

THE HOME

BEGINNING TO THINK

"There's Mrs. Merrill coming. And she's wheeling little Harry. We'll go and help her."

Two of the children who were sitting with their mother on the front porch ran and assumed charge of little Harry and the go-cart.

Two elder ones added their words of pleasant welcome to mother's one bringing an easy chair, the other going for a glass of fresh water and a fan.

"Just like you all, dear," Mrs. Merrill smiled her appreciation of the little attentions. "I always do tell Mr. Merrill, and in fact many others that you are altogether the most polite and well-behaved young people I ever have the pleasure of meeting. Don't let Harry bother you—come up here with me, little boy. He isn't very well and has been fretful all the morning."

Harry clung to the younger ones, plainly feeling no desire to stay by his mother.

"We'll take care of him," said Nellie. "Harry, we'll go to the barn and see the kittens."

"And there are strawberries in the garden," said Phil.

"But perhaps he ought not to have them," cautioned mother.

"He may have six," said Mrs. Merrill. Harry gave the promise and was home away for what he knew would be a happy time.

There was much pleasant chat between the mothers and the ones who remained. Lucia brought mother's last new waist to show the visitor, and then had a long hunt for the address of the person who had made it. George brought a nursery swing outgrown by Phil and wrapped it to be taken home for Harry's use.

Later it rained a little, when there was a laughing rush with umbrellas for the small ones in the garden. Then George went home with Harry and his mother to hold an umbrella over the go-cart.

"I've been a good while," he said, as he came back after an hour's absence, "but Mrs. Merrill found that the girl had gone out and taken the key of the door she expected to get in at. So I waited a little and then climbed in a window to open a door for her to get in."

"I like Mrs. Merrill," said one of the children as the four gathered again with mother.

"You like me, too, dear?" asked mother.

"Ho, mother!" Four pairs of eyes turned on her in puzzled questioning.

"I have been thinking as I sat here," she went on meditatively, "how nice it must be to be Mrs. Merrill."

"Why, mother?" Astonishment was joined to the questioning.

"Nicer than to be yourself?"

"Nicer than to be our mother?"

"O, dear, no," she said, with a laugh. "Of course I should want to be your mother just the same, and I don't wonder you are surprised, for really I don't see myself how it could be arranged. And after all I don't know whether my purpose would be served if you were my children. I'm being Mrs. Merrill."

"Well—I like that," said George.

"Mother," said Lucia, half fretfully. "I do wish you would stop talking riddles and tell us what you are trying to get at."

"Don't take it hard, dear. I was only thinking how nice and polite you would be to me if I was Mrs. Merrill."

"Now—mother!"

Half in reproach, half with the entering of a new thought, came the exclamation. The four pairs of eyes now gazed questioningly into each other.

"If I were Mrs. Merrill," went on mother, "you, George and Phil, would take off your hats when I came. All of you would look to see how you could be polite and attentive to me. You would hurry to relieve me of a burden. You would bring me a chair, and wait on me. You would—mother smiled as her arms reached far enough to take in four, "be just the dear children you all are."

"O mother—mother—" Lucia shook off the caressing arm, "we don't deserve your lovingness. It's just as you say. We are politer to everyone else than we are to you."

"Anybody might think, you know," said mother, gently, "that you thought that other people were more worthy of your best behavior than—"

"Now, mother, you shan't!" Four pairs of arms circled her with a pouring forth of a confused torrent of loving, repentant words. "O, O, O,—as if anybody could ever deserve good things more than you!"

"It's just because we haven't thought—"

"But we're going to think, think, think."

"And do, do, do."

"You'll see, mother,"—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

WOMAN'S PART ON THE FARM.

There are many problems connected with the farm and farm life, but none of them is of more vital importance than the problem of the farmer's wife, her position upon the farm and her relation to its management. Just how much of the work on the farm the wife should take upon her shoulders in addition to taking care of the house and preparing the meals, is possibly a question that never will be settled except by each individual and for individual cases.

The great mistake is often made in looking upon a certain class of farm duties as being essentially the work of the farmer's wife. For instance, it has been pretty generally understood on the average farm that the handling of the milk, from the time it left the barn, was the work of the housewife, whereas, if butter, cream or cheese forms any part of the income of the farm, the handling of those products is really a part of the farm work.

The care of the poultry from the time the old hen is set upon her thirteen eggs until the marketable eggs or dressed poultry are ready to be taken to town, is in many places looked upon as the woman's work. Not infrequently the care of the farm garden or berry patch, devolves upon the farmer's wife. Maybe the farmer plants the garden and gives it some cultivation with the hoe or other implement, but how many cases there are in which this part of the farm work would be neglected at extremely critical times if it was not performed by the wife. How often the garden would quickly become a tangle of weeds if it was not kept clean by the woman of the house.

The average farmer's wife is an energetic, industrious, and as anxious for the success of the whole enterprise as the farmer himself, and there are a great many of these things that it is often impossible for her to do and do well, and which she will enjoy doing if she has the things convenient to do with and if the job is not made too big. The mistake that is usually made in such cases is in considering some such works as these an essential part of the duties of the housewife, and allowing them to be neglected. She does not attend to them.—Maine Farmer.

There are many problems connected with the farm and farm life, but none of them is of more vital importance than the problem of the farmer's wife, her position upon the farm and her relation to its management. Just how much of the work on the farm the wife should take upon her shoulders in addition to taking care of the house and preparing the meals, is possibly a question that never will be settled except by each individual and for individual cases.

The great mistake is often made in looking upon a certain class of farm duties as being essentially the work of the farmer's wife. For instance, it has been pretty generally understood on the average farm that the handling of the milk, from the time it left the barn, was the work of the housewife, whereas, if butter, cream or cheese forms any part of the income of the farm, the handling of those products is really a part of the farm work.

The care of the poultry from the time the old hen is set upon her thirteen eggs until the marketable eggs or dressed poultry are ready to be taken to town, is in many places looked upon as the woman's work. Not infrequently the care of the farm garden or berry patch, devolves upon the farmer's wife. Maybe the farmer plants the garden and gives it some cultivation with the hoe or other implement, but how many cases there are in which this part of the farm work would be neglected at extremely critical times if it was not performed by the wife. How often the garden would quickly become a tangle of weeds if it was not kept clean by the woman of the house.

The average farmer's wife is an energetic, industrious, and as anxious for the success of the whole enterprise as the farmer himself, and there are a great many of these things that it is often impossible for her to do and do well, and which she will enjoy doing if she has the things convenient to do with and if the job is not made too big. The mistake that is usually made in such cases is in considering some such works as these an essential part of the duties of the housewife, and allowing them to be neglected. She does not attend to them.—Maine Farmer.

THIN BLOUSES FOR SUMMER.

The separate blouse is so firmly entrenched in the wardrobe that a flattering amount of care and attention has been bestowed upon it by the leading designers, the result being a fascinating collection of filmy voiles, chiffons, mousseline and exquisite lingerie models embellished with the finest needlework and lace. These filmy lingerie blouses are exceedingly comfortable for warm weather.

The combination of fabrics so much in favor in the fashioning of frocks and suits is a feature in the development of the separate blouse. Equivocal creations of mull and lace or all-over embroidery are frequently combined with chiffon in colors or white. The chiffon is frequently introduced as an over-blouse or umper, the simplest form of which is that cut down to a deep yoke in front and low under the arms, revealing the lingerie foundation. This really gives the effect of bretelles with the lower part wholly veiled.

For travelling the separate blouse is liked best in the same shade as the suit. Chiffon voile or marquisette, relieved by a smart lingerie collar and deep cuffs, makes good looking

blouses, and, toning in with the skirt, gives a one-piece costume effect. An ideal blouse for travelling was of black and white striped voile and was intended to be worn with a black, or a black and white striped suit. There was a touch of ecru at the neck and at the edge of the pleated frill which fell down the front of the blouse. There was also a touch of the color at the wrists.

Deep cape collars, sailor collars and Dutch collars of embroidered batiste or linen appear on many of the smart blouses. Plain hemstitched collars of sheer linen are also worn.

Wash blouses of silk in stripes are cool and practical for summer wear, and very good looking, too. This season they come in prettier colorings and stripes than ever.

READING ALOUD.

I found it a good experiment to have my children read aloud to me for from twenty minutes to half an hour each day. It enabled me to keep posted while I did sewing or mending. It was also a good thing for them by way of training; for from the newspapers and periodicals they obtained use of a vocabulary such as they would not have gotten from their text-books.

In so far as I felt competent, I would, at times, correct them in faults of pronunciation or expression, and we frequently consulted the dictionary.

Two of them now read aloud easily and confidently, and one is making jib-money, reading by the hour to a person who is almost blind.—Harper's Bazaar.

I found it a good experiment to have my children read aloud to me for from twenty minutes to half an hour each day. It enabled me to keep posted while I did sewing or mending. It was also a good thing for them by way of training; for from the newspapers and periodicals they obtained use of a vocabulary such as they would not have gotten from their text-books.

In so far as I felt competent, I would, at times, correct them in faults of pronunciation or expression, and we frequently consulted the dictionary.

Two of them now read aloud easily and confidently, and one is making jib-money, reading by the hour to a person who is almost blind.—Harper's Bazaar.

TRICHINOSIS IN PORK.

Trichinosis is a disease that has been known for a long time in Europe but that has been little heard of in Canada. It has, however, gained a foothold in America, and cases of it are coming to the attention of the medical profession. This is sufficient to cause the U. S. government to issue a bulletin dealing with this trouble.

The cause of this disease is the presence in the human system of a microscopic parasite, commonly known as trichina or flesh-worm. It has been proven in the United States that an average of one or two per cent. of the logs slaughtered in that country are infested with this parasite. When transmitted to human beings, trichina may cause serious illness, sometimes resulting in death.

The proper preventive measures to guard against trichinosis in the human family is to see that all pork is properly cooked. A temperature of about 160 degrees kills the parasite, therefore pork may be eaten without any danger of infection. Fresh pork should be cooked until it becomes white and is no longer red in color in all portions of the piece, at the centre as well as near the surface. Dry salted pork, pickled pork, and smoked pork previously salted or pickled, providing the curing is very thorough, are practically rare so far as trichinosis is concerned, but as the thoroughness of curing is not always certain, such meat should also be cooked before it is eaten.

Trichinosis is a disease that has been known for a long time in Europe but that has been little heard of in Canada. It has, however, gained a foothold in America, and cases of it are coming to the attention of the medical profession. This is sufficient to cause the U. S. government to issue a bulletin dealing with this trouble.

The cause of this disease is the presence in the human system of a microscopic parasite, commonly known as trichina or flesh-worm. It has been proven in the United States that an average of one or two per cent. of the logs slaughtered in that country are infested with this parasite. When transmitted to human beings, trichina may cause serious illness, sometimes resulting in death.

The proper preventive measures to guard against trichinosis in the human family is to see that all pork is properly cooked. A temperature of about 160 degrees kills the parasite, therefore pork may be eaten without any danger of infection. Fresh pork should be cooked until it becomes white and is no longer red in color in all portions of the piece, at the centre as well as near the surface. Dry salted pork, pickled pork, and smoked pork previously salted or pickled, providing the curing is very thorough, are practically rare so far as trichinosis is concerned, but as the thoroughness of curing is not always certain, such meat should also be cooked before it is eaten.

THE BUOYANT PERSON.

Do you know that the buoyant person often has success? The strong, bright personality, radiating cheerfulness, decision and courage is the one that brings friends and success wherever we find it. Tenderness, grace and sweetness need not be lacking, but the 'uplift' must be there; the radiant personality must shine from the body.

I know two girls. One has a perfect body, her face and form are exquisite. The spirit seems cold and dull. This girl is not truly beautiful; she does not make friends. The other girl has a small dark face; she hasn't a single good feature, but she is a glorious creature to know. Strength, and an irresistible love of life and humanity illuminate her; she is adored by a host of friends and has accomplished more good in her native town than a host of philanthropists. She refuses to have the 'blues'; she refuses to be anything but wholesome and happy, and she has had occasion to be both ill and unhappy. I wish all girls were imbued with her spirit.—Sarah Tyler Steel in 'Nautilus.'

Do you know that the buoyant person often has success? The strong, bright personality, radiating cheerfulness, decision and courage is the one that brings friends and success wherever we find it. Tenderness, grace and sweetness need not be lacking, but the 'uplift' must be there; the radiant personality must shine from the body.

I know two girls. One has a perfect body, her face and form are exquisite. The spirit seems cold and dull. This girl is not truly beautiful; she does not make friends. The other girl has a small dark face; she hasn't a single good feature, but she is a glorious creature to know. Strength, and an irresistible love of life and humanity illuminate her; she is adored by a host of friends and has accomplished more good in her native town than a host of philanthropists. She refuses to have the 'blues'; she refuses to be anything but wholesome and happy, and she has had occasion to be both ill and unhappy. I wish all girls were imbued with her spirit.—Sarah Tyler Steel in 'Nautilus.'

THE USEFUL DYE-POD.

For the girl who wishes to dye her own things, the following important rules will be found useful.

All spots must be removed from the fabric about to be re-colored, as they are apt to resist the dye and show more plainly after coloring. If the materials are white or very light cream, pink, blue or green, they can be dyed almost any color. But when they are of a medium or dark shade,

For the girl who wishes to dye her own things, the following important rules will be found useful.

All spots must be removed from the fabric about to be re-colored, as they are apt to resist the dye and show more plainly after coloring. If the materials are white or very light cream, pink, blue or green, they can be dyed almost any color. But when they are of a medium or dark shade,

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them. 25c. a box.

Washable mocha gloves may be cleaned with warm suds made from pure soap. Immerse the gloves in this, rubbing the soiled portions lightly between the hands and rinse in warm water to which a little soap has been added. When dry, rub briskly.

ink stains may be removed from the finger tips by wetting the head of a sulphur match and rubbing the stain with this.

Aprons for children, are in again. Some of them are so dainty and sweet that on hot days they can transform themselves into the coolest of little kimono dresses. Many of them are feather-stitched, but more have an eyelet design. Some are shown in tan, others in white with a colored border. One style shown had a button-and-button-hole under each arm, while another was simply caught together with a little ribbon bow.

Wash blouses of silk in stripes are cool and practical for summer wear, and very good looking, too. This season they come in prettier colorings and stripes than ever.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Washable mocha gloves may be cleaned with warm suds made from pure soap. Immerse the gloves in this, rubbing the soiled portions lightly between the hands and rinse in warm water to which a little soap has been added. When dry, rub briskly.

ink stains may be removed from the finger tips by wetting the head of a sulphur match and rubbing the stain with this.

Aprons for children, are in again. Some of them are so dainty and sweet that on hot days they can transform themselves into the coolest of little kimono dresses. Many of them are feather-stitched, but more have an eyelet design. Some are shown in tan, others in white with a colored border. One style shown had a button-and-button-hole under each arm, while another was simply caught together with a little ribbon bow.

THE QUESTION OF COLOR.

the question of color must be carefully considered. Red will take a darker shade of red or brown, or a purple bath will produce reddish purple or plum. Brown can be changed to a darker brown or a castaway results from the use of crimson or garnet. Cardinal red applied to a very light green becomes a crimson or garnet, and darker greens can be colored deeper shades of green, brown or black.

Fabrics containing stripes or plaids in various colors do not color as well as those which are solid shade. In such fabrics the pattern is apt to show after re-coloring. It is wisest to dye them a darker shade of the original predominating color. If the pattern exists at all in the weave, it has no effect at all upon the dyeing.

Crepe de chine and the other light wash silks are simple to dye, but when coloring taffeta and the heavier silks, stir well so that the dye fluid will penetrate the fabric.

WIRELESS APPARATUS.

Wireless apparatus for transmitting correct time direct from observatories to offices, stores and residences on land and to vessels at sea has been invented by two Frenchmen.

Bridge-water Bulletin—Yarmouth has a novel idea about raising money. The folk who are invited to go there to enjoy "Old Home Week" are to be held up on a "tag day."

An international conference will be held in New York next winter to perfect international plans, including a World Peace Progress in 1914.

Said a bystander to a working man speaker at an open-air meeting: "When I have my beer I feel strong enough to knock a house down."

And the speaker retorted: "Through my leaving off my beer I have been able to put two houses up."

BRIDGE-WATER BULLETIN.

Wireless apparatus for transmitting correct time direct from observatories to offices, stores and residences on land and to vessels at sea has been invented by two Frenchmen.

Bridge-water Bulletin—Yarmouth has a novel idea about raising money. The folk who are invited to go there to enjoy "Old Home Week" are to be held up on a "tag day."

An international conference will be held in New York next winter to perfect international plans, including a World Peace Progress in 1914.

Said a bystander to a working man speaker at an open-air meeting: "When I have my beer I feel strong enough to knock a house down."

And the speaker retorted: "Through my leaving off my beer I have been able to put two houses up."

Look Here!

I can sell Sewing Machines from \$25. up. Pianos from \$250. up. Phonographs from \$16.50 up. Edison Records from 40c. up. Drop me a line and let us talk it over.

C. B. Tupper
Granville Street West
Bridgetown, N. S.

Intercolonial Railway TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender, Addition to Engine House, Stellarton," will be received up to and including

FRIDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1911.

For the construction of an Addition of six stalls to the Engine House at Stellarton, N. S.

Plans and specification may be seen on and after the 10th instant at the office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., the Station Master's office at Stellarton, N. S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chairman, Government Railway Managing Board.
Ottawa, Ont., June 2nd, 1911.

Fine Watchmaking

My Watch Repairs during the past year have given good satisfaction. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so it is with watch repairs. The kind that lasts is the cheapest in the end. You will find my prices reasonable when you consider the quality of the work.

Ross A. Bishop

Bridgetown, Sep. 23rd, 1911.

The "L.C. Smith"

An up-to-date Typewriter equipped with the latest devices to handle the most complicated correspondence. A valuable asset to any business house.

We offer you a Free Trial at no expense to you.

WRITE US.
SOULIS-NEWSOME
Typewriter Co., Ltd.
HALIFAX, N.S. ST. JOHN, N.B.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE MONITOR-SENTINEL

SOME PIANOS have many good features MOST PIANOS have some good features

Goulding Pianos have all the good features known to modern musical science.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE J. H. POTTER Manufacturers Agent MIDDLETON, N. S. Tel. 50

SEE OUR Ladies' White Skirts

80c. Muslins, lawn flounce, tucked and lace trimmed

\$1.05 Long cloth, lawn flounce, tucks and embroidery.

\$1.10 Long cloth, lawn flounce lace, tucks and insertion.

\$1.40 Cambric top, Hamburg embroidery flounce.

\$1.70 Cambric top, tucked and embroidered flounce with beading.

\$2.40 Princess slip, fine nainsook, trimmed with lace, insertion and beading, embroidered flounce, lawn dust ruffle.

Geo. S. Davies ROYAL BANK BUILDING

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Residence of Harry J. Crowe, situated on Granville St. opposite the Baptist Church.

House contains nine Rooms, Modern Bathroom, Electric Lights and Furnace, Good Stable in rear.

Apply to JAMES QUIRK, Bridgetown, Sep. 23rd, 1911.

Small Place For Sale

Home, situated on Granville street West, Bridgetown, three rooms with bay window, Barn, Wash House and other out buildings. Three quarters acre land. 75 Fruit Trees, apples, plums, pears. Short distance from two railway stations, churches and schools.

Will sell right on easy terms, or would trade for farm.

W. AVARD MARSHALL, Bridgetown, Aug. 15th.

SMALL PLACE FOR SALE.

Of about five or six acres of land, situated near Carletons Corner, nearly new house with barn and other out buildings, 170 apple trees, just coming into bearing, also plums, pears and small fruit.

For further particulars apply to L. M. WHITMAN, Blacksmith, Bridgetown, or A. A. TAYLOR, East Inglisville, Anna Co., N. S.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber's farm at Lawrence-town containing seventy acres. There is on the place an Orchard, Hayland, Pasture, Wood and Poles. The whole or part of the place will be sold at a bargain.

J. B. HALL, Truro, Apl. 4th, 2 mos.

FARM FOR SALE

Small farm with good Orchard and building and marsh.

S. McCOLL, Upper Granville, Jan. 5th, 11.

Intercolonial Railway TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender, Fredericton Station," will be received up to and including

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1911.

For the construction of a Passenger Station at Fredericton, N. B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., the Station Master's Office at Fredericton, N. B., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chairman, Government Railways Managing Board.
Ottawa, Ont., June 2nd, 1911.

THE ONE WAY

To reach my clients is to become MARITIME-TRAIN-ED. Mining, Manufacturing, and Importing companies have requests on file now for the next graduates. It's proficiency, not time spent at college, that counts.

Send for free Course of Study to

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

Greatly Increased Patronage

Has compelled us to seek greater accommodation. Our new quarters, just across Hazen Avenue from our present premises, will give us nearly double our present space, and greatly increased facilities.

We are grateful for the patronage that has compelled this forward movement, and will endeavor to maintain our reputation.

S. KERR, Principal.

BANKS & WILLIAMS

Commission Merchants

Fruits and Produce

75-8 Bedford Row, fronting on Market Square

HALIFAX, N. S.

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS of all kinds of FARM PRODUCE.

EXCELLENT STORAGE FACILITIES

LONG EXPERIENCE at the BUSINESS

PROMPT RETURNS

MARKET QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

H. H. Banks - H. F. Williams

Ice Cold Drinks

Ginger Beer, Manola, assorted flavors of Soda, cool and refreshing.

Just opening another lot of Moir's choice Chocolates, Creams, Bon-bons, Penny Goods and Biscuits.

Bread and Cake as usual twice a week. I have added Three Crown Tea to my stock. Seasonable Fruit always on hand.

Mrs. S. C. TURNER.

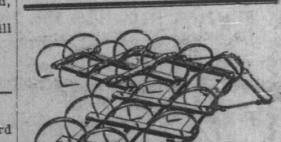
YOU CANNOT REACH

The Buying Public of the most populous section of Annapolis County unless you advertise in

The Weekly Monitor and Western Annapolis Sentinel

the paper that goes into more homes than any other Annapolis County paper. The paper that reaches the homes is the

Guide to Household Buyers.



Spring Tooth Harrows

We have a few SPRING TOOTH HARROWS left, and in order to clear them out we will sell them at the following prices; for cash.

With 12 teeth, \$8.00
With 16 teeth, \$9.00

These have ALL STEEL FRAMES, and we will guarantee them to be as good as any on the market, and we will fully warrant them against any break because of defect in material.

Send us your orders at the above prices, with cash, and we will PREPAY THE FREIGHT on these Harrows to your nearest railway station.

We also have a good stock of DISC HARROWS, HORSE HOES, PLOWS, etc. and will be pleased to give prices on anything required in this line.

BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY CO. Ltd.
Bridgetown, N. S.

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

are new and entirely different from ordinary preparations. They accomplish their purpose without disturbing the rest of the system, and are therefore the ideal laxative for the nursing mother, as they do not affect the child.

Compounded, like all NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. If unsatisfactory we'll gladly return your money.

25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will ship them.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.