

\$15,000
TOWN OF BLACK LAKE
 5 p.c. Bonds, Due 1936
To Yield 5 3-4 p.c.
J. M. ROBINSON & SONS
 Bankers, St. John, N. B.

IF BACK HURTS USE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Eat Less Meat if Kidneys Feel
Like Lead or Bladder Bothers

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days, and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless, inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Situation Without Any Special Features—Collections Fair in Eastern Canada and Poor West.

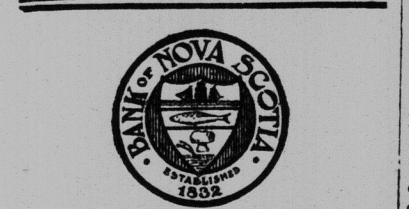
Dun's Bulletin says of Montreal trade: The week has not brought out any special new development in the trade situation. Buyers are operating carefully as a rule but there are no misgivings as to the future. It is expected that retail business in the larger cities and manufacturing centres will be somewhat quiet during the fall and winter, owing to the growing number of the unemployed, but business in the country districts should be of an average character, as the farmers as a class are in prosperous shape. Shipping is again moving quite freely, and there is steady export of grain. Some tramp cargoes, which were cancelled on the declaration of war, have been since renewed. The wholesale dry goods trade held a meeting this week to consider the situation and outlook and it is understood that most of the houses decided to send out their travellers as usual.

Several of the boot and shoe factories have shut down for a few weeks, and the leather market continues quiet but exceedingly firm on prices. Groceries show a steady distribution. In sugar the situation is much mixed, one refinery quoting standard granulated at \$8.20 in 100-lb. bags, while the second quotes \$5.70 and an outside refinery something over \$6.00. In other lines there is nothing specially new. All things considered, collections in eastern Canada may be called very fair, but from the west remittances are poor. The volume of district failures is not out of the ordinary, fourteen minor insolvencies being reported for the week, with liabilities of about \$85,000.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

HOW PARIS IS DEFENDED.

Emile Almond, president of the finance committee of the senate and an authority on military affairs, declared to the newspapers last week that for a circumference of 180 miles around the entrenched camp Paris is defended by 1,000 cannon of large calibre, perfectly sheltered and capable of crossing the fire so as to defend all approaches. The batteries, he said, are connected with supply depots by miles of narrow railway tracks.



A Safe Place For Your Savings

If you refer to the Government Reports you will ascertain that this institution is one of the oldest established of Canadian Banks, with a Surplus Fund of nearly double its capital and a high proportion of cash reserves. We invite deposits, large and small.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$ 6,000,000
 SURPLUS - - - - - 11,000,000
 TOTAL RESOURCES - - - 20,000,000
ST. JOHN BRANCHES
 Main Office, 119 Prince William
 53 Charlotte St., 323 Main St.
 Haymarket Square, Cor. Mill and
 Paradise Row, Fairville, 100 Unit
 on St. West.

SOFT COAL

We consider there is no soft coal as good as **Broad Cove** for general household use. An ideal kitchen stove coal and perfect for open fires in the early fall. Fresh mined coal, well screened ready for immediate delivery.

CONSUMERS COAL CO., Limited

331 CHARLOTTE STREET
 TELEPHONE: MAIN 2470

TIMES, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914

NO LACK OF CREDIT FOR GOOD BUSINESS

Financial Situation Sound and The
Facilities Normal, Says
H. B. Walker

NO TIME FOR PESSIMISM

Cultivation of Cheerful Spirit and Key-
ing Up of Productive Capacity of
Canada Essentials at Present Time

(Montreal Gazette.)
 "Our duty is to stand together; to maintain every activity that can properly be maintained; to cultivate a cheerful spirit in ourselves and others whom we may influence, and to steadfastly refuse to cross the bridge till we get to it."

These remarks were made by H. B. Walker, manager of the Bank of Commerce to The Gazette in the course of some informal talk on the general business situation, as a result of the war. "Of course, we cannot tell how long the war will last or what will be the ultimate situation; but I should not do, as some are disposed to do, sit down and conjure up the gloomiest of possibilities. We know that, so far, we are in a position which has many favorable features. Our financial situation is good. It has not suffered from any disturbance. There is general financial confidence. No financial support has been withdrawn from any proper business. It is true that we cannot obtain money from abroad for new enterprises; but no firm, or corporation doing its regular business, in a legitimate way, has had to complain of lack of credit from the banks.

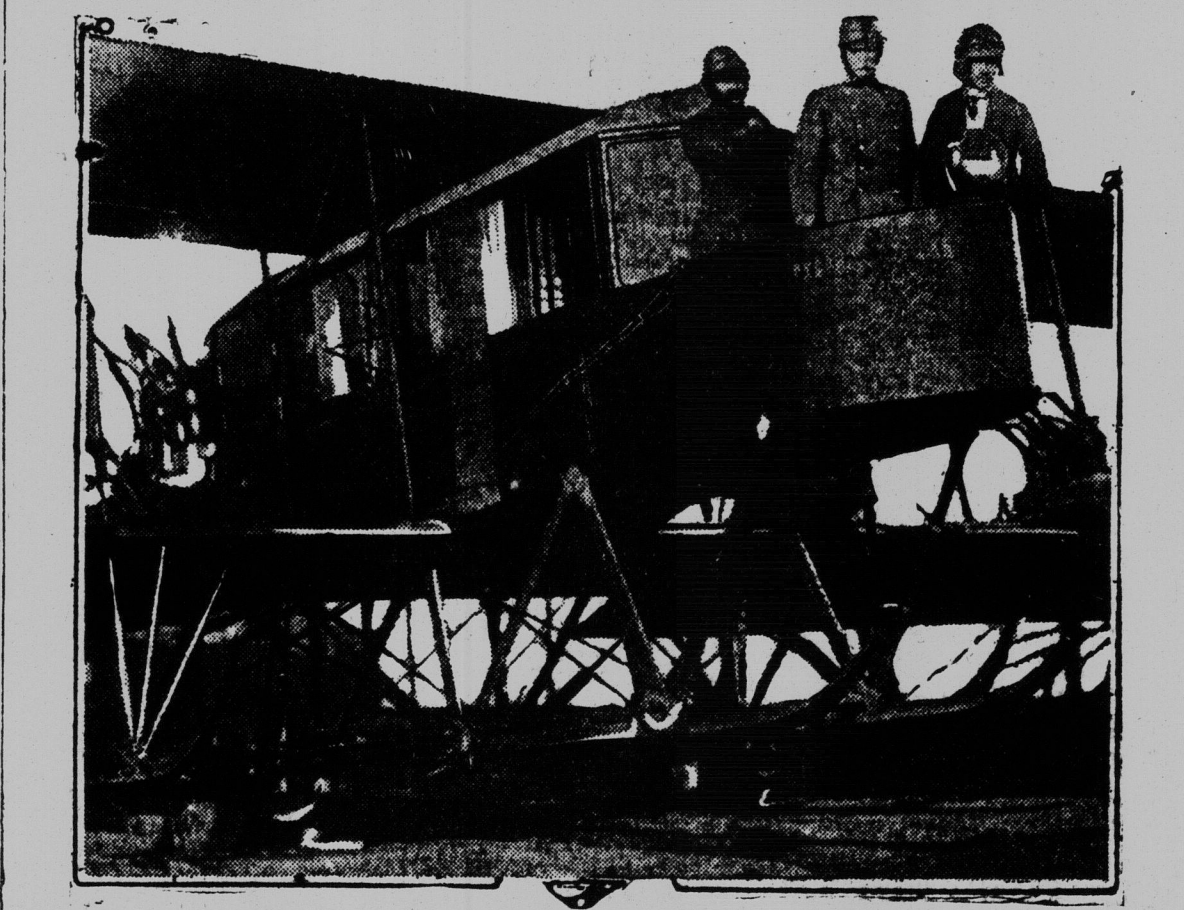
The latter are affording normal facilities in every case. No anxiety need be felt as to the ability of the banks to move the crop, especially in view of the assistance which the government has arranged to give the banks, if necessary. "It would be the point of wisdom to go on doing our work as if under normal conditions. Of course, in some lines there has been a reduced demand for goods; but in others, as for instance, the milling, the sugar, the clothing, the boot and shoe business, there has been increased trade.

"There has, in a word, been no disruption; and the great and urgent thing is to continue the mutual confidence that now exists. "We, in Canada, have spent large sums on developing work—agriculturally and industrially. It is now for us to produce, from the plans we have conceived—produce agriculturally, to the fullest extent, and in the case of manufacture, to the limit of the market that can be developed for our goods. For one thing, we can learn to patronize our own manufactures more and more, while we may also be able to supply, as respects agriculture and manufactured products, other countries whose own product has been rendered unavailable through the limitations of war. And one thing patriotic Canadians should insist on, and that is—that when they go to buy goods they should demand to see the trade mark upon them—the new trade mark, if you like—"made in Canada." This is the point to emphasize—that it is up to us to utilize to the full, in so far as possible the facilities we have been supplying ourselves with, at great expense, in increasing our own productiveness. That will go a long way to keep things normal, and it will, at the same time, extend our business.

"The great thing is to maintain confidence. That can be done by cultivating in one's self a cheerful spirit and by trying to get others to share it. There is a tendency if one gave way to it, to take a pessimistic view of things; but we in Canada have certainly no reason to indulge that feeling. Our business is to cultivate an optimistic spirit. Nothing must close or fail to work that can properly be maintained in its integrity. All our people must stand together, working with a single purpose and that to maintain things in so far as possible, as though we had not to see the scarehead lines in the paper.

"It will be surprising how valuable and stimulating such a spirit will prove to be. Those who can speak a reassuring word should do so. In a general way, our position is favorable in many vital regards. We have unimpaired financial confidence—which is an asset of the first importance. If our people stand together and if every form of activity is maintained to the utmost of its power—these features will make for the general improvement and betterment. Agriculturally and industrially, Canada should take advantage of the opportunity for increasing her productiveness. This is the juncture at which the thought should be turned in this direction."

RUSSIAN WRIGHT AEROPLANE WHICH CARRIES A WAR CAR



MILITARY TERMS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS ARE VERY MUCH SIMILAR

Interesting Information as to Composition of Units
of Forces of Nations Now at War

The following information with reference to the number of men constituting the various units will be of more than ordinary interest at the present time in view of the frequent occurrence of military terms in the despatches from the war in Europe—

THE GERMAN ARMY
 Infantry.
 Company—250 men.
 Battalion—Four companies—1,000 men.
 Regiment—Three battalions—3,000 men.
 Brigade—Two regiments—6,000 men.
 Division—Two brigades—12,000 men.
 An army corps comprises two infantry divisions, two regiments of field artillery (eighteen batteries of field guns and six batteries of field howitzers), a total of seventy-two pieces, two squadrons of cavalry, one or two batteries of heavy field artillery, a machine gun group, with the various companies of pioneers and field hospital corps, making a total of 40,000 men.

THE FRENCH ARMY
 Infantry.
 Company—250 men.
 Battalion—Four companies—1,000 men.
 Regiment—Three battalions—3,000 men.
 Brigade—Two regiments—6,000 men.
 Division—Two brigades, one squadron of cavalry and twelve batteries—12,000 men.
 Army corps—Two infantry divisions, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of horse and foot artillery, one engineers battalion, and train, making a total of 40,000 men.

THE BRITISH ARMY.
 Battalion—1,000 men.
 Brigade of infantry—Four battalions—4,000 men.
THE RUSSIAN ARMY.
 Infantry battalion—1,000 men.
 Cavalry squadron—125 men.
 Infantry division—Sixteen battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry six or eight batteries of artillery—18,200 men.
 Army corps—Two divisions of infantry, two divisions (each of twenty-four squadrons, with batteries, 4,000 men) of cavalry, and sappers, 40,000 men.

Rules For Care With Fire In The Woods

- (Conservation)
1. Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.
 2. Knock out your pipe ashes or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.
 3. Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Never leave it, even for a short time, without putting it OUT with water or earth.
 4. Don't build a camp fire against a tree or a log. Build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves or grass from all sides of it.
 5. Don't build bonfires. The wind may rise at any time and start a fire which you cannot control.
 6. If you discover a fire, put it out if possible; if you can't, inform the nearest Forest Ranger or Fire Warden as quickly as you possibly can.

ity for increasing her productiveness. This is the juncture at which the thought should be turned in this direction."

THINGS WE CANNOT DO

"Father," said Jimmy, one evening when they had the porch to themselves, "can you keep your third finger straight out while you clench the other fingers on that hand?"

Jimmy's father smiled—not too knowingly. Jimmy had been clenching with his Uncle Jack and the boys. But he tried it. With his left hand first, for he was just a little proud of doing things with that hand. He offered said, "if he had not been discouraged in infancy he could have become ambidextrous. It had been perfectly natural for him to handle his spoon with his left hand, but his mother had discouraged it. After Jimmy's father had experienced a little with the third finger of his left hand he remembered he had another one. Pretty soon he said, "It is queer, but with a little practice—"

"I know a lot of other things you cannot do," said Jimmy, with calm directness. He dashed into the house, and when he came out he had several matches, an egg and a towel.

"Now!" he said, putting the matches and towel on a chair and handing his father the egg.

"Now," repeated Jimmy, "put the egg between your two hands lengthwise and try to crush it."

The egg, still intact, was soon in Jimmy's pocket, and the towel was over his father's eyes. "Now," he said, "keep perfectly still for five minutes."

"That's easy," said his father.

"You moved your lips," said Jimmy, unwinding the towel and passing his father a match.

"Put the match across the nail of your second finger," he commanded. "Now break it with the first and third fingers of the same hand."

When the match, also unbroken, had joined the egg in Jimmy's pocket, Jimmy told his father to sit squarely into his chair, as far back as he could, and straight up. "Now, daddy," he said, "get up without either bending forward or putting your feet under the chair."

"Now," began Jimmy.

But his father saw Jimmy's mother coming, and hastened to correct a too hasty impression of insanity on his part by reaching for his newspaper. When he had secured it he turned again to Jimmy and asked, "Tell me, can you do any of these things?"

"You just don't catch me making a fool of myself trying them," was Jimmy's answer.—Brechin Advertiser.

TYPEWRITERS AS WEIGHT-LIFTERS

(London Tit-Bits)

If a typist be locked up in a calorimeter and the quantity of heat measured before and after the experiment, typewriting for two hours consumes as much energy as would boil twenty gallons of iced water.

The weight of typing, not the weight of the folios on which the type is printed, nor the ponderous psychological effect produced by typing, but the actual weight that must be brought to bear upon the keys of a typewriter in pounding out a letter—such is the subject that commends itself to the study of this mechanical age.

Few persons appear to realize that to print a letter or figure on a typewriter, be it ever so faint, requires more force than to lift the lid of a kettle. The minimum pressure of the finger for one letter on the typewriter is equal to 420 up to 860 grammes. This experiment may be carried out by anyone. Take five-shillings worth of coppers and hold them in a column directly over any key of the typewriter, and it will be found that between fifty-five and sixty pennies are required to produce a sufficient weight for the key to strike. As three pence are equal to one ounce, and one ounce equal to twenty-eight grammes of the decimal system, the experiment confirms the calculation. The letter key, however, will vibrate but gently, and to get a good and clear-cut imprint a much greater pressure is required.

Curious as it may seem, the force required to strike one key is about the same as that required to press down several keys. Thus, if a pressure of 8,000 grammes be required, and ten keys forming the word "Tit-Bits" be struck simultaneously, the pressure for each key taken separately equals 200 to 800 grammes.

What this force represents when the

EVERYTHING NEW FOR MEN'S WEAR



We can suit you and YOU and YOU—

for we have suits cut in extreme conservative and middle-of-the-road style, but all designed for this season.

Overcoats—everything for Fall, from close-fitting to loose, roomy Balmacaans, \$12 to \$30.

From the raincoat to the storm fighter, \$8 to \$35.

Everything to wear for men in every correct style is shown in our opening.

GILMOUR'S, 68 KING ST.

calculation is extended to a day's work is both startling and suggestive. Calculating on an average of nine words to a line, and eighty lines to a column, an expert typist writing at the rate of 100 words a minute brings a pressure to bear upon the keys sufficient to move two and a quarter tons of coal in seven and a half minutes. Calculating on 750 words to a column, the force expended in writing a page of matter from Tit-Bits would be almost seven tons, and exclusive of the colored covers, the necessary force required by the typewriter keys in typing out or copying a whole number of Tit-Bits would suffice to move about 225 tons of coal, or energy enough to bring 120 gallons of iced water to 212 degrees or boiling point.

difference be for the whole year? That is the crucial test.
 Between two 8-year-olds in the same herd, that both freshened in March, there was a difference of nineteen pounds of fat, last month, worth more than \$6. Similar differences are to be found in many herds, illustrating very clearly that it is palpably unfair to take a general average of the herd unless they are decidedly more even in production than those cited. Records of individual production alone can give this valuable information to the owner. Milk and feed records may be obtained free on application to the dairy commissioner, Ottawa.

WHAT SAMPLING REVEALS

(Dominion Department Bulletin.)

A herd owner may ascertain from the creamery that his average is forty pounds of fat per cow for the month and yet have a dim idea that some of his cows are better producers than others, but probably few men are prepared for the veritable surprises encountered when they commence regular weighing and sampling. To take the case of two year-old heifers that freshened this spring, last month one gave thirty pounds of fat, the other gave forty-six pounds. One five-year-old in the same herd of grade Jerseys gave sixty-seven pounds of fat, and another five-year-old gave only thirty-six pounds. The owner would scarcely believe that one mature cow is thus earning, with fat at 27 cents a pound, \$8.57 more than her stable mate in just one month. What will the

FREE!

If your glasses need adjusting, tightening, straightening or some little repair, it doesn't make any difference whether they were bought of us or not, we are always glad to attend to these little matters for you and we

KNOW HOW

The scientific examination of the eye and the furnishing of glasses is our business exclusively.

K.W. Epstein & Co.

OPTICIANS

193 Union St. Open Evenings

The Telegraph and Times Free Cut Service and Promotion Department

Advertisers, present and prospective, are invited to call at the Telegraph and Times booth at the Exhibition and inspect the free cut service which is on display there.

Realizing in this age of service that he "profits most who serves best" these papers some time ago installed this feature in their advertisement department with a view to giving greater co-operation to merchants and manufacturers using the columns of these papers to reach the buying public represented in their clientele.

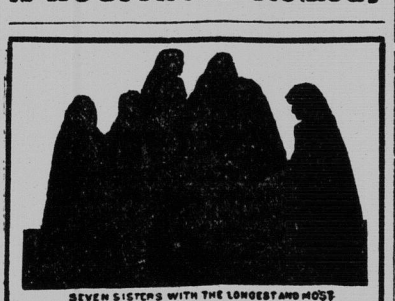
The cuts cover all lines of business for both retail and general use, and are the executions of the best commercial artists in the country. The Telegraph and Times have exclusive access to this service in the local field, and are anxious to have every merchant and manufacturer take advantage of this offer—there being absolutely no charge for the service.

The Telegraph and Times wants to meet out of town manufacturers who are in any way interested in selling goods in the local market. Non-advertising manufacturers are especially requested to make themselves known at our booth, and, if we can in any way assist them to inaugurate an advertising campaign our promotion department will be only too glad to serve. This service will be impartial, efficient and free of all charge.

Samples of work done for advertisers by this department are on exhibition.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Household Remedy.



7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS 7

Free Demonstration In Our
DRUG STORE
Sept. 7th to Sept. 19th

Come and learn how to save and grow your hair.

Consultation Free
THE ROSS DRUG CO., Limited,
The Rexall Store - 100 King St.
Successors to Wason, Limited