

THE HOME

CHILD EDUCATION BEFORE SCHOOL AGE.

(By Miss Ida Taylor, courtesy of Ontario Women's Institutes.)

This question is to far-seeing parents an all-important one. Future Canada is to-day rocking in the cradles of her homes, toddling with uncertain steps at your skirts, sitting at your table, receiving impressions day by day in that most receptive period of existence. Shall patience, cheerfulness, enthusiasm, gentleness, generosity, sincerity, the love of the true, the beautiful and the good, be a part of the make-up of that youth, or are you going to let Future Canada depend on the teaching of the schools? No parents should pass on their responsibility to the teacher. It is true that the teachers have an influence; yes, a great influence, but its value depends largely upon the primary teaching of the home. The home is fundamental and the school is secondary.

For the first seven years of the child's life he is almost entirely under the control of the parents. What he learns in those first years he never forgets. In those years the influence of the parents makes a lasting impression which no amount of teaching can ever eradicate. The child is commencing the great race of life and it is the parents' duty to see that he gets the best possible start. As the twig is bent the tree will be inclined, and they must see that the twig is properly bent. This is a responsibility which they cannot transfer to anyone, and moreover which they should not wish to transfer to anyone.

In those years begin to teach the child those great lessons which he will need through life. Teach him integrity, honesty, uprightness; teach him to be truthful in great things and in small things; to be true to himself, to be honorable, to respect the rights of others.

These things the school will teach him if it does its duty, but it cannot teach them to him as well as his parents can. When the child has reached school age he comes under the influence of the teacher and the other pupils in addition to that of the parents. If the parents have by this time taught him the great lessons I have mentioned, the school will not spoil him, but if the home training has been neglected the teacher will have a tremendous task to make the child what he should be, and to such a child contact with his fellow pupils may be a detriment rather than an advantage.

Besides having taught him the great moral lessons, the parents should now have taught the child that he is to respect and obey his teacher. No teacher has any trouble with a boy or girl who has been taught the lessons of respect and obedience. Teach him that in school he is working for himself, not for the teacher; teach him that if he neglects his work he will suffer for it in after life. The value of school and college will depend largely upon the right at home, he will develop well child's start. If he has been started under the new training, but if he has been so unfortunate as to have been neglected in his home, he may make a sad failure under the influence of those severe forces that are to be found awaiting him when he enters the school.

If only we could, from the first years of childhood, have our boys and girls trained in the essential elements of a true home we could send them to any school without any anxiety whatever as to their development.

As to school work there are many opinions. Some claim that children should not be taught any school work before entering school. I myself have observed that those children who have learned something at home get along much faster and better in the primary work than those who have not. In many cases they save a year or more of time. If at home you give your child some lessons in reading and spelling, and have taught some number work, he is not, when he comes to school, confronted with two studies which are entirely new to him. He has received a start at home and does not consider this work a drudgery. The child who has received no start sees the same letters on the board, but they mean nothing to him. He says, "I don't know anything about this. I want to go home. Everything is strange to the latter and it is necessary for him to get acquainted with these new things before he can make friends with them and so get a strong foothold. While the former has received a start and can go ahead at once.

ROMP AND KEEP WELL.

The mother who wishes her boy or girl to be a pink of propriety, who rates good clothes and repressed

manners above the beautiful, romping, and natural noisiness of childhood, is laying up for herself disappointment. Either her children fall short of her foolish ideal, or meeting it she learns too late she has reared Miss Nancies and invalids.

An old doctor who lived next to a big primary school was asked if the noise and romping of the children at recess did not annoy her.

"Not half so annoying, madam, as if they were a set of silent little prigs, for I'd know that the parents of those children would be bothering me with their ailments. Youth needs to romp to keep well."

There is an old saying: "It is better to wear clothes than blankets." If you do not hanker after nursing let your boy and girl rough-house to their heart's content. What if it does tear their clothes to shreds, to roll down hill, or jump in the haymow? Bodies cost more to repair than frocks, and doctors' bills come backer than worn-out shoes and stockings.

There is nothing more pitiable than the child who is under constant restraint. As one woman said recently to the mother of an active and naughty child: "It is refreshing to hear of her pranks. Most children nowadays are so repressed with governesses tagging after them with constant 'don't' that they have all originality destroyed."

Let your children romp all they housing. Let the children understand will. Choose places for their roughing in the presence of company is not to that romping in the drawing-room or be tolerated, but the rest of the time permit play, though it verges on boisterousness.

What if rough-housing is hard on the nerves of older people? It is excellent to prevent nerves in the kiddies themselves. Less restraint of children is needed than most mothers will believe.

The old cat can teach a lesson to many a human parent when she tumbles herself to play with her kittens' string.—The Times.

READING AND WRITING.

A good story is a good thing, taken in moderation. It is one of the very best specifics for melancholy or on one of those grey days when life has lost its relish and all the world is dismal. No cure for the "blues" can match a rousing story that transports you to other scenes. It lifts the mind out of the rut that is wearing too deep, and is a decenter remedy than the razor or pistol. But what a vast amount of trash and poison goes under the head of "light reading." Light! Why, most of it is heavy as lead and some of it is a virulent poison. To shun it as she would an adder is the plain duty of every girl who would keep herself from all taint of evil.

Books are a fine help to intellectual culture, and a few moments' intercourse will usually suffice to distinguish an habitual reader of books from the person who never reads at all. But the finest instrument of mental culture is the pen. This clinches the nail and fosters originality. It is a girl's duty to answer letters, and she is the better for every good letter she writes. It is amusing how much good stuff one can write, once the pen gets going on a subject on which the writer at first might thought it quite impossible to say anything. Most people never discover how much is in their heads.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

Black hair is so rare a beauty that the girl who possesses it should be careful to keep it satin smooth and free from dust by frequent strokings with a velvet bristled brush occasionally moistened ever so slightly with olive oil.

Brown hair so soon fades and turns gray that its rich, deep shades are only to be preserved by constant vigilance. One method of keeping it beautiful is to occasionally rub upon the scalp and locks a very little sour milk, allowing it to remain for a few moments and then washing it out with warm water.

Blond hair should be washed with castile soap and water, then thoroughly dried in the sunshine whenever possible, as that helps to preserve the golden shades. Any preparation containing ammonia is apt to fade light hair and to give it an ashen tinge, while peroxide of hydrogen rinsings will bleach it so gradually that before a girl realizes what is happening she will find herself possessor of far more silver than golden locks.

FASHION NOTES.

Although always a popular summer material, linen seems to be more than ever in favor this year, and is especially smart for all kinds and sorts of morning gowns, both the se-

verely simple shirt waist and skirt costumes for golf and tennis as well as those intended for more elaborate occasions. In the majority of country skirt costumes are considered suitable for any sort of use during the forenoon, but in the more fashionable resorts a "shirt-waist dress" is restricted to the golf links, tennis court or sailboat, a simple dress throughout either of lawn or linen being donned at other times. Indeed, the simpler the dress the better, many of the very smartest models being absolutely plain, of white or colored linen laid in a few plaits or tucks, and only a stock and jabot of lawn or lace and a colored belt to relieve the simplicity.

The high waisted skirt is to be worn throughout the summer by all to whom it is becoming. The average girl looks exceptionally well in this style of dress, for it is a design calling for excessive slenderness and straightness of line.

THE GIRL IN THE HOME.

In a word, it is the duty of a "girl in the home" to be the very light of that home, never frowning, fretting, murmuring or impatient, using no cross words, giving no curt answers, but always cheery, thoughtful, and kind. Above all she will speak no slander; no, nor listen to it. She will make it her duty to defend the absent, shut her ears to tales of wrongdoing till proven true, say a good word for even the worst, or keep silent when no such word would fit. What a treasure in the home is such a girl as this! With her in it, the humblest cottage is a royal palace. Many a lordly mansion is yet a black and dismal place, not for lack of spacious parlors and costly furnishings and dazzling splendors, but because there is no daughter of the house to brighten it with her smiles and warm it with the radiations of a loving heart.

BLACKHEADS.

Blackheads are due to plugging of the ducts of the tiny glands of the skin. There is apparently some change in the secretion, whereby it becomes thickened, the cells accumulate and a hard plug is formed. Dust accumulates at the opening and forms the black head, from which the condition gets its name. The best treatment is the following: Wash the face nightly with very hot water and spirits of green soap. After the skin is thoroughly softened, squeeze out the little plugs between the thumb and finger. Any little mattery points should also be squeezed out, after puncturing with a clean needle. Then apply to the face a lotion composed of a saturated solution of boric acid in rectified spirits. Do this every night.

IF YOU ARE WORTH \$50,000 DON'T READ THIS.

This will not interest you if you are worth fifty thousand dollars, but if you are a man of moderate means and cannot afford to employ a physician when you have an attack of diarrhoea, you will be pleased to know that one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure it. This remedy has been in use for many years and is thoroughly reliable. Price 25 cents. For sale by W. A. WARREN BRIDGETOWN; A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE HOPE THAT CANNOT BE DIMMED.

Hope sweetens existence for ourselves and those about us. We rest in those large, strong natures whose hope remains in them. We can say nothing greater for a man than that the star of his hope never descends. We can see nothing ahead of the man who is hopeless because he himself can see nothing. We see endless possibilities in the life of the man who hopes because he sees them himself and he makes all others see them.

Beloved, you will never guess half of what awaits you in happiness and progress for this earth-experience until you open mind and heart to the grace and the power of that hope which cannot be dimmed and will not be resisted.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Accuracy of the Exchange in the Analysis of Events.

Barring the cause of manipulation, which carries its own remedy and which is one of the evils of speculation, the stock market tells the truth. Temporarily indications may be misleading, but it is eventually shown that its analysis of events is correct. The silent panic of March, 1907, was a prelude of the panic of November. During the intervening seven months prices dropped steadily, showing plainly that there was a weakness in the financial and industrial structure. The utter foolishness of blaming speculation for the downward movement is obvious. The stock market with its daily record of prices said as plainly as it was possible to say: "Danger! Stand from under!"

Something similar happened in 1893. Bradstreet's for July 29, 1893, shows that twenty representative stocks fell on an average 45 points, or more than 50 per cent, between January and July. This mitigated the effect of the panic. One of the most striking illustrations of the cold blooded accuracy of the exchange is recorded by Proudhon in the Speculator's Manual, published at Paris in 1857, in which he shows that in the later days of Napoleon and the restoration, while French patriotism was at white heat, prices on the bourse advanced with each victory of the allies, reflecting the belief that the defeat of Napoleon meant more for France than the success of Paul Ryan in Metropolitan Magazine.

ROYAL SCHOOLMASTERS.

Kings Who Turned to Teaching to Make a Living.

In the early part of the life of King Christian IX. of Denmark there was no prospect of his ever becoming the ruler of that country. With this in view he became a schoolmaster at the German university of Halle.

Being too poor to keep a servant, the Dowager Czarina Dismar of Russia, one of his daughters, used to help her mother to do the household work and take care of the younger children. During this period there were King Frederick VII. and several others in the direct line of succession that stood before Prince Christian; but, by a succession of deaths that occurred, he became the heir apparent, and after the death of King Frederick VII. in 1863 he was proclaimed King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Another instance of a similar nature is that of Louis Phillipe. During the time he was exiled in France, then being the Duc de Chartres, he became a teacher of mathematics and geography in Switzerland. At thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age, on Aug. 9, 1830, he was proclaimed King Louis Philippe of the French in London.

Puzzling Differences in Weights.

Which is heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead? They weigh the same.

Which is heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of silver? A pound of feathers is heavier, because feathers are weighed by avoirdupois weight, which has 7,000 grains to the pound, while the precious metals are weighed by troy weight, which has only 5,760 grains to the pound.

Which is heavier, an ounce of feathers or an ounce of silver? An ounce of silver, because in the troy ounce there are 480 grains, while in the avoirdupois ounce there are only 437 1/2 grains. The avoirdupois pound of 7,000 grains is divided into sixteen ounces, while the lighter troy pound of 5,760 grains is divided into twelve heavier ounces.

The First "Coin Sweater."

"Coin sweating," which so often figures in the Old Bailey calendar, is a very, very old crime. More than six centuries before Christ there was a coin sweater, one Alexander of Byzantium. He was chief officer of the public treasury, and he amassed an immense and sudden fortune by "collaring" the money in so skillful a manner that his frauds could only be discovered by weighing. The Byzantines gave him the nickname of "The File" from his making such dextrous use of that tool, whence probably comes the modern term of "file" applied to thieves, pickpockets and cunning hard-headed scoundrels.

Clothing in China.

In winter throughout the cold latitudes of China the Chinese of all classes wear fur, wool or hair lined garments. Even the cool laborers have their sheep or goat skins, and people of the middle and official classes have many sets of garments lined with the richest furs. In China houses are rarely heated to the winter temperatures of European or American interiors, and in consequence fur lined clothes are worn indoors as well as out.

He Got It.

"If Groucher ever comes around your place borrowing anything," said Wise, "don't let him have it." "You've spoken too late," said Husel. "He was around yesterday." "You're easy. What was he borrowing?" "Trouble. He's in the hospital today."

Responsible For It All.

Hewitt—I never should have had any trouble with my wife if it hadn't been for that man, Jewett—How did he make trouble? Hewitt—He married us.

One trouble with some people is that a very small effort enables them to keep their self respect.—Chicago Record-Herald.

5 cent and 10 cent bundles of newspapers at MONITOR OFFICE.

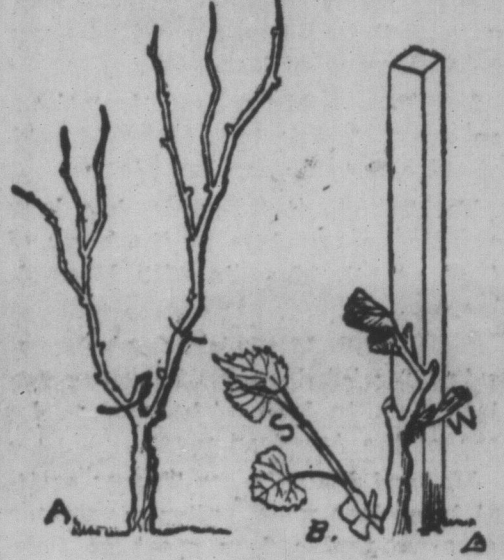
Farm and Garden

WINE GRAPES.

Training the Young Vines—Long or Short Pruning.

By F. T. BIOLETTI, University of California.

In the autumn or winter following planting the grapevines should be staked, either before or after pruning, but in any case some time before the buds start in the spring. The kind of



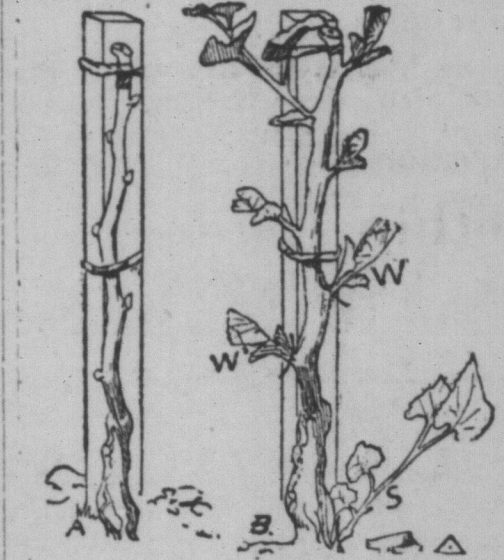
VINE THE SECOND SEASON. A, winter pruning; B, spring pruning; removal of suckers S and thinning of shoots W.

stake used will depend on the variety of vine and method of pruning to be ultimately adopted.

For ordinary short pruning the stake should be of such length that, after being driven into the ground, sufficient will be below the surface to keep it firm and prevent its being loosened by the force of the wind acting on the vine, which is tied to it, and sufficient above the surface to extend one or two inches above the height at which it is intended to head the vines. It should be from one and a quarter to one and a half inches square, according to its length.

If the vines are to be pruned long and the canes tied to the stake, a five foot stake will usually be needed, and this must be stronger, 2 by 2 inches square. This stake should be driven two feet into the ground.

These dimensions are all smaller than are usual in California, but are quite sufficient for all practical purposes. This stake should be placed one to two inches from the vine on the side opposite to the prevailing heavy winds. The force of the wind will thus keep the vine pressed against the stake, and the tying material is less liable to break. The first winter any vines which have made a strong growth and possess at least one cane, of which a sufficient length is well ripened, may be pruned for tying up. All the canes are removed entirely except the strongest, and this is cut back to ten, fifteen or eighteen inches, ac-



VINE THE THIRD SEASON. A, vine pruned to one cane and tied to stake; B, removal of suckers S and thinning of shoots W in spring.

cording to the height at which it is intended to head the vine. The top cut is made through a bud, just as in making a cutting. The idea to be kept in mind is to cut back each winter nearly to the ground—that is, to two buds—until a cane is produced with a length of well ripened wood and good buds equal to the height at which the vine is to be headed. It is very important that this cane should be straight, healthy and well ripened, as it is from it that the trunk of the mature vine develops.

Forcing of Tomatoes.

In eastern Virginia the forcing of tomatoes in greenhouses can be done more cheaply than in the north, owing to the abounding sunshine in winter and the absence of the long, dark spells common on the northern Atlantic coast. For this reason less fuel will be needed. But the man who undertakes tomato forcing in any makeshift house will find that his experience has cost him a good deal. In fact, forcing under glass calls for a high degree of skill on the part of the gardener, remarks a writer in the Southern Planter. But in the south Atlantic coast country the tendency is in that direction. The use of steam in the cloth covered lettuce frames in North Carolina is one step toward real winter work.

How to Spray For the Scale. An authority which recommends the lime sulphur wash for the San Jose scale says that every scale must be touched by the spray in order to be killed. But a very small droplet on each will be sufficient. To spray successfully, then, spray thoroughly.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TRANSIENT RATES: 10 cents a line; Three consecutive issues will be charged as two. Minimum charge, 25 cents.



You waste in looking up domestic help could be saved by simply inserting a "Help Wanted" ad. in our Classified Columns. Our paper is read by the desirable class, and goes into hundreds of homes that get no other.

Wanted

WANTED. Wanted to rent a fruit and hay farm with privilege of purchasing. Desirous of exchanging Bridgetown property with same. MRS. WM. A. MARSHALL, Bridgetown.

For Sale

A quantity of Heavy Wrapping Paper and small Rope, for sale at MONITOR OFFICE.

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 BAILLE, PRESIDENT, MANAGER.

F. L. Milner, Agent, Bridgetown

Grand Central Hotel

BRIDGETOWN, N. S. Centrally located in the business section of the town. Every attention paid to the comfort and requirements of guests.

Sample rooms in connection.

J. D. PACRICK, Proprietor.

BUILDING MOVER!

I am prepared to move and raise all classes of buildings by land or water. Also Raising and Moving Vessel, Hoisting Boilers and Engines Out of Steamers.

Have had forty year's experience in the business and am the only practical building mover in the lower provinces.

PRICES RIGHT.

W. A. CHUTE

BEAR RIVER, ANNAPOLIS CO. P. O. Box 104. Telephone 11.

FRESH FRUITS

NEW GOODS

PINEAPPLES, BANANAS, ORANGES, FIGS, DATES, etc., MOIR'S HIGH-CLASS CHOCOLATES, FRESH PENNY GOODS, CHIC LETS, etc., TEMPERATE DRINKS of all kinds, CHOICE GROCERIES always in Stock.

One bottle Essence Lemon.....06 1/2 " " Vanilla.....06 1/2 " package Cream Tartar.....06 1/2

WANTED:—Eggs in exchange for goods.

Mrs. S. C. Turner

GRANVILLE STREET.

William Darragh, the chauffeur who ran down and killed a thirteen-year-old boy in New York in March, was sentenced recently to Sing Sing for not more than twenty years, and not less than seven.

Professional Cards

J. M. OWEN BARRISTER & NOTARY PUBLIC Annapolis Royal. TIDDLINGTON EVERY THURSDAY Office in Butchers' Block. Agent of the Nova Scotia Building Society Money Lender 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.

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

Leslie R. Fair ARCHITECT Aylesford, N. S.

PERCY R. SAUNDERS, D. O. Jeweller, Optician and Photographer BRIDGETOWN, N. S. Complete modern equipment for the above professions. Ten years' experience in the cities of Boston, Waltham, and New York.

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.

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

Dental Parlours. 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.

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.

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