



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any 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 and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. 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 50 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 districts Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months out of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The act 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.

Fertilizer

It is hard to make most of the farmers realize that there is a great possibility of them not being able to get 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

SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS AND SUCCESS

We have established a lasting reputation for fair and square dealing, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Don't delay planting fruit trees and plants, as there is nothing pays better. Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and get benefit of agent's commission. Our prices will be sure to interest you.

THE CHASE BROTHERS CO. OF ONTARIO, LTD. Colborne, Ont. oapl

Monuments

in Nictaux, New Brunswick and Aberdeen Granite.

Cemetery Work

Lettering, Etc., Promptly Attended to

A. A. Rottler, Kentville

London, April 20—The general officer commanding the British forces in Egypt reports in an official statement to the War Office that on April 17 the British advanced north of the Wadi Ghuze in Southern Palestine and captured the Turkish advanced positions along a front of 6½ miles. The attack, the British statement says, was assisted by the fire of warships and the position gained was consolidated. Fighting was still proceeding at the time the report was sent.

MAID WANTED for general housework in KENTVILLE. Family of five. \$15.00 per month. Apply at Advertiser Office.

EXTERMINATING COUCH GRASS

(Experimental Farms Note)

When the land for the Experimental Station no located at Morden, Man., was purchased in 1915, it was found to be badly infected with couch grass (also called quack, twitch or quick grass).

In an effort to exterminate this weed, sixty-five acres of that part of the farm which appeared to be the worst infested was treated as follows:

About the first of June, it was ploughed four inches deep and well harrowed. The spring tooth cultivator was then used, serving to draw the roots well to the top of the ground. Next a chain harrow was employed. This implement brought all the loose grass to the surface and left it in large rolls all over the field. These rolls were then forked into heaps to dry and were burned about August 1st.

Immediately after this the land was again ploughed and again given the treatment outlined above, and was finally ploughed a third time late in the fall.

In the spring of 1916, it was well harrowed then sown and cross-sown with barley at the rate of 1 1-2 bushel per acre each way. There was a good crop of grain and it was almost impossible to find a blade of couch grass on the whole area.

TOTAL OF OFFICIAL GERMAN CASUALTIES

The Total Admitted by Germany is 2,643,428 Since War Began.

London, April 16—German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists during the month of March, show that 54,803 men were killed, died of wounds or sickness or were made prisoner or are missing, according to a statement made public here tonight.

The tabulated statement follows:

Killed or died from wounds	10,868
Died of sickness	2,678
Prisoners or missing	6,247
Wounded	35,014
Total	54,803

The statement says that the above casualties, added to those reported previously bring the total given in the German official list since the beginning of the war to the following:

Killed or died of wounds	960,760
Died of sickness	63,920
Prisoners or missing	512,858
Wounded	2,643,428
Total	4,180,966

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,

T. G. McMULLEN.

Married Man Wanted to work on farm. Tenant house and garden plot provided. Apply to Walter Eaton, Upper Canard. sw 31 x



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th April.

for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, three and six times per week between Centreville, Halls Harbour and East Hall's Har our Road, under a proposed contract for four years, dating from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of Proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of the terminal and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

W. E. MacLELLAN, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 10th. March 1917 3 inso.

FOR SALE—200 bushels Banner Variety Seed Oats. Sell for cash. J. E. Eaton, Lower Canard. sw 31

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

A FAMINE OF TURNIP AND OTHER ROOT CROPS EXPECTED IN 1918.

It is of vital importance that the farmers grow their own turnip seed this year.

In the fall of 1914 the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, fearing a shortage in supply of field roots and garden vegetable seeds owing to disturbed condition in European countries, which before the war were the source of supply for such seed, put forth an effort to include the farmers of the Dominion to grow their own seed. While this effort was only partially successful we have not to date met with any serious shortage. The principal reason for this was the large stock of old seed held in reserve, and many root fields in the Maritime Provinces last year showed the effect of the use of old seed. For coming spring season conditions would seem to indicate that there is about enough of small garden vegetable seeds of rather low vitality which will necessitate heavier seedling, and a slight shortage of Swede turnip seed. As this is the principal field root crop for the Maritime Provinces and our farmers will agree with me that we cannot afford to reduce the acreage of our root crops, is it not about time we began to consider ways and means of procuring seed for our 1918 crop? It is almost a certainty that areas formerly used for the production of field roots seed in countries such as France and the British Isles will next season be used for the production of food for home consumption and the exportation of seed prohibited. In view of this the only thing left for us is home production. While no doubt the few who are already growing Swede turnip seed for sale in this district will increase their acres as much as possible there is no possibility of their producing enough seed for the 25,000 acres annually grown in the Maritime Provinces. In the face of this the only solution of the problem is for every farmer who is raising turnips to grow his own seed. Any farmer who has a bushel or two of medium sized, fairly well shaped turnips, can with a little care grow as good seed as he can buy at any time. The proper way is making a selection in the fall leaving all the roots and about four inches of the top attached to the plant. But even with the tops cut close to the bulb and the roots trimmed off you can produce seed. The centre or crown growth will be destroyed but the lateral shoots will come up and produce seed. These stalks are weaker and you have more trouble to prevent breaking down before ripening. Select about four good turnips or plants for every pound of seed you wish to produce choose a piece of dry or well drained soil fairly rich (corner of an old garden is a very good place) cultivate well, plant in rows three feet apart and about eighteen inches apart in the row. If you are putting out thirty plants put them in three rows of ten each or if you have only a dozen, three rows of four each. The reason for this is, that the plants in this way support one another and ripen more evenly. The turnips should be set in the ground deep enough so that the top or crown will be covered by about a half inch of earth. Keep clear of weeds till the plants are about eighteen inches high, after that they should cover the ground and take care of themselves. About the time they are going out of bloom stalks should be driven in and something like binder twine or wire put around them about 1-2 feet from the ground to prevent them from breaking down while ripening. They are fit to cut as soon as the pods turn a light brown. Mangels, beets, parsnips and carrot seed may be produced in the same way. This means of preventing a seed famine in 1918 is open to every farmer who has some good sound roots or vegetables in his cellar at the present time. One farmer in 1915 who had never attempted the work before produced 125 pounds of extra good Swede seed on one-eight of an acre and there is no reason why any farmer cannot obtain like results.

S. J. MOORE, Maritime Representative of the Seed Branch, Ottawa.

TRUE TO CANADA

The President of the University of Illinois says: "every American today is either a Patriot of a Traitor."

That is right and is just as true in Canada as in the United States.

There is no half-way ground in this war. We are all right; or we are all wrong.

There is no shelter for the "copperhead" in any half way position. Any men in Canada, who is not heart and soul with us in every feature of this war, at the present time, should be interned.

THIS IS A TRAGEDY

It is the story of "Dollar Bill," a story of happiness gained through service to others and of final ingratitude by one who was served. And that ingratitude, proved disastrous to "Dollar Bill" and disastrous to the people whom he had served so long and so well.

This is how "Dollar Bill" told his story, set down just as he told it while herded among thousands of his kind in a big vault of a giant corporation.

"Mine is an old, old story, as old as Christopher Columbus who discovered America and the treasure of the Incas for Spain, and was later thrown into a dungeon by an ungrateful sovereign, as old as the discovery of this land, and as old as the discovery of any other land.

"I remember the day I came from Ottawa to a bank far down in Nova Scotia. And well do I recall the day I was paid out by the Bank Teller to rough, good-natured John Smith, the contractor. The sound I made as Smith gathered me up with many others of my kind was only a "crinkle" in the ears of the Teller and the contractor, but in reality, it was the snap of my fingers as I bade adieu to the Bank for I was eager to get into the busy lives of men, to be of service to the community.

"Smith did not keep me long. The whistle had scarcely blown when the men formed up to receive their weekly wages. Into the big grimy hand of Dan Murphy, foreman, I went and with that change I felt that I had been fairly launched out on my work of service. I revelled in the thought.

"And then came the joy of being spread out on the table before Mrs. Dan and all the little Dan's. Would that those happy days might return.

"Supper finished and the dishes cleared away, down town I went with Dan and Mrs. Dan for it was Saturday night—buying night—another opportunity for service. Ah! what great days were those.

"I passed into the possession of the grocer the very first thing in exchange for sugar, flour and tea. But I was not to remain long with the merchant. Two hours later, I was paid out to one of the clerks as part of his salary. But my journey was not concluded that night until I had been handed over to a shoe dealer as part payment for a pair of boots. And there I rested after having served six people during the day. That was service—the kind of service that is so sorely needed.

"Sunday is a day of rest for most, but it was not for me. I went into an envelope and into the Church collection plate. And my service to the Church was immediate. The next morning I shared in the payment of the Church's coal supply.

"I cannot recall how long I remained with the coal merchant—it was not long, for I changed masters every few hours in those great days, but soon I was in the hands of the Town Clerk in payment of taxes.

"And so it went on and on. Never did I remain in one place more than a day. I brought happiness to thousands by making it possible for them to buy what they wished.

"And then one day I suddenly found myself slipped into an envelope and hurried to the Post Office. I was no longer bright and new as on the day I was paid out to the contractor. I was worn and old looking, marks gained in the service of the community. Yet I had still all the powers of my youth, and I wondered why I should be sent from the place for which I had done so much.

"It was a huge store far away in a big city I was sent. And there I am now, with thousands of my kind, sent from hundreds of such communities as I had come from. Like Columbus, after my services I was heaped with chains and made useless.

"Perhaps I have bored you with my story but I hope you will read in it a duty which is owed to your community. Every dollar bill that circulated in and brought prosperity to your community will never return to that town once it is sent away."

"That is why we have a "BUY-AT-HOME" movement. That is why the people of this town and surrounding villages are urged to "BUY AT HOME." NOW, EVERYBODY, ALTOGETHER "BUY-AT-HOME"

NOTICE

Now is the time to get your chimneys cleaned before it is too late, as most of the fires originate from dirty chimneys. Just send a card to

BUSH BROS., Kentville.

PROUD TO FIGHT

One of the gratifying results of the entrance of United States into the war is likely to be a better understanding not only between the United States and Canada, but between the United States and Great Britain. "Twisting the Lion's tail" has been the favorite amusement of a great many U. S. editors and orators, but underneath it all there has been a feeling of kinship. Membership. Members of a family are likely to say uncomplimentary things to each other but resent any ones else saying them; and now it seems with the United States in whole hearted agreement there will be the comradeship of past tradition, of common ideals, of arms, and of sacrifice, to bind these great nations together.

Today in the United States all Canadians are most popular, especially those who have been residing in Canada, and have contributed in any way toward the noble work which Canada has done. A prominent business man of Halifax, recently returned from a trip to New York, tells of entering the office of a prominent business there, being grasped by the hand and congratulated on being a Canadian. The New Yorker then took from his pocket a note book and informed his Canadian friend that he had recently been making some comparisons. He found that Canada had contributed for philanthropic purposes connected with the war \$7.00 a head for every man, woman and child. He then spoke of the great and flattering words the people of the United States had been using about themselves in connection with the Belgian and Serbian reliefs and other war charities, and said that the United States had raised for his purpose—not \$7.00 a head as Canada had—but 6 cents a head. However, we know that now the United States has started into the war, it will be carried out in earnest, and the nation will neither spare its men or its money in carrying it to a successful conclusion.

Sometimes the people of Canada have thought that the term "Too proud to fight" really meant something else, but now Uncle Sam has shown that he is "too proud not to fight."

FOLLOW CANADA'S LEAD

LONDON, April 17—The Daily Mail, objecting to conscientious objectors being employed in the Government offices apparently under an arrangement made by the former regime, suggests that the lead given by the Canadian Government in excluding from the civil service men of military age should be followed.

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HORSE GOODS

if every description can be found here. There is not a thing missing what ought to be in it. Everything needed in stable, barn and harness room included. Every article has been gathered with great care, and you will not have a chance to complain about the quality.

WM. REGAN, WOLFVILLE

WANTED—A maid for general housework. Small family; good wages. MRS. W. S. WOODWORTH, Main St., Kentville. sw