THE ADVERTISER
Kentville, Nova Scotia

H. G. HARRIS,
Editor and Publisher.

In the Court of Probate

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
COUNTY OF LUNENBURG, SS.
In the Estate of James W. Grant, deceased.

TO BE SOLD at Public Action on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, A.D., 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon at the County Court House, at Pictou, in the County of Pictou, pursuant to a licence to sell real property granted by the Court of Probate for said County of Lunenburg to the undersigned administratrix on the 30th day of March, A.D., 1917, all the undivided one half interest of the said James W. Grant, deceased, of, in and to the following lands and premises, namely: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Aberrombie Road in the town of New Glasgow in the County of Pictou and Province of Nova Scotia and bounded and described as follows:

(The plan referred to in the following descriptions was made for John Cameron at a time when he owned or had an interest in said lands which plan is filed in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Pictou.)

First:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning where the southern boundary of Victoria Avenue intersects with the western boundary of Hollis Street as plotted on said plan; thence southerly along the western boundary of Hollis Street three hundred (300) feet, more or less, or until it comes to the northern boundary of the lands formerly owned by J. W. Fraser; thence westerly along the northern boundary line of the said lands of the said J. W. Fraser six hundred (600) feet, more or less, or until it comes to the western boundary of Queen Street projected southerly to the said northern boundary of the land formerly owned by the said J. W. Fraser; thence northerly along the western boundary of said Queen Street three hundred (300) feet more or less or until it comes to the southern boundary of Victoria Avenue; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Victoria Avenue six hundred (600) feet or to the place of beginning, containing 180,000 square feet more or less.

Second:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning where the southern boundary of Dunbar Avenue intersects with the western boundary of Hollis Street; thence southerly along the western boundary of Hollis Street two hundred (200) feet more or less or to the northern boundary of Victoria Avenue; thence westerly along the northern boundary of Victoria Avenue five hundred and forty (540) feet or to the eastern boundary of Queen Street; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Queen Street one hundred (100) feet thence easterly parallel to the northern boundary of Victoria Avenue two hundred and forty (240) feet more or less or to the western boundary of lot No. 92 on said plan; thence northerly parallel to the western margin of Hollis Street one hundred (100) feet or to the southern boundary of Dunbar Avenue; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Dunbar Avenue three hundred (300) feet more or less to the place of beginning. Containing eighty four thousand (84,000) square feet more or less. This description includes or is intended to include those lots numbered 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 92, 94, 96, 98, 100 laid out on the said plan.

Third:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of Hollis Street one hundred and eighty (180) feet, distant southerly from the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Hollis Street three hundred (300) feet thence easterly parallel to the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue on hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel to the eastern boundary of Hollis Street three hundred (300) feet; thence westerly one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning containing thirty thousand (30,000) square feet, more or less. This description includes or is intended to include those lots numbered 125, 127, 129, 131, 133 on the said plan.

Fourth:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning on the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue at a point one hundred and twenty (120) feet distant easterly from the eastern boundary of Queen Street; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue two hundred and forty (240) feet; thence northerly parallel to the western boundary of Hollis Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel to the northern Boundary of Dunbar Avenue two hundred and forty (240) feet; thence southerly parallel to the eastern boundary of Queen street one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning, Containing twenty-four thousand (24,000) square feet more or less. This description includes or is intended to include those lots numbered 87, 89, 91, 93 on said plan.

Fifth:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning where the western boundary of Queen Street intersects with the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue; thence westerly along the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue five hundred and forty (540) feet; thence northerly parallel to the western boundary of Queen Street fifty (50) feet thence easterly parallel with the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue eighty four (84) feet or to the eastern boundary of Abercrombie Road; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Abercrombie Road one hundred and fifty two (152) feet more or less or to the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue one hundred and eighty eight (188) feet or to the western boundary of lot No. 6 on said plan; thence southerly at right angles to the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue one hundred (100) feet thence westerly parallel with the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue three hundred (300) feet or to the western boundary of lot No. 16 on said plan; thence northerly parallel to the western boundary of Queen Str eet one hundred (100) feet or to the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue; thence easterly one hundred and twenty (120) feet or to the western boundary of Queen Street; thence southerly along the western boundary of Queen Street two hundred (200 feet to the place of beginning. The above description includes or is intended to include those lots numbered 177, 178, 4, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 on said plan.

Sixth:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning at a point on the northern boundary of Cameron Avenue where a projection of the western boundary of Queen Street would intersect said northern boundary; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Cameron Avenue five hundred and forty (540) feet; thence northerly along the western boundary of lot No. 117 on said plan one hundred (100) feet or to the southern boundary of lands now or formerly owned by —— McKenzie; thence westerly along the southern boundary of lands of said McKenzie five hundred and forty (540) feet or to the eastern boundary of lot No. 17 on said plan; thence southerly one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning containing fifty four thousand (54,000) square feet, more or less. Being lots numbered 63, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115 on said plan.

Seventh:—Also all that other lot, piece or parcel of land beginning where the eastern boundary of lot No. 117 as plotted on said plan now or formerly owned by John Kennedy intersects with the northern boundary of Cameron Avenue; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Cameron Avenue one hundred and eighty (180) feet; thence northerly along the western boundary of lot No. 169 as plotted on said plan one hundred (100) feet or to the southern boundary of lands now or formerly owned by —— McKenzie; thence westerly along the southern boundary of said lands now or formerly owned by said McKenzie one hundred and eighty (180) feet or to the eastern boundary of said lot No. 117; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of said lot No. 117 to place of beginning, containing eighteen thousand (18,000) square feet more or less, being lots numbered 166, 167 and 168 as plotted on said plan.

Eighth:—Also all that certain tract of land marked Letter "A" on the plan annexed to the grant recorded in Book Letter "D" folio 1 dated 31st May, A.D., 1813, situate, lying and being in Kings County in the rear of the township of Horton and beginning at the southwestern angle of said township from thence to run north thirty degrees west along said rear line two hundred and twenty four chains, thence south sixty degrees west two hundred and twenty four chains, thence south thirty degrees east two hundred and twenty four chains thence north sixty degrees east two hundred and twenty four chains until it meets the place of beginning, containing in this tract five thousand acres, being the lands conveyed to S. Percy Benjamin by The S. P. Benjamin Company, Limited, by deed bearing date the first day of August, A. D., 1911, and recorded at the Registry of Deeds for said County of Kings in Book 104, page 571 and being a portion of lands conveyed to the said The S. P. Benjamin Company, Limited, by Stephen P. Benjamin and Emma C. Benjamin, his wife by deed bearing date the sixth day of February A.D., 1903, and recorded at the Registry of Deeds aforesaid in Book 79, pages 476 to 480 and being the lot therein described as conveyed to the said Stephen P. Benjamin by the Governors of Kings College by deed bearing date the fifth day of November, A. D. 1894, recorded in Book 76, at page 483 of the Registry of Deeds aforesaid and being the lands conveyed to the said James W. Grant and one Harry D. Reid by the said S. Percy Benjamin and wife by deed dated the seventh day of October, A. D., 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds aforesaid Book 107, at page 44.

Ninth:—Also all those certain lots of land and premises, leases, leasehold interest and agreements, rights, easements, privileges and other properties and premises situate in the Counties of Kings, Hants and Lunenburg in the Province of Nova Scotia conveyed to the said James W. Grant and Harry D. Reid by the S. P. Benjamin Company, Limited, by deed bearing date the seventh day of August, A. D., 1912, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Kings in Book No. 113 at page 471, in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hants in Book No. 118 at page 267 and in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Lunenburg in Book 141, page 674; together with the houses, buildings, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or appertaining. A full and complete description and other particulars of the said lands and premises can be obtained on application to McInnes, Mellish, Fulton & Kenny, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, attorneys for the undersigned administratrix of the estate of the said James W. Grant, or from H. V. Jennison of New Glasgow, aforesaid, Barrister-at-Law.

Terms: Ten per cent deposit at the time of sale, remainder on tender of deed.

Dated the 7th day of April, 1917.

CHRISTENA E. GRANT, of New Glasgow, N.S., administratrix of the estate of James W. Grant, deceased.

BORN

WEBSTER—At Cambridge, Kings Co., on Wednesday, April 18th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Webster, a daughter. (Greta Louise.)

DIED

FILISETTI—April 21, Nellie M., widow of Charles H. Filisetti. Funeral services at the Waterman Chapel, 2328 Washington St., Roxbury, on Tuesday, April 24, at 2 p.m. Relatives at Kingston, N. S.

MILLS—At her home in Woodville, Kings Co., N. S., Miss Elizabeth Mills, for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church leaving a sister to mourn her departure.

FISHER—In Somerset, Kings Co., N.S., Mrs. Henry Fisher, leaving husband, three children, thre sisters and many friends to regret her departure. Her maiden name was Franklyn, of Grand Pre.

VICTORY OVER WOUNDS

The Disabled Soldiers Resurrection

Canada should be as proud of her wounded soldiers' victory over their wounds as she is of the glorious fights in which they fell. Their struggle up from the depths of disablement is often as hard, and even as heroic, as their desperate defence of Ypres or their dashing capture of the Vimy ridge.

We hear little, altogether too little, of these hard-won victories won by disabled men, because they are fought out in the seclusion of a hospital, not in the theatre of war with the whole world since my discharge from military service looking on. But such victories equally deserve public recognition. They should show the same spirit the same pluck, and still more indomitable perserverance.

A preacher on Easter morning was thanked for the inspiring sermon he had just preached, on the resurrection. He said: "I had my text sitting in front of me—a man in khaki, with an empty sleeve. He has had two resurrections already. He was buried by a shell explosion, and was dug out only just in time to save his life. That was the first. He spent months in hospital, fighting his way back to health. That was the second.

'Doctoring and nursing of course did much for him; so did the exercises and occupations that they provide nowadays—perhaps the best part of the treatment But the man himself was working out his own resurrection, by resolutely putting his own will-power into the task. Now he is almost ready to go out into the world, a better and abled man, he says than he was, before, in spite of his lost arm.

"While the rest of us are thinking of a resurrection beyond the grave, he has won a resurrection this side of it, to a new life of activity and independence among his fellow-countrymen."

Authentic cases resembling are not rare in the records of the Military Hospitals Commission. Here are a few that have just been communicated to us:

A mechanic who enlisted in the Princess Patricia's Regiment was wounded, returned to Canada, spent three months in a convalescent hospital, and nc earns double his former pay, having taken full advantage of the mechanical drawing and arithmetic classes carried on there. Writing to the hospital instructor, he says:

"When I enlisted, I was earning about $3 a day at my trade. At present, and since my discharge from military service, I am, technically, a better man all around; I am able now to hold a job as foreman in a machine shop, with more than twice the salary I was getting before. This benefit to me is greatly due to your practical information, and my only regret is that I was unable, after my discharge to continue instruction with you as you had advised."

Another lettter received is from an ex-private in the 13th Battalion. Before enlistment, he was getting $12 a week as driver on a city milk round. "I always had a liking for drawing," he says, "and felt that if ever I had the chance I would take up a course in mechanical drawing." This opportunity came to him at one of the Commission's convalescent hospitals. After six weeks' application to the work there, he was able to secure an appointment with a salary beginning at $75 a month, with good prospects of advancement.

A locomotive fireman enlisted, was severely wounded, and had to have his left arm amputated. Under the Commission's scheme of re-education, which is offered to all men incapacitated for their former work by service, he received special training in telegraphy and railway routine. As a result, he secured an appointment as station agent and despatcher, at $110 a month.

Still another patient, formerly a mechanic, passed the Civil Service qualifying examination after instruction in hospital, and has got a Custom House position a $900 a year, rising to $1,500.

A man who had been a guide and trapper, and had never handled tools, returned from the front with one eye destroyed by a wound and the sight of the other eye impaired. In spite of all these old and new disabilities, by putting his mind to it he became a first-class carpenter after three months in the hospital workshop.

Equally remarkable is the case of a Polish laborer. He came to Canada six years ago, and worked in a coal mine till he enlisted. At the front, he was both gassed and buried. Though he knew absolutely nothing about carpentry to begin with, after two months instruction in rospital he was able to hold his own with any ordinary carpenter.

Not every man of course, can "double pay." But one of the most cheering facts proved by experience during the war has been this—that almost all the disabled men, including the very serious wounded, can be equipped one more with power to earn a good living.

And often, as Lord Shaughnessy said the other day, the occupations and training provided by the Military Hospitals system "reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed."

SEED PER ACRE.

(W. L. Graham, As. Field Husbandman.

The right amount of seed per acre is very important. No set amount can be stated, suited to all conditions. Following rates of seeding are a guide:

FOR ONE ACRE

zCorn for ensilage, 20 to 30 pounds.
Corn for grain, 15 to 20 pounds.
Swedes (drills), 2 to 4 pounds.
Mangels, 6 to 10 pounds.
Wheat, 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 bushels.
Barley, 2 to 2 1-2 bushels.
Rye, 3-4 to 1 1-4 bushels.
Buckwheat, 3-4 to 1 1-4 bushels.
Oats (depending of size), 2 to 3 bushels.
Peas (depending on size), 2 1-2 to 3 bushels.
Peas and oats (mixed) for grain (oats 2 to 2 1-2 bushels; peas, 1 to 1 1-2 bushels.)
Peas and oats for green feed or hay (equal parts by weight at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels per acre).
Alfalfa, 20 to 30 pounds.
Clovers and grasses, 15 to 20 pounds (in varying proportion according to condition of soil, location, cropping, system and purpose Potatoes (according to size), 12 to 20 bushels.

TURKS STILL RETREATING

London, Aril 2s—A further retirement of the Turks in Mesopotamia for a considerable distance North of Samarara, recently captured by the British is reported by General Maude. The Thirteenth Turkish Corps is entrenching in the foothills of the Jebel Hamrin range, between the Tigris and Diala, where the British are in touch with it.

A Chicago despatch states a bill for an accounting and asking judgment against her ex-husband for "her weight in gold," had been filed in the Supreme Court against Frank P. Blair, by Mrs. Barbour Blair, his former wife. She alleges that when they were married in Digby, N. S., in 1910, she received from her father, Edmund Barbour, a wealthy Boston man, as her dower her weight in gold, amounting to $32,558. The Blairs were divorced in 1915.

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

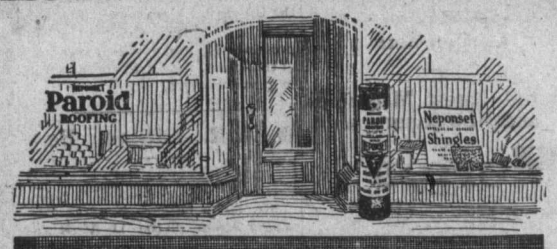
Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. Barlow, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely.

It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Former President Taft says that if the war lasts a year longer there will be a million Americans at the front. The first division or two wil be a good start, Ships and food, and men, plenty of them in time, are expected from the United States. We shall see what progress is made during the next three months. The English and the French missions to Washington will supply authoritative information as to what the United States can best do, and as the nation is anxious to be of real service much should follow.

Pte Hinson Calkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Calkin, Moncton, was reported killed in action at the front. Mr. Calkin was a licensed preacher of the Baptist Church, and was attending the Aberdeen High School with a view to preparing himself for a theological course at Acadia University at the time of his enlistment,



Look for the Roll with the Paroid Label

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing has achieved a reputation during the last 19 years that is the admiration of all competitors, and this warning is for your own protection.

Paroid makes the one roof which cannot crack, rot, rust, or dry out, and is endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for its fire protection qualities.

Your guarantee of satisfaction lies in the Paroid roofs that have stood the severest weather during the last 19 years, and are still in fine condition.

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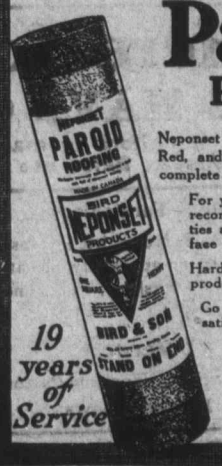

19 years of Service

Neponset Paroid is made with permanent Grey, Red, and Green Surface. Every roll contains complete kit, and our unconditional guarantee.

For your home, Neponset Twin Shingles are recommended, having the same good qualities as Paroid, and with crushed slate surface of Red or Green.

Hardware and lumber dealers sell Neponset products.

Go to the Neponset dealer and get real satisfaction.

Neponset Dealer, Kentville,

T. P. CALKIN & CO.

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