

THE HOME

(By Mrs. Alice Githell Kirk)
 Most of the wealth acquired by men and women is expended on either the home or the interests closely connected with it. Women have become the main directors in these expenditures or do the actual buying themselves. It is generally conceded that most of them stand in need of a better understanding and systematizing of the work that is theirs, and of the principles which cover all correct economy.

The home and all its management has a close and intimate relation to the business world in general. The housekeeper in her everyday purchases comes in touch with retail trade of almost every variety. If she makes use of the bank as the best medium of exchange, she shares in the interests of one of the largest business enterprises. This is business-like, and of a business-like method can succeed. If men recognize this fact that only through system and business methods can they succeed, why should not women, who are the head of the largest business concern in the world, household management, conduct their housekeeping in like manner? A teacher of my acquaintance in one of the public schools recently married and immediately went to housekeeping. She had one maid to assist her; a neighbor who had kept house many years was heard by an old friend of the bride remark:

"I don't see how Mrs. Brown understands housekeeping so well, when she had taught school for several years." Her friend replied: "Why, she is just applying the same system which she used in her teaching to her home. She was always very systematic in her school-work; consequently it is an easy matter for her to have the housekeeping wheels running without friction." It is not the revolution of the wheels which destroy the machinery, but the friction.

Housekeeping is a profession, and as such is being rapidly recognized. It is the business of the woman at the head of the household to initiate, plan and direct the business of the house. This cannot be done without some plan or system. This should be her opportunity and her pleasure. I once knew a woman, who was abundantly able and did employ all necessary help, who said she could not enjoy her home unless she could go through it occasionally doing things; on sweeping days like to help with the dusting, re-arranging furniture and pictures and adding a little touch here and there which said: "This is my home and not my servants."

There is no question today as to the need of education and training for the woman who selects food, clothing necessary house furnishings and works of art, which provide for the highest welfare and enjoyment of the family.

The high cost of living today is traceable not so much to the staple articles of our daily diet as to the fact that we demand more luxuries. We are not content with the simpler things, but demand the accessories which really are unnecessary either from the standpoint of health or of economy. The cost of living is materially increased because we are not willing to plan our meals long enough ahead so as to allow time for cooking of the coarser-grained meats and vegetables, which are really fully as good as the finer-fibered foods, which, however, will cook in less time.

Carefully plan each day's work with grocery orders and menus at least three meals in advance. The forget it. Do not carry the home-cooking or chasing of germs around on your shoulders. Plan your work, do it and then pigeonhole it. Then take fresh air, recreation or whatever suits your pleasure, and you can come back and step into the harness with perfect ease and joy. Try it and see if this is not a great time remover and a good recipe for keeping young.

One of the simple ways of systematizing the work is to have a division of labor. Many hands make light work and, incidentally, light hearts. A large number of daughters simply board at home. They have no part in the home or its making. Usually in the beginning it is not their fault. They want to make a cake or "stir things," but they are "in the way," or "Don't bother me," or "I can do it so much quicker," etc., is usually the answer. This occurs while the daughter is young and later it is difficult to arouse the interest she had when a child. Mrs. E. L. Richards says: "By teaching the girl under fourteen how to cook, she will do it naturally and easily when she is a housewife, or when it becomes necessary for her to do so." This is true in everything.

Begin young.

As soon as a child can walk he can be taught order and a place for everything in its place; not a place for everything, and "I could find it if I

MONTREAL WITNESS

"Canada's Best Metropolitan and National Newspaper"

Strong and Courageous

The "Daily Witness" on trial \$1.00 regular rate, three dollars.

The "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" on trial .65 regular rate, one dollar.

These trial rates are offered to NEW subscribers—or those in whose homes neither edition has been taken regularly for at least two years, that is, since it has been so.

Wonderfully Enlarged and Improved

Its circulation is being doubled, and is the most popular paper among church-going people. Its subscribers love it.

MAKE IT YOUR CHOICE FOR 1912

At the above Whirlwind Campaign Rates

And tell your friends about this offer. They would also enjoy it.

Subscriptions sent in at these rates should either be accompanied by this advertisement or the paper in which you saw the announcement must be named when sending the subscription.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Dept. B.M.S. "Witness" Block, Montreal.

MEN AND ANGELS.

How much good angels do for men, The Scriptures only faintly tell; But this is clear—the saved of God Shall dwell at last where angels dwell.

Pastor J. Clark.

MINE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA

(Commission Conservation, Ottawa.)

Statistics recently compiled by the Commission of Conservation show that the death rate in Canadian coal mines is much higher than in any other civilized country. In 1902, the year of the Fernie disaster, the death rate per one hundred men employed (above and below ground), reached the maximum rate of 13.25. The average rate for the ten years preceding 1910, however, was 4.79. The United States comes next with an average rate for the same period of 3.43. Perhaps the worst aspect of the situation is the fact that the death rate from coal mine accidents has been steadily on the increase in Canada for a number of years. The minimum rate of 1.83 was reached in 1897. In 1909 the rate was 4.21. During the same time there has been a steady decrease in all the leading European countries.

It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that the loss of life and property could be entirely done away with, but experience has shown that careful investigation of the conditions will point the way to the remedying of many abuses. That the danger inherent in coal mining can be largely eliminated is shown by the low, constant death rates in Belgium and Great Britain. Coal mine explosions are much more frequent in Canada and the United States than in any of the European countries. The following example is exceedingly significant. In 1850 the fatality rate in the Belgian coal mines was as high as the present Canadian death rate, while at the present time it averages the lowest in the world. This decline in the death rate was due to the combined efforts of the mine owners, the workmen and the Administration of Mines; to the diffusion of technical and professional knowledge and to the administrative organization for the scientific study of accidents.

Although the death rate in metalliferous mines in Canada is lower than in the coal mines, it is much higher than in any of the European countries. The death rate in Canada for the period 1900-1909 was 3.82. With the exception of the Kimberley diamond mines and the Transvaal where native and Chinese labour are employed, the fatality rate during this period was considerably lower elsewhere than in Canada. It requires no discussion to emphasize the importance of an inquiry into the whole subject of fatal accidents in the mines of Canada.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association will hold its next annual session in the Opera House, Wolfville, beginning Jan. 15th at 8 P. M. and continuing through the two following days.

DEVICE FOR CARPENTERS.

Hooks For Holding Siding, While It is Being Nailed.

When placing on long lengths of siding or weatherboard a carpenter finds it necessary to supply some sort of support for the one end while he marks the other for sawing to length, says Popular Mechanics. The most common method of obtaining this support is to temporarily drive a nail into the last board put on and allow it to project far enough for the next board to rest upon. As fast as a board is nailed temporary support must be withdrawn and moved up the width of one board. This procedure not only takes considerable time, but unless extreme care is used one is liable to crack quite a few boards, since the temporary nail must be driven at a point where the board is not very solidly backed.

A convenient substitute for the above method is to use two hooks, as



METHOD OF USING HOOKS.

shown in the accompanying sketch. These may be made from the metal strips found on every bunch of shingles, but are preferably made from spring steel, if one expects to have very much use for them. The dimensions of the hooks are made to suit the lap desired. It will be found that it is much easier to move the hooks up as the work proceeds than it is to drive and pull the nails, as is customary.

Important African Discoveries.

That powerful negro empires of great size and some culture existed in the Sudan before the white races entered Africa is the conviction of a French scientist, M. Zeltner, who reports in La Nature on the results of his archaeological investigations in the basins of the rivers Niger and Senegal. Within a triangle formed by the towns of Timbuktu, Kayes and Bamako he located fifty-two archaeological deposits consisting of ruins of unknown cities. M. Zeltner's most interesting finds were made in caves on the upper Senegal. Here an abundance of runic signs and drawings were found traced on rocks. They were similar in character to those discovered in South African caverns. The writings have some resemblance to those signs found on ancient ruins farther eastward in the Sahara desert and are believed by M. Zeltner to be related to the present Tuareg alphabet. The discoveries made have yet to be thoroughly studied. M. Zeltner thinks that the archaeological exploration of the African continent is yet in its infancy and will doubtless yield surprising results in establishing the advanced state of development attained by the black race in early times.

Poison of Wood Alcohol. Many experiments have been made to determine the toxic power of ordinary or ethyl alcohol, but no systematic experiments have hitherto been made with methyl or wood alcohol, says the Scientific American. The German physiologist Mueller has recently found that methyl alcohol is no more poisonous than ethyl alcohol to dogs. To man methyl alcohol is somewhat more poisonous than ethyl alcohol, but pure methyl alcohol is not sufficiently poisonous to cause danger of injury from the vapor of the methyl alcohol used in various industries. The accidents which occur in such cases are caused not by the methyl alcohol itself, but by the impurities which it contains.

Turning Polished Nuts. Almost all machines are made with some nuts or bolt heads finished "bright" or highly polished, and to set them up tight and not mar the surfaces calls for more than an ordinary wrench. A special socket head must be made to fit the head close and used with an ordinary wrench in turning a nut. Where only a few bolts or nuts are to be tightened take a strip of heavy tin or zinc and bend it to the shape of the nut to take the place of the special socket head. The jaws of the wrench should be perfectly parallel and set up as close as possible.

Machine to Test the Voice. Professor John A. Anderson of Johns Hopkins, through the agency of an invention and a series of experiments carried on in the physical laboratory of the university, declares that any musical instrument or the human voice may be tested as to the quality of tone and the fact definitely learned whether the instrument or the voice is a good one. Those who have studied the matter declare that it will revolutionize the manufacture of musical instruments and will work wonderful improvements in the musical world.

Strength of Nickel Steel. A test of nickel steel riveted joints made from four different kinds of commercial nickel steel showed the strength of nickel steel to be about two to two and a quarter times as high as that of joints riveted with wrought iron or mild steel rivets. The advantage thus gained more than counteracts increased cost.

OIL FOR NAVAL SHIPS.

Advantages of Liquid Fuel Over Coal Are Numerous.

The fact that the United States navy has begun to purchase fuel oil by contract and is preparing to establish storage depots from which naval vessels may regularly fill their tanks proves how thoroughly satisfied the authorities are with the careful tests which they have been making for many years past, says the Scientific American. As compared with coal, fuel oil shows the following advantages: It possesses a greater evaporative efficiency over coal of about 14 to 20, and its use not only gets rid of the problem of dirty and clinkered fires and the always troublesome disposal of the ashes, but renders possible a great reduction in the fire room force. It avoids the great labor and inconvenience attending the coaling of ships, the manual labor for which work is practically eliminated. The oil can be piped into the double bottom of the ship and utilized in compartments which at present serve no useful purpose. In proportion as a large supply of oil is carried and the coal supply reduced the considerable amount of space now occupied by coal bunkers is rendered available for other purposes.

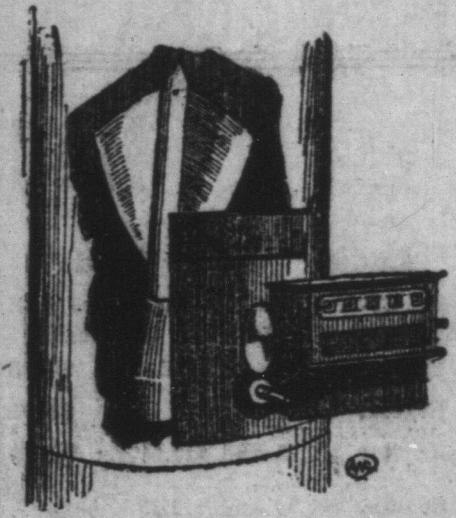
With the use of fuel oil it becomes possible to make sudden variations in the power developed by the boilers and to change rapidly from cruising to full time in practically absolute, it being possible with oil fuel to admit exactly the desired proportions of air for the best results. Firing with oil fuel insures a longer life to the boiler, and particularly does it reduce repairs on the tube sheets, for there is no necessity for the opening and shutting of furnace doors, with the resulting sudden variations of temperature in the firebox.

Considered from the standpoint of the strategist, oil fuel is of inestimable advantage, for it becomes possible, except when the boilers are being very hard pushed, to eliminate smoke and so get rid of one of the most telltale evidences of the location of a fleet.

MEASURES COAL OR GRAIN.

Meter Operated by Means of Revolving Vanes in Chute.

A meter that sits inside a chute and measures the amount of coal passing through it has been designed by an inventor of Scranton, Pa., says Popular Mechanics. The meter itself is simple, consisting of vanes attached to a spindle. These vanes are caused to rotate by the movement of the coal down the chute, and the revolutions are transmitted to a counter outside the chute by means of bevel gear. By



CHUTE WITH METER EQUIPMENT.

weighing a small quantity of coal passing through the chute, and counting the revolutions of the meter, it is possible to adjust the counter to register in tons, hundredweights or other units, as desired. The chute, however, must constantly remain filled with coal so that the vanes are always entirely submerged. The apparatus can also be used for measuring grain in elevators and for other products handled through pipes or chutes.

A Mosquito Proof Steamer.

The first ocean going mosquito proof vessel built for the African trade, the Jonathan Holt, will shortly commence its regular service in the Liverpool-West African trade. Fittings are provided against the intrusion of mosquitoes in the quarters of both passengers and crew. All doorways, side port openings, windows, skylights, ventilators and passages have been provided with mosquito proof close mesh gauze coverings, which, while allowing the necessary ventilation, prevent the admission of the disease bearing mosquito. Great care has been given to the convenient placing of these fittings to make them readily adjustable. The vessel is 202 feet long, has a thirty-eight foot beam and is eighteen feet three inches in depth.

Testing Hardness of Brass.

The use of hardness testing devices on rolled brass is referred to by the Brass World. Brass is rolled in many different "temperatures." Usually, when a sample of sheet brass is sent in so that an order to be filled may match it, bending or scratching is resorted to to determine its temper, the result often being only a guess. The hardness testing methods used with steel are beginning to be employed for brass, but the ability to determine the "temper" of a sample of brass is not yet well recognized.

Depths of the Ocean.

It is reported that the deepest ocean sounding yet recorded has been made by the British steamer Porpoise during a cruise in the Pacific. A depth of 4,702 fathoms was found between Auckland and the Tongan archipelago.

Real Estate

Farm for Sale

Consisting of 450 acres, situated two miles from Bridgetown. Orchard capacity 1000 barrels. Plenty of wood and timber. Good buildings. Apply to,

Frank A. Bauckman
 Bridgetown, Sept. 12th. 3 mos.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Situated on Granville St., Bridgetown, contains large dining room, drawing room, living room, kitchen and pantry on first flat. Six bedrooms and bath room on second flat. Basement contains summer kitchen, laundry and cold storage room. Heated by furnace. Hot and cold water.

Apply to
 JOHN IRVIN, Agent

To Let

TO LET

The Hall over Monitor Office, formerly occupied by the Foresters. Audience room with two side rooms. Wiped for electric lighting. Heated if desired. Suitable for business offices.

Apply to
 M. K. PIPER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

According to the postal law now in force newspaper publishers can hold for fraud anyone who takes a paper from the post office and refuses payment, and the man who allows subscriptions to remain unpaid and then orders a postmaster to send notification of discontinuance to the publishers lays himself liable to arrest and fine. Postmasters are also liable under the law for the cost of papers delivered to other persons after the death or removal from their office district of the persons to whom the paper was first addressed.

Post Office Hours

OPEN 8 A.M. CLOSE 8 P.M.

Mail closes for West, D. A. R. 12.05 a.m.

Mail closes for East, D. A. R. 1.30 p.m.

Local Mails

1-MAILS LEAVE BRIDGETOWN at 8 o'clock every morning in time to reach Granville Ferry to connect with the train at Annapolis Royal going west, and return soon after the arrival of the train, at Annapolis, going east, arriving at Bridgetown about 5.30 p.m.

2-MAILS LEAVE BRIDGETOWN for Paradise and Lawrencetown via South side of the Annapolis River on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and on Saturday on the arrival of train going west, returning same day.

3-MAILS LEAVE CLARENCE every morning in time to connect with the express at Bridgetown, going west and return on arrival of the train going east.

MAILS LEAVE ARLINGTON WEST Tuesdays and Fridays, passing through Port Lorne St. Croix and Hampton to Bridgetown, returning same way on arrival of train going east. Mails leave Hampton on Wednesday and Saturday direct for Bridgetown and return on arrival of train going east.

5-MAILS LEAVE WEST DALHOUSIE on Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Bridgetown and return on arrival of train going east.

6-MAILS LEAVE CENTRELEA on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday in time to connect with the express at Bridgetown, going west, and return on arrival of train going east.

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.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE MONITOR-SENTINEL

The Landlord's Laugh
 He has no more use for his "To Let" sign.
 He used our Classified Want Ads. and found a good tenant.

WANTED

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS & TALLOW

CASH PAID AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
 MCKENZIE CROWE & Co., Ltd.

Holiday Goods.

FANCY LINEN TOWELLINGS.
 White Linen, 30c., 55c.
 Linen Towels, 15c., 20c., 25c.

COLORED WOOLS.
 Berlin, Andalusian, Beehive, Giant Zephyr, etc.

CHRISTMAS HANDKERCHIEFS.
 Ladies' and Childrens 3c. to 55c.
 Men's Silk Hdks. initialed 50c.

LADIES' COLLARS.
 Fancy Collars, boxed 40c.
 Fancy Collars at 15c. to 30c.

SILK BOWS AND TIES.
 Choice variety 25c., 40c.

LACE COLLARS AND JABOTS.

RIBBONS, FRILLINGS AND LACE.

Geo. S. Davies ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Hardware for CHRISTMAS

SLEDS
 SKATES
 SCISSORS
 AIR RIFLES
 SNOWSHOES
 BREAD MAKERS
 POCKET KNIVES
 FOOD CHOPPERS
 GILLETTE RAZORS
 CROKINOLE BOARDS
 INGERSOL WATCHES
 22 CAL. RIFLES, etc.

KARL FREEMAN
 Hardware, Etc.

Reaching the People
 A prominent real estate dealer in Toronto says that he gets better and quicker results from the Classified Want Ads. than from any other kind of publicity. He states that the results are out of proportion to the small expense involved.
 There is a moral in that for you if you want to reach the people