

THE HOME

TRUE REFINEMENT ADDS TO HOME COMFORT.

Refinement pays. A due appreciation for the niceties of living creates refinement. Too much style is burdensome, but a little within the home adds a touch that in time develops the finer nature.

Of course, we would subsist and still have brains if we all had an oil-cloth on the dinner table, ate without napkins and slipped the pie onto the plate for meat, and vegetables. This would save work, but in the long run it would never pay.

When I was a girl, I used to hear a minister praised for his wonderful economy and what he had managed to lay by out of a small salary and with the burden of a large family. I thought it was wonderful, but when I visited his home, and the daughters visited me—we were relatives—I wondered no longer. They had been born and brought up in a home utterly without any of the niceties of life or refinement of living—and they showed it.

One man, near whom I once lived, said: "Brown soap and coarse, unbleached buckram towels were good enough for my mother, and I guess they're good enough for my wife! He would provide no other."

I remember a home in which each bed chamber contained just the required pieces of furniture. There was not a picture, not a fancy article, not a single attempt to give the children of the home anything to admire, nothing to look back upon with loving remembrance. I wouldn't take \$100 for the memory-picture I have of my girlhood room at home, and yet mothers who can do not always encourage an expression of individuality in each child's room.

I can recall a parlor after parlor that I have entered, where there was no sign of character or refinement. I have seen different people might have bought every article in the room. I could form no key to the character of the owner. Such rooms are demoralizing. Children forced to remember such rooms are to be pitied. They are no factor in the process of education.

I have in mind a home where ten servants are employed. Style and conventionalities rule the daily life of every one within the house. There is no bank account, either, for the living takes every cent of the income. The rooms are crowded with bric-a-brac and curios, and the walls are so divided into spaces for paintings of different sizes as to resemble a picture gallery.

Last week I was entertained in a parlor where the Louis XIV. style of gilded furniture prevailed. The piano was inland and the carpet was of the most delicate colorings; everything was exquisite, but it was all stiff and cold.

I know of another parlor—in a flat. The family cannot afford a house; their rental for the flat is all their income will allow. The wall paper is happily of a quiet tone and the few well-chosen bits of woodland scenery or old world prints are most thoroughly appreciated by all who enter.

The low, wide table in the centre holds a pile of magazines, a pamphlet or two, a paper cutter, a reading glass and a little tray for odds and ends surround the low, shaded, cosy lamp. Each chair in the room is comfortable and the simple bookcase is well filled. You may not be able to know why, but you do know that here is a place occupied by people whose individuality has left an impression upon the room. They were not afraid to do so, and three blessed will be the children who live in such rooms as this. They are a wonderful aid in moulding their character. And they refine their minds and manners.

The over-crowded house, the employment of servants for style's sake, the slavery of exacting conventionalities stand for one extreme that more often breeds a love for vulgar life than for honest culture and refinement. The other extreme, also, is powerless to create that note of power to force the gradual growth of our finer nature. Whether your work as a parent lies in the first, second or third generation it is not less important, and if you do your share your children will surely reap the benefit.

A big bank account is comforting; a man laid by for a rainy day is good; a living within one's income is greatly to be desired, yet, upon what ever scale you run your home, it will pay you a hundredfold if you have, or ever shall have, a family, to live under refining influences.

I heard a business man say the other day: "Nothing in my house is too good to use. No room is furnished for company only." A room to be attractive must be inviting. To be inviting it must suggest either something to do or else an atmosphere of complete rest.

Again, do not begrudge time spent upon the table and on dainty ways of serving things. It pays every time, and children accustomed to a bit of style or an exact way of serving at the table will start their own homes on the same plane, and perhaps add a little more care—and thus, progress is made from one generation to another.

There is now very little excuse for a home utterly destitute of any note of refinement. Photography shows the interior of well-balanced rooms; magazines describe at length the tone of the draperies and furnishings; yards are written favoring simple arrangements and the well-chosen effects in art; columns follow, discouraging the purchase of bric-a-brac; so that, if one will, there is every avenue open and a home gradually furnished that will be a power in developing a love for good taste and a desire for refined living.

At this Christmas season, it is especially desirable that one uses the good taste in buying for one's own home or for some one else's. Realize, as you make the choice, that you are either advancing the development of the child or the lines of permanent refinement, or that you are the means of holding it back, until the curls you purchase either wears out or crumbles away with age.

Gradually weed out and discard everything in your own home that is not indicative of good taste, and do not add a discordant note in either furnishing or adornment. Refinement may be a much abused word, but it just so surely stands for development.

FORGIVENESS.
Is that forgiveness which will not hide the dismal past in deep forgetfulness?
Which keeps the wound spread open wide
And gaping in its dire distress?
Which will not pour the oil of love
And let the bitter past be dead?
Forgive, and by forgetting prove
The holy tenets ye shed.

QUITTE TRUE.
"I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigarette "but I can add to the youth's narrow troubles. I can subtract from his physical energy. I can multiply his aches and pains. I can divide his material powers. I can take interest from his work, and discount his chances for success."

A CHILD'S PLEASURES.
If you would keep your children unspotted, do not offer them pleasures of grown up people.
A child's best ornament is its childish grace; therefore dress your children in a manner which will not interfere with their natural movements.
Leave your occupation now and then when your children ask you to join them in their play, for in this way you remain their best friend.
Try to vary your children's occupations for in this way you will keep them mentally and physically bright.
And be most careful that your children's sleep at night should be long and undisturbed.—Westminster Gazette.

"OH, D'YOU KNOW—"
That, if you will stir powdered borax into cold starch meant for sheer muslins, etc. it will add closeness and consistency?
That if you throw a handful of salt into the fire in which you burn your kitchen garbage it will neutralize the unpleasant smell?
That if you will hold a handkerchief saturated with vinegar to the nostrils of one just "coming out" from the effects of ether (and keep holding it there) the patient will not be nauseated?

That, if you have reason to suspect that your mail may be tampered with, you may secure it against steaming and dabbing with hot water by sealing it with white of egg? Steaming will only tighten the hold of the albumen.

That you made a bad thing worse when you dropped your dirty dish towels into the dishpan of hot suds this morning? The hot suds cooked the grease. Rinse them in clear water (not hot) water, to which you have added a little ammonia, before washing them.

That the easiest and best way to allay the itching of a mosquito bite is to wash it with toilet soap? Dampen the cake of soap and rub on the inflamed part. The relief is instant and the place will not swell. The alkali of the soap corrects the acid of the poison.

Hairbrushes should be washed if possible every day. The best plan is to keep two in use at the same time. Unless a clean brush is used the hair loses the bright, glossy look that it should have.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE.
Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

GENERAL BOOTH'S VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICAN RESOURCES AND SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS.
General Booth, after a tour of fourteen weeks, during which he travelled 18,000 miles, has returned from South Africa to England, and has given the press an interview containing interesting and, no doubt, valuable opinions respecting South Africa and its resources and problems.

He was greatly struck with the capacities of the country between the Cape and Zambesi for becoming a great and important nation. Take the Karoo, for example. It was considered to be of capacity enough to furnish sufficient food to supply the needs of the whole world, provided there was water enough for its cultivation and the necessary labor to be stowed upon it. Some people were afraid that the world would not be able to contain the populations that were likely to occupy its surface. The Cape district supported 321 persons to the square mile, and the district he had spoken of, if cultivated and peopled up to the level, could support something like four hundred million inhabitants—about the same population as China.

Some things had disappointed him in South Africa, and amongst others there was the prevalent depression and distress which existed all through the country. There was want of confidence in any immediate improvement, and there was continued racial strife, which he had hoped had come to an end, between the Briton and the Boer—with some beautiful exceptions; but we might hope that in another generation this would end. Then, again, there was the predominance of the unemployed question which was certainly a surprise to him. Everywhere he was asked the question: "What are we to do with the poor whites?" The unemployed trouble was no doubt attributable to several causes. There was a cessation of the extravagant and unnatural expenditure made necessary by the late war; there was the introduction of so large a scale of machinery into the mines and the improved ability of the native to undertake at less wages the work hitherto performed by the white man. The result was that large numbers were emigrating to Australia, Canada and Europe, which, if it went on, would soon leave South Africa without a white working class population.

The great question of interest everywhere was the native question: "What about the natives?" A few years hence—twenty, or perhaps ten years—it seemed to him that Boers and Britishers alike would have to sink their differences and consider the inevitable conflict between native and European labor, which would be upon them in its force and with all its serious consequences. The population of South Africa between the Cape and the Zambesi comprised 4,300,000 natives and only 700,000 whites; and the natives were rapidly growing in numbers. To add to that the coolie was taking up the white man's trade and opening up stores and pushing along with all manners

Ten to One

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of ingenuity and industry, working any number of hours, and adopting any manner of means by which a little profit could be made, while the white man was suffering in consequence. The native was not only growing in numbers, intelligence and ingenuity, but he was growing in power.

The native had unwittingly begun the fight, and had gained an enormous advantage in the first encounter. When Europeans first landed on these shores no one was more capable of reaping the benefit of his own toil, but now the white man considered work to be creditable, and that it ought to be done by the Kaffir. The white man thought that his work was to "boss" and supervise, and to see that other people worked, and the result was that the white man was suffering, and the native was in possession. The native had undoubtedly established his right to a share in the government of the country, and he was told that the Federal Convention had passed a resolution by a majority of two to one approving of the native on certain conditions. The question would come up: "What was to be done with him?" Something must be done quickly, or the chance would be lost for ever.

With regard to Rhodesia, General Booth had nothing new to say. His time was so limited that he was there that he could not form any judgment of the country. "All I can say," he declared, "is this: If its climate and fertility of soil and its conditions of health are as represented to me, then it is a cruel and burning shame that the people should be left to starve in the slums, the villages, and the towns of this overcrowded country when they might be carried over there, and put down to live under conditions of health and plenty, with credit, honor, and strength to this nation. I cannot understand the objections that are made by certain prominent persons in this country to emigration. Since my return home I have been appalled by the stories of distress prevailing just now in this country. So far as I can I shall do on feeding the hungry in the streets, in their homes—wherever I find them; and I shall persevere with my plans for transporting them whether men are pleased or displeased, and shall continue to carry them away from the present condition of starvation, and put them where they can obtain plenty, as I have been doing with success in Canada during the last three or four years."—Hull-fax Herald.

HOW ONE DOCTOR SUCCESSFUL- LY TREATS PNEUMONIA.
"In treating pneumonia," says Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., "the only remedy I use for the lungs is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. While, of course, I would treat other symptoms with different medicines, I have used this remedy many times in my medical practice and have yet failed to find a case where it has not controlled the trouble. I have used it myself, as has also my wife for coughs and colds repeatedly, and I most willingly and cheerfully recommend it as superior to any other cough remedy to my knowledge."

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New Glasgow Chronicle: If the eight hour a day idea is adopted by working men and tradesmen generally, it will make the farmer more than ever believe that he is carrying the greater burden. The average farmer would be quite happy if he could finish his day's work in 12 hours. Often than not he works 14 hours a day. The notion that in many kinds of light work a man should only work 8 hours is nonsense. In such a case he should have freedom to work as long as he likes. It's nobody's business how long as he, his employer and his work agree. In certain kinds of work 8 hours is enough, such as heavy work in mines, work with pick and shovel, etc., etc.

Australia contains more unexplored land, in proportion to its size, than any other continent.

A monthly postal camel service has recently been established in the Sahara.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.



Don't let a weak right, nervous or averted eye, Ten to one your displeasure is caused by a torpid liver. A few days' treatment with Gallery King will make your eyes restful and strengthening. 25 cents a bottle or by mail. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto, 22

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Professional Cards

J. M. OWEN
BARRISTER & NOTARY PUBLIC
Annapolis Royal
NODDLETON, N.S. THURSDAY
Office in Batcher's Back
277 Acorn of the Nova Scotia Building Society
Money to loan at 5 p.c. on Real Estate

J. J. RITCHIE, K.C.
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.

Dr. F. S. Anderson
Graduate of the University Maryland
PAINLESS EXTRACTION
By Gas and Local Anesthesia
Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.
Office: Queen street, Bridgetown.
Hours: 9 to 5.

J. B. Whitman
Land Surveyor,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Arthur Horsfall DDS. D.M.D
Dentist
Annapolis Royal - Bridgetown.
At Bridgetown, Mondays and Tuesdays of each week. Office of the late Dr. Primrose. Hours 1 to 5.

Leslie R. Fair
ARCHITECT
Aylesford, N. S.

Undertaking
We do undertaking in all its branches
Hearse sent to any part of the County.
J. H. HICKS & SON
Queen St., Bridgetown. Telephone 46
J. M. FULLER, Manager.

O. S. MILLER
BARRISTER,
Real Estate Agent, etc.
SHAFNER BUILDING.
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Prompt and satisfactory attention given to the collection of claims, and other professional business.

O. T. DANIELS
BARRISTER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
UNION BANK BUILDING.
Head of Queen St., Bridgetown.
Money to loan on first-class Real Estate.

Nova Scotia Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY.
LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.
SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS
\$480,000.00
STRONGLY REINSURED
HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX
JOHN PAYZANT, ARTHUR BAILE, PRESIDENT, MANAGER.
F. L. Milner, Agent, Bridgetown

NOTICE.
Advertisers and Subscribers in arrears to the Bear River Telephone are requested to settle their accounts directly with the publisher at this office, or with our agent at Bear River, W. W. Wade, who will forward any remittances that may be handed to him.

YOU WILL FIND AT
THE HAYWARD
CLOTHING STORE
Suits, Ready-to-wear and Made to Order, in the most fashionable styles and in the very latest patterns.

OUR MOTTO IS
Good Goods,
Low Prices,
& Quick Sales.

The Chinese boycott of Japan and Japanese goods is reported practically to an end.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
GARGET IN COWS.

House Pumps

Stock Pumps

Deep Well Pumps

Pumps installed anywhere.

PRICES RIGHT

ALSO

Pipes and Pipe Fittings, Pump Fittings always in stock

Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd.

The Manufacturers Life in 1907

A Comparison Showing Remarkable Progress.

ITEM	1906	1907	INCREASE
Net Premium Income	\$1,847,286.06	\$2,011,973.53	\$164,687.47
Interest and Rents	326,630.96	420,982.81	94,351.85
Total Income	2,193,510.19	2,433,114.15	239,594.96
Assets	8,472,371.52	9,459,230.09	986,859.17

Insurance in Force Dec. 31, 1907—\$51,237,157.00

No other Canadian Company has ever equalled this record at the same age.

O. P. GOUCHER
General Agent, Western Nova Scotia.
OFFICE—MIDDLETON, N. S.

The E. R. Machum Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.
MANAGERS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

GREAT FURNITURE SALE

To be sold at public auction at or near the premises of the late John W. Whitman at Lawrencetown on Thursday the 10th. day of December 1908 commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continuing until the whole is disposed of.

All the Furniture Business of the late John W. Whitman and consisting of a large quantity and great variety of:

Tables, Sideboards, Mirrors, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Cots, Commodes, Couches, Cribs, Camp Stools, Office Stools, Swings, Easels, Brackets, and other things to be found in a well appointed furniture business.

TERMS:—Cash, or all sums up to \$5.00, and approved joint notes for larger amounts payable in three months with interest at 5%.

A. H. WHITMAN,
Sole Executor.
Lawrencetown, November, 23rd, 1908.

Farm for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm in Granville, a short distance from Bridgetown.

Nice orchard with standard varieties. Buildings in good repair. Possession given any time. For particulars apply at—MONITOR OFFICE.

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.