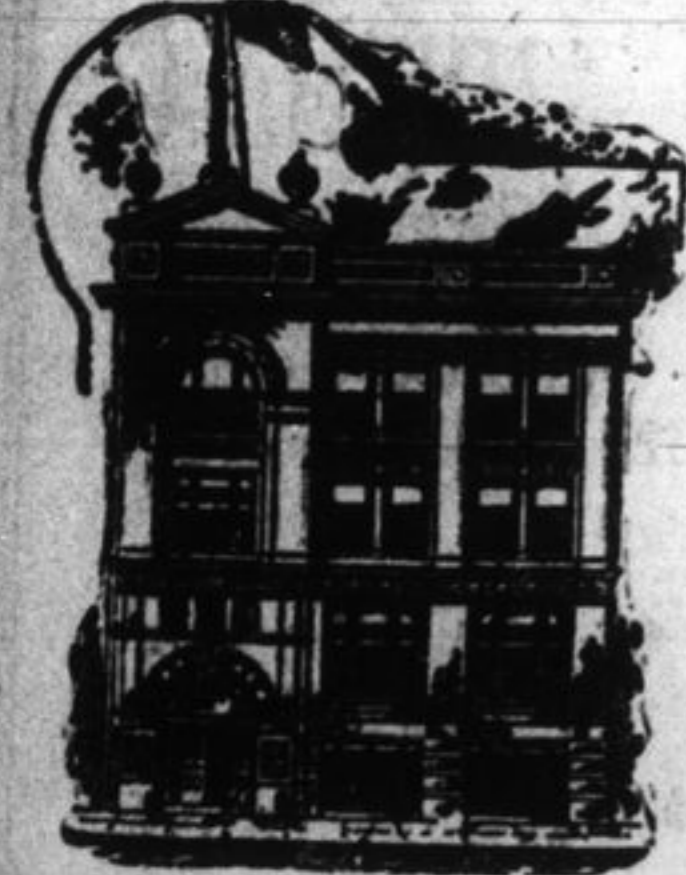


THE BRITISH WHIG
81ST YEAR.



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Love isn't stone blind if the stone is a diamond.

In jumping at conclusions, you seldom grab a good one.

The man who sings his own praises strikes up the wrong tune.

It isn't patriotism that urges a pedestrian across the street, but he's just as dead.

In no other country are travellers so unsafe as in China, unless they are pedestrians.

Health hint: This "Cross Crossing Carefully" slogan is for auto drivers instead of engineers.

A provincial is any man who feels contempt for people who don't dress and act as he does.

Silence is golden, but the awards are given to those who have brass enough to speak up.

When you read that the hero is a young man of thirty-five, you know how old the author is.

Fortune favors the village belle, and in time she gets almost everything except a husband.

And then there are some people who would walk a mile to hum a cigarette from a friend.

An easy way to make a small boy bathe is to paint a "No Swimming" sign on the bathroom door.

Still, if all wives were permitted their own way, how would nerve specialists manage to live?

Only twenty cents per person is spent for soap each year. Saturday night is going to the dogs.

Each nation, it appears, trusts in God. Now all that is needed is for them to trust in one another.

In good golf weather it isn't so difficult for investigators to find an executive out as to find him in.

As a means of hastening repentance nothing so far has been more effective than a diet of husks.

Novel-writing is a delightful way to pass the time if you have some other way to make a living.

You never hear a man knocking his town unless somebody else has all the little grafts nailed down.

Well, the white-collar boys have suffered long enough; now let the whitewash boys wriggle a little.

A hick town is a place where the banker calls you across the street to chide you about your overdraft.

Few men would stop in front of the lingerie windows, however, if there wasn't a nice mirror at the back.

Newspaper men have various worries, but these don't include the fact that counterfeit \$100 bills are in circulation.

Correct this sentence: "I'm off this afternoon," said the husband; "and I'll be glad to work with your potted plants if you desire."

BIBLE THOUGHT

THE GRASS WITHERETH, THE FLOWER FADETH: BUT THE WORD OF OUR GOD SHALL STAND FOREVER.—Isaiah 40:8.

CIVILIZATION'S PRICE.

Human existence may be divided into two eras—the pre-taxation age and the taxation age. It requires no historian to remind us that this is the age of taxation, and the historians have provided us with little information concerning the pre-taxation period. We have no record of a civilization of which taxation was not a component part.

Taxes are burdensome and will become more burdensome as civilization becomes more complicated and the needs of humanity become greater. Our civilization manifestly has given us the choice between itself with taxation and no taxes with no civilization. We won't surrender the comforts of our civilization, so we must tolerate taxes.

Our civilization is a valuable treasure, but is not being offered to the public at bargain prices. Our federal taxes for governmental purposes are considerable, but for war purposes are oppressive. Few institutions of our civilization are untaxed by the federal government in the name of the world war, which was a product of our civilization.

The federal government, national highways, national parks and reserves, our defense forces, railways and canals, etc., are all quite necessary to our civilization and must be paid for with taxes. We pay provincial taxes for good roads, school administration, agricultural extension, provincial government and other attributes of civilization which none would willingly forego. Then there are county taxes for the administration of more local problems, for roads, schools and the preservation of the records of civilization and its institutions.

Municipal taxes evoke much complaint, but without them we would have no paved streets, fire and police protection, municipal government and sanitation. Everywhere there is discontent with increasing school taxes, but the demands for education are becoming greater and greater under our civilization.

Many are the blessings of civilization, but they must be paid for—in taxes.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

The whole question of public holidays well deserves to be taken up by Parliament, and investigated by a small committee. For a holiday to be successful, and to be generally observed and beneficial, certain conditions are necessary; and these conditions are more numerous and urgent in these industrial days than they were fifty years ago. The mere accident of being the anniversary of the birth of a reigning monarch is not the slightest reason for a particular day being selected as a public holiday; such a day may have overwhelming arguments against its use for any such purpose, and indeed the day now celebrated as King's Birthday is not generally observed in Canada on account of one very serious argument, namely, that it is much too close to one of the most popular of the fixed festivals of the Canadian year. There is no question of patriotism involved. The King's Birthday has never been popularly celebrated in England; there is no particular reason why it should be celebrated here; and it may be argued with some force that the celebration of such a birthday tends to suggest that loyalty is due to an individual, the person who was born on such a date, rather than to the institution of the Crown or the Royal Family.

A sensibly devised programme of public holidays—which of course would be imposed on the banks and the public offices, and any other institutions under direct government regulation—would have regard to a proper interval between two celebrations, to the probability of good weather, to the historic associations of the day, and to any other pertinent matters. The Twenty-fourth of May is indispensable to any Canadian calendar, not by any means solely on account of the memory of the late Queen Victoria (people who think that the popularity of this holiday is due to nothing but the Victorian tradition should ask themselves what sort of observance the birthday would get, or would ever have got, if it had chanced to be on the twenty-fourth of March), but because of the fact that in almost all the more populous parts of Canada, the Twenty-fourth of May is the date on which, whether spring began early or late, the "country" is for the first time fit to be enjoyed in all its exquisite youthfulness and the weather is for the first time fairly sure to be warm and sunny. It is a deep-seated instinct which tells Canadians to take a holiday just at that time, and Queen Victoria merely provided the mechanism for selecting the exact day.

Most of the old-established holidays are religious; but not all, by any means, of the old religious days of feast or fast have survived as popularly observed holidays, and the selection has been carried out unconsciously through many generations, always with due reference to considerations of weather, proper spacing, and other points of convenience. Many of the religious anniversaries had the enormous advantage of being attached to a particular Sunday rather than a particular day of the month, with the result that

WHILE WE THINK OF IT.

While we think of it, the same committee might deal with the question of Daylight Saving Time, make it statutory and appoint a fixed and uniform date for its commencement and conclusion.

FOR THE FULLER LIFE.

Interest in physical education is growing. Everywhere physical culture colleges and so-called life extension institutes are springing up. All will agree that this attention to hygiene and physical training is an excellent thing. But it seems odd that so many should lay stress on physical culture merely as a means of prolonging life.

The value of physical education in extending life is, after all, only incidental. Its real merit is in making life worth living.

A general extension of the period of life is of interest mainly to the actuary. More appealing to the average man or woman is the new zest in life that comes from physical training and health culture. It is less the desire to live longer than to live more fully that is increasing the ranks of the physical culturists.

A hearty appetite, a perfect digestion, a 100 per cent. efficient liver, a clear brain and a general physical exhilaration—given these as the reward of physical culture, no one worries much about the problem of life extension.

RISING STREETCAR FARES.

The city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, announces the raising of its trolley car fares to the rather portentous figure of ten cents each, six for fifty cents. Twenty years ago the workmen of the majority of the cities of this continent, most of them much larger than Halifax, could get from their home at one end of the city to their work at another end for approximately three cents, during the hours specially consecrated to their movement; and the ordinary citizen could cover the same distance at any hour for approximately four cents.

Not only so, but in those spacious and optimistic days there was a general belief that, thanks to the vast strides of science, the cost of this transportation would steadily become lower and lower, and the community would more and more tend to become one in spirit and interest through the abolition of its geographical distinctions. Ten years ago the three cent and four cent fares were still generally prevalent, but the optimism had gone, and the transportation companies were complaining that they were compelled to carry on this process of cheapening of the city at a loss to themselves and their shareholders, and that they therefore could not obtain capital for the proper expansion of their services. Such optimism as was then left took the form of claiming that the transportation companies were selfish monopolies, and that if transportation could only be carried on by the municipality itself the process of cheapening and improving could be continued ad infinitum. To-day we know better, and have ceased to hope that urban transportation will ever be cheapened by anybody.

The automobile is intensely hostile to the street car system. The widespread diffusion of the cheap car favors that extensive spreading out of the urban area which necessitates street car lines of much greater length than in the old and compact city of the pre-automobile days. At the same time these miles and miles of suburban residents, of the prosperous artisan class and the small professional classes, while demanding street cars for their transportation in bad weather, provide scarcely any patronage for them in good weather. And in the congested parts of the city the operating costs of the street railway are immensely enhanced by the slowing down of speed caused by the vast fleets of automobiles which invade the central districts from the outlying areas.

It is an interesting question whether, if a new city should come into existence on this continent in the next ten years, its designers would think it advisable to provide it with a surface electric railway. The chances seem to be that they would not; that the electric railway, like a gas supply, is an inheritance of superseded conditions. But most cities have to utilize such plant as they have inherited from their forebears, and if the cost of its utilization goes on increasing we can only watch for the time when cost outweighs benefit. What will happen in Halifax, for instance, if the increase of fares reduces travel so much that the net return is no greater than before?

WHY THE WEATHER?

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

Why High Clouds Go East. Why are the upper winds prevailing in the west in middle latitudes carrying the high clouds from west to east? The first you may ask, what determines the direction of a wind, anyway? A wind tends to flow in accordance with the "pressure gradient," that is from a region of higher pressure, more or less slantwise, towards a region of lower pressure. Pressure gradients aloft, particularly at the level of the cirrus clouds 4 miles or more up, are controlled mainly by the temperature distribution. Where the air is cold and dense it settles closer to the earth than where it is warm and expanded. Hence, where the air is cold the air column to a height of 4 miles contains more air, and there is less left above that height than where the air is warm. So, in general, the pressure at such heights is lower in the colder latitudes and higher in the warmer. The results in a pressure gradient generally northward over North America.

But it is a paradox that air pushed northward, as down such a pressure slope, moves eastward. This is owing to the defective effect of the earth's rotation, the earth turning to the left, in the Northern Hemisphere, under the moving air. So with a northward gradient the wind aloft in the west. The changes in temperature usually bring about a slight modification of the pressure gradient, in consequence a variation of the motion of the high clouds usually from northwest to southwest, but occasionally as far as north and northeast, or even south and southeast, when contrasts between latitudes are not great.

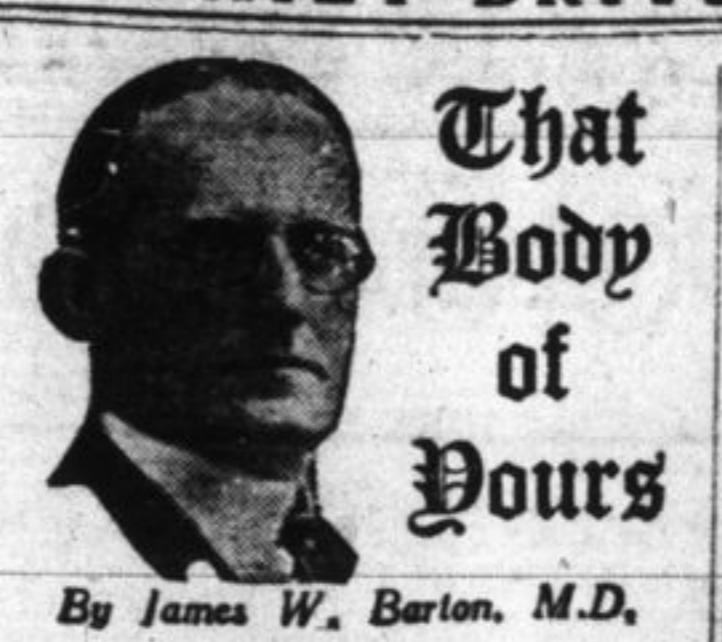
KINGSTON IN 1850

Viewed Through Our Files

A Canadian Author. Sept. 26.—"The Last of the Erie" by H. H. B. 234 pages. J. Gundry, Simcoe, C.W.

A Canadian tale, written by a Canadian and published in Canada, is a novelty indeed. This work has upon its title page 1849, but it is very recently that we heard of it. It is a book of extraordinary merit; not that it abounds in faults of the grossest kind, but it is extraordinary that amid these faults, numerous enough to weigh down and condemn it in every country in Christendom, there should exist beauties of style and language, powers of description and powers of invention that more than redeem these faults, and render "The Last of the Erie" one of the

The love of money is also the root of all family trees.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

The Human Barometer. It must be interesting to some of our older folks when they read about what is now thought to be the cause of rheumatism and stiff joints.

Rheumatism was taken as a matter of course in their time. In fact the old lady's idea that rheumatism was sent from Heaven, so that she could forecast the weather, was not considered entirely as a joke.

And so when we read in the papers lately that another place in the body is now considered a source from whence rheumatism may come, we are not surprised.

A physician specializing in X-Ray work claims to have perfected a method whereby he can see right into some small cells of bone on the floor of the skull, just above the nose, and behind the eye sockets. It was found that even after clearing up the matter of teeth, tonsils, and the little sinuses or caverns adjoining the nose, and likewise the intestine, that rheumatism still persisted. These people would have a sort of chronic catarrh for which all forms of treatment seemed of no avail.

By means of this new method this physician claims that the actual infected cells can be seen. This enables a surgeon to enter in and clean out the infection. Some persistent catarrhal conditions which are so annoying by their very persistence have often baffled our cleverest specialists. After traversing every area about the nose and the different caverns or sinuses adjoining it, they have failed to relieve the condition.

I'm not in a position to verify the claims of this X-Ray specialist, nor of the surgeon who has been following up the findings and operating thereby, because it is reported from a distant city. Time will tell.

My object is speaking about it is to show that one should not calmly sit down and accept rheumatism as something that cannot be helped. That one must just sit or lie down and bear it.

Rheumatism, as it is called, is simply a condition due to some infection. If the cause is looked for persistently, it can usually be found. If these cells spoken of above are found to be really another source from whence rheumatism may come, then one more step has been gained on this foe of mankind.

Canada's Story Day by Day
By B. Odwen Davies

May 27. When Champlain began his great explorations into the interior of Canada, he adopted the policy of exchanging young Frenchmen into the Indian tribes to learn their language and ways. One of these youths was Nicholas Vignau, who returned to Quebec, after his sojourn with the Ottawa, with a marvellous tale of a journey he had taken overland to the great sea of the north, which to-day is Hudson's Bay. All France was stirred by the extraordinary story, and Champlain was ordered to investigate. This was a development Vignau had not calculated upon. The expedition started up the Ottawa on this day in 1611, Champlain taking Vignau and two other Frenchmen, Vignau probably hoping against hope for an accident to turn the party back. Near Alouette Island they joined the Ottawa and there his fairy tale was exposed and the youth forced to confess the imposition. Champlain turned back, his expedition a failure. The Ottawa river proved to be in year to come, however, a great highway to the rich fur fields of the North-west.

SOME FARMERS TRENCHED.

To Get the Water off the Land at Wilton. Wilton, May 24.—Still very cold, heavy frosts for three nights in succession. The farmers are getting anxious, now since the rain has ceased, they are very busy. Some were more fortunate than others, a number had a nice lot of seedling done, others hardly any, but now they are not losing any time. Some have had to trench to let the water off. The prospects for hay very pleasing to everyone. The meadows certainly look fine.

Freemont Mills has a fine new tank installed in front of his garage, with a nice bed of flowers surrounding it, which adds to the appearance. Rev. W. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Belleville, spent the week-end at Robert Asselstine's. Mr. Wilson supplied the pulpit of the Methodist church, Sunday morning. His many friends were much pleased to see and listen to him once more. Mrs. Freemont Mills entertained the W.M.S. ladies of the Methodist church, on Wednesday afternoon.

Kenneth Babcock and bride arrived home, on Monday, from Watertown, N.Y., where they have been spending their honeymoon. The Rotary Club postponed their coming to Wilton on account of bad roads. Mrs. Wilsell is quite improved.

Henry Hutchins has a very serious attack of heart trouble. Mr. Stover, who has been spending some months in Toronto, is home, and busy open-

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