

Railway & S. S. Lines

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines - ANI - 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):

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., 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-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. GIFKINS, Kenville, General Manager.

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP LINERS

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

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, Steamer, Date. Includes Rappahannock, Kanaoha, St. John's, Shenerkoah, Anapa.

Table with columns: From Liverpool, From Halifax, Steamer, Date. Includes Durango, Almeriam, Tabasco.

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

H. & S.W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table effect, Stations, Accom. on Sat. Read down, Read up. Includes Lv. Middleton, Clarence, Bridgetown, Grandville Center, Grandville Ferry, Karsdale, Mt. Fort Wade.

CCNNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S.W. RY AND D. A. RY. P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Most Gigantic Eye of All

There is to be placed in the observatory on Mount Wilson, in California, the largest telescope by far that has ever been constructed. Hitherto, the instrument erected at Parsonstown in Ireland, by Lord Rosse, nearly seventy years ago, has held the first place in size among those searchers of the heavens, but the one now proposed leaves the Parsonstown monster a bad second. Like the Rosse telescope, the new one will be a reflector, that is instead of being provided with an object glass like the Yerkes instrument or like the ordinary spy-glass, it will be provided with a concave mirror or parabolic curve which will collect the rays of light from the heavenly bodies and focus them at one point at which there will be an eye-piece or microscope to magnify the image thus formed.

While the Rosse mirror was six feet in diameter, that of the Hooker telescope will be slightly over eight feet. It will be made of glass without flaw, ground to the required shape polished and coated with silver or amalgam and placed in position at the bottom of a tube or container, which shall be mounted in such a manner as to be perfectly steady and easily movable in any direction. Objects at which we gaze appear large or small according to the amount of light coming from them which can enter the pupil of the eye. If an eye existed large enough to catch all the rays of light sent out from one hemisphere of the sun, that body would appear as if within twelve or fourteen inches of the eye, in all its inconceivable magnitude. The average human pupil is about one-fifth of an inch in diameter, and a telescopic mirror of one hundred inches in diameter will have an area sufficient to collect a quarter of a million times more light than the unaided human eye. This means that the gigantic instrument will increase the brightness of distant objects to this extent and at the same time penetrate into space and bring into view stars hitherto undiscerned and situated at such fabulous distances that it would take 150,000 years for their light to travel to the earth at its known speed of 186,000 miles a second. The maximum limit of the magnification applicable to the image formed by either an object glass or a concave mirror is one hundred times for every inch of diameter of said objective or mirror. The Hooker telescope, with the one hundred inch mirror, would thus theoretically bear a magnification of ten thousand diameters or one hundred million superficial areas. Such a magnification would bring the moon within an apparent distance of only twenty-four miles and the sun within 9500 miles. Such powers, however, can never be practically used because of atmosphere and other conditions. Under the best conditions a power of two or three thousand diameters might be used, and this with the tremendous light-gathering surface of the Hooker mirror would yield such glories to the human sight as never yet have been revealed. The moon will show details of its surface with a clearness hitherto unapproached. The so-called "canals" of Mars may reveal their true nature, the belts of Jupiter and the Saturnian rings unveil their mysteries, and the terrific movements on the solar surface permit of thorough investigation.

When this most gigantic eye of all is turned upon the remotest orb outside our planetary system, the double and multiple stars and the wonderful nebulae will be studied with advantages never hitherto approached, not merely by direct vision but by means of celestial photography and the still more marvellous spectroscopic record. The mirror is to be paid for by Mr. John D. Hooker, of Los Angeles, and the instrument will be known as the Hooker telescope. The mounting will be done at the expense of the Carnegie Institution. The St. Gobain factory of Paris is at work on the manufacture of a disk of glass, homogeneous and flawless, for the huge mirror, and report hath it that the required article will be ready before very long. This marks the apogee of the reflecting telescope, and its unqualified success is likely to decide the final victory of the mirror over the object less of the refractor; and in its construction and possession, the United States will be honored beyond all the honor accruing from the construction and possession of all the implements of destruction shapen by the hand of man.

You will look a good while before find a better medicine for coughs and colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only gives relief-it cures. Try it when you have a cough of cold, and you are certain to be pleased with the prompt cure which it will effect. For sale by druggists and dealers.

NO CAUSE TO DOUBT

A Statement of Facts Backed by a Strong Guarantee.

We guarantee immediate and positive relief to all suffering from constipation. In every case where our remedy fails to do this we will return the money paid us for it. That's a frank statement of facts, and we want you to substantiate them at our risk. Rexall Orderlies are eaten just like candy, are particularly prompt and agreeable in action, may be taken at any time, day or night; do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, griping, excessive looseness, or other undesirable effects. They have a very mild but positive action upon the organs with which they come in contact, parently acting as a regulative tonic upon the relaxed muscular coat of the bowel, thus overcoming weakness, and aiding to restore the bowels to more vigorous and healthy activity.

Rexall Orderlies are unsurpassable and ideal for the use of children, old folks and delicate persons. We cannot too highly recommend them to all sufferers from any form of constipation and its attendant evils. That's why we back our faith in them with our promise of money back if they do not give entire satisfaction. Three sixes: twelve tablets, 10 cts., thirty-six tablets 25 cts., and eighty tablets 50 cts. Remember, you can only Rexall Remedies in Bridgetown only at our store—The Rexall Store, W. A. Warren.

WANTS FERTILIZER OFFERED AT COST.

R. G. Murray Says it is the Only Way Farmers Can Have a Chance.

(St. John Telegraph, Mar. 22.) R. G. Murray, who went to Fredericton last evening on legal business expects to press upon the provincial government, while there, the importance of adopting the suggestion made at the meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association that chemical fertilizer be made and supplied to farmers at cost to the government.

Mr. Murray believes that this policy is the solution of the problem of filling up the vacant farms of the province.

What possible chance is there for the new settler without capital to make a living for himself and his family during the first two years he is on one of these farms? said Mr. Murray in speaking of the matter. "The farm is grown up in wire grass which is worth nothing and it cannot be cropped without fertilizer or manure which the newcomer certainly has not got on the farm. The very highest profit that can be made by growing crops with chemical fertilizer is \$40 an acre and on poor soil under unfavorable conditions the margin will be a great deal less, probably not more than \$12 an acre. If the farmer pays \$40 a ton for fertilizer you can see he will never get a start, whereas if the government could provide the fertilizer at about \$23 a ton he would stand a better chance. This recommendation was made to the agricultural commission but so far has never been acted upon."

MARRIED IN PLYMPTON

A quiet, but pretty wedding was celebrated Wednesday morning, the 27th, at the home of the late Mr. Joshua Potter, when his third daughter, Estella A., was united in marriage to Mr. Owen E. Currell, of Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., N.S. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Nightingale, of Weymouth, in the presence of only the immediate relatives. The bride, who was unattended, was becomingly gowned in a navy blue broadcloth travelling suit. After the ceremony and congratulations breakfast was served, the happy couple leaving on the D. A. R. train for their home in Bridgetown. The bride was the recipient of many useful and beautiful presents, showing the esteem in which she was held in the community and elsewhere. The bride, who has many friends on the Bay, will be greatly missed, especially in the churches where she took an active part, being a member of the choir, also of the B.Y.P.U. All join in extending best wishes.

CLARKE BROS., LTD.

A bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate Clarke Bros., Limited," has been introduced in the House of Assembly, Nova Scotia, by the Hon. Attorney-General. Its first reading was March 18th. The capital stock of the company is \$300,000, being divided into 3,000 shares of \$100 each.

Monarchical Socialism in Germany

Aristocratic socialism and its variants, far as they go when observed from more individualistic countries, are rejected by thoroughgoing collectivism as trifling with a great cause. The Emperor and his advisers of the state socialistic school are looked upon as having harnessed a wonderful verity to the service of monarchy and of a modified individualism. Imperial socialism is regarded as vitalizing sick and fading institutions, as hindering the passage of economic and political forms that have been essential to progress but are ceasing to be so. Governmental socialism replies that class socialism from below is a monster of teeth and claws without a brain, tearing at the national life, that the driving emotions are hatred, covetousness, envy and silly destructiveness.

Monarchical socialism for all the fervor of the republican collectivist and their numbers occupies positions of commanding strength. The agitators of the Social Democratic party, the possibilities of real danger in the movement, face the monarchists to efficiency and prudence in administration. Hostile criticism searches out the weak places in the system and they are repaired by the government. The constant effort is to make the monarchy with large powers a rational and ethical general manager of a joint-stock company. Mere numbers do not appear to count against trained talent, placed so abundantly at the disposition of the government, especially, when talent takes care to act upon standard principles. Were the large officer class indolent and self-indulgent instead of being kept working up to the edge of nervous strain, or were the permanent civil servants lax concerning public money and incapable, or were ambitious devotion to the Crown working haphazard and not according to plan, the tide from below might submerge them. More than all, the prosperity of Germany, while it has demonstrated that the rich are getting richer, has not demonstrated that the poor are getting poorer. The prosperity of the country and the arrangements of the state for allowing the mass of workers to work to spare somewhat in it, have lifted the whole people except the sad thin strata of the unemployed and inefficient at the bottom.

In a monarchist and aristocratic country the principles of socialism have behind them the emotional ties that have won the long battles for political liberty in England and by inheritance in the United States. The thinkers find in it a new day and as a projected system of government and political economy it engaged the hopes and the imaginations of those who see the failures and limitations of the things that are. I know nothing like German socialism in the politics of other countries. The grip it has on the thoughts and emotions of the men and the women who have equal rights within the party. The party organization is quite extraordinary, extraordinary for immediate results in the campaign and more for the long look ahead. The mothers and fathers are persuaded that, while material ease and happy social conditions will most likely never be theirs, their children may win them if they know how to take hold of the levers that the socialist party offers to their hands. These for, the child must learn the meaning of socialism and all that it may do for himself and his class. Socialist mothers undertake to put their children on the path. Numerous little stories and romances with a social moral are in circulation for young people and the socialist lecturer with magnetic lantern entertains and informs. Dramatic and operatic performances, all with socialist motive, are given in all cities of importance. Pictures, texts and mottoes with the party thrill in them are on the walls of half a million dwellings. The party owns seventy-six daily newspapers, a press association several illustrated periodicals, and fifty-seven publishing houses. The literature, including a considerable range of excellent non-socialistic books, is immense. The party has two hundred central circulating libraries and three hundred and seventy-seven branches. The management of the party acts upon the principle that all stimulating scientific, poetic, philosophic and romantic literature advances the cause. A variety of special books, designed to detract from the reverence and respect for the Emperor taught in the schools, are circulated. They are written boldly, yet with caution sufficient to keep them within the laws against lese majeste and sedition. From "Monarchical versus Red Socialism in Germany," by Elmer Roberts, in the April Scribner.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

"Newspapers are vital things in the life of the people, and especially for business men, and that is the reason why we are contemplating their use as an advertising medium in preference to magazines," said Mr. William Kemple, of the Star Safety Razor Company. "The real value of advertising anything intended for use by men comes from using a medium, which enters into their daily lives. Every man reads a newspaper, and an advertisement in it prepared in an attractive way is bound to be read. We can advertise daily or as often as we feel inclined and in the course of a single month could tell our story in many different ways."

Old and New Christians

There are some Old Testament Christians. Their Bible reading has not progressed much beyond the sixth verse of the fourth chapter of Malachi. Their creed is "an eye for an eye," "a tooth for a tooth," "smite and spare not." If they are Catholics, Torquemada is their favorite saint. If they are Protestants, they approve of John Calvin, the plan of Moses, as set forth in the ninth chapter of Leviticus, to exempt the Israelites from punishment for their sins, meets with their hearty indorsement. They would like even at this late day to get a kid, and a calf, and a lamb, and cut the throats of the little bleating innocent things, and pour their blood upon the altar and roast their flesh and so atone for all the lying and cheating and slandering and swearing of which they had been guilty during the week; besides having tender roasted meat for their Sunday dinners, with hash for breakfast on Monday morning.

These Old Testament Christians reveal in the gospel of despair that Isaiah preached. They love to recall the fourteenth chapter of that book wherein the prophet reminded the Hebrews that the Lord had "smitten them in wrath with a continual stroke," that he had "ruled the nations in anger," and "persecuted, and none hindered." For the future He promised to prepare "slaughter for his children for the iniquity of their fathers, that they do not rise nor possess the land nor fill the face of the world with cities." He promised to "rise up against them, and cut off the name, and remnant, and son and nephew, and make of their land a possession for the bittern and pools of water and sweep it with the besom of destruction. He said to them: "Hell from beneath is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming." "Thou shalt be brought down to hell to the sides of the pit." These cheerful recitals of Isaiah are sweet morsels to those who do not seem to recognize the fact that the Old Testament theology of hate and revenge was superseded with the gospel of love and forgiveness taught by Jesus of Nazareth. The central thought of the faith which He inculcated is expressed in His prayer: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." He said: "Go, and sin no more." "Thy sins are forgiven thee." "Love one another." He made the blind to see, the lame to walk and the deaf to hear. His commandment was to "love thy neighbor as thyself," and while hanging to the cross in agony, He cried: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

May it not be truthfully said of many men and women who err that "they know not what they do?" Is it not a fact recognized by human experience that deceit, and dishonesty and many sins of commission and omission are often faults of temperament imparted by heredity, or faults of education which are the offspring of environment? The wisest and best of us may need forgiveness. How can we ask if we refuse to forgive? How can we expect kindness and love from some people, if our hearts are filled with unkindness and hate for others? Well did Paul say: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and have not love, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." "Love suffereth long and is kind. Bearerth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things." - Los Angeles Times.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN YIELD ITS LIMIT

Plant thoroughbred seeds. Thoroughbred seeds do not hang back. They result from long and intelligent breeding. They produce the crops of the best vegetables. Use Ferry's. Fertilize everywhere. 1912 seeds available. See our prospectus on request. 44 NORTH 2ND ST. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

FERRY'S SEEDS advertisement with logo and contact information.

COIN IN THE AIR

Big Money to Be Made in the Manufacture of Aeroplanes.

Obviously the most immediate buyer of aeroplanes in quantities must be the British Government. Our War Office admits that we must have air scouts in quantities, and is offering a bonus of \$375 to every officer who gets his aviator's certificate, says an English writer. Under this scheme we shall have some hundreds of officers-aviators in the course of the next few months, and hundreds more will follow them. Some one has got to supply the machines to mount them when trained. Those machines can be built and sold to the Government at a profit. The firms who build them will grow and grow as the need for machines increases, and the capitalists who back those firms will reap the benefit.

The ordinary man does not buy field guns or torpedo boats, but the firms who make such things make handsome profits for their shareholders. France has already over 250 military aeroplanes, and M. Messimy, French War Minister, said only the other day, that this was merely a beginning, and that he foresaw a time when every battery of artillery would have with it light, fast aeroplanes, carrying one man each, to act as range finders, and to communicate the effects of artillery fire. Every infantry and cavalry brigade will have its air-scout section. And there will be big, fast machines, carrying two or three or four men each, which will do the long-distance scouting far into the enemy's country. Such machines will be needed in hundreds. The army will be a larger buyer when once certain little obstacles have been overcome.

One stumbling-block is an institution called the Army Air-craft Factory, originally the "Army Balloon Factory." It has built, so far as I can gather, two aeroplanes. One killed its pilot, the other is of the type which has the engine behind, and is regarded as obsolete for military purposes by everyone with practical experience. Some little dirigible balloons have also been built there, but the last and most ambitious effort is an abject failure.

Now, this "factory" has to justify its existence, and I learn from very reliable sources that it is the present intention of the War Office to obtain the best aeroplane existing, by offering a large cash prize for competition, open to the world, and then to give the winning machine to the "factory" to copy, as the experts there have proved their inability to design a satisfactory machine.

But hardly any constructor will be so foolish as to spend money and brains in designing and testing a machine simply to provide a model for an incompetent Government department. Col. Seely has already announced that the conditions for a competition are practically drawn up, and British constructors have naturally concluded that this competition will be confined to all-British machines, just as the recent French military trials were confined to all-French machines, and that, as in France, the winners will receive large orders.

It is, therefore, probable that the question will be taken up in Parliament, and that the intentions of the moment may be altered under pressure from those far-seeing members who realize that the safety of our army in our next great war, and the saving of many lives in our next little war, must depend on an adequate supply of efficient aeroplanes.

As soon as this question is satisfactorily settled, the man who has money to invest and who can wait for a year or so for his first profit, can safely put his spare hundreds and thousands into an aeroplane business which has shown its ability to turn out machines suitable for military purposes.

All Happens In a Second. A second is the smallest division of time in general use, and when we consider that in one year there are about 31,536,000 of these periods it would certainly seem as if it was enough for all practical purposes. But, after all, a good deal can happen in the fraction of a second.

A light wave, for instance, passes through a distance of about 186,000 miles in this length of time. A current of electricity has probably an even greater speed. The earth in itself moves in its orbit at a rate of about twenty miles a second. A tuning fork of the piano standard vibrates 370 times per second to produce the note A on the treble staff.

For Cramps. A piece of old-fashioned candle wick worn around the leg in the garter placed next to the skin will prevent or cure cramp in the calf of the leg or in the foot. I have proved this by personal experience. I believe this would prove effectual in preventing swimmers' cramp. Those liable to cramp while in the water would be wise to try it. Cotton batting wrapped around the body from the armpits downward saved the life of a man suffering agony from painters' cramp. It gave instant relief.

Having a Hard Time. "Here I've been running for years," said the hall clock, "and I haven't moved an inch. I wouldn't mind that so much, but ever evening about 8.30 the young lady of the family turns me back because she says I'm too fast, and then in the morning the old man comes along and grumbles because I'm too slow."

Dangerous. "Why don't you praise that sausage mors?" demanded the grocer. "That sausage is all right." "It doesn't pay to praise sausage too highly," retorted the new clerk. "It might wag its tail."

Deep Joke. She-Miss Hawty's dimple is awfully deep, isn't it? Looks like a gimlet hole. He-Perhaps that's what gives her such a bored expression.



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The Monitor Press

BRIDGETOWN

Illustration of a hand pointing upwards.

Washing... Machines

We have a new stock of Conner's WASHING MACHINES and WRINGERS. One of the best lines-made in Canada.

K. FREEMAN

A Timely Suggestion

If you purpose to attend the Maritime next year—remember it is not yet too late to enter this year—write for suggestions how best to prepare. State what schools you have attended and how far you progressed, also the course you prefer. It will save you time next year and time means money. Write today to

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E. Kaubach C. A. PRINCIPAL