GREAT FIGHTING ACTIVITY IN BALKAN MTS.

WAR CLOUD LOOMS LARGE ONCE MORE ON THE BALKAN FRONT

British, French, Serbian and Italian Troops Engage in Lvely Clashes with the Enemy in which the Advantage has Rested with the Allies—Entente Begins General Attack to Aid West Front.

Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.

London, April 23—Great fighting activity has begun on all sectors of the Balkan front, it is officially announced in Paris. British, French, Serbian and Italian troops have engaged in lively clashes with the enemy in which the advantage has rested with the Allies. Apparently the polygot forces facing the Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians in a great semi-circle sweeping from the Adriatic to the Aegean have begun a general attack with the object of forcing the enemy to maintain his forces at full strength and to prevent withdrawals to reinforce the Teuton armies in France and Belgium.

Bulgars Are Reserves.

Although the Bulgarians seem to have lost their keenness for the war and would be glad to grant what they consider liberal terms of peace, there recently have been intimations that Bulgarian troops soon would reach the western theatre of war in large numbers. Indeed many of them are already there constituting with Austro-Hungarians a reserve army.

The Kaiser recently went to Bucharest, with various German dignitaries, ostensibly to settle certain Balkan questions, but really it was reported in Switzerland to demand greater aid in the west from Bulgaria.

The present allied demonstration on the Balkan front is probably a kind of holding action, to prevent the Bulgarian czar from giving promised assistance to his fellow autocrat.

Official Announcement.

Paris announcement says:

"Eastern theatre, April 21—There was great fighting activity in all sectors. The allied troops carried out numerous destructive fires and raids with success, particularly south of Doiran, where a British detachment penetrated the enemy positions and brought back prisoners. In the region of Vetrenik a Serbian detachment captured an important enemy work and maintained their occupation despite a violent reaction by the Bulgarians. On the other hand, at the Cerns Bend, the enemy attack on advanced posts inthe Italian sector was repulsed.

"An enemy machine was brought down by a British aviator northeast of Petritch."

NAVAL RAID BLOCKS THE BRUGES CANAL

(Continued from page 1)

Ostend, said in giving the House of Commons such information as had come to hand of "this extremely gallant and hazardous raid:"

I ask the members to appreciate that most of the officers and men from whom we have got to get the information, have been fighting the greater part of the night, and that some of them are not yet in.

"The raid was undertaken under command of Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes, commanding at Dover. French destroyers co-operated with the British forces. Six obselete cruisers, all from twenty to thirty years old took part in the attack. They were the Brilliant, Sirius, Iphigenia, Intrepid, Thetis and Vindictive.

"The first five of these were filled with concrete and were to be sunk in the channel and entrance to the two ports, if this could possibly be managed.

"The Vindictive, working with two ferry boats, carried storming and demolition parties to storm the head of the Mole which runs out from Zeebrugge. The Vindictive was specially fitted for landing storming parties and was armed specially for the purpose with flame throwers, stokes, mortars and that sort of thing.

Picked Volunteers.

"The men employed on the block ships and in the storming and demolition parties on the Vindictive were bluejackets and marines picked from a large number of volunteers from the Grand Fleet and naval marine depots. There was great competition for the undertaking, and we could only use a very small proportion of those who volunteered.

"There were light covering forces belonging to the Dover command and Harwich forces under Admiral Tyrwhitt covering the operation in the north. A force of monitors, together with a large number of very small motor boats took part in the operation, which was particularly intricate and had to be worked to a time table and involved delicate navigation on a hostile coast without lights and largely under unknown navigational conditions developed since the war, with the added danger of mine fields.

Gallant Hero.

"I should like to mention that the officer who developed the operation was killed.

"The high development of scientific use of fog or smoke was one of the essentials to success.It was more fog than smoke which, combined with certain wind conditions, was essential to the success of the operation so as to protect the operation from batteries which might have flanked it.

"The plan was, after an intense bombardment of Zeebrugge by the monitors, the Vindictive with auxiliaries, was to run alongside the Mole and attack it with gunfire as they approached. Storming and demolition parties were to be landed. Meantime three blockships, assisted by motor boats were to make for the entrance to the canal, run aground and be blown up. Two old and valueless submarines, filled with explosives, were to run against the pile work connecting the masonary with the shore in order to cut off the Mole from the shore.

At Ostend.

"At Ostend the operation was more simple, but the difficulties were considerably increased by mist, rain and low visibility and the consequent absence of aerial co-operation.

"The results thus far are known to be two blockships were run ashore and blown up at Ostend. It is too early to say definitely whether they accomplished their object, but so far as the officers could see in the darkness they were slightly off the course. At Zeebrugge two of three battleships attained their objective, being sunk or blown up at the entrance of the canal. The third grounded while passing in.

"A certain amount of damage, the extent at present unknown, was done by gunfire and torpedo atack on an enemy destroyer and other craft lying Mole. Coastal motorboats reportmm at the Mole. Costal motorboats report having torpedoed an enemy destroyer which was trying to escape seaward. One of the two old submarines gained its objective and destroyed the piling approach to the Mole.

Storming Parties.

"Storming parties from the Vindictive and the ferry boat attacked under an extremely heavy fire and fought with the greatest gallantry maintaining their position alongside the Mole for an hour and causing, it is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives for the storming and demolition parties on the Mole were the enemy forces holding it and the battery upon it, as well as the destroyer and submarine depots and the large seaplane base upon it.

"After re-embarking their landing parties, the aforesaid three vessels withdrew. This attack primarily was intended to engage the attention of the garrison on the Mole thereby allowing the blockships to enter the harbor. The casualties to the personnel, as we had expected in a hazardous adventure of the kind, were heavy in proportion to th enumber of men engaged.

"Up to today the British losses reported are one destroyer sunk by gunfire and two coastal motorboats and two launches missing.

"We have sufficient information to show that the entrance to the Bruges Canal probably was effectively blocked, that material damage was done and that the greatest credit is due to all ranks for their gallantry."

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS ASSAIL CONSCRIPTION

Belfast, April 23—(Toronto Telegram)—Whilst Irish church bishops are urging young men to enlist, the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy is denouncing conscription. Cardinal Logue counsels passive resistance. Bishop Forgarty declares the act as horrible, inhuman and atrocious. Bishop Finegan says it is lawful to resist by all means within the law of God. Bishop Kelley said if the people were steady and loyal, conscription could not be enforced. Bishop O'Dea advocates resistance and will bless resistance with the law of God. Bishop Colohan, of Cork, administered the anti-conscription pledge to thousands yesterday. Bishop Browne Cloyne describes the act as unwarranted and iniquitous. The arrest of Sinn Feiners at Crossmalglen, Armagh, caused excitement, ending in police bayonet charge. This is how Ireland is helping the Empire.

WAR LECTURES BUREAU BRANCH FOR MONCTON.

Secretary Frank Yeigh of Canadian Bureau Addresses the Canadian Club.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, April 23—Following the address here tonight before the Canadian Club by Frank Yeigh, Canadian secretary of the war lectures bureau, steps were taken to organize a branch of war lectures bureau for Moncton. A nominating committee was appointed to select officers to be elected at a later organization meeting. President H. S. Bell of the Canadian Club presided.

GOV'T MAJORITY DWINDLES TO TWO ON HEALTH BILL

(Continued from page 1)

Reform Not Difficult.

With the importance of conserving public health Dr. Crocket, like all other members of the opposition, is in hearty accord. But, like those other members, and the great majority of the people of this country, he holds that there is no reform sought to be attained by the Roberts bill that cannot receive all the attention necessary by a few minor amendments to the present health act and without the creation of expensive machinery to deal with it.

While the measure has but started on the committee stage of its journey yet the prospective minister of health has already commenced to anticipate its passage.

Anticipates It.

At any rate he has caused to be inserted in the American Journal of Public Health, published in Boston, advertisements calling for highly qualified and high salaried specialists in the various départmnets of the prospective health bureau. It is not to be supposed that those advertisements were inserted by order of the government. At least Dr. Roberts does not say so and with that modesty that has been so characteristic of his attitude toward the whole health question he has even cloaked his identity in their publication by requesting that replies shall not be sent to Hon. W. F. Roberts, Fredericton or St. John, but to "R. F. W.," care of the American Journal of Public Health. These advertisements were produced tonight for the first time and when read to the House caused much laughter.

Complacent Pomposity.

Dr. Roberts followed Dr. Crocket and in an address, in which complacent pomposity was the dominant feature, urged the passage of his measure. Dr. Crocket in opening said he would heartily concur with Dr. Roberts in his contention that the conservation of the public health required modern methods. The bill proposed had for its purpose the safeguarding of the public health and with its principle the speaker was in hearty accord, even though he did not agree with the methods proposed. Dr. Roberts had quoted from many atuhorities to show the importance of conserving public health.

Among them he quoted Disraeli, who said that public health was of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the government. Yet while Disraeli made this statement he did not attempt to implement his opinion by establishing any ministry of public health in England, nor had any of his successors done so down to the present time. Many subjects were of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the government, but that was no reason why a minisry should be founded to care for them. Education was of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the government, yet no government in New Brunswick had thought it necessary to establish a minister of education. Public morality was of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the government, yet there had been no attempt to found a ministry of public morals. If a minister of public health was necessary to look after that important matter, why not a minister of education or a minister of public morals?

New Jersey Idea.

The bill was founded on the report of John Hall, a gentleman brought from New Jersey by the government to investigate conditions in this province. Dr. Roberts when asked could not tell whether or not Mr. Hall was a British subject which indicated to the speaker that he did not know very much about him. Dr. Crocket then stated that Mr. Hall was about 26 years of age and had been specially recognized even by royalty as an expert in sanitary engineering. Notwithstanding that his report on conditions in New Brunswick was unsound by reason of its incongruity.

New Brunswick had but 350,000 residents and the idea of a special minister of health in a province of this size was absurd. There was no demand from the people for any such innovation and he contended it should not be made, more particularly as it would involve an expenditure of something like $30,000 per year at a time when money was scarce and the demand was for economy. Members of city and county boards of health had already given freely of their services in their capacity but would they continue to do so if the government decided to appoint a minister at a salary to direct the efforts of unpaid officials.

Chief Health Officer.

To appoint a chief health officer would be a proper move if it was felt that the situation demanded it, but the proposal to create a ministry was not correct. The public health, like the education of the province, should be kept out of politics, yet with the peculiar distortion of vision that characterized this government in so many undertakings it was proposed to place at the head of this non-political department a political minister and while the government had suggested taking out of politics the largest revenue producing department of the province they intended to inject into politics the newest one, one which produced absolutely no revenue. The department of health should be non-political and yet the government proposed to place at its head a patronage dispensing member of the cabinet. One proposal was a contemptuous slander on the other.

Quotes Hall Report.

Dr. Crocket auso quoted the Hall report, on which the bill is based, to contravert Dr. Roberts' contention that there was such urgent need for such a department, for Mr. Hall had referred to New Brunswick as a land more free from epidemic disease than any other part of America and a province where the people live to a ripe old age.

The government had pleaded that it had no money with which to increase the salaries of hardworking school teachers, yet it cheerfully proposed to add to the expense of administration a department which would cost at least $30,000 per year. The bill as he saw it gave the minister so much power that it contained but two omissions. It did not give him authority to regulate the representation in the legislature or to control the solar system. In conclusion, Dr. Crocket suggested that if Dr. Roberts was so possessed of a desire to labor for the public good he would find ample scope for his talents in the chair of the provincial board of health. If such an appointment carried with it the jingle of the guinea that might serve to ease a heart palpitating for the public good.

Hon. Mr. Baxter.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter expressed the opinion that the measure was ten per cent. health and ninety per cent. politics. He thought Dr. Roberts had overdrawn the condition of the province from a standpoint of health and Mr. Hall had adopted the same course. Discussing the Hall report he cited incidents in connection with that gentleman's visit to Dalhousie and conclusions were in many particulars incorrect, and if this were so in regard to one town, what reason was there to suppose that he was any more correct in regard to the remainder of the province?

Some Objections.

If the health regulations of the province required strengthening that could be done by placing a minister already holding office in control, and such a course would obviate the necessity of creating a new department. There was no reason why the duties of the office could not be performed by the provincial secretary. For the preservation of the health of the people it was not necessary to have a man who would write "Hon." before his name and who would have to run elections to retain his position. It was by no means a certainty that there would always be a physician at the head of the department. His constituents might not always want him. Practically it was a certainty that at some time or other there would be a layman at the head of that department. If this were the case why not start with the layman now and save the salary of an additional minister? The whole purpose of this bill was to provide a portfolio for the member for the city of St. John. Beside that all the rest was mere camouflage.

Mr. Baxter then devoted some time to the Hall report, in which he tellingly illustrated some of its incongruities and errors. One of the arguments advanced by Dr. Roberts in favor of the creation of his department was that the vital statistics of the province were not properly kept, in fact the doctor had referred to vital statistics as "a joke." If they were a joke it was because Dr. Roberts permitted them to remain so. He had been a member of the Foster administration for more than a year and yet had taken no action to prevent those statistics from being a joke.

Visit To Dalhousie.

Referring particularly to Mr. Hall's visit to Dalhousie, Mr. Baxter read that portion of his report in which he referred to Mr. Doucett, the chairman of the Board of Health of Restigouche county, as a man of apparent ignorance, who was also indifferent as to public health. He asked Dr. Roberts if he approved of this characterization? Dr. Roberts replied that he had had a letter from Mr. Doucett in which that gentleman had said he was in favor of the proposal to establish a ministry of health.

Mr. Baxter—"Does my hon. friend subscribe to that portion of the Hall report that characterizes Mr. Doucett as ignorant and indifferent?"

Dr. Roberts finally said he knew nothing about Mr. Doucett. Mr. Hall's characterization of him was a matter for Mr. Hall.

Mr. Baxter then went on to describe Dr. Doucett as a man of great medical skill who had built up a large practice and who had successfully administered the Board of Health in Restigouche county. The trouble with the Hall report in regard to the town of Dalhousie was that Mr. Hall arrived in that town at night and left the following morning. During that time he had had five minutes' conversation with some of the officials of the town and did not impress any of them with his mission or show credentials. He had made no effort to see the superintendent of the water service, although he stated the service was not a good one. In his Dalhousie experience Mr. Hall had secured his information from men who were not in sympathy with the administration of the town's affairs and who did not credit where credit was due. Dr. Doucett was exceptionally well qualified for the position he held and it was unfair and unwarranted for Mr. Hall to term him either ignorant or indifferent.

Some Politics.

The department of health was to be a non-political department, but it was very difficult for Mr. Baxter to believe there was not some politics mixed with Mr. Hall's visit to Dalhousie.

Mr. Baxter said he approved of the principle of safe-guarding the health of the people, but did not believe such an expensive, cumbersome plant was necessary to do it. The bill was vague in its provisions. It did not define the law, but left it a matter to be interpreted by regulation to be framed by the minister. Better results could be obtained by strengthening the present health, legislation than by putting into force this measure which provided for an expensive establishment. It was an unwieldy, ill-written and ill-considered measure the government was asking the House to pass.

When the committee proceeded to take the bill up section by section, section 1 passed. On the second section, first sub-section defining the term "minister" to mean "minister of health," Mr. Baxter moved in amendment that it mean provincial secretary-treasurer, thereby placing the department in the control of a member already holding a portfolio and obviating the expense necessary for the creation of the new ministry.

Hon. Dr. Taylor said the men already in the government could look after the health of the province without adding another department to the already long list. It was the duty of every person at the present time to be economical, and governments were liable to the same duty as individuals. That being the case he would support the amendment. There was no necessity for an expensive department of public health just now.

Government Majority Two.

Mr. Potts contended that if Dr. Roberts was thoroughly sincere in his desire to have the health of the people safeguarded and not merely anxious to provide a cabinet position for himself, he would agree to the amendment which placed the department under the control of the provincial secretary-treasurer.

The amendment was then put and lost, the vote standing, yea 19; nay 21, government majority of two, and the smallest majority since the return of the Foster administration.

ALLIES' MEN HONOR VALIANT GERMAN

Impressive Funeral Service for Capt. Baron Von. Richthofen, Greatest of Tetonic Airmen.

With the American army in France, April, 23—(By The Associated Press)—A large number of British fighting men and aviators, as well as Americans stationed at an airdrome nearby, attended the burial yesterday of Captain Baron Von Richthofen, who was laid away in the graveyard of a little hamlet near Sailly Le Sac, where he was shot down in an aerial combat on Sunday. It was an impressive funeral worthy of the greatest aviator yet produced by the Central Allies.

No finer rite could have been performed had it been the premier pilot who lost his life instead of this intrepid German whom all honored.

The thoughts of those who stood at the grave while the army chaplain read the beautiful church of England service were expressed in an inscrip- "A valiant and worthy foe."

"A valant and worthy foe."

One particularly striking touch was added to the ceremony. As the chaplain took his place by the grave a squadron of British airplanes came circling from all directions and throughout the service wheeled over the grave yard at a low altitude.

CONSCIENTIOUS ONES MUST SERVE AT HOME

Canada Will Put This Class of Objectors in Khaki for Duty Here.

Toronto, April, 23—Conscientious objectors, who refuse to fight will not have to go to France and face the Huns but they must serve with the Canadian forces in Canada.

This is the latest edict from Ottawa The order states "men objecting to serve on conscientious grounds will in future not be sent overseas but will be obliged to serve in Canada in the Canadian engineers army service corps, army medical corps, Canadian ordinance corps, or on clerical duties and may be transferred accordingly. Those refusing to obey orders after such transfer will be dealt with accordingly.

FIND CHATHAM LIQUOR BURIED IN ASH PILE

Railroad Men Make the Discovery and Now the Spirits are Held in the Town Hall.

Special to The Standard.

Chatham, April 23—The five cases of liquor stolen Sunday night from the Dominion Express office were discovered today in the railway yard buried in a pile of ashes. The thieves in their hurry neglected to cover the cases sufficiently. A train man in passing noticed what he thought to be boxes and on further investigation his surmise proved correct.

The liquor has been taken to the town hall.

HONOR ST. GEORGE'S DAY IN MONCTON

Alenxander Society of King's College Meet at St. George's Church.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, April 23.—In honor of St George's Day a luncheon was held in St. George's Church schoolroom today by the Alexander Society of King's College. Canon Sisam presided and proposed a toast to "the patriotic cause," in an effective speech, the responses being made by United States Consul Richardson and Canon Vernon of King's College.

SHEDIAC-MONCTON CONTROVERSY ON AT FREDERICTON

Town Wants Home Rule in Court Affairs, but Strong Moncton Temperance Delegation Opposes Wishes — Two Shediac Attornies Present.

Fredericton, April 23.—The Law Committee of the Legislature considered today a bill from Shediac asking that the police magistrate of that town have exclusive jurisdiction in charges laid for violation of all the laws.

The bill arose out of the action of the Moncton police authorities in going into Shediac, seizing liquor, and having the Scott Act cases tried before the Moncton police magistrate. The Moncton magistrate has jurisdiction over Shediac, and other places in Westmorland County, so far as Scott Act matters are concerned. Shediac wants home rule, giving it power to control its own police affairs.

Moncton Delegation.

A delegation from Moncton, composed of Mayor Toombes, Ald. F. C. Robinson, City Solicitor A. A. Allen, and Chief of Police George Rideout are opposing the bill. E. W. Irons and Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the Temperance Alliance, are also present in opposition to the change.

They claim that the temperance law is being violated in Shediac, and that it is necessary for the Moncton people to step in and protect the public. The Scott Act is still in force in Westmorland County. The bill is being considered.

Police Magistrate E. R. McDonald and James McQueen are present from Shediac promoting the bill. Both are attornies.

WAREHOUSE OF ST. JOHN FIRM IS DESTROYED

Humphrey Glass Works, Owner of Building, Principal Losers—Loss Not Large.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, April 23.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the large warehouse belonging to the Humphrey Glass Works at the lower end of Main street. Part of the building was occupied by Baird and Peters as a warehouse but fortunately they had little or no stock in when the fire occurred. Three carloads of goods were to have been stored in the building yesterday by Baird and Peters, but owing to some repairs being unfinished storage was delayed.

The building was an old one, valued at $700. The Humphrey Glass Works lost about $500 worth of material. The loss is covered by insurance.

TRAIN INJURES YOUNG MAN AT AMHERST, N. S.

Walter Newcombe Falls Under Wheels Which Crushes One of his Hands.

Amherst, N. S., April, 23—At midnight an extra freight east bound hauled in Amherst yard, stopping at Spring street crossing to set off a car of freight, and a young man, Walter Newcombe, who arrived at this point about the time the train was ready to leave, thought he would pass over the train couplers to save time, in so dong he fell to the track. The wheels passing over a portion of his hand and fingers. He was immediately rushed to the Highland View Hospital where the doctor says a portion of his fingers and hand will have to be amputated on account of bones being crushed.

WOODSTOCK FARMERS IN EVEN'G SESSION

At the evening session the chair was occupied by Mr. C. L. Smith. G. E. Balmain, collector of customs, was the first speaker. He made an appeal for funds for the Y. M. C. A., and showed what good work that organization is doing in the trenches. It ministers to the want of the boys while in the trenches and in the training camps in England and Canada. On May 7, 8 and 9th Canada is supposed to raise $2,250,000, of which amount New Brunswick has to raise $100,000 and the allotment for Woodstock and Carleton County is $6,500.

At 3.30 o'clock tomorrow His Honor Judge McKeown will give a recess of the court now in session to allow everybody to hear Capt. (Rev.) Carlisle of the overseas service, in favor of the Triangle Fund, and Mr. Balmain invited all the farmers to be present.

Messrs. Morrison and McKenna spoke along the lines touched upon this afternoon. The latter stated that on Friday afternoon at 1.30 in Fredericton delegates of all farmers' associations would meet to consider if the call under the Military Act would interfere with increased production as the farmers claim it would. The following officers were elected:

President—C. L. Smith, Woodstock.

Vice-Pres.—T. W. Caldwell, Florenceville.

2nd Vice-Pres.—A. Chapman, Pinder.

Directors—Judson Corey, Kincardine; John Fulton, Wicklow; A. A. H. Margison, Centreville; Chas. R. Inman, Kilburn; John Young, Glassville.

Auditor—Rennie Tracy, Tracy Mills.

The resolution committee would be able to report at a session to be held in the morning.

And it is a cravat that is a satisfaction for any man to wear, made from imported silk by Canadian workmen. The combination is a credit to our store and to your taste.

Prices, 50c. to $1.50.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

April—Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter..... 4th 9h. 33m. a.m.
New Moon .....11th 0h. 34m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... 17th midnight
Full Moon .....26th 4h. 5m. a.m.

Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
24	Wed	6.28	8.15	11.36	23.53	5.39	17.56
25	Thu	6.27	8.17	12.14	24.30	6.14	18.30
26	Fri	6.25	7.18	12.51	....	6.48	19.03

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh southwest and west winds; scattered showers but mostly fair and mild.

Washington, April 23.—Northern New England: Fair and somewhat cooler Wednesday and Thursday. Fresh southwest winds.

Toronto, April 23.—The weather today has been fine and mild throughout the Dominion, except near Lake Superior, where it has been cold, with snow flurries.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	40	46
Victoria	44	56
Vancouver	42	64
Kamloops	40	74
Edmonton	46	60
Calgary	32	66
Prince Albert	24	52
Moosejaw	23	50
Winnipeg	14	44
Port Arthur	14	36
Parry Sound	28	58
London	41	59
Toronto	42	55
Kingston	36	48
Ottawa	34	60
Montreal	26	60
Quebec	36	56
St. John	38	60
Halifax	38	62

CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, April 23—Tonight's list of 122 casualties reports fourteen killed in action, six died of wounds, three missing and believed to have been killed, one died, thirteen missing, seven wounded and missing, fifty-six wounded, nineteen gassed and three ill.

Maritime names:

Infantry.

Wounded:

L. T. Murray, New River, N. B.
F. Manship, Cape Tormentine, N. B.
E. J. Ettinger, Walton, N. S.
D. Cameron, Amherst, N. S.
A. McLaughlin, Metagan Station, N. S.

IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOTHER

Take Salts to flush Kidneys and neutralize irritating acids.

Kidney and Bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder ,obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in avoiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, continue this for two or three days. This will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs which then act normally again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink, which quickly relieves bladder trouble.

The Trend of Today is towards Typewriters and more than ever towards absolutely reliable Typewriters built for hard wear and long life—in other words—Remington Typewriters. A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 87 Dock St., St. John, N. B.