

THE HOME

RAG RUG MAKING.

With a growing appreciation of the beauty of natural woods and the convenience of floor coverings that can be easily removed and cleaned, polished floors and rugs have supplanted the large carpet, and all these combined have brought about a revival of rug-making at home which promises to enrich us with the beautiful handicraft of women.

The Colonial rug is woven of strips of fabric sewed together. Rags of nearly all kinds are available for making it. They are washed and sometimes dyed, torn into strips an inch or less in width and the ends sewed firmly together. Many color-schemes and color combinations are possible. Colonial rugs in a Roman striped pattern are brilliant and handsome, giving effective touches of color if sparingly used. Portiers in Roman stripe or "hit and miss" design with solid color borders are often made of silk rags saved for this purpose.

The Colonial rug possesses one great advantage over the majority of others: it is washable. The rags, having been washed before the rug is made up, withstand repeated washings. They are more beautiful by far than the cheap factory made rugs and a growing appreciation is making a growing demand for them. The homemaker may take pride in them.

There is another kind of rug made of rags. This is made on a burlap or one may buy the foundation ready stamped. The rags are washed, dyed if necessary, cut into strips an inch or less wide and the colors rolled in to separate balls, ready for use. Short lengths, about four inches, are cut off as the colors are used, or one may thread the rag on a bodkin-like instrument and cut after each tying. After the pattern has been worked out and straggling ends trimmed away, the rug is rich and handsome, providing the colors have been used in the right way.

Wool rags are the best for these rugs as they keep their colors better than cotton. The colors which work up most effectively are dark reds, strong blues, gray, tan, rose, white and black. Touches of bright yellow and green are good if carefully used. After this kind of rag rug has been used for a while the surface becomes flattened and looks like a regulation woven rug, while the appearance is as good, although different from that of the unworn rug. They are very durable.—Woman's World.

NOTES FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

Chamois leather used for polishing silver, etc., requires frequent washing. A warm soapy lather should be made with a dash of ammonia in it and the chamois leather squeezed well into it, the process being repeated once or twice. The leather must be rinsed in a clean lather of soap and water without the addition of the ammonia and then hung out to dry, and while drying it should be rubbed in the hands and well pulled out, so as to prevent it becoming hard and stiff.

Iron mould stains on marble can sometimes be rubbed off with a cut lemon dipped in common salt. If this does not remove the stain, try rubbing it with spirits of ammonia, which is often successful when other treatment fails. In either case it is well to afterwards rinse the spot, and polish with a soft cloth.

Before putting away tan leather shoes, if you do not wear them in winter, clean off all stains and dirt. Take a bottle of turpentine and two pieces of clean flannel. Apply the turpentine with one piece, and rub dry and clean with the other.

DON'T WRAP IT UP.

There are a good many housekeepers who wrap their bread in clean cloths immediately after taking it from the oven. This is a mistake, says an exchange, and it should instead be set on a frame so that the air may circulate around it until cool, then be put away in covered jars to prevent drying.

If a soft piece of home-made bread is rubbed on a scorch on woollen goods it will remove it entirely. Don't put soap on the window panes, rub with either alcohol or ammonia to make them shine.

A UNIQUE CLUE.

New School of Women Writers Gaining Fame Abroad.

It used to be said, and is said still, that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick head the other Canadian Provinces in the making of poets. One province does not seem to be favored more than another in the work of Canadian women writers. Miss L. M. Montgomery of Prince Edward Island, who as Mrs. Ewan Macdonald, the wife of a Presbyterian minister, is changing her home this autumn to Leasards in Ontario, is the best representative we have of a Canadian writer whose native province by itself furnishes her with ample material for her charming stories. Miss Marshall Saunders has traveled much, both in the Old World and New, but she is as individual a citizen of Halifax and as characteristically a Nova Scotian as any Canadian novelist. "Marian Keith," Mrs. MacGregor of Orillia, is an unmistakably an Ontario as Miss Montgomery is a native in Prince Edward Island and Miss Saunders to Nova Scotia. Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts MacDonald, sister to Charles D. Roberts, is a true New Brunswicker and her verses reflect Federation and the province round about as faithfully as a looking-glass. Mrs. McClung was born in Ontario, but she was taken as a child to the West, and her stories are completely, triumphantly Western. Mrs. Murphy, author of "Janey Canuck in the West," also a native of Ontario, would never have written in exactly the same vein as she does if she had not lived in Edmonton, Alberta. Mrs. Isabella Ecclestone MacKay, who was born in Woodstock, Ontario, is now a native of Vancouver. Miss Agnes Dean Cameron is a native of Victoria, B.C., where she taught school for many years, and where the style of "The New North" must have been formed; its author is now writing and lecturing in England, with headquarters in London. Such a list as this should convince anyone that Canadian women writers are not to be reckoned last among the forces which are building Canadian nationality.

One of the best known Canadian women novelists is Mrs. Eward Cotes. Mrs. Cotes was born in Brantford, Ont. She won her first recognition as a writer for The Toronto Globe, using the pen name "Garth Grafton"; she went round the world when the journey was something of a novelty for a woman, and wrote a series of articles on her experiences for The Queen. These articles appeared later in book form as "A Social Departure." Shortly after its publication, its author, Miss Sara Jeanette Duncan, married Mr. Eward Cotes of the Indian civil service. Since then she has spent most of her time in India, with long visits to London and journeys to Canada every few years. Mrs. Cotes visited Canada this year after finishing an English political novel which is to appear serially in The Queen. The best known of Mrs. Cotes' novels are: "An American Girl in London," "Those Delightful Americans," "A Daughter of Today," "The Crow's Nest," "The Path of a Star," "The Imperialist," "Set In Authority," which appeared serially in The London Times, and "The Burnt Offering," an able novel dealing with Eastern Indian affairs. Mrs. Cotes is a famous work-woman. Her style is excellent. Her influence on the women writers of Canada who have begun to write since Mrs. Cotes made her name as a novelist is all in the direction of perfecting what the writer at first may be prone to consider her best.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD PIE.

Line a deep pie plate with rich pastry, cutting it large to allow for shrinkage in baking. While baking to a delicate brown, make this filling:

Put one quart of new milk in a saucepan to scald, place two squares of unsweetened chocolate in a cup back of stove to melt, beat three eggs in a bowl and mix one tablespoonful of flour thoroughly in one cup of sugar, add two eggs, then beat in melted chocolate, add scalded milk by degrees, when all is used, return kettle and cook carefully as custard and remove from stove when done. When crust is ready, pour in custard and return pie to oven for fifteen minutes, when cold, spread with half pint cream, whipped, sweetened to taste and flavored with vanilla. The whites of the eggs may be kept out and a meringue made of them, instead of using whipped cream if preferred.

MAGNESIA TO REMOVE STAINS.

A cake of magnesia and a clothes brush are very good friends and save many trips to the cleanser. Rub the spot with magnesia and let it remain a few hours and brush away. The stain will have disappeared. Rub both sides of the spot if possible and the magnesia remains for even two days if the spot is a very bad one. This can be used for spots on silk.

STUFFED POTATOES.

Peel good-sized white potatoes and hollow out a place in each, leaving a saucer or boat-shaped piece. Fill the hollow with a mixture of chopped ham chopped hard-boiled egg and chopped green peppers, seasoning to taste with salt, pepper and melted butter. Bake until the potatoes are done.

TINNED MEAT.

When purchasing tinned meat, notice the tin. If it bulges outwards in any part the meat is probably unfit to eat, an outward bulge being a sign that the tin was not properly sealed and air has got in.

TO TELL BAD GEGGS.

Put the eggs in a basin of water; if good, they will lie on their sides, if bad they will stand on their small end, the large end upper-most. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat.

A silver spoon slipped down into a pan of sour milk and was not discovered until the next morning. When my sister washed it she called our attention to its brightness. It was as clean as if it had been polished. We learned a lesson from that, and now, when we have to polish the silver, we slip it into a pan of sour milk at night and simply wash it with the breakfast dishes.—E.C.E.

It is denied that the new Minister of Railways has engaged Mr. Gutelius, an engineer on the C.P.R., as Chief-in-Charge of the departments of Railways and Canals in the I.C.R. at a salary of \$20,000 per annum.

HOW CABINETS CHANGE

THEORY UNDERLYING CANADIAN DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM.

Technically the Governor-General Rules as Representative of Crown, But the Fact is That He Takes the Advice of Those Members of a Privy Council Who Have Been Elected to Power By the People of the Land.

Neither in theory nor in practice does our Parliament govern. Parliament imposes taxes, votes money for defraying the expenses of Government, enquires into the Acts of Government, and criticizes as it sees fit, and legislates. These are the principal functions of Parliament, says a writer in The Montreal Standard. "The executive Government and authority of and over Canada," declares the British North American Act, our written constitution, is vested in the sovereign. In this Dominion the sovereign is said, because as though he governs, he governs in accordance with the advice of a certain body of men, known as the constitution of the Privy Council.

"There shall be a Council," says the British North American Act, "to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the King's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons who are to be members of that Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General, and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Governor-General."

Consideration of this Privy Council takes one back to the beginning of things with respect to the practice of Government as we have it to-day in common with the people of the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—to the beginning of what is known as responsible Government.

The Privy Council of Canada at present contains about sixty members, who, with few exceptions, are members of the present Government, or were members of the Government of the past. For instance, Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. John Haggart and the Hon. Huga John Macdonald are members of the Privy Council as well as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. Lord Strathcona is also a member of the Privy Council although he has never been a member of a Cabinet.

Theory all members of the Privy Council are advised by the Governor-General; in practice his advisers are limited to those members of the Privy Council who form the Cabinet of the day; and the word cabinet may be defined as a conventional, but not a legal, term employed to describe those members of the Privy Council who fill the highest executive offices in the state, and who, by their concerted policy, direct the Government, and are responsible for all the acts of the Crown.

The practice, described in simple words, is this—when a Government is formed its members, who form the Cabinet, are sworn in as members of the Privy Council, but so long as they hold office they are not administrators of the Departments of State, such as Finance, Customs, Postoffice, Public Works, etc., but they are the constitutional advisers of the Governor-General. When a member of a Cabinet goes out of office, he remains a Privy Counsellor, but his position is honorary, and he no longer administers a Department of the Government or advises His Excellency.

Members of the Cabinet or Ministry that advises the Governor-General," wrote Sir John Bourinot in his Parliamentary Procedure, "must be sworn of the Privy Council, and be called upon to hold certain departments of state. They are a committee of the Privy Council, chosen by the Governor-General to conduct the administration of public affairs. They are strictly a political committee, since it is necessary that they should be members of the Legislature. The political Minister of this Cabinet is the Prime Minister or Premier—a title totally unknown to the written law, and only recognized by the convention of the constitution.

The Prime Minister is more than the head of the Cabinet. He is its very centre, and the man upon whom its existence depends. Should he die, should he resign, or be dismissed the Cabinet must exist, and another cannot be formed until another Prime Minister has been found. The late Prime Minister went out of office by resignation, and it was he who resigned and not the Cabinet, or Government. His resignation of itself dissolved the Cabinet, and it at once ceased to exist.

In theory at least the Prime Minister is the choice of the Governor-General. As a matter of fact the Governor-General selects the leader of the political party dominant in the House of Commons, and this is especially the case when power is being transferred from one party to another.

Once a man has been called upon by the Governor-General to be Prime Minister and has accepted the position, it is for him to select the members of his Cabinet and submit their names to the Governor-General. "The Prime Minister," says Bourinot, "is the choice of the Governor-General; the members of the Cabinet are practically the choice of the Prime Minister."

The Cabinet is not only responsible to Parliament and dependent for its very existence upon a majority in the House of Commons, but every member of the Cabinet must hold a seat either in the House or the Senate. It is this that keeps our executive so close in touch with the people, and will as expressed by Parliament, and gives the British people, under the Crown, the most truly democratic form of Government in the world.

Misunderstood

"Well, I'd just like to know what Evelyn Berkley has to be so stuck-up and exclusive about!"

"Is she stuck up?"

"Well, I should say so. The other day she sat down beside me in the train by mistake, and when she looked up, saw me, and had to speak, she looked as grim as an oyster. And she hardly said a word all the way. She just makes me sick! What if her grandfather did write a few books! That's no reason for her to set herself up above everybody. And besides we all know her mother was. I think that ought to humble her a little."

I heard that conversation about a week ago. Yesterday, strangely enough, I heard another conversation between the much censured Evelyn and a girl friend.

Said the girl friend, "Evelyn Berkley, why didn't you talk more at the reception the other night? I watched you and you hardly said a word the whole evening. Do you think that's a nice way to act when you promised me you'd try to talk more?"

Said Evelyn, "Oh, dear, I knew you would be disgusted with me, Janice, and I did try, but you don't know how difficult it is for me to make small talk with people. I don't know very well, I'm always meeting people that I know slightly on the train going back and forth to work, and I feel I ought to talk to them, yet I can't think of a thing to say. And I just sit there stiff and stupid and hate myself. You have a natural social gift, Janice, and you don't know how hard it is to be born shy and self-conscious."

I wonder what the parties of the first conversation would have said if they could have heard the second. I have quoted the two at such length, because it seems to me that they expose with singular clearness one of the most common of all the misjudgments of our fellow creatures of which we are guilty—namely, the misinterpretation of diffidence and shyness as pride and exclusiveness.

Many a girl—and a man, too, for that matter—who suffers terribly in her efforts to overcome her inborn diffidence, is further punished for her misfortune dislike and avoidance on the part of those who misinterpret her shyness and self-consciousness as snobishness and disagreeable pride.

Now, I think almost everyone has diffident moods—moods when he suddenly finds himself out of tune with the universe and unable to enter into natural converse with those he ordinarily treasures and enjoys.

Surely you have had this experience. You know people were thinking you diffident and disagreeable. You wanted to get back to your natural self, and yet you were helpless. There you were marooned on a cold little island of self, ignorant how you came there, totally incapable of getting off or even of signalling your unhappy state to the mainland.

By and by the over-tired condition, the pre-occupation or the anxiety that cast you on the island, was relieved, and you found yourself once more on the pleasant mainland of happy, human intercourse.

Surely, then, you paused and thought a moment of the unfortunate people with whom the condition of shyness, diffidence and lack of harmony with the universe was the rule and anything else the exception.

If you didn't you will next time, won't you?

And thus turn your painful experience to good, by letting it teach you not to misinterpret shyness and diffidence as arrogance or unamiability.—Ruth Cameron.

She was tiny and soubretteish, and just a bit coquetteish.

But for music, art and letters she had no gift at all.

Her fortune was most meagre, yet all the men seemed eager on the slightest provocation at her little feet to fall.

Her cooking was atrocious—it would make a man ferocious; but by men this girl was voted a most engaging elf.

Yes, every man who knew her persistently would woo her.

For—she gave him rapt attention while he talked about himself.

Place a child in daily contact with a chronic grumbler and you develop a prototype of this most undesirable factor of humanity by that same immutable law of cause and effect that produces a flower or a weed. On the other hand, surround home influences that are harmonious in themselves, and without the spoken word of counsel the child will absorb them into its life, as the flower absorbs the sunshine; and you have the sweet and sunny temperament that in its turn radiates light and happiness.

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Suitable for business offices. Apply to M. K. PIPER.

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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 DALHOUSE 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.

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