

THE HOME

THE CANADIAN WOMAN.

"The Lady," published in London, England, has, in the course of an interesting article on "The Canadian Girl," the following:—

"The Canadian girl seems to be a medium between the English and the American. She is brought up with English traditions, having learned from our wistful mothers to call Old England 'home,' and even the freer, less conventional life of a new country cannot destroy feelings and customs and ideas so deeply rooted. She is less independent and assertive than the American girl, and she leaves the attitude of the American towards men with a little touch of English reserve. It is a very small touch, it must be confessed, for as a rule the Canadian girl regards all men as comrades and brothers, and is not troubled with much self-consciousness concerning them. Newly-arrived Englishmen sometimes misunderstand this attitude, unaccustomed to the idea that attentions do not necessarily imply intentions, and it is not till he finds that the men of her acquaintance are to a Canadian girl her companions in games and sports and walks, and that there is little sentiment about the matter, that an Englishman is able to accept the new point of view, and fall in line with the prevailing custom.

"The Canadian girl plays and with equal success. It is the exception to find one who does not understand, not only the art of keeping house and managing the domestic affairs satisfactorily, but the actual details of the work. The average girl knows how everything should be done in the house, and, as a rule, is a fair cook. In fact, she is rather looked down upon by her girl friends if she cannot cook something, even if it be only 'fudge' or chocolate cake. This does not apply only to the daughters of the 'lower classes,' but to those in every walk of life. There is no leisure class in Canada as it is understood in England, and the number of rich people is comparatively small. The daughters of judges, bishops, high officials, and others of importance may have every comfort and many luxuries, but they are nevertheless equipped to undertake actual work if necessary. This is fortunate, in view of the fact that servants are expensive in Canada, and very difficult to obtain at any price. There are thousands of persons in good positions who do their own work, with the aid of the washerwoman and the charwoman by the day; while others who, in the same position in England, would have two, if not three, servants are content ('content' may be an exaggeration) with one, and frequently a poor one at that. In the average Canadian family the girls undertake some of the work, and where there are several girls in the family, the housekeeping is taken in turn.

"In speaking of the girls of the family doing the housework themselves, it must be taken into account that in Canada the number of labor-saving devices is very large. The houses are well and evenly heated during the cold weather by furnaces, so that there are no grates to attend to. There are good bathtubs, with hot and cold water, even in small houses, in any town or city, and one has only to look through the advertising pages of any women's magazine to see what helps to the housekeeper are to be found in the big shops.

"Indoors there is also plenty of fun and amusement. There are balls and small dances, bridge parties, which have largely taken the place of the euchre parties, at one time very popular, the meetings of various societies and 'teas.'

"It must not be supposed that education and serious pursuits are neglected. While the daughters of a great many well-to-do men are educated at private schools—and there are very good ones in Canada—the average girl goes to the public school and from there to the high school. Sometimes she goes on to the university, where she takes the same degree as a man, and sometimes spends a year or two at a private school in Canada or in England or on the continent for a finish.

"Year by year the Canadian girl advances a little farther into the labor arena. She is earning her living as a nurse in Canada and the United States, as a 'newspaper woman' (and women have represented their papers in the Dominion House of Commons) as a teacher, as a doctor, as a barrister, as a farmer, as a clerk, as an artist, as a chemist, as a music teacher with the most modern methods, and in one province at least the architect is a young woman. It would be difficult to say into what business or profession the Canadian girl has not found her way and stayed."

MUSIC IN THE HOME.

"There would be fewer divorces if there were more high grade music in the home, and the little love god would stay longer were he nourished on the elevating strains of good music as well as upon discussions of the price of bacon and eggs."

Walter Damrosch, leader of the New York Symphony Orchestra, gave utterance to these sentiments. Continuing, he said:—

"There is more domestic discord in the American home than in that of any other country on the globe, and I believe it is because there is not enough cultivation of the finer things of life. There is little family music or art of any kind, and there is small wonder that elements of discord enter when there is nothing more diverting than calculation on the cost of butter, eggs and bacon.

"The multi-millionaires of our country are discovering that money does not take away any of their dissatisfaction with life, does not reduce their family life to Utopia or even bearable conditions, and does not give the real pleasures of life.

"What is there resting to the tired husband in the tedious recital of estimates on the rejection of the family ladder? What can the weary wife find of interest in the shop talk of her husband's business.

"This fact is better recognized in the homes of other countries, where there is a greater companionship between members of the family, and where the day's routine is not rehearsed for the evening's entertainment. There is not so apt to be a violent disagreement over Beethoven's symphonies as there is over the price of beefsteak.

"I believe every child, boys as well as girls, should be reared in the atmosphere of music, so that the best part of their natures may fully develop."

MAKING A HOME.

Unless a woman knows something about foods and how to prepare them, unless she knows wise methods of cleaning, unless she knows something about house furnishing, and most of all, unless she knows just what the family income is and how to expend it so as to get the most out of it, she can't make a very helpful sort of home. And it is the people who come from comfortable, orderly houses where there is a cheerful atmosphere, opportunities for cleanliness, plenty of wholesome appetizing food who make the most efficient workers. So you see, making a home is worth some thought. It is because women so rarely appreciate the far-reaching influence of food and its preparation that they are so anxious to shirk all consideration of it. And they do shirk it whenever they can. There are a few thrifty, sensible, well-balanced souls who seem able to see the relative values of things. They are mostly women whose brains are honestly trained, not 'cultivated.'

One often wonders why most girls when they contemplate matrimony give so little thought to what they are to contribute toward making the home. Most of them, unless they are too young to be allowed to marry give some consideration to whether the prospective husband will be able to support a home. If his salary is too small to support a household, the sensible girl proposes to wait until he reaches a larger income. But somehow, it never occurs to her that she is going to enter into a very practical partnership with a business side to it, and that unless she is a practical partner with business ability and training the firm will not prosper, no matter how large a salary the outside partner may bring home. It's quite a common happening for a girl to marry without the smallest notion about how to prepare a meal, let alone about the necessity for variety and balance in the week's menus. She has no idea how much things cost or how much she ought to spend for food. She has never learned to systematize her work, and in consequence gets tired and discouraged. No wonder she is irritable and hates housework. All this is very hard on her husband who had an ideal of a comfortable, well-ordered house, with wholesome meals, nicely cooked, and some money left over to put in the bank. Poor food and bad cooking and worry over money would ruin the temper of a saint.

Sometimes, if she is intelligent and affectionate, she learns better after awhile, and things begin to go more smoothly. But both might have been saved a great deal of worry and unhappiness if the wife had given some serious attention to the cost of living, to household management, and to the trades that underlie the home before actually setting up housekeeping.

...It isn't enough to be able to cook well. Some of the best cooks made the worst housewives imaginable. They had no idea that food and cooking had any other object than to please the palate. They cooked appetizing meals when there was company, and served bread and bologna and tea when only John and the children were at the table. Meals were served in the dining-room on company occasions. Other times they ate helter-skelter among the cooking dishes on the kitchen table. No amount of talking would convince these women that John's progress at his work depended upon a proper diet, and that the children's failure to keep ahead in their classes was caused by the wrong food eaten in uncivilized fashion.

So while ability to cook is desirable, it isn't half so important as knowing the values of foods and which foods should be put together to make a nourishing meal. And you must know how to plan and manage and how to make a very limited income cover the meal needs.—Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Grass stains on clothing should be soaked in paraffin. The garment may then be sent to the laundry as usual.

Wash soiled olecloth with warm soapuds, then give it an extra rub with a soft cloth, dipped in skimmed milk, to brighten the colors.

Before adding vinegar to mint for sauce, always add a pinch of salt. This prevents the mint going brown, and greatly improves the flavor.

Holes in plaster walls may be stopped with a mixture of sand and plaster of Paris mixed into a paste with water. When dry cover with a piece of paper to match the wall.

When knitting stockings or socks it will be found that they will last twice as long if a strand of silk or thread be knitted into the toes and heels together with the wool.

I was surprised one day to see my washerwoman rub her irons on cedar boughs—she said it made the clothes smooth and shiny—and you know they shod do small good—and they did.

Corks that are required for bottling fruits or pickles should be placed in a saucepan of boiling water. After boiling for five minutes they can be easily pressed into the bottles, and will be completely airtight as soon as cold.

When cleaning white or light feathers lay the feather flat on a clean white cloth, then rub the feather flat well in. After doing this, shake out the four. Hold the feathers for a few moments to the fire, shaking all the time, when they will look equal to new.

It is not generally known that common alum, melted in an iron spoon over hot coals, forms an exceedingly strong cement for joining glass, china, and metal, or breakage of any kind. Articles mended with this cement may be washed without fear of coming apart.

The great secret of washing black stockings so that they keep soft, is to dissolve the soap in the water instead of rubbing it on the stockings, and to use no soda. A little of about 95 degrees is best. Water of about to the last rinsing-water helps to keep them a good color.

I learned from a delightful English woman this way of keeping the air fresh and slightly perfumed: In my parlor, in an inconspicuous place, is a jar, in which black ammonia is placed and some ordinary cologne water poured over it. It makes a faint, pleasant odor, of which one is hardly conscious.

Many young, and some older, children are careless about spilling things on the tablecloth, and often a large cloth has to go to the laundry because one small place is stained. To prevent this one may get the ready hemstitched oblongs of linen at any department store, and stitch up three sides of it, leaving either one end or one side open. Into this slip a piece of white olecloth a half inch smaller each way than the envelope. This will prevent the liquid or grease from soaking into the tablecloth when placed under the youngster's plate.

THE HANDS IN ORDER.

After a siege of dish washing or scrubbing, the wrinkled appearance of the fingers may be improved by dipping them into vinegar, says Harper's Bazar. It is very foolish economy to use strong alkali soaps any more than is absolutely necessary. If it must be done, the hands should be treated afterward with cold cream or glycerine and rose water and covered thickly at night with cold cream and a pair of large gloves. If an odor is left on the hands after dish washing

or preparing vegetables, it may be destroyed by dipping the hands into mustard water. Stains caused by picking-over berries or paring vegetables may be removed immediately by holding the partly closed hand over a burning sulphur match. Other stains may be removed with lemon juice and salt or with pumice stones. It is wise to rub the fingers smooth, after sewing, with a bit of pumice before the little pricks have time to absorb dust and stains.—Tribune.

Cheese Pudding.—Dry one cupful of bread crumbs in the oven, then soak them in one cup of milk. Beat lightly three eggs, and add the milk and crumbs; grate in one-half pound of cheese, season well with cayenne and salt, beat in two dessertspoonfuls of soda, a saltspoonful of salt; then whip up well, pour into a buttered pan and bake for thirty minutes in a hot oven. Serve immediately.

NOVA SCOTIA LEADS.

In this month's issue of "Miners and Minerals"—one of the three leading mining magazines in the United States—appears an article by the Editor on Secondary Mining Education in America. Mr. H. H. Stook—the Editor—has made an exhaustive study of all classes of secondary schools—that is, outside of Colleges, connected with the mining industry.

It appears in the article that Nova Scotia is the only place on the American continent where a systematic series of classes are given throughout the year to miners of any kind. Prominent notice is given to the system of evening schools for coal miners as carried out in Nova Scotia and a condensed outline of the calendar of the coal mining schools and the engineering schools is contained in the article. Nova Scotians have every reason to congratulate themselves on the prominent position that they have taken in this direction.

The article notes that Wisconsin has just established a State Mining Trade School in the zinc and lead district in that state. This school calls for continuous attendance by the pupils for two years and gives them such general educational training as should make them capable mine foremen and superintendents. The progress of this school will be watched with a great deal of interest and it may be its success will be so well established that Nova Scotia should found a school of the same sort in connection with its other technical schools.

RHODES CURRY CO. TO REBUILD AT ONCE.

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire at the Rhodes-Curry works, Amherst, Mr. Rhodes, Vice-president of the company, speaks very hopefully of the outlook. The large building destroyed is to be replaced immediately, probably by one of large and modern construction. The men thrown out of employment will be set to work on the new building, which is already under way by the time car materials are obtained. Nearly all the workmen were skilled mechanics and tools to the value of \$50 to \$300 per man were destroyed.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MR. TAFT "WILL NOT DRINK AGAIN, EVER."

Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 1.—Comment was made at a small dinner recently on the fact that Mr. Taft's wine glass was turned down.

"Yes, and it is going to stay turned down," he said. "I am not going to drink anything again, ever."

"You never did drink enough so that any one could notice it," said a boyhood friend present.

An organization invited Mr. Taft to a banquet "any time before you are inaugurated."

"What is the matter with these people?" the president-elect exclaimed. "Do they think I am going to be any different after I am inaugurated?"

Repeat it:—Shiffo's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

House Pumps
Stock Pumps
Deep Well Pumps

Pumps installed anywhere.

PRICES RIGHT

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Pipes and Pipe Fittings, Pump Fittings always in stock

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WOOL SOLES

For bedroom Slippers in Men's Womens' and Children's sizes.

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See our new line of hats and caps in all sizes.

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HALIFAX.	LIVERPOOL.	ST. JOHN'S.
Nov. 21—Halifax City	Dec. 6.	
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TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
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S. S. "Kanawha."	"Shenandoah."
and "Rappahannock" have accommo-	
modation for a limited number of saloon	
passengers.	

S. S. "Ulunda" has excellent first-
class passenger accommodation.

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Sealed Tenders

Sealed tenders for the Collection of County rates in the various Wards of the County of Annapolis are requested for the year 1909.

1. Tenders to be filed with O. S. Miller, Clerk of the Municipality, at Bridgetown, on or before 12 o'clock noon of January 2, 1909.

2. All tenders to be marked "Tenders for Collection of Rates," and to name the proposed bondsmen.

3. Collectors must guarantee the amount of each rate roll and the collection thereof, subject only to any losses the Council may see fit to adjust.

4. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FREEMAN FITCH.

JOHN PIGGOTT.

D. M. OUTHIT.

Committee on Tenders and Public Property.

For Merry
Christmas

Supplies for the Christmas table and goodies for the children's stockings may be found here.

A full line of Christmas Candles, Fruit, Nuts, as well as everything you need to make the Christmas Pudding or stuff the Christmas Goose.

EVERYTHING FRESH AND GOOD

J. I. FOSTER.

XMAS GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY

Toilet Sets, Brushes, Mirrors, Leather Purses, Card Cases, Shopping Bags, Portfolios; Stationery in bulk, Paperettes and Cabinets; French, English, American, and Canadian Perfume. Soaps and Sachets etc; and numberless other useful articles. We think our assortment the largest and best we have ever had the pleasure of showing. A lot of new Victor double face records expected daily. The quality of our goods will suit, and our prices are our regular every day prices that will please you.

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Keith building, Halifax.

Mr. Ritchie will continue to attend the sittings of the Courts in the County. All communications from Annapolis clients addressed to him at Halifax will receive his personal attention.

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PAINLESS EXTRACTION
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