



At the Head

The man at the head of affairs whether at home or in business, is the one whose attention you wish to attract.

Our paper goes into the best class of homes and is read by the head of the family. That accounts for the results obtained by the use of Classified Want Ads.

Historical Celebration

Halifax will have a celebration in September next which will focus the attention of the members of the Church of England the world over upon Canada in general and upon that city in particular. It will be a commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the church in America.

In 1710 there were no Anglicans in the regions now comprising Ontario and Quebec. But Acadia was ceded to Great Britain in that year. The British had taken possession more than once before, but had given the country back to France. The cession of 1710 was final so far as Nova Scotia proper was concerned, and that year regular services of the Church of England began at Port Royal, now Annapolis.

Roman Catholic worship had been conducted at Port Royal for a century before that time. Thus it happens that two memorial festivals will take place in Eastern Canada almost simultaneously, one celebrating the completion of the second century of Anglican worship and one the completion of the third century since the first Catholic baptism.

More than seventy years passed after the beginning of Protestant worship before the first Diocese in what is now Canada was established and the first Bishop consecrated. This was after the American revolution, and was one of the results of that separation. That first Bishop, nearly all his clergy and the great part of their congregation were Loyalists.

The Diocese of Nova Scotia is the oldest Colonial Diocese in the British Empire. The whole of British America, as far west as Lake Superior, appears to have been under the jurisdiction of Bishop Inglis.

A feature of the celebration will be the dedication of the new cathedral of All Saints at Halifax, while another interesting item on the programme will be an excursion to Annapolis Royal, the site of the first Anglican Church in America. Bishops and other distinguished ecclesiastics will come from all parts of the English-speaking world, so that with this celebration and the meeting of the Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church in Montreal, September will be a notable month in our religious annals—Ottawa Free Press.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN ON LEARNING TO SWIM.

If you have to learn to swim alone choose if possible, a place where the water is shallow, but not too shallow, say up to your chest. This, that you may be able to swim without your feet touching bottom, yet have the feeling of security that an assured footing gives one. You can find an assistant, get used at once to deep water.

In learning alone in shallow water allow yourself to drop slowly from a standing to a swimming position and try to lie comfortably with feet a little below the surface and mouth submerged. The water line should come between the mouth and the nose. The muscles should be relaxed and no part of the body rigid or strained. There is no need to crane the neck in order to keep the mouth above water it only tires without helping, and it destroys the balance of the body. The arms will lift you while they apply their power and you can breathe freely without raising the head at all.

Having assumed the proper position, go slowly through the movements until you feel yourself sinking, then just put down your feet, stand up and try again. But don't hurry. Take three or four strokes, at first take only one if you find yourself unable to do more without sinking, but make that one a correct and a deliberate one. You can afterward increase one by one if you can do so better.

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Your respectfully, John Smith.

The "Horse" is a dealer or write to: Dr. S. J. KENDALL Co., Eastbury Falls, Vt.

Does Farming Pay?

(Victoria Colonist.)

Notwithstanding the fact that the country is being cleared up, that substantial dwellings are being erected on farms to replace the original humble structures, that the farmers come to town in carriages driving fine horses, that some of them own their motor cars, that nearly all of them have excellent farm machinery, that many of them carry comfortable bank accounts and they all have plenty to eat and sufficient to wear, it is the easiest thing in the world to find a man who will insist that farming does not pay. A farmer will charge against his crop the interest on the cost of his land, his own labor at the price which he would have to pay for another man's team, and he calls the balance what he has made or lost as the case may be. Figured out this way the profit is likely to be very small, but why should he charge himself with the interest? The interest is a part of his profit. The price of his labor and the labor of his team are also a part of his profit. We have seen a set of farm accounts by which he lost money on everything he raised, yet, by an unaccountable process, what his rent and clerk hire amounts to, knows the price for which he sells them and how much interest he has to pay, and no very great amount of skill is needed to let him know from month to month whether he is making or losing. It is said at the close of every day in the great department stores, the bookkeepers figure up exactly what the profits on the day's business have been. But a farmer cannot do this. The ramifications of his business are too intricate. He may, for example, charge himself with the labor of his teams when putting in a crop at what he would have to pay for some one else's team, to do the same work, but the work does not really cost him any amount. He may charge up his own labor at so much per month, but it really does not cost him the same as he would have to pay some one else to do the same work. A man sometimes says, "I worked so many days on such and such a crop and my team worked so many days, and both together cost me \$100; I sold the crop for \$125. If I allow myself interest at six per cent on the cost of my land, I have only \$100 left, or three dollars to show for my work." But this is wrong. He has \$125 to show for it. The wages of himself and his team are a part of his profit, and so is the interest on the cost of the land. We say this because a fairly well informed gentleman only a few days ago said that, after conversation with several farmers, he had reached the conclusion that farming could not possibly pay on Vancouver Island. He said that he had heard of several cases in which, after charging themselves up with their labor, that of their teams and their living expenses, the farmers did not have a profit of ten per cent on the cost of their land. When he was asked if a merchant who, after paying all his living expenses, netted ten per cent on his investment would not be thought to be doing well, he said that it had not occurred to him to look at it in that light.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$50. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00.

MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Thought for students is embodied in Dr. C.W. Elliot's answer to an interviewer's question, "To what do you attribute your success in life?" Dr. Elliot has been forty years president of Harvard. He occupies a higher niche in real distinction than perhaps any other American, and he says: "Concentration is the secret of success. If a youth wishes success he must look ahead. Choose his life work early—learn all he can, and concentrate his mind on the object of his ambition."

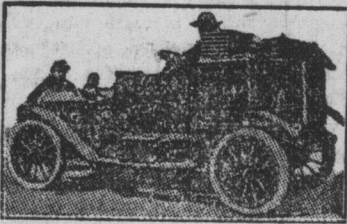
A woman whom the magazine editors held in profound respect has passed to her reward—Louisa Knapp Curtis, publisher of the Ladies' Home Journal. Mrs. Curtis was the editor of that magazine during the first six years of its existence, in which time it attained a circulation of 800,000 copies. Mr. Bok, who succeeded to the editorship, married her daughter. A woman of rare nobility and charm, as wife, mother and editor, Mrs. Curtis is held in reverent memory.

Farm and Garden

AUTOMOBILE AS FARM HAND.

Many Uses For the Motorcar as an Adjunct to Farm Work.

The automobile is rapidly becoming the most useful and popular farm hand that can be employed by the enterprising agriculturist. Its variety of uses is great. A man who has a large farm to look after finds that he can get around much more swiftly and comfortably in an auto runabout than by horse, buggy or Shanks' mare. Some farmers use the auto in peddling chickens about town, while others fire up their motorcars early in the morning and speed away to town and deliver milk from door to door. For hauling light produce to market the automobile is unexcelled. When the children have a considerable distance to go to reach the country schoolhouse



FEEDING CHICKENS IS ACTO.

they are happy if "pop" or the hired man can crank up the auto and speed them on their way.

Charles P. Cushing, a writer in Leslie's Weekly, has some interesting things to say about the use of the automobile on farms—for instance:

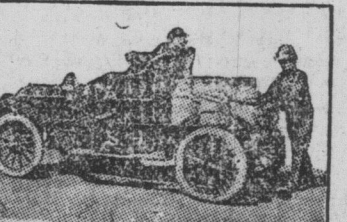
David Hankin, owner of a system of farms comprising 25,640 acres near Tarkio, Mo., has some philosophy on this subject. He likes to feel the pull of reins and sticks to the old fashioned buggy himself, but he gives his foremen automobiles. This is simply part of his business policy: "Get the best and latest farming implements. They are the cheapest in the end."

To say, as writers for certain automobile journals do, that the farmers are hostile to automobiles is rank nonsense. The greatest difference of opinion on motorcars may be found among the farmers in the same state or even in the same county. As correspondent for the Kansas City Star I toured Missouri with Governor Joseph W. Folk when he was campaigning for the senatorship in the fall of 1908. In the more progressive towns the farmers had their motorcars waiting at the hitching posts around the courthouse square as evidence of the progressive spirit and the prosperity of the community more potent than fat sheep or bulging cornucopias.

In Kansas hundreds of farmers have bought automobiles. That is not a newspaper "feature story" for the detection of the gullible and the amusement of editorial satirists. It is plain fact.

Do not jump to the conclusion from this, however, that many farmers have bought blindly. The farmer's familiarity with tools and farm machinery and gasoline engines is a far better preparation for intelligent selection of a car and intelligent care of it afterward than the ordinary city man's superficial knowledge gained from catalogues and gossip or from watching a thousand "makes" whir past him on the streets.

At a motorcar show in Kansas City there was an example of this point. Isaac Page of Dickinson county, Kan., had just traded his runabout for a new one. The deal was finished as quickly and as calmly as the purchase of a washing machine. Mr. Page's manner was that of a city business



UP TO DATE AUTO MILEMAN.

man, though he wore a black felt cheese box hat with a huge brim, a white hickory shirt without a necktie, and his suit was the plainest of "store clothes."

"Don't get it into your head that I'm old. I'm only fifty-seven," he warned when I introduced myself as a reporter. "And don't think that there's anything unusual in a farmer from Dickinson county, Kan., buying a new motorcar. I always say we older people can't afford to get into ruts. Things change, and we've got to keep up. There are a dozen other farmers in my neighborhood who own cars. We need 'em. Now, I live eight miles out of Abilene. With a car I can run in twenty-two minutes. See?"

If Distilleries Should Close.

The secretary of agriculture is authoritatively quoted as saying that if every distillery and brewery in the United States was to close and never use another bushel of grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors the American farmers, as a class, would not know it as far as the effect would show itself on the markets for

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES PAIN

VALUE OF WATER IN BUTTER

There must be a certain amount of water in butter to make it a perfect article—not that the per cent of water must come within certain fixed or narrow limits, but the amount that is present in butter made under normal conditions where quality is the main object.

To the average consumer the water content is not greatly noticeable unless there is a small quantity of free water left in the package in which the butter was originally packed. However, this free water bears no direct relation to the amount present in butter, but it is an indication of the plan followed in its manufacture.

Butter mechanically perfect may contain between 10 and 15 per cent of water. As a rule, this extreme difference cannot be detected except by men who have made the subject a study.

The value of butter is based on its quality and general makeup and not its natural composition, except in cases where it has been carried to an extreme.

The factors in composition that will affect its quality are the extremes in salt contents or whether the salt is all dissolved.

The limit which was placed upon the butter to be incorporated into butter was in part to do away with the growing tendency on the part of some to make an article that should contain the lowest possible amount of butter fat and yet bear the name of butter. If this had not been checked there would have been danger of placing the ability of the buttermaker on the question, "Can you get us the overrun?" In place of, "Can you make good butter?" It seems as if that idea is still encouraged in certain localities.

The overrun bears a certain relation to the composition of the butter, but is not a sure indication that a high per cent of water means a correspondingly high overrun.

A buttermaker should have an overrun that checks fairly well with the fat in his butter, provided the loss of fat in the process of manufacture has been kept at its minimum. It cannot always be said that an overrun of only 10 per cent is an indication of butter having a fat content of any more than a high overrun indicates low fat content butter.

The greatest factor in overrun control is the accurate determination of the total butter fat delivered to the creamery. If more butter fat was delivered than was actually paid for it cannot help but increase the overrun, and vice versa.

Naturally the question arises, "Can butter be made to always contain less than the legal 16 per cent limit for water?" The answer is positively "Yes," with a fair margin for safety. In fact, butter can be made to not exceed even a 15 per cent limit. A good commercial product can contain as low as 15 per cent of water. This, added to the 15 per cent standard for fat, makes a total of 96.5 to 97.5 per cent, leaving a balance of 0.5 to 3.5 per cent for salt, casein and ash.

Since the average casein and ash content need not exceed 1 per cent, this leaves 1.5 to 2.5 per cent for salt. This amount of salt is not sufficient for all grades of butter, nor will it meet the demand of all consumers. In order to increase the salt content there must be a decrease in the water. A commercial product will pass to certain consumers containing 3.5 per cent salt, but need not exceed 3 per cent.

It is not safe to work too close to any standard because of variation in composition due to sampling. One sample of butter taken to represent a churning may or may not be an accurate representation of the butter in question. An average variation of at least one-half per cent must be allowed with an extreme of at least 1 per cent.

Testing Cream.

The percentage of fat in milk will have some effect upon the percentage of fat in the cream delivered by the separator. For example, when whey containing 1 to 2 per cent of fat is separated, unless the cream screw is changed, it will deliver a cream, if it may be called such, that will have to pass through the separator again before it can be churned, but just how much two creams will vary in test, one made from 5 per cent milk and the other from 4 per cent milk without changing the cream screw, we are unable to say, and we can find no data that will help us to answer this question exactly. It would be a very easy matter to determine just how much the two creams would vary in test by running some 4 and 5 per cent milk through a separator under the same conditions, then testing the two resulting creams.

Rations For Colts.

An experienced horseman has found equal parts of corn and oats ground together to be one of the best grain rations for growing colts. It furnishes elements needed for the production of fat, bone and muscle. Adding bran or flaked meal to the ration aids very much in keeping the bowels regular and avoids constipation and in this way lessens the liability of disease.

Cooling the Cream.

To cool the cream quickly and thoroughly just as soon as the separating is finished is of more importance than anything else at this particular time. The pigs and calves can wait for their skim milk, but bacteria in the cream wait for nothing until the temperature favorable to their growth is reduced.

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