FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Let's Talk It Over

LEST WE FORGET.

Harry Lauder's remarks to a St. John audience regarding the necessity for remembrance of German misdoings evidently struck a responsive chord judging from the applause they evoked. By request in one of our local papers was reprinted lately a poem by a local poet entitled "The German Label, pointing out the fact that "made in Germany" will be henceforth stand for the work of fiends. Signs like these show that thoughtful people are feeling that British people are like Admiral Beatty's description of the British sailors—"Short in memory of wrongs and long in sympathy," and, as in that brave seaman's address, the need of an utter abhorance of anything German is being emphasized.

It is not from feelings of revenge alone but from a matter of our own safety. Have we not learned from the most bitter experience that no German can be trusted? Even if one does not credit all the stories enough is known to be true to prove that talcum powder was sold as asperin, that plots were being made on every hand and that propaganda was circulated on every side. Weaknesses of nations were studied and advantage taken of any faction or dissension in our midst.

Even now the war is not over, there is fighting in Russia, soldiers are still in Germany and yet people seem so easily to forget. Questions are asked those who have suffered that show even the sacrifice of lives has passed away from people's minds and one wonders will it be like that always. Will Canadians forget and make friends with their enemies who are not even repentent and will we buy their goods just as soon as they are able to ship them to us?

Ought not the children to be taught the lesson of remembrance that they may never forget what has been done for them in the sacrifice of lives laid down in the cause of freedom and justice? It is taught in schools but surely parents could on every occasion impress it upon youthful minds that never again should anything pertaining to the enemy be patronized or purchased. There were families where every day the causes of the war were recited by the children and the patriotic note sounded in the stirring words of a British statesman. Do you think those children who "had their part in Freedom's crowning nour" will ever forget? In other households the war was not mentioned except as it directly raised the cost of living or in some way affected the comfort of the household. Surely for such as those sufferings have been in vain and yet they will reap all the benefits of the fruits of victory.

Some of us can never forget and it is for others to remember and remind the thoughtless of the cost of victory and that the price must not be paid in vain.

MISSIONARY UNION MEETS IN ST. JOHN

United Baptist Women Hold Their Executive Meeting in Germain Street Institute—Sessions Opened Last Evening, Continuing Today.

The opening session of the regular January meeting of the executive of the United Baptist Women's Missionary Union was held last evening at the Germain Street Institute. The General Conference of the Union was put off on account of the influenza epidemic, and so the annual business of the Union is being transacted at these meetings of the executive.

Mrs. David Hutchinson presided, and the Honorary President, Mrs. J. W. Manning, of Wolfville, was also present.

The devotional exercises which opened the session were led by Mrs. Hutchinson. After the report of the recording secretary, Miss Clara Fullerton, the following committees were appointed:

Nominating Committee—Mrs. J. W. Manning, Mrs. C. S. McLearn, Miss Fullerton, Mrs. E. M. Sipperell.

Resolution Committee—Mrs. Scammen, Miss M. E. Hume, Miss Gillespie.

There are present two returned missionaries, Miss Helena Blackadar, of Vizagapatam, India, and Miss Winifred Eaton, of Palcondah, India.

Miss Wilson, of Digby, N.S., who is also attending the meeting, is a prospective missionary to Bolivia, South America. These ladies were introduced to the members, and after being welcomed were made members of the Union. Miss Eaton is to be given the privilege of going to New York to take a course of Bible study at Dr. White's Bible School in that city. She expects to return to India next September.

Miss Hume, the corresponding secretary, went over in her report the work of the seventeen mission stations, giving a most interesting account of each station and the missionaries there. She stated the fact that two student volunteers had offered for the mission field during the year, both being New Brunswick young ladies.

The general treasurer, Mrs. Mary Smith, in the financial report, stated that the Union had raised during the year the sum of $37,469.37, of this amount $7,306.2 being the Jubilee Fund. There is a balance on hand of $17,430.40, which amount includes the Jubilee Fund.

Mrs. David Hutchinson read a detailed account of the work of the Jubilee Committee during the year. This report was discussed at length and laid on the table until this morning's session, which will begin at ten o'clock.

Delegates Present.

The delegates present include:

Mrs. J. W. Manning, Honorary President, Wolfville, N.S.

Mrs. David Hutchinson, President, St. John.

Mrs. Mary Smith, General Treasurer, Amherst, N.S.

Mrs. John W. Seamen, Provincial Treasurer, Amherst, N. S.

Miss M. E. Hume, Corresponding Secretary, Hantsport, N.S.

Miss Clara Fullerton, Recording Secretary, St. John, N.B.

Miss Lizzie Gillispie, Mission Band Treasurer.

Provincial Secretaries—Mrs. C. S. McLearn, Milton, N.S., Mrs. Vaughan, St. John, Mrs. J. S. Smith, St. John, Miss Phoebe Van Wart, St. John Mrs. J. R. Van Wart, St. John, Mrs. N. C. Scott, St. John, Mrs. M. Colwell, St. John, Mrs. W. E. MacIntyre, St. John, Mrs. E. M. Sipperell, St. John, Mrs. George Dishart, St. John, Mrs. A. J. Murray, Fredericton Junction, Mrs. Samuel Freeman, Amherst, Mrs. Parker, visiting delegate, St. John.

Today's Programme.

Prayer and Thanksgiving.
Jubilee Work.
Application for Appointment.
Report of Home Mission Committee.
Furlough Allowances.
Estimates.
Delegates to Foreign Mission Conference.
Furlough Deputation Work.
Reports.
Prov. Sec., Mission Band Supts., B. Supt.
Reports of Nominating Committee
Call to Prayer.
Student Volunteers.
Tidings Column, Bureau of Literature.
Communications.
Unfinished Business.
Prayer.

PERSONAL.

Among visitors in the city yesterday from Fredericton were: Dr. W. J. Irvine, who formerly was in the service, and LeBaron Roberts, son of James Roberts, constable in the capitol.

ST. JOHN V. A. D. ANUUAL MEETING

Largely Attended Session Last Night — Corps Formed to Meet All Steamers — Reports Received and Letters Read.

The annual meeting of the St. John V. A. D. No. 27, was held last night in St. Andrew's church school room and was largely attended. The lady superintendent, Mrs. G. A. Kuhring, presided.

The resignation of Miss Kathleen Sturdee as secretary was received and regretfully accepted. Miss Sturdee resigned on account of ill health. Mrs. Kuhring announced that a corps of V. A. D. was to be formed to meet all the steamers, and two would attend each boat, taking charge of the hospital in the Immigration building. Mrs. A. M. Rowan was appointed convenor of the committee, having this matter in charge. It was decided to form two groups to sort and pack sphagnum moss dressings for the Red Cross.

The treasurer, Miss deSoyres, reported the balance on hand in the general fund to be $28.12. Mrs. T. E. Girvan, reported for the diet kitchen fund, a balance on hand of $26.44, and that all the kitchen utensils and supplies had been stored and insured.

A letter from Major Thomas, thanking the organization for the greeting of the military hospitals for Christmas was read. The roll of charter members and their service for the year was completed.

Letters of appreciation of the work of the V. A. D. were received from the following:—Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, director-general of the medical services for Canada, who expressed his appreciation of the work done by the V. A. D. all over Canada in the military hospitals; from C. J. Copp, assistant commissioner, who tendered his personal thanks for the very loyal and efficient aid rendered by the local branch of the V. A. D. in the military hospital work; and the following from Minto, where a number of the members assisted in caring for victims of the "flu."

Rothwell, N. B.,
December 10th, 1918.

Mrs. G. A. Kuhring,
St. John, N. B.:

Dear Madam,—We wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for your very valuable service during the recent epidemic in supplying us with so many nurses under such trying conditions.

The V. A. D.'s, we feel, deserve special mention, leaving their homes as they do and going among strangers without asking for any financial reward, certainly shows a very high sense of duty. Their skill as nurses and capacity for properly caring for the sick has won praise on every side.

Yours sincerely,
Rothwell Coal Co., Ltd.,
W. B Edwards.
John Henderson,
Manager The Minto Coal Co., Ltd.
G. H. King, Chipman, N. B.
Per A. G. Farris.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

And shall it be in vain,
His dazzling courage, his piteous pain?
Shall our glorious flag that he flung so high
Slide down but an inch in the starry sky?

Serenade to Vida.

(Arthur Gulterman in "The Mirthful Lyre.")

When the slow
Afterglow
Leaves the hills of Ramapo
When above the river's flow
The owl is winging;
Pure as myrrh,
Breezes stir
Through the waving plumes of fir,
Wafting balm of sleep to her
That knows my singing.

Tender bright
Starry light
Soft touch her pillow white,
Little voices of the night
Uplifted clearly—
Cricket trill,
Whippoorwill,
Sigh of wind across the hill—
Echo through her slumber still
"He loves you dearly."

HOOVER LANDS FOOD CARGO FOR SERBIANS

Mission to Warsaw Plan to Save Vienna and Rumania.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Arrival at Trieste of the first steamer carrying food supplies for the Serbians and the sending of a special mission to Warsaw to organize food relief in Poland, and another to Vienna to investigate food conditions there, were announced in a cablegram received at the food administration today from Herbert C. Hoover at Paris. A commission also started for Belgrade to take charge of the situation there.

Conditions in Vienna, and also in Rumania were said to be desperate, Vienna representatives now at Berne, Switzerland, saying food supplies for the 2,000,000 people in the Austrian capital would not last more than 10 days. The Swiss government, the cablegram said, proposed to forward at once a week's supply for the city.

Mr. Hoover's cablegram follows:

"The first cargo of foodstuffs shipped through the co-operation of the War Department and food administration has arrived at Trieste and other cargoes should arrive at Cattaro and other points on the Adriatic Sea in the next three days. These supplies are intended for Serbia and the territory recently amalgamated with Serbia in Bosnia and Montenegro where the distress is very acute. The only connection is by railroad from the Adriatic Sea, the Bulgarians having destroyed the railroad from Saloniki, Greece, beyond the possibility of repair inside of four months.

2,000,000 in Vienna Near Starvation.

"Col. McIntosh has already arrived in Trieste, Austria. Col. Atwood and staff leave tonight for Ragusa, en route for Belgrade, leaving representatives at Cattaro and other points.

"Dr. Vernon Kellogg, Col. Grove and Hugh Gibson leave Berne tonight by special train for Warsaw, by way of Vienna, to take charge of relief measures which it is hoped to develop for Poland.

"A commission representing the American, French, British and Italian governments, under the chairmanship of Dr. Alonzo Taylor, with the assistance of Capt. T. T. C. Gregory of the United States army, is leaving tonight for Vienna, in response to representations as to the dangerous situation which has developed in that city.

"The representatives of the Viennese municipalities now at Berne state that food supplies for 2,000,000 persons in the city of Vienna will not last for more than 10 days. Owing to the disorganization of railroads in Austria and the separating of Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia, Vienna is practically cut off from any supplies.

No Transport, Rumania Penniless.

"So far the Bolsheviki have been kept under control in Vienna, but advices indicate that unless foodstuffs can be furnished for the city it will be impossible to maintain order. The Swiss government is proposing to forward at once about a week's supply for the city, but the situation in Switzerland will not permit of their giving more than a few days' relief.

"The American and Allied ministers to Rumania have telegraphed to their respective governments that, after investigating, they are convinced that the food supply of Rumania will not last for more than another 30 days, and that immediate steps for relief must be taken if the country is not to be submerged by Bolshevism.

"Methods of relief are under consideration, but present extreme difficulties. The railroads of Rumania are largely broken down. There is a great deal of port destruction and there is no bunker coal in the Black Sea except what can be borrowed from the Allied navies. Further, Rumania is entirely without funds to pay for food."

SPITZBERGEN LOST TO THE GERMANS

Vast Arctic Spaces Grabbed by Kaiser Are Without Owner.

CALLED NO MAN'S LAND

Disposition of Islands Makes Knotty Problem for Peace Conference.

A land where highway robbery and other high crimes and misdemeanors are perfectly legal, or at least are not unlawful, will be one of the problems that will arise to perplex the Peace Conference which will hand down a decision on the late unpleasantness. This land in Spitzbergen and acts htat are punishable by death or imprisonment elsewhere in the world are not unlawful there, because there is no law.

For Spitzbergen is in the truest sense of the word a "No Man's Land," not metaphorically so as was the deadly strip lying between the trenches in France, but literally what Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, designated as terra nullius, a "no man's land," an international freak.

This curiosity among the nations of the earth is not some tiny islet in an isolated corner of the remote oceans, but an island, or group of islands, of vast extent, embracing 50,000 square miles. Spitzbergen is 400 miles north of Norway, and is about as desolate a place as can be found on the earth's surface. In the few sunny days of Mid-summer a little grass appears in sheltered nooks, but for the greater part of the year the Arctic Winter reigns supreme.

It would seem that a peace conference that has to settle the myriad questions arising out of the world war would devote precious little time to this group of ice-covered islands in the Arctic Ocean, but when the diplomats embark upon the question of their disposition, they will set sail on an uncharted sea of international law, for the problem of Spitzbergen is without precedent and without parallel in the history of the world.

No Flag There.

Germany, before she went out of the business of apportioning the world to suit herself, sought to steal a march on the rest of the nations by inserting a clause in the now defunct Brest-Litovsk treaty dividing the control of Spitzbergen between Germany and Russia—in other words, giving it to Germany. When the clause came to light there was great indignation in England over this act of German presumption. For, until the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty neither Germany nor Russia had ever put forth any claim to Spitzbergen. Neither had England, for that matter, nor any other nation. Over Spitzbergen's bleak wastes no flag has ever flown.

The remarkable history of Spitzbergen began when the islands were discovered in 1596 by William Barents, the Dutch explorer. The islands were covered with ice and snow, and no nation considered it worth while to lay claim to such worthless territory. So, while visited occasionally by whalers, they have remained ownerless through 400 years, while the powers of the earth have been scrambling for colonies in fairer lands. But if Spitzbergen is so worthless as to remain unclaimed through all the intervening centuries since Barents visited its harbor, why should the Peace Conference with its manifold troubles be called upon to add this remote one to its list? The answer is that it has been found that, nestling under Spitzbergen's thick blanket of snow and ice are great deposits of coal, iron, pure gypsum, marble and oil-bearing rock.

An American company began the development of coal mines in Spitzbergen in 1900.

Other countries hastened to follow suit. Then the curious fact presented itself that, Spitzbergen belonging to no nation, and being without Government of any kind there was no such thing as private right of property there. Conditions as to ownership of property in Spitzbergen were just the same as they were in Europe in the Stone Age, when every man took what he could from his weaker neighbor.

Why, it probably will be asked, did not some nation raise its flag there, and proclaim its sovereignty, as is done when an uncharted island is discovered, or as Columbus claimed America in the name of Spain? Because, again, quoting Secretary Lansing, the nations had so long acquiesced in the assumption that Spitzbergen was terra nullius that none of them had the hardihood to make claim of individual ownership. It was after Secretary Lansing made that statement that Germany had an excess of hardihood and drew up the Brest-Litovsk treaty. After Germany's action became known England hurried a ship to Spitzbergen, and raised the English flag there. England announces, however, that she took this action merely to offset the claim of Germany, and that the disposition of Spitzbergen will have to be made by the Peace Conference.

But reverting to pre-war conditions, if capital was to be invested in the development of Spitzbergen, capitalists must have some assurance of protection. As matters stood, any man who was strong enough physically could take anything of value he found in Spitzbergen; and there was no law in the world, except the law of greater might, that could punish him or say him nay. Something had to be done to remedy this impossible condition before Spitzbergen could be developed. So a conference was called to meet in Christiana in 1914. Delegates from the United Stats and the northern nations of Europe attended. The outbreak of the war brought the conference to an abrupt end.

The conference had proceeded only far enough in its deliberations to develop the difficulties of the situation, difficulties so extraordinary, that Secretary Lansing discussed them in an article written for the American Journal of International Law. Speaking of the problem of the conference, Secretary Lansing said:—

A Unique Problem.

"The situation is one that is entirely novel. The records of history will be searched in vain for precedents. Since a similar state of affairs has never before arisen to perplex the statesmen of the world, there is no use seeking a solution in past examples. Indeed, so unusual is the situation that comparisons and conclusions drawn from historical experience are entirely wanting and the problem must be solved by a consideration of the fundamental principles underlying governmental institutions. It must be determined whether the nature of sovereignty admits the possibility of the exercise of sovereign power on land without the existence of territorial sovereignty. Such a problem leads into the fields of political philosophy, into an analysis o the abstract idea of sovereignty, and into a consideration of its origin, extent and exercise."

It seems simple enough to appoint a joint commission of the interested nations for the control of Spitzbergen. But as Mr. Lansing points out the actions of such a commission would have no bearing on the action of citizens of nations which did not enter into the agreement. The commission would have the right to regulate the action of citizens of the signatory nations, but not the citizens of nations which did not sign. The only way in which such

2—SPITZBERGEN—

a commission could be given absolute and final power over every dispute that could arise would be to have the agreement signed by every nation on the face of the earth.

The problem, as has been said, is one for the Peace Commission, but one tangible result has come out of the discussion so far as England is concerned. On all the maps and charts the name is spelled "Spitzbergen." England has adopted a new spelling, or rather gone back to an old one. Some student pointed out that the name, which means "jagged mountains," is really Dutch, and was originally spelled "Spitzbergen." An examination of old records having proved the correctness of the student's contention. England has joyfully embraced the opportunity to strafe the German "z" and has gone back to the Dutch "s." All English papers now spell it "Spitsbergen."

CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! See if tongue is coated, breath hot or stomach sour.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When the little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

SPORTING GOSSIP

CANADIENS LOST TO OTTAWA TEAM

Hockey Game Last Night Attended by Duke of Devonshire and Party from Government, House Including Captain Carpenter.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—By a score of 7 goals to 2 the Ottawa team defeated the Canadiens at the Laurier avenue rink tonight, retaining first place in the championship race of the National Hockey League. Six thousand people—the greatest crowd that has witnessed a match in the capital for several years—attended the exhibition which was furiously fast and decided strenuous at all times.

Playing on a perfect sheet of ice, and in ideal hockey weather, the big struggle took place in the presence of one of the most distinguished gatherings that has ever witnessed a game in the National Hockey League. His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, and a party from Government House, including Lady Blanche and Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lord Minto, Lord Richard Neville and Col. The Hon. Harold Henderson attended, occupying the vice-regal box. Among His Excellency's guest was Captain Carpenter, V. C. R. N., who is here to address the Canadian Club tomorrow His Excellency placed the puck at the commencement of play and with Commander Carpenter was the recipient of an ovation.

It was spectacular hockey all the way through and from an Ottawa standpoint, one of the finest exhibitions that has ever taken place at the Laurier avenue rink. Eddie Gerrard and his Senators checked George Kennedy's Flying Frenchmen to a standstill.

LOCAL BOWLING.

THE COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Last night's game in the Commercial League on Black's Alleys was to have been between the James Fleming and Standard teams, but the latter failed to show up and all four points went to their opponents by default. Following is the score of the James Fleming team:

Harrigan	66	74	74	214	71 1-3
McLennan	76	72	72	220	73 1-3
Watters	71	59	77	207	69
Howard	91	78	83	262	84
McNutt	77	79	54	220	72 1-3
	381	366	370	1113	

THE CITY LEAGUE.

In last night's game in the City League on Black's Alleys, the Pilots took three points and the Speeds one. Following is the score:

Speeds.					
Whitney	79	83	84	246	82
Thornton	77	83	107	287	95 2-3
Logan	77	90	84	261	83 2-3
Bailey	94	91	87	272	90 2-3
Sullivan	91	78	88	257	85 2-3
	438	425	450	1313	
Pilots.					
Brayley	111	88	85	284	94 2-3
McIntyre	91	79	93	263	87 2-3
Ramsay	89	84	100	273	91
McCaw	72	79	78	229	76 1-3
Coughlan	93	89	99	281	93 2-3
	456	419	455	1330	

Tonight the Weasels and Roses will roll.

Nothing that is worth having ever comes to one except as the result of hard work.—Booker T. Washington.

PETROGRAD IS NEAR STARVATION

London, Jan. 3.—(British Wireless Service).—Dissatisfaction and desperation in Petrograd, caused by the almost complete disappearance of the necessaries of life, and the system of government in effect under Bolshevik rule, are so widespread that the populace is on the verge of an outbreak, according to a Danish business man who has lived in Russia for many years. The present system of government is creating general stagnation, and the misery in which the majority of the populace is living, has fostered dissatisfaction and desperation, which need only a spark to break into flames. He said "On all sides it is hoped that the Entente will be able to find means to supply Petrograd and save the population from starvation. During the day it is comparatively quiet in the streets, but, after dark, no one who does not belong to the ranks of the Red army, dares to go out."

If you are not already a convert to Lipton's Tea, make this test:
Buy a packet of Lipton's at about ten cents a pound less than you pay for the tea you now use.
Make it according to directions.
Then decide whether the flavor and quality of Lipton's is not infinitely better than the tea you have been accustomed to.
We will abide by your decision.
So make the test NOW.

LIPTON'S TEA DIRECT FROM THE TEA GARDEN TO THE TEA-POT—

Back To the Movies With a Perfectly Satisfying Programme

VIOLA DANA Today's Star In Metro Heart Story

IMPERIAL

A Sweet and Pretty Tale of the Country

"THE FLOWER OF DUSK"

Powerfully Appealing to a Right Heart.

LARRY SEMON In Vitagraph Farce | MUSIC AND FUN For Wind-up of Holidays

William Duncan Serial Story CHAPTER 13—The Engine of Terror "A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

COMING MONDAY Signor Guarino, Lyric Tenor; Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson; Capt. McKenzie's Talk at 4 p.m.

NOTE: Only One Mat. Monday. CAPT. McKENZIE Through the Hindenburg Line With Victorious Canadians AT 4 P.M.

Special Lecture Under Women's Canadian Club Auspices With Moving Picture Illustrations. 25c. to Non-Members.

LYRIC THEATRE
THURS.—FRI.—SAT.
Matinee at 3; Evening 7.30 and 9
ENTIRE NEW SHOW
The Lyric Musical Company
PRESENT
Another Laughable Farce that contains action and pep galore.
COMING—AMATEUR NIGHT

UNIQUE THEATRE
THURS.—FRI.—SAT.
Mat. 2 and 3.30; Evg. 7 and 8.30
A Variety Program
JIMMY DALE
Wolves of Kultur
CHAPLIN
In the Cure
6—Big Reels—6

OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE
TODAY
5 ACTS OF HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE
and Serial Drama—"The Woman in the Web"
AFTERNOONS (except Friday) at 2.30, 20c. and 15c.
EVENINGS 7.30 and 9 30c, 20c., 15c.

DEPARTMENT O LARG

Upon It Devolves the Sett the Land in the Work o It Involves Several Bra

In the whole work of reconstr tion after the war, the responsibi specially following upon the Dep ment of the Interior is the settlem of returned soldiers upon the la This responsibility involves:

(1) The agricultural training, wh necessary of returned men.
(2) The passing upon the qualif tions of applicants.
(3) The providing of land.
(4) Assistance in financing.
(5) Subsequent supervision.

In 1917 parliament passed what known as the "Soldier Settlem Act." This Act has been in ope tion for some months and while, view of the rapidly expanding nece ities of returned men, very import extensions of the Government's pol have now been decided upon, it is sirable that a brief summary be gi of the provisions and scope of present Act and of its administrati will be of value, not only in ps at an understanding of what en to the returned soldier under Act, particularly in relation to hom stead lands, but also in order that clear view may be obtained of t effect of the proposals for the ext sions of the entire Soldier Settleme Policy now proposed.

The Soldier Settlement Act.

Who may apply: Under the prov ions of the Soldier Settlement Act the Dominion of Canada, Persons titled to benefit as "settlers" are tho who have served with the Expeditio ary Forces and who have left with honorable record or who have be honorably discharged, namely (a) a such person who has served in t naval or military expeditionary for of Canada during the present wa (b) any such person who has be engaged in active service during t present war in the naval or milita forces of the United Kingdom or any of the self-governing British D minions or Colonies; (c) any su person, who, being a British subje resident in Canada before the war, h been engaged in active service at o of the seats of war in either the na al or military forces of any of H Majesty's Allies in the present wa (d) the widow of any person descri ed above who died on active servic Loans to Settlers: Loans may

BOYS AND GIRLS

Clear Away Pimples and Dandruff with Cuticura

The Soap to Cleanse and Purify The Ointment to Soothe and Heal

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet uses.

For sample each by mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful strains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to *penetrate without rubbing* and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., $1.20.

Let Nature Clear Your Blood

With pure, rich blood—a healthy stomach—and an active liver—you may laugh at disease, and, you may have all three by taking

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

This splendid blood medicine—made of old fashioned herbs—gives the system a regular "spring house-cleaning"—regulates liver and bowels—cleanses the blood of all poisonous matter—tones up the nerves—and gives strength, vigor and a feeling of good cheer to the whole system.

At most stores. 25c. a bottle; Family size, five times as large, $1.

The Brayley Drug Company, Limited St. John, N.B. 34