

THE BRITISH WHIG 91ST YEAR.



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Ah, well; some people have their twins' beds and some their twin beds.

No bathing suit is really naughty if it contains something that looks absurd.

It isn't always true, but usually the canary pinch him in a home the stork has neglected.

Fable: After winning the beauty contest she was a great help to her mother about the house.

Still, we have yet to hear of a husband who helped with the dishes and was shot by his wife.

Life is all habit, and even the hen-pecked husband gets loathsome when his wife is away.

Some men think they are good to their wives if they bring home a package of chewing gum.

You are not upper class unless you can pick up a toy dog and tell which is the dog and which the flea.

Two things, at least, thieves will not steal: Your character and the ancient car you have insured.

Correct this sentence: "No, I don't like to talk about my troubles," said he; "go ahead and discuss yours."

Milk statistics show we are drinking so much more milk that the cows may have to work some at night.

The funny thing is that when aliens learn to talk as we do they think they are speaking English.

If you can't find the doctor's house in a small town, look for the one that has been painted recently.

Strife is costly. People can quarrel while driving along, but they stop the engine when they make up.

Language changes slowly. In the old days "suggestive" didn't mean something that got by the censors.

There is no escape. At sixteen spring causes love to afflict him; at sixty, it makes his rheumatism worse.

Correct this sentence: "I had planned a picnic, John," said the wife, "but we'll go to church if you insist."

The old-time painter, wiping his hands on his blouse, little knew that he was creating a futurist masterpiece.

The man who thinks that there is nothing worse than a Scotch dialect joke hasn't tasted the Scotch smuggled in.

Nature is wise. In arranging mortal's hinges she knew he would have little occasion to put himself on the back.

Oratory began to decline about the time baldness took away the raven locks that once were tossed so belligerently.

A contemporary calls for leadership in the federal house. There are plenty willing to lead, but not many who will follow.

BIBLE THOUGHT: LOVE NOT THE WORLD, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.—1 John 2:15.

ARE WE MOTOR MAD?

The assertion that we are motor mad, that we are sorely afflicted with "acute motoritis," may be a clever one, but aside from mere cleverness in phrasing it does not add anything to the discussion. It may be held that, just as we were once "bike crazy," so we have now gone wild over the automobile, but this would not be true.

In a great measure the bicycle was given up by people who took to the motor car as a more effective means of getting about; at least those who could afford it did so. And just as they used the two-wheeled vehicle to expedite the business of the day, so those persons are this day using the motor car for many things besides pleasure rides. For many people the ownership of an automobile merely means that they can carry on with more dispatch the business of the day.

If it is analyzed correctly what this increase in motor cars means is that we have raised fairly generally our standard of living. No doubt the phenomenon would surprise anyone who had left the civilized world forty years ago and came back to it today. But he would be surprised at more than the number of motor vehicles now to be seen on the streets. He would be surprised at the number of so-called luxuries which have become necessities among us. And all these so-called luxuries have made life more livable; they have extended our reach and raised life from the plane of the primitive.

The development of the automobile and its increasing use is only one more indication that our standard of living has been raised. We know what we want, and, even at the cost of some little hardship, if that is necessary, we are going to get it. We may call it "motoritis" if we like, but the point is that it is a good thing to have, and that it will endure until something even better than the motor car makes its appearance. And then we shall go in for that.

IRELAND AT WASHINGTON.

The announcement that Professor Timothy H. Smiddy has been appointed minister plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State at Washington is of peculiar interest to this country. This appointment has been hanging fire for some time, as the Irish Free State, soon after its inception, made known its desire for direct representation at the capital of the United States. Final confirmation of the appointment has been for a month waiting for the final approval of the British government of Professor Smiddy, and of word from Washington that the new ambassador would be suitable to the United States. Ireland thus enjoys the unique privilege of being the first of the British dominions to be directly represented at the capital of a foreign country by a representative of its government.

The appointment of an Irish minister at Washington is bound to revive the demand for the appointment of a similar Canadian official at the capital of the United States. It is now three years since the announcement was made that such an ambassador would be allowed to Canada, but no action has ever been taken to consummate that agreement. The question was raised as to the possible attitude of the other British nations in case the Canadian appointment was made. It was suggested that if Canada appointed a minister to Washington, Australia and New Zealand might demand the same privilege. For that reason, the appointment has been delayed.

Now that Ireland has direct representation at Washington, however, Canada should be free to take action in the matter. Canada, with its close connection commercially and economically with the country to the south has far more need of an official representative of its government there than has any other part of the Empire. Her claims to such a representative are far more worthy than those of Ireland. The precedent has been established now, however, and we may look for an early announcement that some outstanding Canadian citizen has been given the appointment as Canadian ambassador to Washington.

IT'S THE MAN THAT COUNTS.

The gulf between poverty and affluence is not as great as may be visualized in the experience of George F. Baker who began as a \$2-a-week grocery boy and now has an income of approximately \$22.80 a minute. Mr. Baker may have more or less than the \$300,000,000 at which his fortune is rated by people who assume to know but probably do not. However, that much money invested at 4 per cent. per annum would return \$12,000,000 a year, a tidy sum in an old fashion of speech. But the \$2 a week he received at the beginning of his business career is much more interesting than the flow of wealth into his coffers now that he has attained to the venerable age of 84 years.

Seventy years ago when Mr. Baker got his first job \$2 was rated as real money. It was that. About that time a young man whose income was no more than \$6 a week could contract marriage with confidence that his family would not want for adequate support. The purchasing

power of the dollar is very different now, whether it be invested in labor or something more tangible. But the quality of men has not altered greatly, we believe. The office boy may get \$15 now. If he is the right kind of a boy he will progress; if not he will never advance far.

It is easy to imagine that young George F. Baker was of that type now quite generally regarded as wholly legendary that was willing to work. But some of the kind are being grown. We have in mind one who but a scant half a dozen years ago started doing "leg work." He knew about the connection between legs and brains. This boy co-ordinated his faculties. It paid. He has three jobs now, none of them conflicting. Industry intelligently directed is man's best asset. This young man is ready to marry. He will begin housekeeping in comfortable circumstances and all through his own efforts. Who knows but he will do as well as has George F. Baker? He is on the trail of fortune, a trail that a great many more might follow if they cared to pay the price of industry.

Mr. Baker has just given \$5,000.000 for a permanent endowment of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He says "such distinction as he has attained" has been due principally to his business experience. He applied industry and thrift intuitively. No one taught him. But he is going to make it possible for other young men to benefit from his struggles. It's an interesting experiment since we see all around evidences that those who are willing to work and have natural aptitude get on admirably regardless of educational advantages.

CANADA AND THE LAUSANNE PACT.

During the past few days Canada has been bitterly assailed in the British press because of the attitude taken by its government on the rectification of the Lausanne Treaty between Great Britain and Turkey. Many of the newspapers have taken this to refusal to have anything to do with this treaty to mean that there is danger of Canada seeking separation from the British Empire. That is, of course, a far-fetched idea. Looking at the situation from this side of the Atlantic, it is hard to see any cause for apprehension on this score. Just because the Canadian government refuses to ratify a treaty, in the making of which this country had no part, is no excuse for jumping to the conclusion that Canada does not desire to take its full share of its responsibility as a nation in the great British Commonwealth. The people in this country are still as loyal to the Empire as they have been since the United Empire Loyalists settled on its barren acres rather than remain under a foreign flag.

The Manchester Guardian, one of the leading organs of public opinion in Great Britain, seems to be one of the few British newspapers to have a correct conception of the Canadian attitude. It recognizes that Canada has no desire to evade any responsibility it may have towards the mother country. There is no such desire on the part of any true Canadian. But it also recognizes that Canada does not want it any longer to be taken as a matter of course that it is good enough for the Dominion to go to war or remain at peace in accordance with the wishes and decisions of the British Cabinet.

There is no doubt, of course, that if the occasion ever arose that Great Britain was menaced with war, Canada would be found standing side by side with the mother country just as she was in 1914. But Canada has developed a mind of her own. She does not wish to be involved in quarrels regarding which she knows nothing and in which she has no part. That is the explanation of the stand taken by the Canadian government in regard to the Lausanne treaty, and it is a justifiable one. That it should arouse fears in the minds of some newspapers and public men in Great Britain simply shows how little Canada is understood on the other side of the Atlantic.

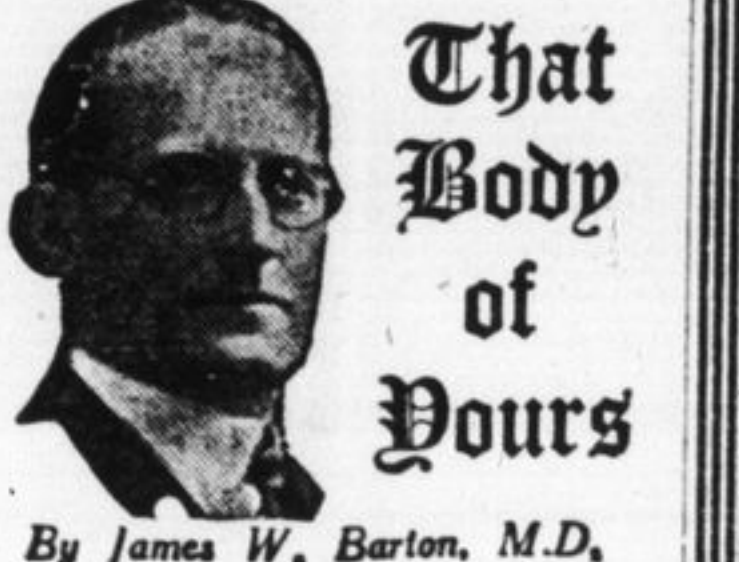
KINGSTON IN 1851 Viewed Through Our Files

Common Schools of Kingston. Feb. 17.—(Items from the report of a special committee appointed to report on the character of the common schools and teachers throughout the city.)

But your committee must not disguise the well-founded opinion that neither the zeal of this board, the application of pupils nor the diligence of the paid servants of the people can be of much value unless we succeed in procuring suitable school accommodation. No one can teach, no child can learn, if exposed to a current of air from every side of a building, while the thermometer ranges from 20 to 25 degrees below zero. In the crowded apartments where children of all ages are packed in their seats as close as one's fingers, the case is no better. Sickness and disease and a total aversion to study must, in such instances, be expected as the natural result. Hence perhaps in some measure the alleged fact that hundreds of grown

On Monday, at Belleville, the marriage took place of Ada Kathleen Moxam and George J. Forhan, St. Catharines formerly of Belleville.

children about Kingston never assisted of teachers' salaries, £50 to male teachers and £30 to females without distinction, all being considered of the same class. Fuel has generally been supplied by the pupils, who in addition paid a tuition fee of 15d to 18d per month, according to age. This fee went to the teachers, but the amount collected in any particular year cannot be ascertained, no proper account appearing to have been kept. Number of scholars: This information cannot be obtained until all the schools are duly organized and supplied with proper registers, one of which, also a visitors' book for each school, is recommended to be procured as soon as possible.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Nerves and Digestion. It is not unusual for a patient to complain to his physician about a form of indigestion and diarrhoea that is very persistent. The physician uses the ordinary remedies, and endeavors to allay his fears by telling him that the symptoms are not like those that would be caused by cancer, ulcer, or other serious organic condition. The patient returns in a short time and is not any better. The physician in order to prove that there is nothing seriously wrong, then suggests a test meal and removes the material from the stomach with the stomach pump. Nothing unusual is found.

A bismuth meal is then given, and its progress through the intestine is watched for three or four days by means of the X-Ray. Again nothing is found. This is sometimes sufficient to satisfy the patient but not in every case.

Now what is really the matter? Well, this is often called "nervous indigestion," and although physicians do not like this name it is the one most generally used. It is simply the same thing in an aggravated form from which you suffer when you have had something worrying you, or have received some bad news. You will remember that you were unable to eat anything, and you found yourself troubled with diarrhoea every time the door or telephone bell rang. Your physician has told you that medicine is not what you need, but you have tried one thing after another, until you have almost started some real trouble in the stomach or intestine.

Now what is the treatment? Well, just as the sight of good food excites the mouth and stomach juices, depressing emotion can have the opposite effect, and the juices are not forthcoming to take care of the food.

Then in the large intestine the nerves which drive the waste material along are stimulated to over-activity, and a diarrhoea results.

The only treatment is that of getting outdoors, taking regular exercise, eating simple nourishing food. Getting outdoors gives a change of scenery and gets the mind away from the depressing emotion. That is why the holiday, the change, the new form of work or exercise will render almost a magic cure in a very short time.

Canada's Story Day by Day By B. Owen Davies June 18th.

Bitter rivalry, that was finally quenched in blood, developed over the fur trade in the West when the North-West Company, organized by merchants of Montreal in 1795, set out to break the hold of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Western territories. The Hudson's Bay Company had agreed to Selkirk's plan of settlement at Fort Garry. With the second party of settlers had come Governor Semple, a British officer, whose duties were to guide and protect the Scottish emigrants. He was too vigorous a character to conciliate the hostile elements about him. The half-breeds who benefited by the trade with the Nor'-Westers, believed the coming of settlers would drive out the fur-bearing animals upon which they depended for a livelihood, and so decided to wipe out the newcomers. On this day in 1816 they attacked Fort Douglas, which had been established by Governor Semple, and murdered him and twenty-one of his men. They threatened a massacre if the remainder of the people resisted them. Men, women and children were then turned out to wander as exiles on the prairie, while the bodies of the dead were left to wolves and dogs. The half-breeds, in the war paint and trappings of the Indians, with which they had adorned themselves for the slaughter, gloated over their victory, in the living quarters of the unfortunate Highlanders. Five years later, however, the North-West Company, was destined to become absorbed into its powerful rival, the Hudson's Bay Company.

To Byron M. Canniff, Los Angeles, Calif., goes the record for having travelled the longest distance to attend the United Empire Loyalist Celebration in Belleville.

Chicago, June 17.—Cattle—matured steers, \$11.15, weight around 1,500 pounds; several loads, 10.50 to 10.80; best long yearlings, 10.50; vealers, \$8 to \$9, according to weight. Hogs, bulk, good choice, 225 to 325 pound average, \$7.20 to \$7.35; top, \$7.35; desirable, 160 to 200 pound weight, large \$6.95 to \$7.15; better grades, 140 to 150 pound kind, \$6.40 to \$6.80, bulk packing sows, \$6.30 to \$6.50. Sheep, bulk desirable range lambs, \$16 to \$16.50; top, \$16.50; bulk better grades, natives, \$15.50.

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BIBBY'S We Have Some Real Eye Openers for People Who Buy For Cash SUIT SPECIAL We meet and beat all discount, retiring from business sales, out-of-town catalogue prices. We advise you to hold tight to your money until you see what we are blowing about. THE SUSSEX SACK These Suits have the English mood woven right into the warp and wool of their imported fabrics. They're tailored to effect that dignified indifference that makes the Briton appear so comfortably unconscious of his well-dressed bearing. They're in smart Overplaids, Cardiff Plaids, Pin and Pencil Stripes and the new Powder Blue effects. A regular \$45.00, \$47.50 value. Many high class open work garments. Others silk trimmed. The Best \$37.50 Suit Values in Canada The Elmont \$18.50 The Country Club \$25.00 The Carlton \$27.50 BIBBY'S

PRODUCE MARKETS

Toronto, June 17.—Heavy export steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; bulis, export, \$4.50 to \$5; heifers, export, \$7.25 to \$7.50; cows, export, \$5.25 to \$6; bulis, export, \$4.25 to \$5.25; butchers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$8.50; cows, fat, choice, \$5 to \$6; do., medium, \$3.75 to \$4.25; do., canners and culters, \$1 to \$2; bulis, butcher, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do., medium, \$3.50 to \$4; do., common, \$1.75 to \$2.25; feeding steers, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; short keep, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do., medium, \$6 to \$7; do., common, \$3.50 to \$4.50; springers, \$70 to \$75; milkers, choice, \$60 to \$70; spring lambs, 15 to 16c; sheep, choice, \$6 to \$7; do., heavy, \$3 to \$4; do., yearlings, \$8 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.25; do., thick, smooth, f.o.b., \$7.75; do., off cars, \$8.45 to \$8.65; do. selects, off cars, \$9.25 to \$9.50.

Montreal, June 17.—Cattle, butcher steers, good, \$7.25 to \$7.75; medium, \$6.50 to \$7, common \$5 to \$6; butcher heifers, medium \$5.50 to \$6.75; common, \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher cows, medium, \$3 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.50; culters, \$2 to \$2.75; butcher bulis, common, \$3 to \$4. Good veal, \$6.25 to \$8; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; common, \$4 to \$5. Ewes \$6 to \$6.50; lambs, good, 16 cents to 17 cents. Hogs, selects graded, \$8.75; good quality, \$8.25 to \$8.50. Bulk, \$8.50; poorer lots, \$8 and better. Sows, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Buffalo, June 17.—Cattle—Shipping steers, \$8.50 to \$10.25; butchers, \$7.50 to \$9; yearlings, \$8.50 to \$10; heifers, \$6 to \$8; fair to choice cows, \$3.50 to \$7; canners and culters, \$2.25 to \$3.50; bulis, \$3 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$6; fresh cows and springers, \$35 to \$120. Calves, lower \$10.50 to \$11; fair to good, \$9 to \$10; culls, \$6 to \$8.50; heavy, \$6 to \$8; grassers, \$3 to \$5. Hogs, heavy, \$7.60; mixed and yorkers, \$7.60 to \$7.65; light yorkers, \$6.75 to \$7.60; pigs, \$6.75; roughs \$6 to \$6.25; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Spring lambs, \$10 to \$16.50; yearlings, 75c lower, \$7 to \$13.50; wethers, \$3 to \$8.50; ewes, \$3 to \$7; mixed sheep, \$7.50 to \$8.

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