



NOTICE!

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVISTS:
 It is notified for information that the Government has decided that there be paid an additional amount of money from the time of the commencement of their service, in cases where men were then serving, or from the time when their services began, to the time of discharge, or of decease, or to 30th day of October, 1917, inclusive, and the sum of 35c. per day from the 1st of October, 1917, up to the time of discharge.

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT—SERVING OR DISCHARGED—AND DEPENDENTS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It is notified for information that the Government has decided that the following Allowances, and additions to already existing Allowances, shall be paid:

A Cash Allowance on the following sliding scale:

For men discharged up to 1st April, 1917—\$35.00.
 For men discharged between 1st April, 1917, and 1st April, 1918—\$45.00.

For men discharged on or after 1st April, 1918—\$60.00.

A War Service Gratuity, in place of Post Discharge Pay, to be graduated up to six months' Pay and Allowances, exclusive of subsistence or allowances in lieu of rations and quarters. For men who have served in an actual theatre of war, or were on the strength of some recognized overseas establishment on Nov. 11th, 1918, the Gratuity is graded as follows:—

For three years' service or over—183 days' pay and allowances.

For two years' service and under three years—153 days' pay and allowances.

For one year's service and under two years—122 days' pay and allowances.

For less than one year's service—92 days' pay and allowances.

For men who have served overseas, and were discharged prior to November 11th, 1918, without having been in actual theatre of war, and for men who have served in Newfoundland only, the Gratuity is graded as follows:—

For three years' service or over—92 days' pay and allowances.

For two years' service and under three years—61 days' pay and allowances.

For one year's service and under two years—31 days' pay and allowances.

In the case of an Officer or man without dependents whose pay and allowances, as above described, are less than \$70.00 for a 31 day period, a consolidated rate of \$70.00 will be paid in lieu of every 31 or 30 days' pay and allowances to which he is entitled.

In the case of an Officer or man, with dependents who are entitled or who, before his retirement or discharge, were entitled to Separation Allowances, whose pay and allowances including Separation Allowance is less than \$100.00 for a 31-day period, a consolidated rate of \$100.00 will be laid in lieu of every 31 or 30 days' pay and allowances to which he is entitled.

If part of, or all the gratuity under Post Discharge Pay Regulations has been paid to any officer or man, the amount so paid will be deducted from the Gratuity provided for by "War Service Gratuity" Regulations.

Separation Allowance to wives of members of the Regiment and to other dependents entitled thereto, shall be retroactive, making it effective from date of enlistment, or from the date when entitled to receive same under authorized Regulations.

The foregoing will necessitate a large amount of printing and additional work, and it will not be possible for the Department of Militia to make payments before the 1st of March.

J. R. BENNETT,
 Minister of Militia.

SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods

Now offering to the Trade and Outport Dealers the following

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 COTTON CHECKS BLOUSES
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Do You Collect Seaweed?

THERE MAY BE MONEY IN IT.

Few are aware that certain chemicals are obtained from seaweed. Along the western coasts of Ireland and Scotland a crude method of manufacture known as kelp-making, has been carried on for centuries. "Kelp" is the calcined ash of seaweed. After being thoroughly dried in the sun, the seaweed is raked together and turned in shallow pits. In this way it is prevented from burning too rapidly, so that heat does not destroy the chemicals which are left behind in the ash, or kelp. The other stages of the manufacture are now done in chemical works, to which the crude ash is sent, and the kelp-makers now only prepare this ash for the manufacturer.

Potassium, sodium, and iodine are the most important products of the kelp. The proportions in which they are present vary with the kind of seaweed employed. Three tons of deep-sea kelp will give a ton of kelp, but about twenty tons of the cut weed are required to give a similar amount.

Generally there are about 3 to 10 lbs. of iodine in 32½ cwts. of kelp, though sometimes it is as low as 4 to 5 lbs. About half the quantity of ash is composed of potassium, sodium and magnesium compounds, the rest being insoluble.

Will Old Days Return?

The demand for kelp, which had fallen off a good deal of late years, owing to the importation of chemicals from Germany, revived during the war with the stoppage of German supplies. It commands a price varying from 23 to 25 1/2 ton, fairly remunerative return considering the ease with which the raw material can be got.

Let us sincerely hope that this home industry, along with many more, will recover, and maintain once more its old prosperity.

It has recently been discovered that alcohol can be extracted from kelp in quantities sufficiently large to make it probable, at least, that the manufacture would pay its way as a commercial undertaking. It is estimated that 100 lbs. of red wrack will yield six litres of alcohol.

If certain alcohol can be obtained cheaply from a non-edible substance like seaweed, it is probable that it will supplant petrol as a motive power, and in that event the production of kelp would become an industry of the first importance.

It is too early to speak with certainty, but it is quite possible that kelp-making may become a valuable industry for the country, and a profitable occupation for those who carry it on.

Few Cents Destroys Your Dandruff and Stops Fallig Hair.

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy and beautiful—Try This!

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scourge that does nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Dandertine to-night—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Dandertine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance, an incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

KILL THAT TIP!

It may seem odd these days to quote Germany as an example worth following, but the Berlin Soviet has just taken one step which is well worth noticing. It has abolished the restaurant tip.

This I have always considered, would be a boon to many people, and waiters need have no fear that their interests, as a class, would suffer. If tips were abolished, waiters would have to get higher wages, and if their employers could not pay higher wages out of their profits, then they would have to raise the price of their meals in proportion. Anyway, the public would know exactly where it stood, and neither the waiters nor the employers would suffer in the long run. The people who would suffer would be "the privileged few"—and that would be all to the good. A waiter's weekly wage should not depend upon the haphazard humour of his customers. It ought to be fixed.—Answer's Editorial Chat.

Child Welfare.

Previously acknowledged \$2,242.00
 Mrs. Geo. Shea 10 00
 Miss Bridget Duncan 5 00
 Total \$2,257.00
 Still required 443 00
 \$2,700.00
 W. T. SCULLY.

Feb. 10, 1919.

Ladies of the Road.

WOMEN AS COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Do women make successful commercial travellers? Scores of managers of business are able to answer this question to-day. If it had been put to them before the war some would probably have answered "No!" emphatically. Others might have said they thought not. Most would have been constrained to confess, if pressed, that they had made no effort to find out.

To-day, however, a considerable number would give a decisive affirmative. Many of these houses, devoted to supplying women's needs of clothing and catering for her passion for finery and fashions, would have found it almost impossible to carry on during the war, and particularly during the last two years, but for the women.

They employed men travellers because they had always done so. It was the law and the tradition. But the war has played havoc with that sort of law and tradition. Apparently it had never struck them that to send men all over the country selling millinery and corsets and lace collars and camisoles was a trifle absurd. Yet there is surely something comic in a fourteen-stone man, six feet in his socks, offering a dainty line of camisoles.

Rough and Ready.

No doubt, one of the reasons for the general employment of men for this work has been the idea that the life of the road and the commercial-room was unsuitable for women. But in this respect things have improved very much in the last few years. There are still, it is true, hotels which cater for the knights of the road, where the ladies are looked at a little askance, and where the day's work over, they are expected to sit and twiddle their thumbs by the fire in a cheerless coffee-room, and go early to bed, while the men enjoy all the amenities of a room furnished and designed for their entertainment. But hotel-keepers are learning their lesson, and if the women "commercial" has really come to stay, the women's commercial-room will come also.

Whether she has come to stay or not remains to be seen. Certainly many of those who have kept this branch of men's work going while the men have been in the Army have made good. Some are wives who have taken their husband's jobs, and several have done more business and earned more money than their husbands did.

A Lost Life.
 New York, Jan. 20.—Charles E. Chaplin, the former city editor of The Evening World, who was sentenced on Tuesday to an indeterminate term of twenty years to life on his plea of guilty to the murder of his wife, Nellie Beebe Chaplin, was taken to Sing Sing Prison yesterday by Sheriff Knott. Should Chaplin survive the minimum of his sentence and be released he would then be more than 80 years old, as his age was recorded as 60 years when he was arraigned before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Chaplin's mental condition, which was the subject of an inquiry by a commission in lunacy, had improved during his recent days in the Tombs, but it was said that he would probably be placed in the Sing Sing Prison hospital for several days for a study of his condition and to determine what work he is fitted to do.—New York Times.

Fads and Fashions.
 The off-the-shoulder line is excellent. Coat belts when used are very narrow. The flared straw hat is extremely popular.

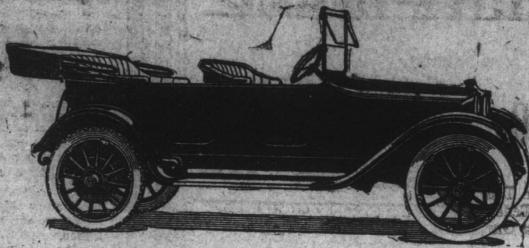
Fads and Fashions.

Quilting appears occasionally on tulle dresses. The new skirts are inclined to hug the figure. Vests have the privilege of growing into aprons. The yardage veil is steadily increasing in favor. Silk stitching promises to be a popular trimming. The summer frocks will be sleeved in organdie. White Mongolia goat fur is effective on the new frocks. Yellow silk jersey is a new material in sports corsets. The new tunic skirt has the tunic coming only to the knee. Gray and black form the smartest combination of the moment. A good deal of Chinese fillet is used on dash-crope blouses. Dressy tulle suits are seen, some with cape-coat effects. The suit coat has made excellent use of the deep shawl collar. Copper, tete de negre and black are the favorite colors for veils.

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Fads and Fashions.

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GUESTS AT BALSAM PLACE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chesebrough, Burin; L. Chesebrough, Burin; I. C. Chesebrough, Burin; F. C. Shelgrove, Catalinas; Mrs. A. Maddock, Carboneau; Dr. G.H. Brink; J. Denning, Lawn; Saml. Rowell, Flaccina.

NOTE OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Eudgen, desire to thank sincerely Mrs. Keegan and Carnell, Sister Fleming, Nurses Cooper, Palmer, O'Flynn, Stevenson, Moore and French, for their very kind treatment and attendance to their son Hubert, during his operation and stay at the General Hospital, also all other kind friends for various acts of kindness shown.—adv.

Stafford's Phosphate for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and various Lung Troubles.—Jan 24, 1919