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Now is the time to come and buy our goods. For two good reasons—The rush is over and money is scarce. We offer 20 per cent. off all purchases over ten dollars. A big line of heaters and ranges will be clear out. Our stock of beautiful, old-fashioned furniture is the best in the country, and as we have too much on hand will sell very cheap. All kinds of Household Goods and Bric-a-Brac bought and sold. L. LESSES, 107 Princess and Cathlamet Sts.

ING'S CAFE ING'S Lunch Counter ING'S Private Dining Rooms ING (James) Prop. ING ST. Nos. 338-342 KINGSTON. Now open. Catering Contracts Taken. Telephone No. 1133. If we please you, tell others. If we don't please you, please tell us.



Before feasting—cooking. Before merry making—cheery fires. For both, the stove and the grate, you need good coal. OUR COAL You will thank us Your wife will thank us Your guests will thank us Your cook will thank us for the holiday performance of our coal. And we want to thank you and all our customers for past favors received. Crawford Foot of Queen St. Phone 9.

THE WHIG, 78th YEAR DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 396-410 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at \$1 per year. Editions at 1.30 and 4 o'clock p.m. WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 16 pages published in parts on Monday and Thursday morning at \$1 a year. To United States, charge for postage had to be added, making price of Daily \$1 and of Weekly \$1.50 per year. Attached is one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish, and cheap work; nine improved presses.

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Daily Whig.

GET BACK TO THE FARM.

There may be a great deal of force in what Dr. Strong, of New York, says. He is a statistician, great at figures, and great on the lessons which they teach. One argument is that the machinery of the farm enables four men to do what fourteen would be required to do without it. Hence the young men are being drawn off the farm, and they are filling up the towns and cities. This is not a correct conclusion. The land is still for the people, and thousands more, natives of this fair land, could find profitable employment upon it, as well, if not better, than the thousands who come from Europe.

Oh, the wealth, the amazing wealth, that is in the soil. Take the hen, the common everyday hen, the place and worth of which are not fully estimated. Her family this year in Canada numbered 35,000, and they and their eggs were valued at \$45,000,000. Take the cheese. The Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's association has had its session at Perth, and Senator Derbyshire—the greatest and happiest man in Canada—has been telling some surprising stories. The farm products of Ontario were worth, in 1910, over \$250,000,000. An increase of ten per cent. in the milk production would add \$10,000,000 to the farmers' revenue. More care of farms, orchards and cattle would raise the income of the farmers from the land to \$500,000,000 a year. The cream shipped into the United States in 1910, thanks to a slip in the Payne tariff, was valued at \$1,250,000.

There was a drought in some parts of Canada last year, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta especially, but the crops of Canada represented \$532,992,100. The food crops were worth \$68,006,300, and the fodder crops \$161,673,000. The farm guarantees to the man who works it a good living, and to spare. He has to slave in summer, but he can rest in winter and toast his shins by the fire. Young men of the farm, be content with your lot. You constitute the only really independent men in the country, and you ought to be exceedingly grateful.

NO MONOPOLY IN POWER.

There is in the west what the politicians call a "boller," because a number of companies, interested in power schemes, and holding federal charters, have consolidated. These companies have contracts that affected the towns and cities east of Toronto, and the rumour goes forth that an attempt is being made to hold up or interfere with the schemes of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

This commission had its origin in the desire to supply Niagara power cheaply to the municipalities. A number of these formed a union, and the commission undertook to act on their behalf by contracting for power at the Falls, by building transmission lines, and eventually supplying what has been termed the "white coal," at the city's or town's distributing point at a given rate. Originally, too, the commission was designed to deal with the western situation only, but later it branched out in its plans, and assumed to control the power of Ontario as it left the water falls or was generated by water power.

It has been discussing power in the east, and the chairman of the commission, at a meeting in Kingston, suggested that electric light might eventually be supplied for the cost of candle light. The expectation was to act as the intermediary between the power companies and the municipalities, but meanwhile the merger has gone into effect so that the Tigon company, the Northumberland-Durham company, and the Peterboro, Ottawa and Cobourg companies, have united, and the result may be opposition to the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Hon. Mr. Graham was alleged to have boomed the merger for political and sinister purposes, but he repudiates the rumour, though he has been careful enough to say that it is in a position to serve the people and the eastern municipalities as the little companies could not hope to do. And suppose the Hydro-Electric Commission has opposition? Is that a disadvantage? Why should even a government commission have a monopoly of the power business? Its service so far has been faulty and defective, as the Canadian Courier in a recent issue, showed. When its service is perfect and efficient it will be in order to show what it can do in competition with a merger which depends upon its service for success.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The time has come when the school boards of Canada, like the school boards of Britain, must give earnest heed to the question of medical school examination. It was an object-lesson of the highest value which Dr. Knight offered in this city some years ago. By consent of the board of education, (and with some misgiving, let us add,) he made an examination of the pupils who volunteered for it in Victoria school and later submitted a report which was read and filed. It was not acted upon because public opinion was not insistent, and some public bodies move only when they cannot help themselves.

The history of the movement in England is very suggestive. A law was passed in 1888 with regard to health inspection, but it was too general in its character. Many medical appointments were made, of a tentative character, but the evidence produced in 1909 was such as to surprise the people. "These reports," said a contemporary, "showed defects in the school children everywhere which caused indignation and a turning to the discovery of a remedy." It was Hon. John Burns who finally put on the statute book a provision to the effect that there had to be medical inspection, especially in the schools. Mark the effect. We quote from the press: "Dr. Newman, the chief medical officer of the British board of education, has made a very important report on the results of medical inspection of the schools of England and Wales which has attracted wide comment. He states that the number of children now attending the public elementary schools in these centres, some 6,000,000, ten per cent., or 600,000, suffer through defective sight, three to five per cent. from defective hearing, eight per cent. from adenoid growths obstructive of proper breathing, twenty to forty per cent. from extensive and incurious decay of teeth, forty per cent. from unclean hands, and about one per cent. from ringworm, tuberculosis and heart disease."

What Canada wants is compulsory medical inspection in the schools. But Kingston's board of education should not wait for a change in the law before doing its plain duty towards the children. Its management committee has been asked to report upon the subject. Why does it hesitate or delay?

While whiskey oftentimes kills, it sometimes saves. The Lampman has in mind the case of a horse that recently jumped into the harbor and was saved from perishing of cold by pouring a whole can of good liquor down its throat. Had Kingston been a dry town, there would have been a dead horse. It would have been just as well if Kingston had been dry around Christmas time, the Lampman says, for on Christmas eve he never saw more drunkenness and bawling than there was here early in the evening. It was fortunate that the bars had now attending the public elementary schools in these centres, some 6,000,000, ten per cent., or 600,000, suffer through defective sight, three to five per cent. from defective hearing, eight per cent. from adenoid growths obstructive of proper breathing, twenty to forty per cent. from extensive and incurious decay of teeth, forty per cent. from unclean hands, and about one per cent. from ringworm, tuberculosis and heart disease."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The democrats are revelling in the glories if not the sweets of office. And the experience is so new and exhilarating.

Cheap power is what the city wants. It is what all industrial centres want and must have. The power committee will see to this matter at once.

People are willing to wager a good deal that Monday's council meeting will be the quietest imaginable. The slates have been passed with little friction.

An evangelistic company, led by Chapman and Alexander, has undertaken the conversion of Toronto. Vain hope. The politicians' retreat is no haven for religion.

The Dominion Express company counsels its employees everywhere to make their motto "Service and Civility." Earl Grey has not been talking about manners to no purpose.

There is something mystifying or perplexing with regard to the peak load. Experts say that a municipality or an individual may get left in the figuring upon this basis for power.

A little bird whispers that the Leech company may offer the city electric energy at \$20 a horse power. If there is any prospect of this the council will be warranted in waiting the development of events.

So London has been passing by-laws according to which the municipality will be able to tempt or dope certain industrial syndicates with civic bribes. Is this legal? What about the legislation of Ontario against this kind of thing?

So the Seymour merger is not a new thing, but a consolidation of business interests which was effected long ago. Where has Mr. McLean, M.P., been putting in his time during the last year? He's not competing for any Rip Van Winkle honours, is he?

A writer in the Financial Post shows that Kingston's per capita tax is the fourth lowest in the province, for school purposes its rate is the lowest, and for general purposes and schools the third lowest in Ontario. Here is something one can think about when people are calling the old city bad names.

Who is responsible for the enforcement of the snow-by-law? It is important to know because some of these days there will be falls on Princess street and bones broken and the city will have suits against it for damages. It cannot, with this public notice, be pleaded that the dangerous condition of the walks was not known.

Buy Kingston real estate, hang on to it, and then buy more. Sooner or later you'll be well-to-do. See our offerings, McCann. A man isn't necessarily tipsy because he tips the waiter. Rolls of butter, 25c. J. Crawford.

The Man On Watch.

The Lampman does not think that politics played any significant part in last Monday's mayoralty election in Kingston. He says that "Christy" Graham won his own battle by his own hard work. Had he depended upon his party, he would have been licked, as he was twice before. This time he knew how to do the trick, and he did it successfully. The Lampman hears that there was an Orange vote cast on Monday, and that Graham and Ross got it. Evidently there were fears that the vote from another quarter was going against them, because two months ago, at the annual meeting of the Kingston Conservative Association, not a single Catholic was allowed upon the executive. Ever since there has been a great deal of ill-feeling against certain local Tory leaders, who thought that too many Catholics were being appointed to public offices. These facts, the Lampman says, are well known on the street, and were much discussed on election day.

While whiskey oftentimes kills, it sometimes saves. The Lampman has in mind the case of a horse that recently jumped into the harbor and was saved from perishing of cold by pouring a whole can of good liquor down its throat. Had Kingston been a dry town, there would have been a dead horse. It would have been just as well if Kingston had been dry around Christmas time, the Lampman says, for on Christmas eve he never saw more drunkenness and bawling than there was here early in the evening. It was fortunate that the bars had now attending the public elementary schools in these centres, some 6,000,000, ten per cent., or 600,000, suffer through defective sight, three to five per cent. from defective hearing, eight per cent. from adenoid growths obstructive of proper breathing, twenty to forty per cent. from extensive and incurious decay of teeth, forty per cent. from unclean hands, and about one per cent. from ringworm, tuberculosis and heart disease."

The attention of the Lampman has been directed to the fact that a good many people in this town give wrong ages to marriage issuer and clergyman. Some time ago reference was made to a case in which a sixteen-year-old girl got a marriage license. Not long ago a seventeen-year-old lad became a bridegroom, and registered himself as twenty-one. In another, a thirty-two-year-old brute declared he was twenty-five. Thus do people enter the holy bonds of matrimony, and go through the marriage sacrament, declaring a lie!

An honorarium of \$800 is not sufficient for Kingston's mayor, the Lampman holds, and he suggests that in this reigning year of his worship, Mayor Graham, the honorarium be boosted to \$1,000. As Christopher has always declared for economy, no one could say that he sought the increase. Besides his election expenses, a mayor has to pay out more than \$800 in the year in gifts and entertainment. He is a good deal out of pocket at the close of his term. No wonder a number of past mayors have not had oil paintings of themselves added to the town hall collection.

CITY COUNCIL INAUGURAL

Will Take Place on Monday Morning at Eleven O'Clock.

On Monday morning at eleven o'clock, Mayor Couper will cease to be Kingston's chief magistrate, and will hand over the duties of the office to Mayor-Elect Graham, after rendering two years of good service to the city. The inaugural meeting of the council will take place at the time above mentioned, and Graham and Alderman will make their declarations of office, the mayor to the police magistrate, and the aldermen to the mayor. The standing committees for year will be appointed, and the usual routine business transacted. The council session will last an hour and a half.

Holleford Reports.

Holleford, Jan. 5.—School has reopened with Mrs. B. Babcock, Hart Ington, as teacher. George Smith, who is suffering from a paralytic stroke, is improving slowly. Master Clayton Walker is very ill with pneumonia. Miss Mildred Redmond had her eye badly hurt at school, on Tuesday, and is quite ill from the effects. Mrs. D. Walker entertained her Sunday school class, on Saturday evening. W. Redmond was appointed school trustee in R. Babcock's place. A little son has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hamilton. G. Reid, Cape Vincent, has been renewing acquaintances here.

Campbell Bros' Far Sale.

Ten to fifty per cent. discount on all manufactured furs.

Goes on K. & P. R.R.

F. G. Forrester, express messenger on Tweed local, will take the run on the Kingston & Peirbroke line. Mr. Hickson, Sudbury, succeeds him at Tweed.

A long head usually contains a short tongue.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE



Specialists in diseases of Skin, Blood, Nerves, Bladder and Special Affections of men. One visit advisable; if impossible, send history for free opinion and advice. Question blank and book on diseases of men free. Consultation free. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. DR. SOPER & WHITE, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

A CHEAP PROCESS.

Water is Purified Easily and Quickly.

Nowadays when science has proved that nearly all of the epidemic diseases result from contaminated water supplies, the household problem of absolutely pure water has assumed international importance. The old-fashioned method of boiling water is absolutely safe, provided it is thoroughly done, but then, except with unusual care, it is apt to be recontaminated in pouring from one vessel to another. Moreover, boiled water loses all its air and becomes flat and poor in taste. Wherefore boiled water is unpopular on every table and the natural distaste of humanity for it often leads to a relaxation of the precaution, and consequently disease results. In addition to all this, boiled water must be chilled and the process in summer is not inexpensive and therefore bears hardest in the class of families for whom the precaution is mostly needed.

However, science has now worked out a quick, easy, inexpensive and simplified method of purifying drinking water that has none of these objections. It has been highly recommended to the population of Paris by the authorities on hygiene, and it is claimed that its use did wonders towards averting a typhoid or other epidemic outbreak in the French capital after the disastrous floods. The means employed consist of two cheap powders that can be bought at any drug store, and five cents worth of each will purify drinking water for a large household in sufficient quantities to last a week. The two powders are the widely-known permanganate of potash and a new reducing agent called resercin. The permanganate of potash is used first; for it is this chemical that will sterilize the water thoroughly and make it absolutely harmless.

The permanganate should be put in the proportion of about a half teaspoonful to a quart of water, then let alone for two or three hours. At the end of this time the amount of the resercin that will hang on the end of a knife should be thrown into the water. The water will turn a brownish yellow at once and must stand about five minutes.

As a matter of fact, the purification of household drinking water need not be so exact in the amounts used. A big bucket of water should be purified at a time and the permanganate can be put in the proportion of about a teaspoonful to each two quarts of water. Two hours after the resercin should be added just until the water turns brownish yellow. After standing five minutes the water should be run through a funnel over, which any clean cotton rag has been stretched. This filtration takes off all the coloring matter, which stays on the rag in the form of a light brown powder. The water obtained is absolutely pure and can contain no disease germs.

During an epidemic of typhoid, or where cholera is dreaded, the use of this inexpensive and certainly not difficult method of water sanitation will ward against all but the most remote chances of contagion. In addition the water is neither acid nor alkaline, but just the right neutral fluid that is nature's most perfect beverage for the human race. When the vast amounts spent on all sorts of drinking materials are considered, the production at home of perfect drinking water at much less than one cent the quart is a boon to even the poorest mortal.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Trusts and Guarantee Co., Ltd., Toronto, have been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Arthur Damson, of the city of Toronto, teamster, who died on or about October 1st, 1910. The estate consists principally of a deposit account in the head office of the Bank of Montreal, Toronto. There are several heirs, all of whom reside in England. Passing fame is apt to leave a man smaller than ever. The makers of Imperial Brand underwear pay out \$70,000 yearly in wages, which go back into the hands of the Kingston merchants. Sometimes the mortgage on a house is too heavy for the foundation.

BIBBY'S



It's Time! January Sale Many Articles at Half Price.

50c. Neckwear for 25c. Flowing Ends, Derby, Four-in-Hands, Hook-Ons and Puffs.

25c. Neckwear, 2 for 25c. Bow, Hook-Ons, Knots, Flowing Ends and Derby.

\$1.00 Underwear for 50c. Heavy Ribbed All Wool Underwear, Shirts and Drawers to match. All sizes up to 44.

75c. Working Shirts for 37c. Dark and Light Patterns, Heavy Drill, Perfect Fitters, all sizes, 14 to 16 1/2.

10c. White Handkerchiefs, 5c. Each. Hemstitched, medium size — Linen Lawn — Men's.

25c. Hosiery, 2 Pairs for 25c. Plain Greys, Blacks, Scotch Heather, etc. All sizes, ribbed and plain.

35c. Scotch Knit Caps, 17c. Each. Plain Grey, Blue and Brown. Turn up bands. Just the thing for cold weather, for skating and out door sport.

\$1.00 Knitted Gloves, 50c. Genuine Scotch Knit, Seamless, Black, Greys, and Fancy Mixtures.

NOTICE Don't be afraid to ask for goods we advertise.

The H. D. Bibby Co The Big Store With Little Prices.

GANANOQUE TIDINGS.

Death of Daly Tryon, a Former Resident. Gananoque, Jan. 7.—On Thursday evening the semi-annual installation of officers of Gananoque council, No. 284, R.F. of T., was conducted by Mrs. C. H. Hurd, senior P.C. The following is the staff: P.C., Robert Benson; S.C., Miss Essie DeLong; V.C., Robert Sheppard; secretary, William Pratt; B.S.T., Thomas Mallory; treasurer, Mrs. O. Grier; herald, Miss C. Cio; guard, Miss H. Benson; sentinel, William Dyer; trustee, Thomas Mallory; organist, Mrs. O. Grier; auditors, Mrs. C. H. Hurd, Miss A. DeWitt; representative to grand council, R. Sheppard; alternate, William Pratt.

Word reached here, Thursday evening, of the death of Daly Tryon, an old resident of this town, which occurred in Belleville, on Wednesday, after an illness of several weeks. Deceased, for many years, followed the business of fisherman here. Two sons survive, Harvey and "Kit." Interment took place in Belleville, yesterday afternoon.

O. W. Sheets, seriously ill for the past six weeks, has so far recovered as to resume his duties. William Chapman, the T.I.E. conductor, injured a week ago, is still in very serious condition. Pneumonia has developed from his pulmonary injury.

Rev. J. T. Fitcher and daughter, Miss Winona, spending the past week in Montreal, have returned home. Miss Van Camp, deaconess, engaged in mission work in the North-West for some time past, gave an interesting address in the Holiness Movement Ball last evening.

Quarterly meeting services were opened in the Free Methodist church, yesterday, conducted by the district elder, Rev. E. Burkhart, assisted by the Misses Luck and Daves, evangelists in charge. Miss Agnes Johnston has returned to her studies at St. Hilda's, in Toronto. Thomas W. Corbett, spending the holidays with relatives, has returned to resume his studies in Toronto University.

The following students of Queen's, spending the holidays at their homes, have returned to their studies: H. Ford Berry, Hubert Rogers, Harry Burgess, David Byers, Royal Lee, Robert Hinton, Ross Linklater and Miss Hale.

Rev. George Dastin, spending the past ten days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dastin, left, yesterday, to resume his studies in Montreal Theological College. Fred Penock has gone to his home in Cobalt. Drew Shields, of the Ross Rifle company, Quebec, is spending some time here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Shields.

ROSE WAS PARDONED.

Theatrical People Indebted to Former Governor White. New York, Jan. 7.—Theatrical folk in New York received with delight the announcement that the last act of Governor White before retiring was to commute the sentence of Henry O. Rose, the theatrical manager, who was serving a nineteen-year term in Sing Sing for the murder of his wife. Rose will be released as soon as the pardon board meets within a few days. "Rose owes his freedom to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jennie Proctor, a seventy-two-year-old woman, who has given up every dollar she possessed and bared her daughter's shame to the world that she might obtain Rose's pardon. Rose married Miss Proctor in Milwaukee in 1888. He took her from a life of shame and tried to reform her, giving her a luxurious home. He believed he had succeeded, but when, in September, 1902, he discovered that his wife was carrying on intrigues, he killed her.

A Crow's Stratagem. A crow had been captured by the children in a southern family and brought home and tamed. They were very fond of the crow and treated it with kindness. As in most homes where there are children, there was also a pet cat. The cat and crow were not friendly. One day an unusually nice morsel was given to the cat. This time the crow not only looked at with envious eyes, but made several attempts to secure the cat's bit of each attempt, however, and the crow had to resort to stratagem. Disappearing through the open door, he returned in a few moments with a long string that had been tumbled from a rag carpet. Flaring this on the floor, he proceeded to wriggle it as he had seen the children do when playing with the cat. The cat instantly jumped to catch the string. This was, of course, exactly what the crow wanted, and he pounced upon the coveted morsel and flew away with it—Harper's Weekly.

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