

THE BRITISH WHIG  
80TH YEAR.



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The Australian rabbit never knows whether he will be a felt hat or a sealskin coat.

Showers for the bride are simply a delicate allusion to the fact that she will reign.

A man's inalienable right to work doesn't lessen the hurt when a picket cracks his head.

Many men who hate the female of the species are attracted by the female with the specie.

To the cynic, love is just a conviction that it is easier to get along with one than without one.

There is always room at the top for the man who has an uneasy feeling that he isn't earning his salary.

Safety first consists in assuming that the driver you are meeting hasn't any more sense than you have.

A man may look for an hour and fail to find a lost collar button, but he can find trouble in a few minutes.

These professional rain-makers may not get results, but they seem about as efficient as the dry agents.

When we see one of those painfully dignified fellows, we can't help wondering how he looks in a night shirt.

Chiming bells move us to happy thoughts unless they do it while we are trying to sleep on Sunday morning.

While beating swords into plowshares, it might have been a good idea to beat a few of them into freight engines.

Our own guess is that after conquering the world Alexander died of rage while trying to collect the indemnity.

Most of the chaps who handle the smaller jobs wonder if an executive can tell the difference when he takes a vacation.

What can a working girl live on? Well, she can live on the money wasted by those who tell her what she should live on.

There are just two classes of workmen—those who keep an eye on the foreman, and those who keep an eye on the foreman's job.

If you live to a ripe old age, you may get your picture in the paper, but some people accomplish that by being rotten while young.

The grandson of a great Indian chief of Manitoba says there will be no cold weather until late December. But straw hats have gone.

It is announced that the ancient Romans made soap, but as they made no soap boxes they stood out against radicalism for centuries.

Hollywood is to be exempt from jokes on the vaudeville stage, probably because it is felt that the way things have been going on there is not a joke.

That Ohio mayor who offers a reward for the apprehension of the person who threw a bottle of moonshine through his window may be indignant because the bottle was broken.

MAXIMUM COAL PRICES.

Coming right on top of the declaration of one United States coal operator that the public would have to meet the bill of costs of the coal strike by paying more for their fuel, Governor Sprules, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation setting the maximum price of \$8.50 per ton of 2,240 lbs. for the prepared sizes of anthracite coal. As most of the people in Ontario, outside of those who are already well supplied with coal, are perturbed in regard to their winter's fuel and its cost, this proclamation is of great interest. This maximum price was fixed by the Pennsylvania fuel commission after an exhaustive investigation of the situation, and the state authorities are prepared to enforce it with the full power of the state. If this is done, the price of anthracite coal, from Pennsylvania mines, during the coming winter should only be a little higher than the price which prevailed last spring. In setting this price the commission apparently wished to safeguard the public from having to bear the expense of the strike. The figure of \$8.50 is only very little higher than that which prevailed prior to the commencement of the strike. The men went back to work on exactly the same wage scale as existed in April, so that, from this angle, there is no increase in the cost of production. The spring price for the same class of coal at the mines ranged from \$8.10 to \$8.25 per gross ton. The price set by the commissioners, \$8.50 per ton, is based on the fact that the cost of production is no higher, except for the fact that the state producers have to pay a tax of twenty-six cents per ton which has come into effect since the strike started. In view of this maximum price at the mines, the people of Ontario have a right to expect that their coal shall cost them only from twenty-five to forty cents more than it did in the spring. The only possible factor which might upset their expectations is the law of supply and demand, and this may cause an unnatural spread between the price at the mines and the retail price. There is undoubtedly going to be a shortage of coal this winter. The allocation to Ontario of only sixty per cent. of its normal supply is bound to cause the demand to be greater than the stocks available, and there is a possibility that the dealers may try to outbid each other in their efforts to secure coal for the jobbers. The whole situation lies in the hands of the consuming public. If they try to insist on full supplies of anthracite, then there will be competition and over-bidding, and the price will soar. By making use of substitutes or other forms of coal during the early winter and the early spring months, however, they will be able to make the reduced supply suffice, and the price will be very little higher. The whole matter rests entirely in their own hands, and if they would protect themselves they will pursue the far-sighted and wise policy of conserving the anthracite supply in every possible way.

HON. MANNING DOHERTY.

The Kingston Fair was honored this year by the presence of the minister of agriculture, Hon. Manning Doherty, and there is more than usual significance in this fact. He is the first minister of agriculture to honor our fair, and he is one who had the courage of his convictions in setting a precedent while in office by putting into effect an unpopular measure, but one that he knew was in the interest of the dairy business of Ontario. This measure was the Dairy Standards Act, the provision of which were revolutionary inasmuch as they called for an entire change with respect to the basis of the valuation of milk when sold to creameries and cheese factories. Farmers were formerly paid for milk by weight, but the new act made the butter fat content the basis of value. At one stroke the minister put an end to the surfeit of adulterated milk—a practice all too prevalent—secured a purer and higher quality of dairy products and stimulated a new interest in the breeding of dairy cattle that is destined to have a far-reaching influence on production. No minister of the crown ever accomplished more for agriculture, and the dairy industry in particular, than Hon. Mr. Doherty did in the face of the most strenuous opposition. For two years he had to meet defiance on the part of those determined to defeat his purpose, and, while the enforcement of the act was delayed for one year, he was not moved however unpopular he might become. He is reported to have said to friends who remonstrated with him and warned him against the resentment of the farmers: "I came into the government and I can go out, but I can go knowing that I did what was absolutely right."

Just so long as the old conditions remained there was no prospect of improvement either in quality or quantity production, and the Canadian farmers would have little prospect of holding their own against the competition of European countries in the butter and cheese markets. Now every farmer with a dairy herd finds that he must breed for production, at by weeding out low producing

cattle and building up the herd from the highest rated strains, he will raise the average and increase his profits at the same time. While milk was sold by weight only the most enthusiastic stock breeders faced the question of production fairly and squarely, and tried to improve. Now all are obliged to do so, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that their financial returns will be in direct proportion to the ability and labor they put into their work. Already the farmers are beginning to realize the benefits of The Dairy Standards Act, and the cheese makers, at first loud in their protests, now regard it as a great benefit, because they are not only able to turn out cheese of uniformly high quality, but their work is much easier. The dairy inspector, too, praises the act because he is no longer called upon to institute prosecutions against farmers for contaminating milk by the addition of water, and there has not been one prosecution this year. Every year hundreds were fined for putting water in the milk to increase the bulk and weight, thus defrauding the cheese factory and dairy while putting the operator to the trouble of eliminating the surplus water in the process of manufacture. Hon. Mr. Doherty is deserving of the highest praise for the Dairy Standards Act, which is sound economically and scientifically, and marks a distinct advancement in the dairy industry in this province. Its importance is realized when we consider the annual value of dairy products. The total for the dominion exceeds \$95,000,000, over fifty per cent. of which is produced in this province. But while there has been an improvement in production during the past ten years there is still much to be done to increase the product of the average herd. Dr. J. H. Griddale, deputy minister of agriculture, Ottawa, is quoted as saying that there is no reason why the average cow should not increase by more than fifty per cent. within the next three or four years.

THE HIGH TARIFF IN EFFECT.

With the signing of the long-debated, new high tariff bill by President Harding, the United States amended tariff rates have gone into effect, and there now exists between Canada and the country to the south a tariff wall which is higher than any which had ever been contemplated prior to the election of the present Republican regime. The bill, which was at first promised an easy passage through congress, was passed only after a hard fight in both the senate and the house of representatives, and after much amendment. The opposition came from both political parties, and although the measure was passed finally, in its amended form, it is by no means a popular one. The passing of this tariff bill is a direct blow at trade between the United States and Canada. Not only does it impose tariff rates which are prohibitive, but it aims them directly at agricultural products, which, in the past, have formed a very large part of Canada's exports to the United States. In one way, this will be a heavy blow to the farmers of the Canadian west, who have heretofore been able to compete in the United States markets on a basis of equality in price, but with an advantage in the quality of their products. This condition no longer exists, for the tariff is so high that, at the present price of wheat, it gives the United States farmer an advantage of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. in price. There can only be one remedy for this from the Canadian point of view. New markets must be found for the surplus of the grain crop. The United States cannot hope to have wheat for export without the Canadian supply, and the loss of the foreign market to the United States gives Canadian farmers an opportunity to seize these markets and hold them. Canada will not altogether be a loser by the new tariff, for in securing new markets for wheat and the other products affected by it, there will be opportunities for further trade expansion which should be for the ultimate benefit of the country. In the new tariff rates the people of the United States are liable to find a two-edged sword which will cut both ways. No country can live to itself in an economic sense; and by raising a wall of prohibitive tariffs that is exactly what our neighbor is trying to do. It is trying to give its home industries a monopoly in its own markets and a measure of protection far in excess of what they need. It means that the United States' producers can increase their prices by substantial percentages and still undersell their foreign competitors. Once again the consuming public will have to pay, for it is an accepted economic truth that every tariff is ultimately paid by the consuming public. The people of the United States are not likely to submit meekly to this increase in living costs imposed upon them by their own government, but when they elected the Republicans in 1920 they knew that they were electing the party of high tariffs and the big

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY  
FURNISH NO FUEL.—  
Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out: so where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth.—Proverbs 26: 20.

nancial and industrial interests, and so they have only themselves to blame. In the final analysis, the United States will lose more by the high tariff than it will gain, and its effect on Canada will not be so serious as was anticipated when the measure was first introduced.

ALONG LIFE'S DETOUR  
BY SAM HILL

Atta Boy!  
Our traffic cop declares  
That he is tired and needs a rest.  
But must stay on the job  
Because the speeders need arrest.

Observations of Oldest Inhabitant.  
I kin remember when a man wasn't considered kind'a queer because he would get up and give his seat in the street car to a lady.

Ab, Gwan!  
"What is good for blackheads?"  
asked the flapper.  
"Well, I bleached mine," replied the former brunette.

Wouldn't it be Nice?  
"These POST NO BILLS signs would make a bigger hit with me," remarked Mr. Hardupp, "if they would only paste them on the post office and all the mail boxes."

Here's Poor Henry, Agin!  
"Alas," sighed Henry Peck,  
"My wife is not a flapper,  
But I will tell the world  
She surely is a scrapper."

Call for the S. F. C. A.  
"Pa, no boy should be cruel, should he?" asked Clarence.  
"No, of course, not," replied his dad.  
"Then why do you insist on my cutting the lawn and why does ma make me beat the rug?" demanded Clarence.

What the Sam Hill!  
(Johnstown Cor. Newark (Ohio) Advocate)

The Johnstown Independent in announcing the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ashbrook reports that Sam Hill, who believes in thrift and economy, opened a savings account for the young man with the Johnstown Loan a few hours after his arrival.

Fool Questions.  
F. G. asks: "Why is it Fall Prices never fall, but rise?" We give it up.

A Man's Farewell To His Old Car.  
No more new tires for you, Old Car.  
You've given me the last hard bump;  
You surely need to be retired.  
So I will park you on the dump.

Safe Bet.  
"The first iron railroad was laid in England in 1825," says King Item. And we suppose the first strike was called the day after it was completed.

Oh, You Cute Thing!  
(Superior (Wis.) Telegram)  
The bride wore a gown of orchid organza and lace and carried a bouquet of sweet peas and asters. Mr. Diehl wore flesh-colored georgette with a corsage of sweet peas.

Brute.  
It's not their husbands who  
Make women rage.  
But Father Time, who makes  
Them show their age.

Daily Sentence Sermon.  
Don't forget when you are laughing at the other fellow he is laughing at you.

News of the Names Club.  
Charity Dear, of Detroit, is welcome to-day.

A Finger, of St. Louis, is welcome, also, but he'd be more welcome if he was three of them.

Mercy.  
Rounder: "It states here they have invented a new swimming belt which is flat under the arms and gives the swimmer the greatest freedom of movement. It must be some belt N it gives any more freedom of movement than the belt the women call one-piece bathing suits do."  
The Missus: "Yes, and if the women start wearing them we will go to the mountains and not to the seashore next year."

Aha and Ahal  
We hear they're going down, boyal  
Yes, skirts are coming down.  
But we shouldn't worry or frown.  
For they will bring the tops with them.  
Ha Ha Lou.

Our Canadian Question  
And Answer Corner

Q.—What is the estimated crop acreage in Canada for 1922?

A.—The estimated area under crop in Canada in 1922 is 56,593,960 acres—3,000,000 less than in 1921.

Q.—Does Canada use the Panama Canal, and in what way?

A.—Canada uses the Panama Canal, among other ways, for the shipment of wheat from Vancouver to England. Two million bushels were shipped in 1921 to England and the same quantity to Oriental ports. Shipments increased to over seven million bushels up to June, 1922, to England and the same quantity to the Orient.

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