag. Professor Connolly of the Normal College, spoke on this lesson and expressed his appreciation of it.

Miss M.A. Dexter, of Lawrenceville, then gave a Nature Lesson—"Tell Tale Trucks"—to a class of Grade VI pupils. It was a grand illustration of the purposes of a nature lesson can be made to serve when the teacher is a student of nature.

Miss Dexter held the interest of her class of pupils throughout the entire lesson. The lesson called forth remarks from Prof. Connolly and A.D. Brown, and Principals Ruggles, Tibert, Hogg, Martin, and Banks. Miss H. M. Chute, of Weymouth, then gave a lesson on "Comparison of Adjectives" to a class of Grade VII and VIII pupils. From a number of illustrations, the pupils were led to derive the rules for the formation of the different degrees of comparison, and the simpler rules for the euphonic changes in their spelling. The lesson was taught in a practical way and the teacher was complimented by Miss Harris, of Annapolis Academy; Prin. Hogg, of Digby, and others. Mr. A.D. Brown recommended an abundance of illustrations in the teaching of grammar. The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock p.m.

It was thought advisable that a portion of the evening session should be devoted to the discussion of questions presented by the teachers. On reassembling, a number of questions, of more or less importance to the practical teacher, were read and quite thoroughly discussed.

Mr. C. L. Wood, of the mechanical Dept't of Middleton, then read a paper on "The Moral and Intellectual Benefits of Mechanical Science." It contained some valuable information about a subject of which the majority of the rate-payers know too little. Mr. Wood showed that the training contributes to every phase of human life. The paper called forth some discussion. Prin. Martin thought that those who excelled in Mechanical Science were not those who stood highest in their regular school classes. Prin. Ruggles thought that the tendency of Mechanical Science was to make skilled mechanics of boys who were not inclined to take up the professions.

Prin. R. J. Whitman then read a scholarly paper on "The Teacher out of School." He called attention to the need of (a) preparation for the daily work, (b) extensive reading on the part of the teacher, (c) visiting the homes of the pupils (d) recreation.

He laid stress on the necessity of the teacher putting his precepts in practice, and of being courteous to his pupils and closed with an appeal for greater efforts to develop the moral and spiritual in the pupils as well as the intellectual.

Mrs. Harper, of the Normal College, then gave a short but interesting address on Music in the Public Schools. Several other speakers made brief remarks along the same line after which the following Executive Committee was elected: W. K. Tibert, of Bear River; Miss Harris, of Annapolis and the Principals of Weymouth, Brighton and Clementsvalle Schools. Principal Tibert was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

On separate motions Prin. Ruggles, of Middleton, was appointed Vice President; Prin. Hogg, of Digby, re-elected as Secretary Treasurer, and Principals Martin and Banks were appointed Auditors, after which the meeting adjourned until 9 a.m. Thursday.

Thursday morning's session began with a Nature Lesson on "The Sugar Cane" to a class of Grade VI pupils by Miss McMurtry. This lesson was one of the best and was conducted in a pleasing style. This class was supplied with a sample of the cane as well as its various products, and the lesson was made to have a direct bearing upon an important industry.

Miss Smith, of the Normal College, then addressed the Institute for a short time on the subject of Drawing, after which Prin. Ruggles, of Middleton in his inimitable style, gave a number of excellent suggestions for preparing self-made physical apparatus. Dr. Hall, who had arrived during this session, addressed the Institute for a short time.

The following delegates were then appointed to the Provincial Association: Miss H. M. Chute, Miss A. Haines, Miss M.A. Dexter, Miss B.M. Hines and Principal Tibert and Ruggles.

On motion the settlement of all bills was left to the Executive Committee. The Auditors reported that they had examined the accounts of Secretary Treasurer and found them correct.

The following resolution was then passed: "Resolved that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the citizens of Middleton for their thoughtful and pleasing reception to the teachers on Tuesday evening, to the Railways for reduced fares granted to the teachers, to the Board of School Commissioners for free use of the School building for holding our meetings, to those teachers who prepared and presented papers or lessons, to Prof. Connolly, Miss Smith and Mrs. Harper of the Normal College for their attendance and assistance, and to all others who in any way contributed to the success of the meetings.

On motion the Institute adjourned sine die.

N. W. HOGG,  
Secretary Treasurer.

Several buildings consisting of cooking houses, eating room, bunkhouse with bunks for fifty-two men, store and blacksmith shop have been erected at the east end of the Bear River bridge, in preparation for building a new iron railway bridge in place of the present wooden one. We understand that they will have accommodation for about eighty men in the buildings that are now up and under construction. Present appearance point to a very busy summer at the mouth of Bear River.—Digby Courier.

#### WHY HE WAS LATE.

"What made you so late?"  
"I met Smithson."  
"Well, that is no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."  
"I know, but I asked him how he was feeling, and he insisted on telling me about his stomach trouble."  
"Did you tell him to take Chamberlain's Tablets?"  
"Sure, that is what he needs." Sold by druggists and dealers.

#### Children's Aid Society

—By an act now before the Nova Scotia Legislature cited as the Children's Protection Act, there is established a Juvenile Court under the control of the Governor-Council who may appoint the County Court Judges for each County and make such other appointments as shall be necessary.

A Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children is also appointed to inspect reformatories, industrial schools, shelters and foster homes for children and to encourage and assist in the organization in the various parts of the province of Children's Aid Societies. These societies are to have for their object the protection of children from cruelty and neglect, to place dependent children in institutions or foster homes and to have a general supervision of all children within the municipality.

Any number of persons, not less than ten may form themselves into a Children's Aid Society for the purposes of the act and upon filing with the Provincial Secretary the constitution and by-laws of the proposed society shall become a body corporate under the name of the Children's Aid Society of ——. Also it shall be lawful for any Municipality, city or town to assess upon the ratepayers the cost of establishing or maintaining any temporary home or shelter where neglected or dependent children may be placed for care and management.

The officers of any Children's Aid Society shall have the power to act as constables to enforce the provisions of the act. A policeman of any incorporated town or any municipal constable may also be designated to apprehend and bring before any judge stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace any child, under fourteen years of age or under sixteen if a girl, who is found begging, receiving alms, frequenting places where liquor is sold or places of ill-repute or any public pool or gambling house, or guilty of any offence punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Other offences against the law for which any child may be apprehended and brought before the Juvenile Court are the use of profane or indecent language, or immoral conduct in a public place or about a school house, habitual truancy from school, incorrigible conduct, loitering about a place of entertainment after eight o'clock, or found in any moving picture house, theatre, etc. unaccompanied by parent or guardian.

Any child thus apprehended shall be brought before the judge for examination, and the room in which such an examination is held shall not be deemed a public court, the examination being conducted privately, such persons only being present as are necessary to the examination.

The judge may release such juvenile offenders under a suspended sentence or may order such a child to be committed to a reformatory or other institution for the care of children for a time not exceeding the date at which the child shall attain the age of eighteen years.

If on examination the judge finds that the child is not guilty of offences punishable under the law, he may order the delivery of the child to a Children's Aid Society, and shall be the duty of the Society to see that the child is placed in a suitable home or shelter until able to provide for itself. Provision is made for certain sums to be paid annually by the parent or guardian of the child or by the town or municipality for the support of the child.

Other sections of the act deal with the hours and conditions of employment in shop or factory.

The passage of this act, of which the above paragraphs are a brief summary, will fill a crying need in almost every community in the province. There is hardly a town or district where the establishment of a Children's Aid Society and the proper enforcement of the laws provided for juvenile restriction and protection would not be of incalculable value. It is to be hoped that every town and municipality will hasten to put the provisions of the act into practice.

There are in almost every community, and Bridgetown is no exception, a number of small children whose parents have no proper guardianship over them. As soon as they can toddle they are allowed to roam the streets at will. When the demands of hunger move them they go from door to door until compassionate householders fill their needs. Frequently an excess of charity on the part of the donor is scattered along the road by the irresponsible recipient.

The shades of night often find them far from home. By the time they reach school age they have become incorrigible and later they become lawbreakers and frequently spend a period in a reformatory before they

settle down to earn an honest living, if that time in their career ever arrives.

Any town and community that permits such a loss of the elements and structural principles of good citizenship is culpably guilty.

Every municipality should provide a home for such neglected children, a home where they should be well-nourished in both mind and body, where, if possible, they should be close in touch with nature and allowed free active lives within certain well-guarded limits. When leaving such homes they should be not only well grounded in the principles of good living but have received the elementary instruction that will fit them for becoming self-supporting, useful citizens.

Think of the incalculable good that would result to Annapolis County if it were thus cut off from the source that supplies its moral and physical degenerates and its criminal offenders.

"Fighting Bob Evans," said a naval veteran of Washington, "had like most fighters, a tender heart, and a specially tender heart toward children. I once heard him say, as he held his little grandchild in his hand: 'A child is the biggest thing in the world. A ragged, emaciated, hungry child is to me bigger than a battleship.'"

#### A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist the other day gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poisoning! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again, As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again, As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue from below is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh of 161 Delorimer Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co., and told them that for twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. Today—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema.

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

#### A STORE REFLECTS THE CHARACTER OF ITS OWNER.

Take two typical stores. The one is enterprising, has attractive displays, advertises liberally and intelligently and reaches out for new business.

The other goes along in a hum-drum fashion, advertises little, and shut in a stereotyped way, makes no display of its wares and no effort to turn over its stock at frequent intervals. It follows the methods of twenty years ago. It does not reach for new customers and in consequence loses its old ones.

Which of these stores will succeed and which will fail? Which proprietor reads the papers and which reads last year's almanac? That tells the whole story. The progressive, hustling, up-to-date merchant reads the newspapers. He also makes others read the advertisements he places in the newspapers. "Before he is a winner. BE A WINNER."

For rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Try it and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by druggists and dealers.

#### PRUDENCE.

Men of sense often learn from their enemies. Prudence is the best safeguard. This principle cannot be learned from a friend but an enemy extorts it immediately. It is from their foes, not their friends, that cities learn the lesson of building high walls and ships of war. And this lesson saves their children, their homes and their properties.—Aristophanes.

#### Sallow Complexion

Indicates indigestion, constipation or liver trouble. FIG PILLS will regulate your system and build up the nerve forces so that you can sleep and enjoy life. At all dealers 25 and 50 cents. Get the Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

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

#### EPITAPHS.

Wise Witty and Weird Remarks on Gravestones.

An eccentric and wealthy gentleman who died the other day, and was interred in the cemetery at New Mill (Eng.), wrote some time before his death the following curious epitaph for his grave:—

John Batchelor, Esq.,  
Brewer, of Dagnall, Bucks.  
Lost his leg in the Battle of Barre, 1880.  
He used to make the barrels roll up.  
And when the Almighty takes his soul up.  
His body will go to help fill the hole up.

Twenty-three years ago the deceased had a coffin constructed of wicker to hold his remains, intending to be buried in his garden, where his lost leg lay. This, however, went to pieces, and Batchelor was buried in an ordinary wooden coffin.

This reminds us that when Jean Poinat, a Parisian, died in August, 1897, his executors found among his belongings a number of invitation cards, which he had had printed, a blank space being left for the date of the burial. The invitation ran:—

M. Jean Poinat requests you, if you have retained a pleasing reminiscence of him, to be so kind as to accompany him on his last voyage. He will leave his abode, 11, Rue de Belouance, at 9 o'clock precisely, and proceed to the cemetery of Pere Lachaise. In begging you to accept his posthumous acknowledgements, M. Jean Poinat would be grateful if you would keep a corner in your memory for him.

A woman, on the death of her husband, had the following words placed on his tombstone:—

My sorrow is greater than I can fear.

She did not, however, sorrow long, for she tried another matrimonial venture shortly afterwards, and the words on her late partner's headstone began to trouble her. Her new husband's wit came to the rescue, however, and at his suggestion she engaged a man to add the word "alone."

In a churchyard in Monmouthshire the following lines appear on a tombstone:—

Here lies William Sandy.

He was very handy

To catch a mole

In every hole;

At last a mole caught Sandy.

#### General Madero.

A remarkable man in many respects is General Madero, who has been elected President of Mexico, after leading the insurgents in last May's bloodless revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of President Diaz. General Madero spent a fortune in forwarding the revolution.

His taste thus formed in working life as a lawyer, and ultimately turned his attention to cotton-growing, and thus made half a million dollars. He is now in his thirty-eighth year, and has proved himself to be a leader of men, although he was hitherto regarded as a dreamer with impossible ideas. A strict vegetarian in his habits, General Madero neither smokes nor drinks, and during the campaign, while his men lived on fresh-killed beef or raw goat's meat, he existed on fruits, nuts, and grain. He is a confirmed spiritualist, since as a lad chance threw in his way a book on Spiritualism, which he devoured eagerly.

#### The Stepmother in the Classics.

The ancients were as bitter on the subject of the stepmother as any modern could be. Their metaphorical uses of these words for a stepmother are cruelly significant. Thus the Romans had an expression "to complain to a stepmother" (noverca), meaning to complain in vain and "noverca" beginning no doubt as slang, came to be a recognized term for rough pieces of land or for ditches which drained off the water imperfectly and slowly. The Greeks were as bad with their word "metrix." Hesiod spoke of lucky and unlucky days as "mother and stepmother days," and Aeschylus brands a dangerous seacoast as "a stepmother to ships."—London Chronicle.

#### What's Left.

A prominent citizen had just died. As is usual, the townsfolk were standing on the street corners wondering how much he left. Some of them put the sum as high as \$40,000, but others argued stoutly that he left not more than \$25,000.

A politician, notorious as a man who wouldn't pay his bills, listened to several of these discussions. Then he said:

"I suppose when I die people will be standing on the street corners just like that and asking, 'I wonder what he owed?'"

#### Little, Left.

"What's the matter here?" asked the caller, noticing the barren appearance of the house. "Sent your goods away to be stored?"

"No," replied the hostess; "not at all. My daughter was married last week and she has merely taken away the things that she thought belonged to her."

#### Crows and Roosters.

"Mamma," inquired a six-year-old, "don't roosters crow?"

"Yes, dear."

"And don't crows roost in the trees?"

"Yes, dear."

"Then why don't we called roosters 'crows' and crows 'roosters?'"

#### Since June.

"How is your college son getting along with his career?"

"Well, so far he has been a ticket taker, a bill collector, a motorman and a soda water dispenser."

#### If That Could Be Done.

Freshby—Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?

Professor—There is a pretty close approach to it when the conical is taken out of a freshman.

## 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

### Why Not Rent

—A—

## Typewriter

We will give you a list of available machines—select the machine you want. Use it—and if you later desire to purchase it, we will be pleased to arrange suitable terms.

DROP US A LINE TODAY.

### SOULIS-NEWSOME

## Typewriters Co., Ltd.

ST. JOHN : HALIFAX

#### NOTICE.

As my wife, Laura May Grant, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I forbid any one trusting her on my account as I will not pay any debts contracted by her