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FOR THE KIDNEYS

The Little Doctor always ready—always on hand to relieve kidney and bladder troubles, and help nature purify the blood.

The National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

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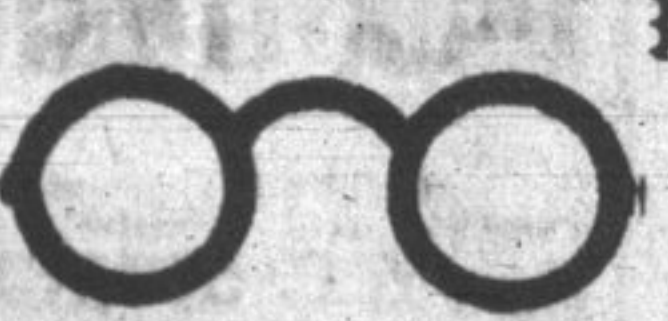
Is unequalled in this district. A capable dispenser at your service from early morning till midnight, means so much to the sick. Your doctor realizes this, and is depending more and more on us—just as we expect him to do.

The slogan "Take it to Best's," we want to be the watchword of the sick.

Best's

The Satisfactory Drug Store. OPEN SUNDAYS.

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

Dr. C. M. Stratton, Japanese, who has received an appointment on the staff of the New York Polyclinic Hospital, has left to take up his duties.



RUGS, LINOLEUMS, CARPETS, FURNITURE

Our Prices Are Exceedingly Low.

We have carried an immense reserve stock, which enables us to offer goods to-day at less than the wholesale prices.

Victrolas and Victor records. This department is constantly growing.

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SPiRiT OF 20TH CENTURY
REV. SALEM G. BLAND BELIEVES NEW ERA IS COME.

In International, National and Labor Activities a New Spirit is Arising—A Brilliant Address at Queen Street Church.

A goodly company of people listened with much gratification to the splendid address of Rev. Salem G. Bland, D.D., of Winnipeg, on "The Century Getting Together," in Queen Street Methodist Church on Monday evening. He was graciously introduced by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. D. Ellis, and after prayer by the Rev. E. Richardson Kelly, Catorangi, and a delightful solo, Kipling's "Recessional" by Mrs. John Evans, Dr. Bland plunged into his subject after a few introductory words of commendation of Kingston and its warm-hearted people.

In his address Rev. Mr. Bland demonstrated the advanced thinking for which he is reputed throughout Canada. No platitudes, no pompous and no bombast marked the brilliant speech replete with incisive thrusts at the present order of things and confident hopes for the future. Rev. Mr. Bland is perhaps not an ardent copyist but he appreciates the rights of labor and he displayed no hesitation in showing his sympathy with its aims in his address.

Despite the most destructive war of the ages which seems to be tearing the heart out of the world, there is a yearning for a better understanding of the imperishable principles which decide the destinies of nations. The speaker ventured to predict that soon there will be a common citizenship between the two countries when persons from either country will exercise their rights after minimum requirements such as now exist between provinces have been fulfilled.

The 20th century will also be the dawn of a new era for the workingmen. Labor has organized for the establishment of brotherhood and capital has recognized it is fast being called upon to recognize two principles underlying the labor movement—the right to organize into unions and the right to a wage which not only gives subsistence but also comfort. Moreover, there is a new spirit developing between capital and labor. Consultive words representative of both are securing satisfactory conditions and the new spirit is epitomized in the words of one of America's greatest captains of industry, Charles Schawb, when he said: "I have no more working for me, men are working with me."

In Canada there is an especial need for co-operation and mutual appreciation. Though geographic barriers may exist between the east and the west and though the province of Ontario may be alienated from the province of Quebec, the sense of national unity must not be futile. Mutual appreciation must predominate if the various units are to be welded into a great national organism. There must be keener confidence in the ability of others, even though they are foreigners, if sectionalism is to be dispelled. There is hardly a nation on earth from which Canada cannot receive something to benefit her. Though our immigrants may be uncouth and ignorant they have a passionate desire, which must be cultivated, to better the Canadian. Truly the century through which two decades have been passed is the century of getting together despite the most destructive of wars which is its commencement.

Capt. Robert Crawford and Judge H. A. Lavell, in felicitous terms, spoke of the splendid services Dr. Bland had rendered the church in the past two days and with affectionate remarks as to his personal charms and broad outlook. The congregation applauded vigorously, testifying their appreciation of the doctor's address. After singing "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds" Dear Starr pronounced the benediction.

THE REINDER.

This Animal is Taking Important Place in America.

The reindeer is the department store of the far north; he produces everything from a spoon of thread to a milk-shake. He is jack-of-all-trades, meat market, dairy, haberdasher, tailor, shoemaker, notion counter and jockey all rolled into one. He is even legal tender in the erratic currency of the far north where a piece of pink soap can buy almost as much as a gold nugget.

In 1890 Dr. Sheldon Jackson turned up the collar of his fur coat and shuffled through northern snows on an inspecting tour of the northern states. He discovered that the natives, in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska were rapidly losing their source of food supply.

The whales had taken it into their heads to swim farther north away from the occasional steam launches of modern hunters; the walrus and seal followed them and disappeared. The wild caribou, simple creatures that the Eskimos and Arctic Indians had caught easily, had been frightened away by the efficient guns of traders.

Besides losing the greater part of their food, their clothing supply also had stopped, because for years the Eskimos had traded ivory walrus tusks, sealskin and whale oil for Siberian reindeer skins.

In 1891, Dr. Jackson suggested his plan of importing reindeer from Siberia. There had never been reindeer on this continent and the Eskimos knew nothing about the animal. A private fund of \$2,000 was raised by people personally interested in Dr. Jackson's plan and the first herd of sixteen reindeer was brought across Behring Strait from Siberia and landed in good condition.

Siberian herders, and a little later the more intelligent and energetic Laplanders, were imported to teach the native Eskimos and Indians the whys and wherefores of the deer.

Before 1902, 1,280 deer had been imported; at the last report in 1917 there were 35,000 Government deer in Alaska, rapidly increasing.

When the deer are two years old they are broken in for driving. A deer makes an average speed of from eight to twelve miles an hour. But it is not his speed that makes him invaluable as a means of transportation; it is in the fact that the deer can travel across Alaska without a trail, living on the moss which carpets the country.

Dogs cannot haul enough provisions to feed themselves on long journeys, while one of the caribou of the north can haul two hundred pounds of cargo, up mountains and down valleys, and finish the journey in as good condition, if not better, physical shape than when the trip was begun.

Each Arctic mission station should own at least 5,000 deer. In the first place, a herd of deer banishes all terror of famine or isolation or extreme cold. The milk of the does is thick and creamy, and mixed with water makes a delicious drink; venison has always been considered a luxury. In the second place, the revenues gained through selling the young fawns and the meat of the older deer can eventually support the missions. And thirdly, there is always present an efficient and comfortable method of travel.

LEMÓN JUICE WHITENS SKIN

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for few cents

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quart of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

PACKED BUTTER KEEPS

Seed Corn Situation Is Critical—Select Own Seed Now.

Select Ears From Field for Height, Strength, Leadness and Earliness.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour—in fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid in the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Stir at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs or boxes. If unpasteurized wooden packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with a thin line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean, need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then tie heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar or in cold storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding the butter in brine, even though these may be submerged in brine.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

SELECT SEED CORN NOW.

Unless every precaution is taken this autumn the supply of good seed corn of the desirable varieties will be inadequate for the requirements of 1919. The autumn of 1917 saw the corn crop harvested with an excess of moisture. Wet cold weather followed, during which time the corn did not cure, consequently, when the very cold weather of December set in the corn was frozen and germination was reduced to a very low percentage. This situation which caused the agricultural authorities of North America so much anxiety during the winter and spring of 1918, and which was described by them as "a national calamity," is not yet averted. The problem which that committee had to face was one of supplying North America with seed which would give a fair germination. To secure this seed was no easy task and recourse was made to districts in the United States hundreds of miles to the south of Ontario which produce large, late maturing varieties. In bringing this seed into the country there was little expectation that it would produce much grain, but it was hoped it would produce fodder. The situation in Ontario was so acute that an embargo was placed on the seed grown in Kent and Essex counties prohibiting the exportation from those counties to other districts in Ontario. Some seed of fair germination was available but not sufficient for all their local needs, and as these counties located in southern and western Ontario furnish the chief source of seed for the remainder of the province it was felt that such action was justified in order to conserve those varieties for seed purposes which had proven themselves adapted to Ontario conditions.

The winter of 1918 in Ontario's history when it was more necessary to take every precaution in the selection of seed corn than at the present time. The most satisfactory method of seed selection is that of selecting in the field. The grower can go up and down his rows and select those ears which are well developed and possess all the varietal characteristics. When selecting in the field the grower has before him the height, strength, leadness and earliness desired. When once the desired type is established in the grower's mind good progress can be made in selecting the ears. This method offers many advantages over that of selecting from the sheck or from the crib. The crib is the least desirable, in that it offers only husked ears to select from. With the sheck, when husking, the grower has the wilted or matured stalks, while the field selection has everything in its favor, the whole plant and its environment which may mean normal or abnormal conditions for development.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Probs: Wednesday, fair, little warmer.

Steacy's Daily Store News!

A Foreword!

With event of October comes autumn, a month in which one should definitely settle the question of what to wear. And fashion very wisely, without over-stepping the bounds of conservation policies, has given undoubted charm to the prevailing mode.

Our fall and winter displays are in accord with the spirit of the times, which urges the conservation that means procuring the utmost in value for any expenditure. As quality is the essence of value, the offerings here demonstrate this store's exceptional ability and desire to offer the best—to distribute merchandise of character at prices that are the lowest for the qualities.

SUITS & COATS

For Fall and Winter Wear

The Suits

Fashion permits the models a variety of coat lengths—the fabrics, too, are luxuriant in texture and show such materials as duvetyn velour, broadcloth, English serge and garbardine in a broad variety of the season's most fashionable shades.

Priced from \$25.00 to \$75.00

The Coats

The coat section now gives emphasis to all that is new in fashion. The finest materials, linings and trimmings characterize each value.

The styles shown are such as are of established correctness—they will endure as the dependable fabrics from which they are made.

And what a selection! There are coats of Bolivia, Duvetyn velour, French Wool Velour, Wool Whitney, Duotone, Matalam and Salts celebrated Behring seal plush in self-trim and accentuated with rich fur trimmings.

Priced from \$16.50 to \$85.00

We Solicit Your Early Inspection

Steacy's - Limited

COL. HEALY APPOINTED.

As Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—S. A. Armstrong has resigned as Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Lt.-Col. Frank P. Healy is appointed to succeed him. Up to the present Col. Healy has been acting deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general of the Toronto military district. He has seen 30 years' continuous service in the Canadian Militia.

Mr. Armstrong has taken over the vice-presidency of the American Underfitted Stocker Company at Chicago. E. H. Scammler, from its inception secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission and Invalided Soldiers' Commission, now become Assistant Deputy Minister and secretary of the department. F. G. Robinson, first assistant director of the I.S.C. under Mr. Armstrong, is appointed director of the commission.

Canadian Casualties.

Killed in Action—A. Beaten, Belleville; T. Smith, Marmora; C. E. Brombley, London; L. Eastman, Millie Roches; T. J. Armstrong, Plovna; C. N. Metcalfe, Fenelon Falls.

Died of wounds—C. Munsey, Lancaster; M. Peterson, Peterboro; J. Woodcock, Trenton.

Accidentally killed—Lieut. C. S. Macpherson, Glen Allen; J. Odette, Peterboro.

Gassed—T. Story, Lindsay; J. Williams, Peterboro; H. W. Nolan, Newboro.

Missing—Lieut. H. V. Brisbin, Cobourg.

Wounded—A. L. Yere, F. E. Baker, Belleville; F. H. Revoy, Peterboro; H. Snook, Kingston; H. L. Cunningham, Carleton Place; W. H. Brownlee, Kempsville; L. Campbell, Clyde Forks.

Cancel report missing—W. H. Morton, Gananoque; O. Deschamps, Morrisburg.

Ill—W. J. Smith, Trenton.

An Unfailing Way To Banish Hairs

(Beauty Notes)

Ugly hairy growth can be removed in the privacy of your own home if you get a small original package of delatone and mix into a paste enough of the powder and water to cover the hairy surface. This should be left on the skin about 2 minutes, then removed and the skin washed and every trace of hair will have vanished. No harm or inconvenience can result from this treatment, but be sure you buy real delatone.

Aviator Killed.

Deseronto, Sept. 25.—Second Lieut. G. W. Buchan died in Rathbun Hospital, Deseronto, on Thursday, as the result of injuries sustained in a flying accident near Camp Rathbun. His mother, Mrs. Thomas R. Buchan, lives at Mooretown, Ont.

The death occurred at McDevold's Corners on Friday evening last of David Alfred, after many years of pain and sickness.

Gray Hair Hays Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray hair, for removing dandruff and as a hairbrush. It is a dry, germicidal and tonic to the scalp, ready when. The Hays Co., Newark, N. J.