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Total	\$32.00

Owl's Head Harbor.
Halifax, Co. N. S.
May 14, '18.

Dear Editor:
Kindly publish the above names, among your list of contributors for the Red Triangle Fund.

Yours truly,
S. C. PARKER.

MAKE A RECORD OF YOUR SECURITIES

For the convenience of those desiring to make a record of their securities, we have prepared a convenient form, with spaces for entering the name of the security, date of purchase, amount, purchase price, annual income, time of interest or dividend payment, time of maturity, etc. This form has proven very popular, and it is indispensable as a ready reference for security holders.

A copy of the "Security Record" will be gladly sent on request.

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WOOD ASHES AND SOOT AS FERTILIZER.

With the present high cost of fertilizers all the barnyard manure and other waste material that can be used to enrich the soil should be carefully conserved. Wood ashes make a valuable fertilizer and are to be especially prized now that potash is so expensive. Good wood ashes, that have not been left out of doors subject to the leaching action of rain, should contain from 5 to 6 per cent of potash, and are worth about \$40.00 per ton. Besides containing potash wood ashes contain a small amount of phosphoric acid and from 25 to 50 per cent of lime (carbonate of lime). The potash is present in the carbonate form and as this is readily soluble it is immediately available for plant use. From 500 to 1,000 lbs. of wood ashes may be used per acre. It is especially useful for such crops as peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, flax, potatoes, mangels, and tobacco which require to be well supplied with potash. If there is danger of scab it is better not to apply wood ashes immediately before planting potatoes.

In the Old Country where soft coal is burnt, soot has been a favorite fertilizer with farmers for centuries. It is used quite considerably as a top dressing for fall wheat, about 500 lbs. per acre being used. It not only fertilizes the soil but checks the destructive work of insects. It is used as a nitrogenous fertilizer containing from 3 to 6 per cent of nitrogen. Being dark in color it also makes the soil warm up quickly in the spring. Whatever is available may be sprinkled around the garden to kill the "bugs" and give the plants an early start.

GREAT BRITAIN'S VOTERS.

Under the new franchise measure recently passed by the British Parliament, the number of parliamentary voters will be increased from 8,000,000 to over 16,000,000, and about 6,000,000 of these new voters will be women who will for the first time at the next general election exercise the voting power. It is conceded by all parties that the mass of the new voters will probably support the labor party.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. William McNevin Died, May 11, Everett Mass.

There entered in rest, after long suffering on May 11, Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Marshall of lower Onslow, and wife of William McNevin, of Everett, Mass. aged 46 years.

She was born in Colchester County and spent her girlhood in that county. She was married to Mr. McNevin in Chelsea, Mass. and one son Willie, now 12 years of age, was born to them.

After the disastrous Chelsea fire in 1908 they came to Everett and have since resided at 32 Hamilton Street. About ten years ago, Mrs. McNevin had pneumonia, which left her health delicate and gradually Tuberculosis developed.

But how bravely she fought against it! and how patiently and faithfully she ministered to her dear ones in the home, until overcome by weakness. Some six weeks ago she was obliged to stay in bed, and her sister, Mrs. Martha Hoak, who was with her mother in Onslow, was sent for. She came at once and remained until the end, giving much comfort to the family.

Funeral services were held at the home on Monday, conducted by Rev. Mr. Trout of the Central Cong. Church of Chelsea, of which church Mrs. McNevin was a member. The Misses Carleton sang with much pathos and sweetness, three selections—"Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," "Lead Kindly Light," and "Nearer My God to Thee." The flowers were beautiful and entirely surrounded the casket. There were noticed among them, a pillow marked "Wife and Mother" a pillow marked "Sister" from Mrs. Hoak, a handsome piece from the Central church, also one from the Pythian Sisterhood, of which the deceased was a member.—Calla lilies from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wall of Chelsea—wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Neil McNevin of Malden and roses from the family physician. The interment was in Glenwood Cemetery, Everett.

A splendid tribute was paid to Mrs. McNevin's life and influence, by her pastor, friends and neighbors mourn sincerely, for she was much respected and beloved. She leaves beside her husband and son, her mother, and brother, John Marshall, in Lower Onslow, the devoted sister Martha, who smoothed her pathway through the "Valley of the Shadows," and five brothers and another sister, who was too far away to attend her funeral. Farewell, "Till the Day dawn, and the shadows flee away."

N. P. S.

HAD NO APPETITE COULD NOT WORK.

Then Mme. Lavoie Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Now She Says She is in Perfect Health and is Recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to All Who Suffer From Kidney Troubles.

Vauban, Que, May 17th (Special).—"I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are good." So say Mme. Xavier Lavoie, a well-known and highly-respected resident of this place. And Mme. Lavoie tells of her own experience why she recommends her friends to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I suffered from kidney disease, headache and indigestion," she says. "I had no appetite, and I could not work. My heart also bothered me."

"I took Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am now in perfect health."

I recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to everyone who suffers from kidney disease. That Mme. Lavoie's trouble all came from sick kidneys is shown by the quick relief she got from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are purely and simply a kidney remedy. The reason they give good results for so many different diseases is that when the kidneys are sick the whole body is sick.

Weak or sick kidneys cannot do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. It follows that the seeds of disease are carried to all parts of the body, and effect all the weak spots. The natural cure is to cure the kidneys—to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

GREATEST AIR FIGHT OF THE WAR—2 ENGLISH MACHINES FOUGHT 20 GERMAN AIR CRAFT.

With the British army in France.

May 11—One of the most daring and magnificent bits of work ever done by British battle planes was carried out this week, when two English machines fought twenty German scouts to a standstill, destroying eight of the enemy and forcing several others to abandon their conflict because they had been so badly shot up. The British machines returned safely from this extraordinary engagement, having abandoned their attack only when their ammunition became exhausted at the end of a half hour of whirlwind fighting with machine guns.

THE ATTACK ON OSTEND.

London, 11—Commander Lynes, who conducted the blockading operation at Zeebrugge, was in command in the Ostend preparation. He tells the story: "Weather conditions at the start were in every way suitable. There was a light north west wind. The sea was favorable to small craft. There was a clear sky and the visibility was good. The outward passage was made without interference on the part of the enemy. The small craft were all dispatched to their stations with destroyers in support, and two coastal moor boats were told off to torpedo the piers. Before the arrival of the Vindictive until 1.45 o'clock the enemy was remarkable quiet, but just at this time the Germans began to open fire. Star shells showed that the smoke screens were progressing excellently. "At about this time the sky, which has been almost unclouded, began to be partially obscured by low drifting clouds. In about ten minutes before the Vindictive was due at her destination a sea fog set in. This stopped our air attack; indeed, for a time even the search lights could not be seen. This state of things kept up for an hour, when it cleared sufficiently for the aerial attack to be recommenced. "It was a lurid scene when the Vindictive arrived at two o'clock, practically program time. There was a thundering of guns on sea and land. The exploding of bomb from airplanes added to the din and there was an occasional cry of agony from some one mortally wounded. Search lights criss-crossed above and below; the sea was illuminated with flashes and star shells. This was the picture for a full hour. "The Vindictive cruised about for twenty minutes in the fog looking for the entrance to the harbor, which she eventually found."

According to the press the Vindictive had a complement of 52 officers and men. The effect of the operation was to restrict greatly the harbor, making it impossible for cruisers to go in and out. Experts do not go so far as to say that the same disability applies to subs and destroyers. An interesting disclosure may now be made regarding the previous attempt to block Ostend. It was unsuccessful because the enemy had just moved about a mile from his former position.

UNITED IN SPIRIT AND PURPOSE.

By President Gompers, in American Federationist.

Will the battle line of freedom hold against the onslaughts of autocracy's military machine? This is the question uppermost in the minds of liberty loving men the world over. The answer is: It will, it must! For upon that line hangs the destiny of the world for decades to come. The line can hold back the defensive and drive the invaders out of the republic of France, only if it is the concentrated expression of national determination unfailingly supplying men, munitions, food, and every accoutrement required.

Workers of America, the safety of that battle line in France depends mainly now upon us. We must furnish the majority of those in the trenches. We must build the ships that carry the troops and munitions of war. Regardless of hidden dangers we must maintain the line of ships on the high seas which connect the fighting front with our national bases of supplies. We must make the guns, the munitions, the aeroplanes. We must have ready food, clothing, blankets. We serve in the great industrial army that serves overseas with the fighting forces.

We must do all these things because a principle is involved that has to do with all we hold dear.

We are fighting against a government that disregards the will of the governed—a government that prides into intimate relations of life and extends its supervision into smallest details and dominates all of them. We are fighting against involuntary labor—against the enslavement of women and the mutilation of the lives and bodies of little children. We are fighting against barbarous practices of warring upon civilian population, killing the wounded, the agents of mercy, and those who bear the white flag of truce.

We are fighting for the ideal which is America—equal opportunity for all. We are fighting for political and economic freedom—national and international.

We are fighting for the right to join together freely in trade unions and the freedom and advantages represented by that right.

Our country is now facing a crisis to meet which continuity of war production is essential. Workers, decide every industrial question fully mindful of those men—fellow Americans—who are on the battle line, facing the enemies' guns, needing munitions of war to fight the battle of those of us back at home, doing work necessary but less hazardous. No strike ought to be inaugurated that can not be justified to the men facing momentary death. A strike during the war is not justified unless principles are involved equally fundamental as those for which fellow citizens have offered their lives—their all.

We must give this service without reserve until the war is won, serving the cause of human freedom, intelligent, alert, uncompromising, wherever and whenever the principles of human freedom is involved.

We are in a great revolutionary period which we are shaping by moulding every day relations between man and man. Workers of America as well as all other citizens have difficult tasks to perform that we might hand on to the future the ideals and institutions of America not only unimpaired, but strengthened and purified in spirit and in expression thus performing the responsible duty of those entrusted with the high resolve to be free and perpetuate freedom.

FOOD FOR THE DRAYMAN'S HORSE.

Robert Sparks Walker, Editor of the Southern Fruit Grower.

The automobile and the auto trucks have so far superseded the horse for service in the city that the drayman's horse is the most conspicuous quadruped at the present moment, and the situation in the feed market is one of serious concern. The aspect is a pathetic one too, for we must have draymen, and of necessity they must drive horses. The high cost of food has forced many draymen to reduce the animals' daily allowance until the ribs of many horses have begun to evoke pity from people who have eyes to see and ears to hear. The earnings of a drayman fluctuate. He never knows ahead what he is going to make, or whether he is going to be able to purchase rations for his partner in business or not. He may love his dumb friend as dearly as he does his own children still he may be forced to let his horse go hungry.

But today I see hope rising on the horizon of vision as bright as the morning sun when it steals out from the eastern skyline. It is a practical method of growing in the city, food not only sufficient for the draymen's horse, but for the other animals, whose owners are too poor to supply ample food.

There are thousands of people in the cities throughout this country who grow climbing vines over summer house, front porches, pergolas, for shade or screening. For many years honeysuckles, moon vines, cinnamon vines, virgin's bower, Virginia creeper, or some other plant has been grown. But there is another climbing vine that is becoming very popular and that is

the Kudzu plant. This is a perennial plant, and one of the fastest growers known. It makes a beautiful growth the leaves of a dark green, and makes a dense growth producing a splendid shade. But the kudzu plant has another virtue and one that should place it ahead of any other climber today, that virtue lies in its value as a food for stock. It is richer in protein than alfalfa, and animals thrive on it. Although a perennial, the vines should be cut to the ground each fall at the approach of winter. The heavy growth even of one vine will sometimes make more than one wagon load of good hay.

This plant is being grown throughout the country. It is not generally known that it is such a valuable food for horses and other animals, but it analyzes as high as 19.82 per cent. protein. So in the kudzu plant we have a dual purpose plant—one that serves the purpose of the city man for shade, and as a food for the drayman's hungry horse. I am sure that the draymen in every city will be glad to enter into an agreement with property owners to remove the kudzu vines at cutting time in the fall, and I am equally certain that nine out of every ten residents of the city would gladly grow the kudzu plant when it is known that by growing it they can help feed without cost the faithful old horses of the town.

I would like very much indeed to see a movement launched this winter in every city in the United States that may bring this matter to the attention of the public, so that the kudzu plant may be started next spring. With proper soil conditions, one plant will produce enough growth to cover the front porch and side of any dwelling in one season after the plant has become well established. It cannot be expected to do this the first year, but the second or third year it may be depended upon to do it.

Editor's Note.—Upon receipt of Mr. Walker's manuscript, we wrote to the United States Department of Agriculture to obtain the Government opinion about this plant, and received a very favorable reply from Mr. C. V. Piper, agronomist, in which he says: "So far as chemical analyses indicate kudzu is very nutritious, being comparable to clover and alfalfa. The leaves, however, are considerably tougher. Horses, cows, and sheep eat the green leaves readily as well as the hay. Its actual values as a feed, either for meat or for milk production remains to be determined by experiment, but there is little doubt that it is high."

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