

THE HOME

ONLY A THING.

In a pretty sunny parlor, modest but tasteful, two women were arranging flowers. One was the hostess the other a visitor, who was helping with the preparations for a tea that afternoon. It was from the visitor's hand that a delicate vase slipped and crashed to pieces on the hearth.

"Oh, Ellen, I'm so sorry!" she exclaimed, in distress. "The Venetian glass vase your sister brought from Italy—the very one I can't possibly replace! It's too bad."

"It was pretty, and I'm sorry, of course," acknowledged Ellen, frankly, burrowing promptly in a closet for the dust pan; "but don't stand there frozen with horror, and your face like a tragic mask. After all, it's only a thing."

Ellen laughed outright.

"Most things certainly are things," she admitted, "and a few things are precious; but even then there's a difference. I forgot that you didn't know the family byword, and could not finish it out for yourself. You see, I was quoting my aunt, who was the dearest, dearest, most comfortable, and yet the most wide-awake and spirited old lady in the world. She always declared that the richest gain that came to her through age and experience was the perception of relative importance. Life is so much more easy and interesting if we never let ourselves be troubled about what need not really matter; and compared with people and actions, things, our mere little possessions, are, after all, so trifling. She deemed it disgraceful that anything less than war, earthquakes or fire, affecting things, should make us unhappy."

"When a heart, a promise, or a principle is broken," she used to say, "that's disaster, and one may grieve; but when a teapot is—a thing is only a thing. Laugh and take a brown pitcher, and the tea will taste just as good."

"I suppose it would," agreed Ellen's friend, reflectively, "if the laugh were genuine, but so many of us couldn't laugh. It's Emerson, isn't it, who says, 'Things are in the saddle, and ride mankind—it's the housekeepers who are slaves to things.'"

"Oh, not all of us," protested Ellen cheerfully. "Suppose you put the pink chrysanthemums in that old Dutch mug and twist the trailing fern round the handle—I'm not sure it isn't going to be prettier than the Venetian vase after all."—Youth's Companion.

TRAINING CHILDREN IN POLITENESS.

We often hear some working man who has risen from the ranks referred to as one of "Nature's gentlemen," but it is rather a humbling fact that no man or woman was born courteous. The soil may have been there, but unless good seed had been sown from infancy in the home the harvest would have been the tares of boorishness and rudeness, rather than the wholesome grain of courtesy and kindness.

It goes without saying that it is not easy to make some children understand the art of politeness, and there are easy-going mothers who will tell you in excuse, "You can't be always checking and drilling them," but all the same it is highly necessary unless parents are to be ashamed of their family as they grow older. The force of a good example stands for much, and impresses the young people with all the force of a well-taught object lesson. Mothers who habitually speak in loud, angry tones and are forever scolding, need not wonder if the children imitate them in this respect.

Children are entitled to politeness and respect just as much as their seniors, and when they are asked to render any little service, the favor should be proffered nicely, instead of their being commanded, peremptorily to go here and there. The girl who is treated with politeness will inevitably become polite, and the boy who is ordered about anyhow is almost certain to be rough and rude in speech and manner. The facility for imitation in children is simply marvelous, and if the mother is well-taught, it will seem the easiest thing in the world for the little ones to follow in her footsteps.

Children should be early instructed in table manners, for the natural child eats noisily, takes advantage of the fact that fingers were made before forks and knives, rolls or shakes his little head to save him the trouble of answering a question, speaks with his mouth full, and is pretty much of a little animal. It is a sincere pleasure to a visitor or guest to sit at table with well-bred children, who conduct themselves properly, and are not given to spilling their tea or refusing what is set before them. A healthy child ought to be able to eat anything, and it is a mistake for parents to foster notions that they cannot partake of this, that, and the other thing.

THE GIRL AT HOME.

"It is so roky at home," many girls say, and to them the faraway hills look green. But their voyage of discovery to these same hills often leads them to another discovery—that we carry "pokyness" or the reverse around with us.

"But what if father dies, or our circumstances should change," says the prudent girl; and that brings us to another principal point. While it may not be best for a girl to make her own way unless she has to, I believe that everyone should receive a training along some special line by which she could earn money if the necessity arose. With that security she could enjoy life at home. In older countries many a girl's hobby has been turned into a remunerative source of income in time of need.

Also it is said many a time, "I can't afford to stay out of business now because perhaps twenty years hence I may have to depend upon myself, and where would I be then?" Would not an ordinary healthy, middle-aged woman, well trained in the ways of a household, be better fitted physically and commercially to depend upon herself, than one who has been in business for that length of time, has borne its stress and is galled with its monotony?

I am not advocating a company of girls unprepared for conditions which they may have to face, girls so sheltered and nurtured that they lack strength to stand alone, but I do feel that the intelligent girl who is not forced to direct her energies into one particular wage-earning channel has a peculiar and special opportunity for development along the lines of her own particular nature, along the lines of her most womanly qualities, qualities which are her greatest strength, an opportunity which she should not lightly part aside when ambition or restlessness tempts her to seek self support outside the home.

DON'T BE "A WET HEN."

Early in my married life I decided that there was more work here than I could possibly do, so I began studying which to do and which not to do. I finally decided it did not make much difference just so long as the most important things were done and I kept my temper. Not that I was in the habit of losing it often, but that I would not allow the duties of home to make me fretful. I settled the question early that my children should not in later years think of mother as "an old wet hen" and of home as a place where mother worried herself and everyone around her, about the things that wouldn't stay fixed and the things that couldn't be fixed.

I want to tell you mothers, not harshly, however, that many of you make your children miserable and you don't know it, by fretting so much about the work and if you were to ask them after they had homes of their own, what you guess mother is doing, they would say "Oh, just fretting around there—you know she always frets, but—it wouldn't be mother if she didn't fret." You see she wouldn't seem natural to them if she didn't fret.

Now, young mothers, I ask you with a heart full of love to consider this subject. You are young and can keep yourself from falling into this habit, and for the sake of your children and the peace of your home, don't be "an old wet hen."

TO PRESERVE GOOD HEARING

Hints on the maintenance of good hearing are given by the Family Doctor, which points out that the inside of the ear should always be left alone. The wax in the ear is absolutely necessary to keep it in a healthy condition. Never try to get it out. Washing the auditory canal with soap and water is also injurious, as in this way the wax is moistened. Never put cold water or any other cold liquid in the ear. When going for a swim insert cotton, or what is better still, a little wool in the ears. When out in a cold wind or snow storm it is best to protect the ears. Avoid blowing the nose violently in case of a cold. This sometimes causes the inflammation to spread into the eustachian tube, and causes deafness.

Keep a bottle of peroxide of hydrogen handy to prevent infection from numerous causes—for instance, cuts, wounds, rusty nails, or anything in which the perforation of the skin is made, allowing germs to infect the wound.

Never black a kitchen stove. Wash it every day with clean soap and water. This will leave it black and smooth, and will not soil your hands. Is the advice given by a recent writer,

PRIVATE OFFICE

Some to Lunch Back in 10 minutes

Cramping down ill-chosen food, and rushing back to work, leads straight to dyspepsia, with all it means in misery.

Proper habits of eating, with a Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal, restore good digestion, health and happiness.

A box of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets costs but 50c. at your Druggist's. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

Proposed Censorship of Theatres

(Sydney Record editorial)

It will hardly be denied that moving picture shows need on behalf of the public some supervision, and the proposal now before the city council for the appointment of a censor probably has public approval in some sort of form. At the same time it would seem to be a matter which requires to be approached cautiously.

Censorship of whatever sort, and especially in a matter of this kind, is a difficult not to say hazardous role to undertake. Questions of mere taste are apt to become mixed up with those of morals and public decency. From the report of the meeting of the police commission at which the subject of a moving picture censorship was discussed, objection is taken to pictures showing scenes of domestic infelicity and accretes where intoxicated women appear. Pictures of crime and violence, prize fights, and in general those which show man in his more or less barbarous state, will also likely fall under the disapproval of the censor. Man is to be shown only in his tame and domestic aspects.

But if we are to have a censor to supervise the pictures, equally necessary would it seem to have one to look after the vaudeville. Some exceedingly coarse and suggestive performances in this line have been given in Sydney, since the opening of moving picture theatres. It is a question whether objectionable vaudeville does not need more attention in the way of censorship than the objectionable moving picture. Then there is a good deal of bad music which has a tendency to vitiate the public taste.

Once having established a censorship, it may become difficult to decide where the line is to be drawn. From moving pictures and vaudeville it may extend to the ordinary drama and here the censor will have his work cut out for him. England has a censor of plays, and we note from English journals that he is frequently in hot water, and often the centre of heated controversy. From the drama to the press would be only a natural step. Then we should be back in Russia's class, and the tendency of the day seems to be in that direction. The censorship of the local papers would be a great card in the hands of the ruling powers at the city hall and would be particularly convenient at election times.

As regards the censorship of moving pictures, a good deal would depend on the temperament of the official. If he were sensitive and fastidious, for instance, or of a highly artistic temperament, he would be apt to condemn a great many pictures in which a man of coarser mind would see nothing to object to.

Again there is the question of appeal from the decisions of the censor, and if appeals are to be allowed to whom are they to be made? Probably a committee of the city council will have to act in the capacity of board of appeal to hear questions of this kind much as the senate hears divorce cases.

A HERO AND DIDN'T KNOW IT

(Continued from page 6)

Then I was hustled down below to the hospital. That was early in the day, I guess. I lay in the hospital until nearly night and they told me the Carpathian's wireless man was getting "queer," and would I help? After that I never was out of the wireless room, so I don't know what happened among the passengers. I saw nothing of Mrs. Astor or any of them. I just worked the wireless. The splutter never died down. I knew it soothed the hurt and felt like a tie to the world of friends at home.

Lame back is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the back, for which you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by druggists and dealers.

In The Garden

Just as soon as the land is dry enough to use the spade the garden should be broken up.

Raking the surface very fine is not necessary or desirable when planting trees, shrubs or bushes.

Do not try to raise cauliflowers on poor soil. Cauliflowers need plenty of nitrogen and humus to retain moisture.

Many of the small fruits respond readily to an increased supply of plant food applied in the form of fertilizers, and they are comparatively easy to experiment with.

The pruning of the raspberry canes should be done as early as possible in the spring. Very little need be done to the thick canes, but thin, weakly ones should be well cut back. Some manure can be dug in afterwards between the rows.

The earlier that rose bushes, shrubs and trees are planted, now the better. Always try to plant just before a shower time. Never plant trees in heavy soil when the mud is sticky—it is better to wait for the soil to dry a little.

When the frost has left the ground it is not too soon to prepare the bed for sweet peas. Go down deep, put a layer of short horse manure, and fill up with rich clay loam. The peas should be soaked in water overnight and planted as soon as the soil gets warm.

If a new lot of rhubarb is wanted any of the large roots of the old plants can now be dug up, cut into three or four pieces with a sharp knife and replanted on deeply-dug ground. The second year after planting the young roots should produce better rhubarb than the old ones.

Climbing roses will grow sometimes fifteen to twenty feet in length from the roots. They should therefore be planted from ten to fifteen feet apart. The average rose bushes attaining a height of, say, three or four feet should be planted about three feet apart. Give the bush type of rose an open, sunny position.

We can recommend the following selections and quantities of seeds to purchase for a farm garden 90 by 240 feet.—Asparagus, one hundred roots; beans, green podded, one pint; beans, wax, one pint; beets, two ounces; cabbage, early, one packet; carrot, one ounce; cauliflower, one packet; celery, one ounce; sweet corn, extra early, one pint; cucumber, one ounce; lettuce seed, one ounce; onion seed, two ounces; onion sets, bottom, one quart; onion sets, top (perennial), one quart; parsley, one packet; parsnip, one ounce; peas, extra early smooth, one pint; peas, early dwarf wrinkled, one quart; pepper, one packet; potatoes, three pecks; radish, three ounces; rhubarb, one ounce; spinach, one ounce; squash, summer, one ounce; winter, one ounce; tomato, two packets; turnip, one ounce.

TOWN CLEANING.

The St. John Telegraph has the following which is highly applicable to all other towns and cities:—

St. John should clean up. The spring season is fairly opened and the flies will soon be breeding in filthy places which ought to be made clean. The time to fight the fly pest is before the warm days come, for reduction in the number of favorable breeding places will reduce the annoyance and the danger to health. The board of health inspectors should lose no time in making a thorough inspection of all back yards and should visit more than once to be sure that instructions are carried out to the letter. Of course all of the responsibility does not rest upon the officials. It is the duty of the people themselves to see that cleanliness prevails about their premises. Unfortunately, however, there are far too many who are very careless in such matters and who take the breeding of flies and a house filled with flies as a matter of course. In the interest of public health the officials should attend promptly to the case of people of this sort. St. John is to be bigger and busier. It should also be cleaner and better as a home for the people.

It would surprise you to know of the great good that is being done by Chamberlain's Tablets. Darius Downey, of Newberg Junction, N.B., writes "My wife has been using Chamberlain's Tablets and finds them very effective and doing her lots of good." If you have any trouble with your stomach or bowels give them a trial. For sale by druggists and dealers.

THE TAFT-ROOSEVELT CONTEST.

A big struggle between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt will take place in the States of New Jersey and Ohio. These two States together have seventy-six delegates to the Chicago convention, and the results in them are likely to decide the contest. The primaries in both these States come late—in Ohio on May 21st and in New Jersey on May 28th.

The Liniment that is 101 Years Old

Quick relief for burns, aches and pains. Every household should keep on hand the old, reliable

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

For every ailment it has had its equal. Use inwardly for Colds, Bowel Disorders, Cholera Morbus, etc. 25c and 50c Bottles

L. S. JOHNSON & CO.
Boston, Mass.

Parsons Pills
Tone the System and Regulate the Bowels

The Monitor Wedding Stationery

will suit the most fastidious of brides. Correct in style, excellent in workmanship. Old English Wedding Text, Imperial Script, Tiffany Script on smooth or kid finish stationery. Ask for samples

SEEDS, 1912

On account of prevailing high prices the quantity of SEEDS stocked by us is not equal to previous years, but in Quality and Assortment it Exceeds.

Seed Oats, Field Peas, Rennie's XXX Timothy, Red Clover, Alsike, Red Top.

Ewing's Timothy and Clover Seeds of less price, but tested quality.

Turnip, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Mangel, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbage, Lettuce, Onion, and all desirable Garden and Flower Seeds.

FOR SALE BY

J. E. LLOYD & SON.

SPRING STYLES

From now on we will show the best that's made in Woman's Spring Footwear.

The new models are beauties and we will take great pleasure in showing the woman who is "just looking".

We wish to call your attention particularly to our new lines of Oxfords and Pumps in a great variety of leathers as well as in Satins, Suedes and many handsome Tan Leathers.

\$1.75 \$2.00 \$2.50 to \$3.50

We are sure that when you see these values, you'll realize the advantage in wearing our shoes.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS

Summer Millinery

Our stock of Summer Millinery is now complete, with all the latest Novelties.

All who favor us with their patronage may feel sure of satisfaction.

Miss Annie Chute

STORES AT
Bridgetown AND Lawrencetown

NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST ARRIVED! A large shipment of Spring Goods in the latest shades. Leave your order now for your SPRING SUIT.

T. J. MARSHALL

Real Estate

For Sale

House and lot centrally located at Deep Brook, directly opposite D.A. Ry station, short distance from churches, store, school house, post office and other public conveniences. Situated midway between Annapolis and Digby on the south shore of the beautiful Annapolis Basin. House is two story besides three rooms finished in basement. Front stair case four feet wide, finished in Georgia pine, dining room beautifully paneled in native wood. On the lot are six fine cherry trees all bearing, and upwards of thirty other trees consisting of apples, pears, peaches and plums, also "White Niagara" grape vine. Small barn on lot, with concrete basement.

R. W. W. PURDY, Bridgetown
or
WALTER PURDY, Deep Brook.
April 15th, 1 mo.

ORCHARD FOR SALE.

23 acres of choice orchard land, situated at Wilnot in the heart of the apple-bearing district of the Annapolis Valley. Land once owned by the late Brower G. Stronach. Fine young orchard of about 400 trees, about seven years old, now on the property. Property will be sold on easy terms to purchaser. Apply to Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Co. Halifax,
or FRED W. HARRIS,
Annapolis Royal.

FOR SALE.

That very desirable residential property situated at Carleton's Corner, Bridgetown, consisting of modern dwelling house, stable, shop and orchard and garden. Also one hundred acres of woodland. Possession can be given first of May.

For further particulars apply to J. B. WHITMAN, Province Bldg., Halifax, or F. R. FAY, Esq., Bridgetown.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Beautiful Home With Spacious Grounds in Bridgetown.

Hot water heating, electric lights and all modern conveniences. Orchard yields 100 to 150 bbls. apples, beside pears, plums and small fruits. About four acres in all, one acre marsh, balance in orchard. Gentle slope to river bank. Shady trees in front and rear. Lovely spot for one wishing to retire. For price and terms, apply to M. K. PIPER, Monitor Office.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Situated on Granville St., Bridgetown, contains large dining room, 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, Agents

FARM FOR SALE

At a sacrifice, in North Williamston, formerly owned by the late Simpson Charlton. Is in prime condition. A young orchard yielding 700 to 1000 barrels of apples. A good hard-wood lot attached. Two good pastures. Has a good house and barn.

Apply to the owner, T. A. NEELY, Bridgetown, Jany. 29th, t.f.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable farm known as the Col. Starratt farm at Paradise. Convenient to school, church, and stores. For further particulars apply to G. N. BANKS, Paradise, Feby. 29th.

To Let

TO LET

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

Suitable for business offices.

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.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE MONITOR-SENTINEL