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**Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.**

**THE** sole head of a family, or a male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

**Duties**—Six months residence upon an cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live with nine miles of his homestead on a farm at least 80 acres, on certain condition. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

**Duties**—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent also 30 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take expurchased homestead in certain district Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months out of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. COREY, C. M. G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

**Specialties**

ather, which is due to arrive you out with from, prices from \$1.35 to greens 35 and 40 cts. from 18 in. to 26 in.

persons claiming by, through or in aid of, in and to all that cert-in tract or parcel of land situate in Cornwallis, County and Province aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the north east corner of lands of Thomas T. Craig on the west side of the Parrish road so called; thence northerly by said road eighty-two rods thirteen links to a willow tree in the south east corner of land situate owned by F. J. F. Parrish now owned by Robert S. Parrish, hence north eighty-two and three-quarter degrees west fifty-four rods and twenty one links to a stake and stones; thence south two and three-quarter degrees east eighty-seven rods and thirteen links to a stake and stones; thence south eighty-two and three-quarter degrees east to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres more or less.

**TERMS OF SALE**—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

FREDERICK J. PORTER, High Sheriff in and for the County of Kings.

BARCLAY WEBSTER, of Cornwallis Street, Ken. N. S. Solicitor for Plaintiff.

Dated at Kentville, N. S., May 19th, 1917

**NEW ROSS ROAD**  
 June 22nd.  
 A moose calf had an introduction to civilization in quite a novel manner on Tuesday last. With its mother it was feeding quietly by the old high way now so little frequented at Forest Home by the general public. A passing team started the wild creatures and the calf in its excitement dashed against a wire fence. Victor Lockhart, who was working in an adjoining field captured it, and by means of a rope led it up to the house to show this baby monarch of the wilds to the inmates there, after which he returned him to his native element one more, uninjured.

Prof. Taylor of Williamsdale Academy, Cumberland, Co., was a guest of Mrs. Charles Jarvis on Saturday last. The Rev. Mr. Lantz will hold service in the Blue Mountain Church on Sunday afternoon, June 24th.

Mrs. Emma Smith, Scotch Village, Hants, is spending some weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas MacGarry.

Mr. James Tyrell is among us once more at the residence of Mr. William Lockhart, Forest Home. Mr. Tyrell is a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and has our deepest sympathy in this painful affliction.

**Fertilizer**

It is hard to make most of the farmers realize that there is a great possibility of them not being able to get a what commercial fertilizer they will require this spring. But never the less it is an absolute fact and the wise farmer will take home his fertilizer soon. As if you wait till spring you may not be able to get any. As even now it is very hard to get what you want as transportation is so bad we have only a few more cars of Basic Slag to sell.

**C. O. COOK & SON**  
 Waterville

**Monuments**

In Nieterx, New Brunswick and Aberdeen Granite.

**Cemetery Work**

Lettering, Etc., Promptly Attended to

**A. A. Rottler**

A very fine display of the latest in Summer Millinery is being shown by Miss Lockett and Miss Troop, Webster Street, Kentville.

**FOR SALE**—Pekin Duck Eggs from Exhibition birds, \$2.00 per doz. J. E. Starr, Port Williams.

**RIOTS IN GEMAN TOWNS**

Amsterdam June 18 via London Rumors have reached Winterswyk, near the German frontier of Holland, that grave riots broke out Friday in several German towns says the newspaper Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant today.

Vancouver Sun:—It has been officially stated that Sunday labor in munition factories has been found unprofitable in Great Britain and that it does not lead to increased output. This statement which is in perfect harmony with the experience of workers generally, indicates that the six-day labor system with a day of rest once a week has other grounds of justification than the laws of either church or state, namely, the limitations imposed on the workers by the nature of their own physical powers.

**ADMIT WOMEN TO VESTRIES**

LONDON, Ont. June 22—Before the Synod of Huron closed its annual yesterday it decided to admit women to its vestries, thus marking the close of several years agitation.

**Prominent Greeks Being Deported**

ATHENS, June 22—The deportation from Piraeus of a large number of prominent Greeks, including Demetrios Gounaris, former Minister of Justice and communications in the Zaimis Cabinet, General Doumanis and Colonel Metaxas, was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators.

**BRITISH TROOPS RAIDED ENEMY POSITIONS**

London, June 19—"Parties of our troops raided the enemy's positions last night southeast of Les Verprier and in the neighborhood of the Bapume-Cambrai road," says today's official statement. "Several of the enemy were killed and his dugouts were destroyed. We captured eleven prisoners."

**More Returned Soldiers**

QUEBEC, June 18—A contingent of six hundred invalided officers and men is expected in the course of the present week.

**WAR PROSPERITY**

**Lessons From The American Civil War**

**D**URING the year 1916 Canadians added more than two hundred millions of dollars to their bank deposits. The per capita average in savings banks was increased during this period from \$55 to \$225. Our export trade, during the year ending September 1, 1916, reached the grand total of one billion and fifty-two millions of dollars. Canada's total trade for the same period showed a gain of about 90%—mark that—within 10% of doubling the total trade of the previous twelve months.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of Canada's Western Provinces, during 1916, reached a total of more than two hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars. This great wealth was created by a rural population of only slightly more than three-quarters of a million people.

These figures indicate wonderful prosperity in Canada. They tell a story of prosperity in a nation at war that is almost unbelievable to the outside world. Residents of the United States who come into Canada express amazement at the signs of prosperity to be found on every hand. The crowds to be seen at the theatres and places of amusement are large city indices of the fact that there is plenty of money to spend. The summer in which the war has been over-subscribed has been the most brilliant in the history of the country.

But what of the future? Will Canada at the close of the war be able to maintain the high level of her prosperity? Will this prosperity be a passing fancy, or will it be a permanent feature of her life? Will the demand for munitions cease, will we be able to transfer all these factories to normal trade conditions and still hold this war-time prosperity?

Accepting the possibility that the war will continue for another year or more, it is time we were ever on some plan to care for the aftermath of war conditions. But to plan is not enough. We must act. It is approaching a serious situation in this approaching three-year period is predicted in the history of the Civil War in the United States. Here conditions in the Southern States were quite similar to the conditions to these which now prevail in Canada.

From 1862 on to the close of the war, the Northern States showed prosperity on every hand. The soldiers' pay was increased from \$13 a month to \$130 a month. The Army breaking through into Pennsylvania carried back to the half-starved South stories that Northern industries were going ahead as if the nation was running upon a war-time basis. The Southern States were suffering from a severe shortage of goods, and the price of goods had increased about 12% while the cost of living had more than doubled. Professor Roland P. Falkner, a recognized statistical authority of that day, presented two important conclusions after a careful study of civil war conditions: "During the war period the advance in wages was not commensurate with the advance in prices." The late Nelson W. Aldrich, the great economist of the United States Senate, reviewed the apparent prosperity during and after the Civil War in the following: "Everywhere responded with an unmistakable alacrity to the inflationary influence of the civil war. In 1865, when prices stood at 21% as compared with 100 in 1860, wages had only touched 147."

We find also that the demand for labor was the greatest in the history of the States up to that period. The extensive recruiting from the farms and farming districts, and the extraordinary demand for munition plants, brought a shortage of labor everywhere. During the last two years of the Civil War many of the farms in the Central Western States remained idle because it was impossible to secure help. From 1862 to 1865 immigration from Europe to the United States increased at a rapid rate, yet the demand for laborers was so great that Congress saw fit to enact laws to still further increase this immigration.

According to Rhodes' "History of the United States," it was tradition in skilled labor circles that times were hard just before the war and began to be good during the Civil War. According to this authority the wage-earning mechanics bought lots and saved money during the war period, while the clerks, teachers and others on a salary basis suffered.

At the close of the war there was a rapid spread of enthusiasm for a continuation of the so-called prosperity. New enterprises were launched on every hand; speculation was rife. The returning soldier farmers migrated in large parties to fertile valleys tributary to the Mississippi. This broadening of the agricultural situation brought a demand for more rail mileage and something more than 15,000 miles were constructed in the West from 1865 to 1873. This work brought employment to thousands. The first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, published in 1866, reviews this construction period, as follows:

"The stimulation to all industries resulting from the war, the speculative enterprises undertaken, the extension of credits, and the slackening of production necessarily caused a reaction; but the period was hardly spoken of by business men as one of any particular luxury. In people for a while began to be conservative, but the impetus engendered by the war could not be overcome and it was not until the crash of 1873 that the effects of undue excitement in all branches of business and trade were thoroughly realized."

Comparing these Civil War conditions with those prevailing in Canada, we see many danger signals. The most important of these is the enormous quantity of munition production upon a sound and economic basis after our great munition plants have fulfilled their function, and for increasing our agricultural production.

We take pride in the large agricultural production in Canada, yet it is startling to see the great quantities of farm products we purchase every year from the United States. The import for 1916 shows that we bought \$5,000,000 worth of eggs that we sold the Americans, and that we consumed a quarter of a million pounds of butter made across the line and sold them practically nothing. We purchased 2,000,000 pounds more cheese from our neighbors to the south than we sold them, and we paid \$100,000 in duty upon \$1,000,000 worth of tomatoes grown in the States. We even bought 500,000 bushels of potatoes more than we sold.

Canada ought to produce all this farm produce within her own borders and have a balance in her favor in the world markets.

It is estimated that some 300,000 workers are now employed upon munitions, and that 75% of this number will require different employment after the war. We will have some 200,000 soldiers returning to our shores after the war, of which number, it is estimated, we will be called upon to find employment for fully 150,000. In addition there will be quite probably a flood of immigration to add to the labor market.

A practical scheme for re-organizing our manufacturing production should embrace a plan to induce American manufacturers to branch plants in Canada. We must make a study of the most profitable industries which our manufacturers will have at home and among the entente nations after the war.

These After-the-War problems are worthy of the best efforts of our greatest statesmen and thinkers. Canada has won nationhood through her part in the great war on behalf of the Empire. She holds an opportunity to rise into a world power if she builds her future upon the proper economic foundation. But we must act quickly and intelligently if we are to make the most of these big opportunities.

**HANTS COUNT**

Sergeant Cecil PUBLISHED James C. Spence, Sr., was decorated on May 7 A WEEK Sir Julien Byng with the al for distinguished service battle of Vimy Ridge on East Sergeant Spence was also rec for a commission by General and is at present in London enjoying a few weeks' holidays before taking his course, which begins July 1st Bishill-on-Sea, near Hastings.

**THE FATHER OF ALL HALIBUT**

The father of all halibut has been caught. It was taken by handline by Manuel Mitchell, one of the crew of sloop Eva Avina, of Gloucester, Mass., 50 miles east northeast of Thacher's what is known as New Ledge. The halibut when dressed tipped the scales at 715 pounds. It is estimated that the monster must have weighed fully 800 pounds when taken from the water. It was landed at New York, where it was photographed and then sent to Boston. It measured 9 feet long and 4-1/2 feet wide. It required twelve men to carry the box containing the monster into the market.—Ex.

**SUCCESS OF LIBERTY LOAN**

WASHINGTON, June 22—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan have surpassed the highest estimate of the Treasury officials, and exceeds 3,000,000,000.

**BREAK THE CHAINS.**

If you are still receiving some of the silly chain letters in circulation, remember that nobody with common sense will lend aid to a method already officially condemned. Save paper, postage and effort by throwing them into waste paper basket without further heed, unless it is to advise your friends to do likewise.

**The Council of the Digby Board of Trade**

passed a resolution at a special meeting Monday afternoon, protesting against the removal of the S. S. Empress from the Digby-St. John service without obtaining the services of another boat.

The S. S. Empress of the Digby-St. John service has been laid off for a few days while necessary repairs are being made. There seems to be no boat procurable to take the place of the Empress.

**Why**  
 not give your boy and girl an opportunity to make their home study more interesting? Give them the same chances of promotion and success as the lad having the advantage of

**WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL**  
 Dictionary in his home. This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions in history, geography, biography, spelling, pronunciation, sports, arts, and sciences.

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Everett & Barnes Co., Amherst, N. S.  
 Makers of the famous N. O. SHOX POLISH

**SAILORS OF BLACK SEA FLEET CAUSE TROUBLE**

PETROGRAD, June 22—There have been disorders among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet at Sebastopol, to visit which the naval members of the American mission to Russia, started on Monday.

**ALL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT CLASSES IN SPAIN**

London, June 18—A despatch to the Times from Madrid says: "The crisis is past. The crux between the government and the army has been removed by the Premier granting infantry officers the right to form committees of defence. The Revolutionary movement which seemed imminent a week ago, has thus been averted."

**MORE RETURNED SOLDIERS**

OTTAWA, June 19—Sir Robert Borden announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that Hon. W. J. Hanna had been appointed Food Controller for Canada.