

Cleanses Your Hair, Makes It Beautiful, Thick, Glossy, Wavy

Try this. All dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. It is exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

AFTER A POISONER.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Detective Sergt. Edward Birmingham and Alphonse Brissette, steward of the University Club, started for Norfolk, Va., today to identify a man under arrest there and believed to be Jean Cronos, wanted here on a charge of poisoning the soup at a banquet to Archbishop Geo. W. Mundelein, nearly three years ago.

What gives more milk than a cow? A Milk cart.

SMOKED TEN SHILLING NOTES FOR CIGARETTES

London, Jan. 1.—Return to America for the American soldiers who have camped in England for half a year without ever seeing the French front means a return to a land where paper money looks like their idea of money.

One disconsolate private was accosted at Eagle Hut, London, the big Y. M. C. A. centre.

"What's the matter, son?" asked a Red Triangle secretary.

"I was just thinking I'd like some of those pancakes, sir," the private answered mournfully.

"And you're broke, eh?" the Red Triangle man guessed from long experience.

"Yes, sir."

"Been a long time since pay day?"

"No, sir, we were paid last Saturday."

"Lost your money?"

"Well, you might call it that."

"Stolen?"

"Oh, no, sir. You see, sir, there was some of us walking home last night and I pulled out my cigarettes and passed them around. I thought they tasted a bit funny at the time; and then this morning I discovered that I'd burned up all my money. It was those blame little ten-shilling notes, made out of tissue paper."

You may say what you like about the Premier of Holland, but he has some name—Johnkeer Ruijs de Beerenbrouck. Can you beat it? No, nor even tie it.

CHIEF JUSTICE McKEOWN'S DECISION IN FLEMMING CASE

Application Made for Permission to Interrogate the Defendant
—Objections Raised by Defendant's Counsel—Trying to Recover an Alleged Secret Commission on the Valley Railway Contract—Points Raised by Defence Must be Argued and Disposed of.

(St. John Telegraph)

Chief Justice McKeown gave judgment on Tuesday in the preliminary questions raised at recent hearings in the case of the King vs. James K. Flemming. The matter came up on the plaintiff's application for interrogatories. The defendant took objection that he should not be compelled to answer the interrogatories, as it was submitted on his behalf that there was no basis in law for the contention of the crown, and while no demurrer is now allowed, yet under the present procedure he has the right to challenge the sufficiency of the plaintiff's cause of action.

The plaintiff's claim was to recover an alleged secret commission on the letting of the Valley Railway contract. The defendant contended that he could not be held liable at common law in a case like the present, because no relationship of principal and agent existed between the crown and its ministers who were regarded as advisors only. The defendant further contended that the wording of the recent act of legislature was inept and

did not impose upon the defendant the liability at issue.

His Honor decided that if these matters were decided in favor of the party objecting it would dispense with any further trial. It was however, not his duty to decide them, but merely to decide whether or not the points raised were substantial. His Honor concluded that the objections were of that nature and should be disposed of before the defendant was asked to submit to the interrogatories exhibited. His Honor ordered that the points of law raised be set down for hearing and disposed of before the trial. With reference to the interrogatories submitted, His Honor remarked: "I have read over the interrogatories sought to be exhibited and there is no doubt that they are exhaustive and searching, and such as (to use the common expression) will 'scrape the conscience' of the defendant in his replies."

Similar points raised in this case were raised in the case of the King vs. W. B. Tennant, but have not been heard, and have been set over to a date to be determined later.

The Judgment

The judgment by the chief justice on Tuesday is as follows:
IN THE SUPREME COURT

CHANCERY DIVISION

The King, by His Majesty's Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick in right of the said province, Plaintiff;

And James K. Flemming, Defendant.
JUDGMENT

McKeown, C. J., K. B. D.
This is an application made in the above suit, asking that the summons for directions be reinstated, that certain amendments be made to the writ and statement of claim and that it be further ordered as follows:

(a) That the plaintiff be at liberty to deliver to the defendant interrogatories in writing, a copy of which is delivered herewith.

(b) That the said defendant do within ten days after delivery of the said interrogatories answer the same in writing by affidavit.

(c) That the costs of this application may be costs in the cause.

The matter is before me upon the request of Mr. Justice White by whom the order for directions was made, and who I regret to say, is prevented by illness from completing his disposition of it.

The action is against the defendant who, while premier of this province, is alleged to have received into his possession certain sums of money for which an account should be made to His Majesty, and a declaration is prayed that the defendant is a trustee for the plaintiff in respect to said moneys and that defendant should be required to pay the same to plaintiff.

It is contended on behalf of the defendant that he should not be compelled to answer the interrogatories submitted, at any rate at this stage of the case. The defendant specially denies his liability, and it is submitted on his behalf that there is no basis in law for the claim which the Crown puts forward, and that under our previous system of pleading the whole of plaintiff's case is open to demurrer. By order 25 of our present rules of court no demurrer is allowed, but the right to challenge the sufficiency of a plaintiff's cause of action is preserved to the defendant by rule 2 of said order, which reads as follows:

"(2) Any party shall be entitled to raise by his pleading any point of law, and any point so raised shall be disposed of by the judge who tries the cause at or after the trial, provided that by consent of the parties or by order of the court or a judge on the application of either party the same may be set down for rearing and disposal of at any time before the trial."

Under the provision of the rule above quoted, the defendant's solicitor has moved that the points of law raised by him and which if sustained are a complete answer to plaintiff's claim should be by me set down for hearing and disposed of before the trial of the cause. Under the statement of claim the liability of the defendant is put upon two grounds: First, that the defendant, as agent of His Majesty in the matter of the contract to build the Saint John Valley railway entered into between His Majesty and the St. John & Quebec Railway Company, received certain commissions or pay-

BIG DRIVE BY SALVATION ARMY FOR A MILLION

The Salvation Army is about to launch a campaign to raise one million dollars for war and demobilization purposes.

The money-getting campaign will be from January 19 to 25.

The Salvation Army intends to use the money for three purposes:

1. To establish hostels for returned soldiers who are discharged and in need until they are absorbed into industrial life.

2. To provide emergency receiving and maternity homes for soldiers' wives, widows and dependent children in need.

3. To continue during demobilization in England and France the equipments and comforts already provided by the Salvation Army for the Canadian soldiers overseas.

The Canadian public is entitled to know what claim the Salvation Army has for monetary assistance.

In the first place, the Army has spent \$2,000,000 in war activities.

Here is a summary of some of the operations of the Army directly connected with the war:

Forty rest rooms, equipped with papers, magazines, writing materials, etc., for the use of soldiers.

Forty-five motor ambulances in France, manned by Salvationists.

Ninety-six hostels for use of soldiers and sailors. These are located in France, England and Canada. The Army plans a wide extension of its string of hostels in Canada.

One hundred and ninety-seven huts at soldiers' camps. These are used for religious and social gatherings, and at these huts the fighting men are able to buy what extras they require in the nature of "eats" at the very lowest rates.

Seven hundred and sixty-one Salvation Army officers and members devote their whole time to work at the front.

Twenty-one hundred war widows in the care of the Army, besides two hundred and ninety-eight war orphans.

One hundred thousand wounded soldiers taken from battlefields in the Salvation Army ambulances.

These are but a few of the things that are seen and recorded. There are many other activities which count for the S. A., but which cannot be put down in printed form.

In getting the boys back to civil life the Salvation Army has much to do. A vast amount of money will be required. One million dollars will not be too much.

decide upon the validity of the points so raised, my province is to say whether in my judgment there is a case presented, concerning which it can fairly be said that the points of law raised are (a) substantial and not frivolous, and (b) go to the matter of the action so thoroughly that their disposition in favor of the defendant would determine the whole issue, or a substantial part thereof. Having given the matter most serious consideration my opinion is that the objections raised are of the nature above indicated, and I think they should be disposed of before the defendant is asked to submit to the interrogatories exhibited. The order will be that the points of law raised by the defendant's counsel be set down for hearing and disposed of before the trial at a time to be agreed upon by the parties, or to be determined on motion of either party. The application for further directions in this action will stand until the determination of the points of law above referred to. The amendments are allowed.

IN CHAMBERS.

20th December, 1918.

NEW C.P.O.S. LINERS



THE part played by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services in the great European war will make a big chapter in Canadian history. Undoubtedly the sea supremacy of Great Britain was one of the most potent factors in the winning of the victory which was obtained, and the ships of the C. P. O. S. took a big part in making Great Britain supreme at sea. There are few branches of sea service in which they did not take a part. Mounted with guns some of them were where there was fighting to be done.

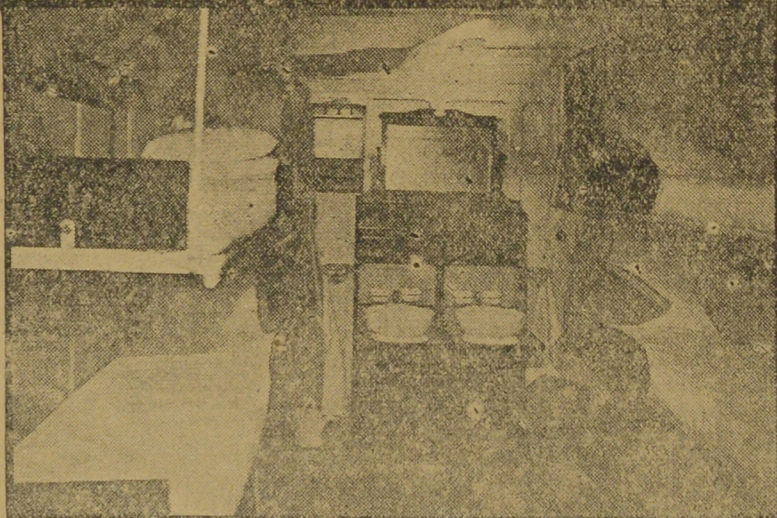
Over 4,000,000 tons of cargo and munitions of war have been carried in addition to many thousand horses and mules.

The C. P. O. S. have carried from the outbreak of hostilities to October 31st, 1918, 1,041,000 troops and passengers all over the world, embracing ports in China and Japan, Singapore, Bombay, Mesopotamia, Suez, Gallipoli, ports in the Mediterranean, Colombo, Dares-Salaam, Delagoa Bay, Durban, and Mauritius. In addition to the west coast of North and South America, and the United States and Canadian ports. The total loss of troops carried caused by enemy action and irrespective of disease has been eight in number. On one consecutive continuous voyage one of the company's vessels steamed 23,441 miles.

Over 300 officers and engineers were found out of the company's service for the Royal Navy. Lieut. R. N. Stuart, one of these, has won the D.S.O. and the V.C., while many others have received decorations and been mentioned in despatches.

The Missanabie, a C. P. O. S. steamer, was the first big vessel to sail on her maiden voyage from Great Britain to Canada after the outbreak of the war in 1914, a sister ship, the Metarama, sailed on her maiden voyage from Liverpool, March 26th, 1915. These two splendid ships have been followed by two larger ships, the Melita, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 30th, 1918, and her sister ship, the Minnedosa, on her maiden trip from Liverpool Dec. 5th, 1918 to St. John—the first steamer to sail since hostilities ended. The Minnedosa is a splendid acquisition to the already large fleet of C. P. O. S. vessels. She has a gross tonnage of 14,090, length 545 feet, width 67 feet, depth 45 feet and a total cargo capacity of 458,000 cubic feet.

There is accommodation for ap-



proximately 500 cabin and 1450 third class passengers. The Gymnasium on "A" Deck (or Boat Deck) is fitted with the latest mechanical devices for exercise and amusement. On "B" Deck (or Upper Promenade Deck) are located the Cabin Smoking Room, Cabin Drawing Room and Cabin Lounge.

The Entrance Hall from the extensive Promenade Deck with its paneling, mirrors and staircase is an attractive approach to the Dining Saloon.

The Spacious Lounge with its charming old English fireplace and large windows is fitted with comfortable furniture and hung with beautiful old English prints of the 18th century and some rare old red lacquer mirrors.

The Drawing Room, panelled with most beautiful Australian Black Bean Wood in the Queen Anne style, has an air of cosiness not often found on board ship. The beautiful colored prints which adorn this room are from the famous panels painted in 1789 by Frederick for Madame du Barry and purchased by the late Pierpont Morgan. A writing room is also to be found in this room.

The Smoking Room is panelled in old oak of the Jacobean style, its fine old chimney piece and sporting prints being noteworthy features.

A small number of two-berth staterooms are provided on this deck.

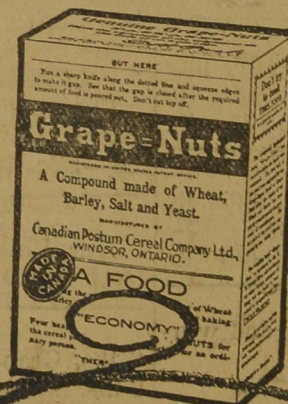
On Deck "C" (or Lower Promenade Deck) is to be found the Bureau and Ticket Office. A special feature is the spacious square and gallery round the well over the Dining Saloon. A good number of well appointed, airy and commodious staterooms are provided amidships for cabin passengers, containing three and four berths. At the forward end an entrance for third class passengers is provided.

On "D" Deck is situated the Dining Room, which extends the whole breadth of the ship and has seating accommodation for 300 persons, placed at small and large tables. It is tastefully decorated in the Georgian style, a special feature being the open staircase. There is accommodation for 60 cabin passengers on this deck in four berth staterooms.

At the extreme after end of "D" Deck, the Third Class Smoking and also Third Class Ladies' Room is to be found, whilst at the forward end there is a Third Class Dining Saloon, with seating capacity for 140 persons, another Smoking Room and also a General Room. The Main Third Class Dining Saloon, seating over 400, is also on this deck.

On the starboard side of Deck "E" are a number of Cabin Staterooms containing two and four berths, whilst another Third Class Dining Saloon, with a seating capacity for 123 persons, is situated in the after end of the ship.

The Missanabie was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in 1918.



ECONOMY

The watchword of
a nation — there's
real economy in every
package of that
delicious, strength-
building food—
Grape-Nuts

"THERE'S A REASON"

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