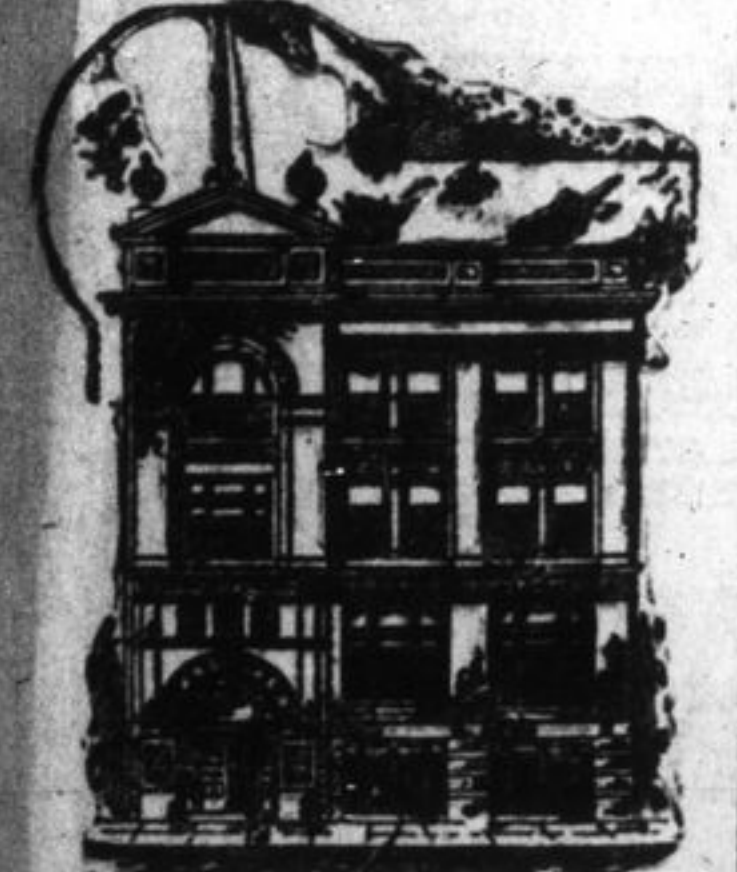


THE BRITISH WHIG 91ST YEAR



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Dame Humor seldom grows old gracefully.

The new-rich of the next generation may call it their bootlegary.

Cynicism is the bad taste in your mouth after you have gulped life too recklessly.

The politicians are having a hard time. Soft soap no longer turneth away wrath.

A man never knows what real happiness is until he falls in love, and then it is too late.

Make-up will hide an ugly skin, but apparently there is nothing you can do about a giggle.

The funny part is that Barnum got that one-minute idea before "pre-war" stuff was invented.

Of each 1,000 people who ask their friends for criticism, exactly 1,000 are wishing for praise.

Modernizing religion to keep pace with civilization will mean leaving out most of the "don'ts."

Philosophy, as a general thing, is just the snug complacency of the man whose nest is feathered.

The danger in buying spring chicken already dressed is that you can't tell which spring is meant.

There are more opportunities in a great city, but you have to lick more men in order to get at them.

It is no longer considered a risqué story if he leaves her in the last chapter and goes back to his wife.

Every town has a few who delight in making speeches for charity and who never see the collection plate.

The reason the pioneers were hardy was because they couldn't sit on a cushioned seat and frown for service.

If a man who stands in with Big Business can't get a political following, it may be either suspicion or envy.

And yet men who attend to their own business never are hoisted to the shoulders of a cheering multitude.

A free country is one in which you can hate a man of another faith, even if you don't practice your own religion.

Jokes about these sophisticated times probably seem a lot funnier to those who haven't a twelve-year-old daughter.

Correct this sentence: "Now that it's out," said he, "I won't build another fire this spring whatever the weather does."

Spring housecleaning isn't a success unless the furniture can be so rearranged as to trip friend hubby three times the first night.

The story that katydids make that noise with their hind legs seems much more reasonable after you observe jazz musicians in action.

BIBLE THOUGHT: THUS SAITH THE LORD that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, fear not; for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine.—Isaiah 43:1.

LEADERS AND WORKERS.

The world hasn't much to be proud of in the way of leadership. The statesmen have talked much but have done little. A decade ago the great world of common people was calmly going about its business, tilling, making, trading, carrying. Then the leadership said "Fight," and everything constructively stopped.

Then the leadership set to work "reconstructing." Not a very good job of it was done. Meanwhile times are getting better the world over. But it is not because of leadership. There has been very little constructive legislation which might be credited. What has happened?

The common people have gone back to work. Under great difficulties they are beginning to till and make and trade and carry. It is very hard for them because the rules of the leaders are hindrances. "You must not-trade with these; you must not buy of those; you must carry under such and such conditions," says leadership. But even with the burdens of unwonted taxes and the restrictions of many rules and regulations, the workers are bringing back prosperity. There is a vast stamina in the good old world, but it sorely needs wise leadership.

BEING ON TIME.

If you can not always be right, you can always be punctual. Of all the virtues none is so popular as punctuality. Of all human traits the most unpopular is habitual tardiness. Should some one take exception to such an application of the expression "human traits," let it be said that few in number are the religiously punctual.

The man has not lived who has not been late. True, there are many who observe the strictest rules of punctuality, but the great mass of men, women and children are more often late than on time or early. This is doubly significant because it is conceded by all that it is as easy to be early as to be late, and much more satisfying.

Some measure of the value placed by civilization on punctuality is offered by the stress placed on it in the schools from the first to the last years of training, by industry, commerce and business, by all military organizations, by individuals and in every phase of human life where there is any attempt at system, and in fact wherever two or more people are in contact.

Nothing so irritates us as being compelled to wait for a delayed train or a person who is late for an appointment. Wags and wits have since time immemorial, reckoned woman as the most flagrant violator of this rule of etiquette. Husbands and sweethearts can best prove the truth or fallacy of this, but the world well knows that it is a fault common to all.

In our social intercourse we are irritated by tardiness mainly because we lack the virtue of patience, and when we are thus plagued it is a good time to ponder on the position of the employer who suffers material loss through the tardiness of employees, and on the necessity of school discipline and factory and office time clocks.

ADVERTISING AIDS ALL.

Newspaper advertising and the automobile have combined to bring the city shops to the very door of the farm house and the suburban home. Each day the newspapers bring a complete quotation of what can be bought, where it can be purchased and the prices at which it can be purchased. The sale is actually made through the advertising columns of the newspapers. A visit to the store next day by automobile completes the exchange of money by merchandise.

How much more convenient is this contrivance of modern commercial and industrial genius to the inefficient method of our rural forebears who knew only their personal needs? With them there was no alternative for the slow, tedious and disappointing expedient of going to town by wagon or cart or trusting to diligence and a stout pair of shoes to seek out the shop which they were in need of and which sold it at an acceptable price, if not at the lowest obtainable price.

The merchants in the cities and towns need not have debated over the inroads of the mail order houses before the day of the automobile and of persistent newspaper advertising. The mail order houses provided the rural buyer with a store—if only on paper—in which to plan his buying. Newspaper buying is now offering the service formerly offered by the catalogues of the mail order houses, but in addition is furnishing this service daily instead of twice yearly, is giving the buyer the choice of prices and the goods of all merchants, not those of one, and is rendering a valuable 24-hour service in assisting the public to determine its wants.

Might may not be right, but it's seldom left.

SUPPORTING THE BUDGET.

Mr. Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives in the federal field, tells the house that he is heartily in favor of the budget as introduced by the acting minister of finance, Hon. Mr. Robb. Other members of his party have likewise declared themselves, and these pronouncements elicited applause from the ranks of both the Liberals and the Progressives. There is a clear indication here that the government of Premier King will have the support of the westerners. True, the reductions in duties and sales taxes do not go as far as the Progressives would like to travel, but they are willing to accept a part of their programme while hoping for more to-morrow.

The noise of the Conservative opposition is out of all proportion to its numbers. They constitute but a handful in the house, and are not to be taken too seriously. As the mouthpiece of big business and the mouled interests, they are expected to raise strenuous objection to any move that would imperil high protection. The deputations that visited the galleries of the House of Commons must have marvelled at the few Conservatives who sat at the left hand of the speaker. At times, only two or three members of the opposition were in the house, and their corner had a very deserted appearance.

It will be several years before the King government goes to the country. By that time the tariff changes will have had time to prove their worth and the country will be well satisfied with the results. All the calamities now prophesied by the Tories will have vanished into the air, and the general prosperity that will follow this Liberal budget, as it has followed other Liberal budgets in days gone by, will convince the electorate of Canada that their interests are best served by keeping Liberal governments in power.

CRIME AND YOUTH.

Growing up in the city is a precarious business for your youth, according to police statistics. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the crime is committed by young boys and that the hardest criminal conditions to correct by the customary court and prison methods of redemption are those created by erring youth.

The prevalence of crime among the juvenile element of the cities is attributed to improper home conditions, poverty, lack of restraint, many temptations and in not a few instances to the absence of understanding and sympathetic police and courts. Boys and girls will listen to reason and will respond to kind treatment, but they rebel against mistreatment and undeserved punishment. There is a certain adult criminal class which is unredeemable, but there are few juvenile wrongdoers who cannot be salvaged.

Much of the so-called juvenile crime in the larger cities is known in the smaller towns and rural districts as harmless mischief. The city boys with an appetite for apples but without the pennies are haled into the courts for petty larceny and on the first or second offence are committed to reformatories. In the country "swiping" apples, watermelons and corn is a part of a boy's education. He does it with no criminal intent but in the belief that it is his prerogative to raid the farmer's fields and that it is the farmer's prerogative to chase him from those fields.

Thousands of boys are being placed in reformatories for acts of petty thievery, although the public, the police and the courts realize that self-restraint and self-denial are not instinctive with adult mankind, much less with adolescent youth. It is training, not punishment, which teaches youth the difference between right and wrong, and the beneficial juvenile courts are those which lead little boys and girls in the right direction and not into resentment and forced association with seasoned criminals. In addresses before the local Rotary Club, both Judge Mott, of the Toronto Juvenile Court, and Rev. Mr. Black, of the Kingston Children's Aid Society, strongly advocated the setting up of a juvenile court in this city. There was plenty of material, they declared, to keep such a court occupied, while the good it would perform for the boy and the community was beyond computation. Some day such a court will be established, and will prove its worth.

WHY THE WEATHER?

DR. CHARLES F. BROOKS, Secretary, American Meteorological Society, Tells How.

Spring Fog. Two types of autumn fog are seldom seen in spring—the radiation fog or "land fog" that collects at night in lowlands, and the steam fog that forms over bodies of water. In spring, the air is generally drier than in fall as the temperature trend is upward. When air is warming, more and more water vapor can be present in it without condensing and becoming visible. Again, in spring green vegetation is not so abundant and is giving off less moisture. Since the nights are shorter than in fall, there is less time for nocturnal cooling to reduce the temperature of the air to its condensation point. As lakes and oceans heat less rapidly than the air, in spring they do not "steam" any more than cool soup would steam in a hot room. On cool autumn nights, however, warm lakes frequently "steam."

KINGSTON IN 1850

Viewed Through Our Files

More Hotels. May 3.—The Exchange Hotel.—This house, better known by the name of "Irons," from the designation of its far and wide known proprietor, is extremely well located opposite the customs house. His early hours for meals suit the habits of our republican brethren, and there is an air of the United States about the house which pleases them. Stensens' Hotel, late Bamford's—This is a most capital house, well kept and well situated, being in the centre of business, in Princess street. It is an hotel in general resort for all travellers, and much frequented

by country folks visiting Kingston. Like Mr. Bamford, Mr. Stenson is an Englishman, well used to the business of an inn keeper, with a true and thorough bred English helpmate, who spares no pains to induce all who visit her house to return.

The National Hotel.—This large and convenient hotel in Wellington street is kept by H. A. Mills, well known to every regular Kingston visitor.

The British Empire Hotel, the Bay of Quinte House, the Princess House, and the Frontenac House are all good and comfortable inns. The low charges and ample accommodations of these country inns are a credit to Kingston.

Perkin's Hotel.—And last and least is the smallest but the very best kept house in Kingston. Perkin's Hotel in the Market Square. Mr. Perkin's house is always full—it needs no newspaper recommendations to fill it.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

The Old Folks. A physician was called in to see a woman sixty-seven years of age afflicted with a stiff knee joint on the right side, and stiff hip joint on the left. Her hands were somewhat crippled, but she was able to manipulate a cup of tea. Her health otherwise was pretty fair. The appetite was good, she could get around the house without crutches, and her mind was as bright as it had ever been.

He advised that she walk about the house more, try to wash a few dishes, and do other little chores. The use of the body and joints with a little massage was all that was necessary to keep her "a going."

Did she follow his advice? No! Her family were very anxious to have her comfortable. They didn't want or need her help about the house.

And she herself was inclined to agree with the suggestions of the family that she make herself real comfortable, and not move the joints whatever. So she began to remain in bed until noon every day.

Then she would stay in bed all day two or three days a week. She had lost her appetite, always very little, and has lost many pounds in weight, and her joints are now so stiff that she couldn't walk if she wanted to do so.

What is my point? That it is a mistaken kindness to allow "rheumatic" stiff jointed people to take to bed.

And it might be just as well if we did not let our elderly people also take to bed too soon.

You have often seen it, where the mother or father, grown somewhat old, were encouraged to "rest" themselves.

This very "resting" is their undoing, because then real troubles of digestion and circulation are set up. You can readily see that when they are up and dressed, they are encouraged to move around, to actually go for a walk. Their mind and body both get an opportunity to function.

The appetite is maintained, and the intestine does not become sluggish.

The biggest point of all is that they keep the heart strong.

This maintaining of the strength of the heart is most important, because circulation remains sufficient to carry them along for years, whereas if they go to bed and allow the heart muscle to become weak, any disturbance such as indigestion or bronchitis, will be such a tax upon the heart that they may not pull through.

My idea is not that old folks should be made to work. They have earned the right to do as they like. But sometimes a little encouragement on your part will help them to move around more, and they will thus be brighter mentally, and stronger physically.

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