

COME!

Thursday to the two big events, Livingston's Big Sale and the big Circus!

# Prices That Sound Like The Good Old Days Before The War

STRAW HATS  
The latest in Straw Hats. Cool your head in one of our new Straw Hats, at 20% discount.



## 20% REDUCTION SALE On all Men's and Boys' Suits, Top Coats, Rain Coats and Furnishings

We are proud to be the first Clothier in Kingston to sacrifice legitimate profits for the sake of helping along a great Economic Movement in behalf of the public purse. We offer our entire stock of genuinely fine garments at the sweeping reduction of 20% off, and right in the middle of the season when clothing is in demand. Prices were not first marked up and then marked down. The styles are not "has-beens" and "stickers," but all new goods with the original price marked in plain figures.



And Boys' Clothing 20%.

### Nothing Reserved

\$30.00 SUITS FOR .....	\$24.00	\$45.00 SUITS FOR .....	\$36.00
\$35.00 SUITS FOR .....	\$28.00	\$47.50 SUITS FOR .....	\$38.00
\$37.50 SUITS FOR .....	\$30.00	\$50.00 SUITS FOR .....	\$40.00
\$40.00 SUITS FOR .....	\$32.00	\$55.00 SUITS FOR .....	\$44.00

—All under war tax prices—

### And a Big Shirt and Furnishing Sale too

This is your opportunity to stock up with the finest furnishings obtainable, at one-fifth off regular price. LIVINGSTON'S give a practical turn to the downward drive and many men are making the most of this wonderful opportunity.

# Livingston's, Brock St.

IF OFF YOUR ROUTE IT PAYS TO WALK.



We are greatly pleased with our last Saturday's business. It has shown us that the public appreciate this big 20% Discount Sale.

- All sales for Cash.
- No approval.
- No exchanges.

### A COMPREHENSIVE CHURCH

ONLY ONE THAT CAN REACH WHOLE COMMUNITY

Need of Union Felt in the Country—Various Needs For Different People—View of Bishop du Vernet.

F. H. Du Vernet, Archbishop of Caledonia and Metropolitan of British Columbia, writes:

If an institution is a means to an end rather than an end in itself it must be adopted to the work it has been organized to perform.

If the Church of Christ is to perform the work for which it was commissioned and inspire with the Spirit of Christ all classes, races and nations in the world, it must be a truly catholic church, not only in name but in the variety of the structural and functional elements which it comprehends. Only a comprehensive church can reach the whole community.

While the essential truth to be proclaimed may be the same, the way of putting it must differ with every race of people and every type of character. While the object of worship may be the same, the method of worship which best appeals to one type of mind will differ from that which best appeals to another type of mind among the members of the same family. Never was there a greater psychological blunder than to try and force a uniform style of religious service upon all classes in the community. Absolute uniformity is a human impossibility.

As we survey the mixture of races in our land, as well as think of the variety of classes among our people, the truth is borne in upon us with irresistible force that only a comprehensive church can reach the whole community.

It is in the sparsely settled districts that the need of church union is most acutely felt. Often a community of about three hundred people has three or four churches while another community not fifty miles away is entirely destitute of religious services. This cannot be in accordance with the Spirit of Christ.

In British Columbia the Anglican Provincial Synod and the Presbyterian Provincial Synod have recently approved in general terms of the report of a joint-committee favoring a measure of co-operation in new and sparsely settled districts. All the Anglican bishops of the province are members of this committee. Each communion reserves the right to send a clergyman from time to time into such districts, to administer the sacraments to its own people. In cases of sparsely settled districts where missionaries of both communions are at work it is recommended that services be held either on different Sundays, or at different hours on the same Sundays so as to avoid apparent conflict. Already in the northern part of the province this plan is working well.

We need every style of public worship from that of an informal cottage meeting to that of a stately cathedral service.

There is no valid reason why there should not be in the same village

church, at 8 a.m. on Sunday the Holy Communion according to the rite of the Anglican Church, at 11 a.m. a service according to the custom of the Presbyterian Church, and at 7 p.m. another service according to the style of the Methodist Church.

The different methods of presenting the same Truth, and the different modes of worshipping the same God, which prevail in the different Protestant Communions have their necessary functions to perform, but this should be, not in competition one with another, but in co-operation and co-ordination one with another. In other words, the different members should function as one Comprehensive Church. "We being many are one Body in Christ."

#### Tips To Housewives.

Lemon juice will improve the flavor of stewed figs.

Doughnut dough should be as soft as can be handled, else they will crack when frying.

Drop a pinch of flour in the grease before trying eggs and the grease will not pop.

In sauce making when starch is mixed with soft fat equal quantities of both should be used.

Starchy vegetables should be put in enough boiling water to cover them. Boil gently and keep kettle covered.

#### Explained.

"Yeah! He and I are old bunk mates."

"What! Were you and he in the army together?"

"Oh, dear no! I mean the same kind of bunk."—Cartoons Magazine.

#### Why Keep the Cup?

Why make such a fuss about trying to keep the American Cup? Let Sir Thomas Lipton have it—prohibition has made it about as useless, anyway, as the steins in a near-beer parlor. Cartoons Magazine.



### HANDLING A CONTAGIOUS SUBJECT IN FLORENCE, ITALY.

Christian Science evidently hasn't much standing in Florence, Italy. The Italians respect for the malignant germ is complete as this photo would indicate. The photo shows a member of the Micercier Fraternity, suspected of having a contagious disease, being conveyed to a hospital in Florence by masked members of the association.

### THE VALUE OF ALCOHOL

Contributed by Dr. Waddell

There is one liquid absolutely essential to life. That liquid is water. There is another liquid second only in importance to water. That liquid is alcohol.

Those who are accustomed to think of alcohol only as a beverage will probably hesitate to accept this statement unless they belong to the comparatively small class who would be inclined to assign as the chief reason for its not being second, that, it should be regarded as first.

While water is not only the most important liquid maintaining life but is also the greatest solvent we possess, yet alcohol is likewise a great solvent; many of the substances which it dissolves being those which are very slightly soluble in water, and it is of great use in this respect.

Water, fortunately, in this, and

many other countries is practically free; alcohol unfortunately is heavily taxed. Were it not that alcohol has been so extensively used as a beverage it would not have been taxed and its use industrially would doubtless be as common as gasoline motors for alcohol has several advantages as a fuel. In many places it could be more cheaply purchased than gasoline.

Before the war it was produced in Germany from potash for sixteen or seventeen cents, and in the United States, from corn and molasses for a slightly higher figure. These are only three of many present prices of raw material it can be produced for fifty cents a gallon, but there are such heavy taxes on it that pure alcohol costs somewhere in the neighborhood of eleven dollars a gallon.

Alcohol mixed with other substances that make it undrinkable (non-potable) is said to have its nature changed, or to be denatured. For certain purposes, the denaturants

alcohol is lighter and more volatile than ethyl alcohol, and is poisonous. It has therefore been suggested, that the word alcohol should not be permitted in labels for containers of wood alcohol lest the thirsty soul attracted by the word "alcohol" should ignore the prefix "wood." The name "wood naphtha" has been proposed as a substitute.

Methylated spirits is ordinary ethyl alcohol with enough methyl alcohol added to make it undrinkable. Since the advent of prohibition especially, there have been a number of deaths caused by the drinking of methylated spirits. Methylated spirits is frequently used in hospitals for bathing purposes, and while less poisonous in this way than when taken internally, it has an injurious action especially upon the eyes and is hurtful to patient and to nurse. In other words, a quantity taken internally would kill, when taken externally only distresses. But with good alcohol ten times the price of methylated spirits few patients in the public wards are likely to be bathed with the former.

In order that a substance shall be suitable denaturant it must be difficult to separate from alcohol, otherwise the chemist could only buy denatured alcohol cheaply and obtain pure alcohol from it. If methylated spirits were used for making ether the ether to be impure, hence alcohol denatured with methyl alcohol cannot be used for making ether. But either itself makes ordinary alcohol undrinkable, so in some countries where ether is allowed as a denaturant alcohol is denatured by the government with ether and then supplied to the manufacturer of ether.

The ether added to the alcohol is recovered so that theoretically there is no loss.

There is no denaturant for alcohol that does not make it less valuable for use in hospitals; there is no denaturant that does not interfere with the use of alcohol in research, there is no denaturant that does not interfere to some extent with the use of alcohol in chemical industries. As a striking example of its employment,

I was told the other day that the amount of explosives used in one charge for the largest size guns requires, in the process of its manufacture, the use of a barrel of alcohol. Alcohol is used not only in the manufacture of explosives, of dyes, of lacquers, enamels and airplane dopes, of drugs and chemicals almost without number and often of almost unpronounceable names, but also in the manufacture of transparent soap, of laundry starches, of photographic films plates, and papers of shoe polishes and for the extraction of vanilla, lemon, peppermint and other flavorings.

In all cases where alcohol remains in the final product of course the tax should be retained based on the quantity of alcohol but in other cases as much freedom as possible should be given. The restrictions that have been put upon the use of alcohol in Canada have placed our industries at a disadvantage as compared with those of the United States. It is to be hoped that we may be put in at least as good a position and that whatever liberty consistent with the cause of temperance can be granted will be allowed.

The marriage was solemnized at Bridgeport, Conn., on June 2nd, of a well-known young man, while, ex-Sapper Lorne Harold McDougall, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James McDougall, and Miss Kathleen Mary Seakings, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Seakings, Bridgeport.

... with a stroke on Thursday, Mrs. Eliza Ann Riens, widow of the late William Riens, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Whyte, of the second concession of Sidney.

On Friday an old and highly respected resident of Brockville passed away in the person of Mrs. Robert Armour. She had been ill for the past two weeks. She was eighty-three years of age.

C. D. McDonald, formerly of Mallorytown, is a patient at the General Hospital, Brockville, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

### BRINGING UP FATHER



By GEORGE McMANUS