

WATER GLASS

# Egg Preserver

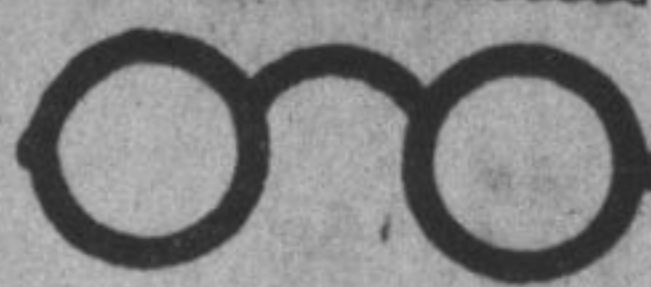
Simple, Effective, Economical. Will keep eggs fresh and in the best of condition for one year.

20 CENTS

Best's

Popular Drug Store. Phone 59. Branch 1918

Keeley Jr., M.O.D.O.



Those people (and they are many) who dread the ordeal of an eye examination are agreeably astonished to find that, as made by us, it causes no pain, discomfort, or inconvenience.

And We Use No Drugs.

Keeley Jr., M.O.D.O.

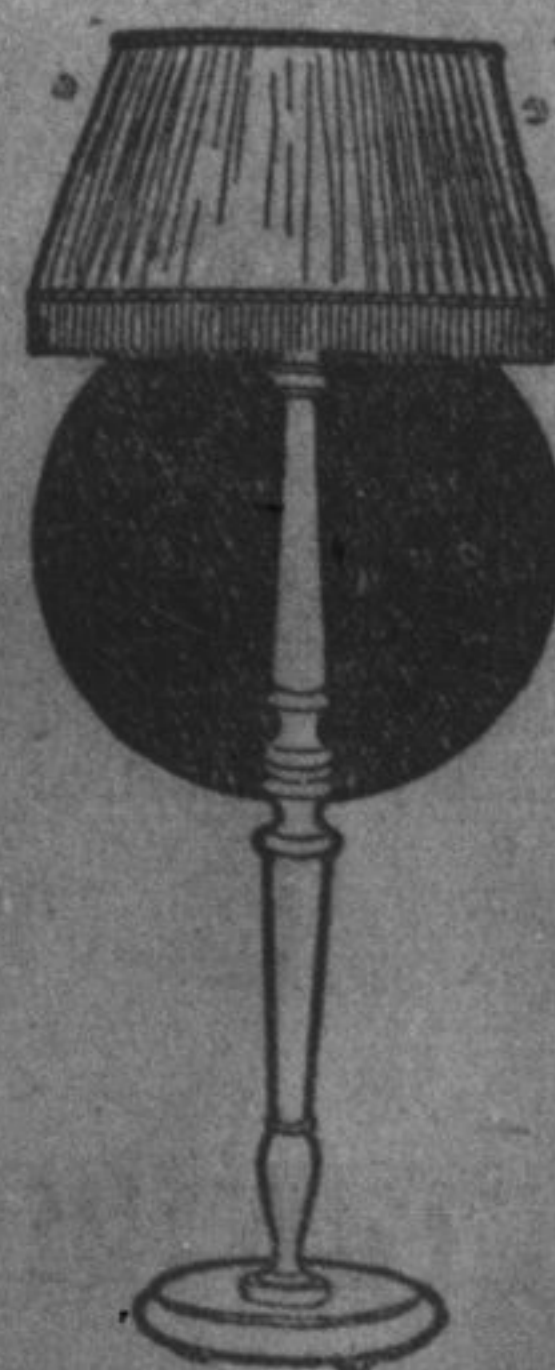
226 Princess Street

Observers on the first concrete ship on the Pacific declare that boats of this type have made good and that their success is assured.

## AT DAVIES' WEEK-END SPECIALS

- Creamery Butter (Whey) . . . . . 42c lb.
- Smoked Wiltshire Bacon, sliced . . . 48c lb.
- Sweet Pickled Side Bacon, in cut . . 35c lb.
- Sweet Pickled Back Bacon, in cut . . 42c lb.
- Green Picnic Hams . . . . . 32c lb.
- 4 lb. Pure Fruit Jam . . . . . 65c each
- Standard Peas . . . . . 15c tin

Phone 597



EVERYTHING TO FRESHEN AND BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME

Attractive designs in piano and reading lamps. We have a full range of colors, brown, sky, blue, old rose, pink, and gold. A complete stock just arrived from one of New York's leading decorating houses.

Floor coverings of all descriptions. Rugs, linoleums, oilcloths, etc., at less than wholesale cost today.

Repairing and upholstering promptly done.

Victrolas and Victor Records and White Sewing Machines

T. F. HARRISON CO., LTD

Phone 90.

### DOING WONDERFUL WORK

LIEUT. G. H. V. HUNTER TELLS OF FITTING UP CRIPPLES

So That They Might Again Take Up Their Responsibilities As Providers for Wife and Family—Queen's Graduate Gives a Most Interesting Account.

The following interesting article was written for the Brooklyn, N.Y., Eagle by Lieut. G. H. V. Hunter, son of Lieut.-Col. George Hunter, of this city, serving overseas with the Royal Army Medical Corps. He graduated at Queens, and is better known as "Harry" Hunter.

"I have thought many times of writing to tell of the wonderful reconstructive work which is being done in England in the way of fitting the crippled soldiers to take up once more their responsibilities as a provider for his wife and family. It often happens that it is a case of retraining, rather than fitting, as he is unable, owing to his disability, to take up his old occupation. The miner finds that with the loss of a hand or part of one we can no longer wield the pick and shovel, and he becomes a clerk. A cotton spinner for the same reason becomes a salesman. It is with this as one of its prime objects that institutions like Alder Hey Military Orthopedic Hospital take up the work of caring for the returned soldier.

As early as 1915 orthopedists in England were few. It is true there were a few surgeons who had done excellent work in this specialty. Among these was Dr. (now Sir) Robert Jones, whose fame had already reached America. Early in the war he was put in charge of a hospital at Liverpool by Sir Alfred Keogh, then director of medical services, and it became the first military orthopedic hospital in the United Kingdom. He called to his aid almost immediately his old assistant, Captains Armour and McMurray, and together they started work at Alder Hey Hospital.

At that time orthopedic cases were not sent direct to them, as they now are, but were sent from one hospital to another; and when the general surgeon could do no more for them they were sent to Alder Hey as a sort of last resort. This was a grand opportunity for the orthopedists, and they were not slow to take advantage of it.

These cases began to do better. Men with badly united fractures were sent out of the hospital with straight limbs; men with crushed deformities, the result of nerve injuries, had their nerves repaired and the deformities disappeared. After a time the War Office invited Sir Robert Jones to visit the military hospitals in nearby cities to select suitable cases for treatment in his hospital. The work grew too large for the building, more wards were added, but still the cases came, not from the hospitals in France, but from the ones at home. For this reason many deformities resulted which could have been prevented had the patients received the proper orthopedic treatment at the

time of or soon after receiving the wound. However, the seed had been sown and great was the harvest to be. Sir Robert Jones was sent for by the War Office and given charge of the orthopedic work of the British army. His title was Director of Military Orthopedic Hospitals in all the larger cities, placing good work to Scotland, and later to Ireland, until now he has sixteen such institutions with approximately 25,000 beds.

The establishment of so many special hospitals in such a short time had its difficulties. Sir Robert found himself short of trained men. Doctors were scarce, especially so, at this time, surgeons especially so. Kitchener's army had made it necessary for many of the younger surgeons to go abroad. This did not make the work of Sir Robert any easier, but he persevered, and he and his assistants, working often late into the night, kept the good work going.

Soon after this the United States entered the war, and Sir Robert invited Dr. Robert Osbourne, of Boston, a well known American orthopedist, and a close personal friend, to send over some orthopedists from the United States. These men we use their special training for the benefit of these poor unfortunate war cripples and to get in return very valuable war surgery experience, in preparation for similar work for our

I was fortunate to be among the first to come over. The first group of Americans came from as far west as Seattle, and early in May, 1917, landed in Liverpool. They were distributed to the different orthopedic hospitals, three to each. More followed, until now about one hundred American orthopedists are doing excellent work in these hospitals. From time to time some are sent to France as they are needed, but younger surgeons from the United States are coming over to take their places and become familiar with the work.

On admission, every patient with a deformity is photographed, X-rayed, and has his nerves tested electrically, besides having a very thorough history taken of his case. He is very carefully examined, and he has a bone injury he is properly splinted to enable the bone to unite in good position. If the bone refuses to unite, as often happens, a bone graft is used, which is a piece of bone sawn from another bone, generally the shin, and inserted into two grooves cut in the ununited ends of the bone, thus bridging over the gap. If the bone has united in bad position it is sometimes necessary to refracture it and place the fragments in good position and allow nature to do her work over again.

Many deformities are the result of nerve injuries and simulate somewhat those deformities left by infantile paralysis. An injury to the external popliteal nerve in the leg will give the "drop wrist," similarly an injury to the musculospiral nerve in the arm will give a "droop wrist." When these deformities are encountered the nerve must be repaired, and then by proper splinting and massage the muscles regain their tone and the deformities disappear.

For cases which are not in need of operative treatment, but who need careful supervised exercise, a large gymnasium, under the direction of a trained gymnast, is kept busy daily. Other cases requiring hydrotherapeutic treatment receive hot or cold baths either spray, needle or plunge, while other cases are treated by what is called the "whirlpool bath," where the hot air is passed through the water which is kept in motion.

The need of massage is at once recognized by anyone at all familiar with these cases, and for this reason a massage department employing forty trained masseurs and masseuses is kept constantly at work.

As patients improve they are sent to the curative workshops and allowed to choose the work they like. The following departments are working now: Carpentry, shoemaking, black smithing, splint-making, carving, wood work, leather embossing, typewriting and electrical work, and more departments are being added as department.

At present Alder Hey has about 1,500 patients, and a waiting list of several hundred, so that there is a room to expand. The staff is being increased to about thirty men, and with the addition of the artificial limb department, where the limbless are to be re-fitted, a further addition to the staff will have to be made.

A visit to a hospital such as this brings home to one the serious part of the war, and convinces one, if there was any doubt, that Sherman's description of war was right.

### CANADA'S COAL SUPPLY.

Allotment of Anthracite From Pennsylvania is Reduced.

Philadelphia, May 30.—In an address to the National Coal Association here, Joseph Dickson, chairman of the anthracite committee of the U.S. Fuel Administration, stated that Canada's allotment for 1918-19 was 3,602,000 tons, compared with 3,856,921 distributed in 1916-17. Some of this deficit, it is expected, will be made up by Western Canada using western coal, instead of Pennsylvania hard coal.

Wishes He Had Stayed in Safety.

Vancouver, B.C., May 30.—Private Michael James O'Rourke, holder of war decorations won during the present war, is a fatalist. If you are fated to "get it," whether in Flanders or on the peaceful streets of Vancouver, you are going to "get it," O'Rourke believes.

After winning the Victoria Cross to add to his other medals and escaping with only a bruise, O'Rourke "got his" yesterday by being run down by an automobile driven by a Vancouver woman.

Patients Banned to Death.

Columbia, S.C., May 30.—Fire destroyed a ward at the State Hospital for the Insane, resulting in the burning to death of at least sixteen patients. Eleven other patients are missing and five were badly burned, one of whom afterwards died.

Talk may be cheap, but it takes money to hire an auctioneer and defend slender gills.

### A BANK REFUSES TO DEAL

WITH THOSE WHO DO NOT BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

The Bank of Pasadena, California, Notifies its German Customers to Take Their Business Elsewhere.

James S. Macdonnell, nephew of G. M. Macdonnell, K.C., Kingston, Ontario, a graduate of Queen's, is cashier of the First National Bank of Pasadena at Pasadena, California, and his name appears in the following circular:

Pasadena, May 2nd, 1918.

Mr. Avenue Pasadena.

Dear Sir—We held at the present time about \$60,000 worth of first mortgages belonging to you, on which we collect payments for you. We have held as high as \$90,000 of these. We know that your own stock here and real estate in Iowa that make you a well off man. You are what a bank regards as a good customer, and we are indebted to you for past business.

You have not subscribed to either the first, second or third Liberty Loans. You are not a member of the Red Cross, and so far as we know you are not supporting the country in any way.

You are not only a detriment but a menace to this country. The bank cannot afford to thrive on such business as yours. We have too many calls from patriotic citizens these days to be willing to extend credit to you in order that you may reconvene at from seven per cent up. You will, therefore, please take your small note of \$300 immediately; your securities at the bank and receipt for your securities to take your business to some bank that has money to lend to German sympathizers.

Yours truly,  
The First National Bank of Pasadena.

J. S. Macdonnell, Cashier.

Commenting on the above the bank says:

The above letter was to-day mailed to one of our clients. We publish it as indicative of our attitude. In any further extensions of credit this bank will make the purchase or non-purchase of Liberty Bonds a consideration; and while we cannot speak for our associates we do not believe that unpatriotic individuals are going to do "business as usual" at any Pasadena bank.

### HOLDING BACK ANY DISTURBING MEASURES

A More Settled Feeling is Prevaling in Ireland—Chiefs Make Good Impression.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

London, May 30.—With the recent changes in the Government in Ireland and the arrest of Sinn Fein leaders the parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he understands the British Government considers it desirable to refrain from pressing forward at this time anything calculated to produce a disturbance. A more settled feeling prevails in Ireland and it is hoped the improvement will grow in every direction. The Irish Home Rule Bill is not expected to be ready for introduction for a few weeks and until then conscription will remain in abeyance. Lord French, the new lord lieutenant, and Edward Shortt, new secretary, have made excellent impressions on both Nationalists and Sinn Feiners.

### "FLOATED" OYSTERS.

Typhoid Germs Absorbed in the Vicinity of Sewers.

In the discussion on oysters as a cause of typhoid at the convention of the American Medical Association, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, of the Public Health Service, said that last winter's epidemic in Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York has been traced to one large shipper, a negro who had a shucking house on Chesapeake Bay.

"I want to say," he added, "to reassure the gentlemen who like oysters that I have found in literature nowhere, either in this country or in cases reported abroad, typhoid fever due to oysters which came directly from the open ground; all the cases reported have come from floated oysters, from oysters in the immediate vicinity of sewers or from insanitary conditions in the shucking houses."

The reason for floated oysters—putting them to stand in water that is not so salt as that from which they were taken—is: When oysters are dredged the mud is stirred up and gets into their open shells, which close and retain the dirt; to allow them to cleanse themselves of the dirt they are left in fresh or brackish water. They absorb some of this water, and as a result look fatter than when dredged up, it being well known that oysters which grow in very salt water do not fatten, though they have the finest flavor.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

### WOMEN POLICE.

Request That Women be Added to Ottawa Police.

Ottawa, May 30.—It is the desire of many of the representatives of women's and men's organizations in the city that the city police force be augmented by the addition of at least two female patrol officers, for the protection of the young women and children of the city. Yesterday a delegation of prominent social workers, headed by Mrs. Adam Shortt, waited upon the Board of Police Commissioners. The commission promised to give the request their very earnest and favorable consideration.

### \$50,000 For Aerial Barracks.

Hamilton, May 30.—It was announced yesterday that the Imperial Government would spend about \$50,000 on buildings near the Wellington barracks for the training of the Royal Air Force. These will be used as class rooms, and the work will be started on them at once.

Charged with being \$2,500 short in his accounts, George Lewis, cashier of the Inland Revenue Department at Windsor, has been placed under arrest.

Probs: Friday, fair and a little warmer.

SERVICE QUALITY VALUE ALWAYS!

# Steady's Greatest Mail-Order Comparison Sale

Goes along spiritedly with its host of splendid values — today's results proved most gratifying and many were the words of praise expressed by the many pleased customers who thronged our ready-to-wear departments from opening to closing time. These remarks by a well-known woman express very aptly the feeling we would have every Kingstonian feel towards this store — "For progressive, up-to-the-minute merchandising, splendid service and quality goods at reasonable prices, you predominate, and it's for these reasons of perfect buying satisfaction that I have been a steadfast customer of yours for the past five years."

## These Bargains for Tomorrow on the Busy Main Floor

### IN THE SILK DEPT.

300 yards of genuine Shan-Tung silk; very smart for suits, skirts, and sleeveless coats. In colors creme, Russian green, Ypres and midnight blue, French grey and black. Sale price 98c

84 yards black novelty French wool taffeta — old dye; full 44 inches wide, and good value today at \$1.75 a yard. Sale price \$1.10

### THE HOSIERY DEPT. PRESENTS

180 pair colored lisle stockings, 240 pair black and white silk boot hose, with garter welt and foot of lisle; worth 75c a pair today. Sale price 48c

## New Wash Goods

MOST ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

800 yards of pretty striped and checked patterned voiles in a large assortment of colors and patterns; regularly priced at 23c and 25c a yard. Sale price 15c

690 yards of imported English voiles and muslins in a splendid variety of dainty colorings and designs — full 36 and 40 inches wide. Splendid values at 45c and 50c a yard. Sale price 29c

### SPLENDID OFFERINGS IN THE LINEN DEPT.

Table Napkins — 25 doz. hemmed ready-for-use napkins, worth \$2.25 a doz. Sale price \$1.48

Table Cloths — 30 only pure all linen table covers, size 54 x 54; reg. \$4.50. Sale price \$3.19

Huck Towels — 35 doz. fine huck towels, size 18 x 36; reg. 35c each. Sale price 25c.

Bath Towels — 29 doz. bleached terry towels; good full size and weight. Sale price 25c.

Bleached Sheetting — 350 yards heavy bleached sheeting, full 2 yards wide; reg. 65c. Sale price 49c

Glass Towelling — 188 yards red and blue checked glass towelling; a special value at 25c. Sale price 19c

### STAPLES & DOMESTICS

At Less Than Present Wholesale Cost.

Anticipate your future needs at these extra special prices.

Grey Cotton — 1170 yds. good weight, full 36 inch, unbleached cotton, worth 20c a yard. Sale price 16c

Prints and Gingham — 650 yards Riverside American prints and gingham, in a large variety of colors and patterns; reg. 22c. Sale price, 15c

Flannelette — 1850 yards of white and colored striped flannelette — a fine soft quality that is worth 21c wholesale today. Not more than 10 yards to a customer. Sale price 19c

Steady's - Limited