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SIXTY YEAR.



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Every autumn, everywhere, nature holds its own beauty contest.

Properly seems about to begin to commence to start to return.

Monday papers are interesting if you care for mortality statistics.

Many are invited to weddings because their presents are needed.

The only thing harder than living within an income is living without one.

If there is no hell, to what place shall we consign the rich people we envy?

Once the unsophisticated thought the world flat; now they think it square.

Horrid thought. It may be a diseased gland that makes reformers so good.

You can't always tell a self-made man, but it isn't necessary. He'll tell it.

It takes a lot of hard practice to give some girls that charming naturalness.

When your girl is out of town you can loaf around a drug store and smell it.

If there is anything in evolution, prohibition should in time produce fool-proof stomachs.

A village is a place where Central answers you when she gets through talking to Billy.

In these paint and powder days flowers are not the only things that are born to blush unseen.

Too often people who have sense enough to interest you have too much to be interested in you.

Correct this sentence: "You must eat less," said the doctor, "but don't give up your favorite dishes."

After his strenuous vacation the P. Co. will be entitled to at least a month in which to recuperate.

Premier MacDonald has just invested \$150,000 in a Scotch biscuit factory. Sounds plutocratic for a labor leader.

If politicians really have faith in the people, why don't they suggest getting government funds with a collection plate?

Armenia is reported to have been shaken by a severe earthquake. Will the woes of that unhappy country never cease.

A boy bank messenger who fled with \$772,000 of Liberty bonds has been acquitted by a Chicago jury. Another case of "emotional impulse."

There is no revolution in Chile, we are told. All that has happened is that its president has put on a sun and taken a six months' vacation.

BIBLE THOUGHT  
THESE SIX THINGS doth the Lord hate; yes, even are an abomination to him: A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood, a heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet that be swift in running to mischief, a false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethren.—Proverbs 6:16-19

GOOD OUT OF BAD.

While we are constantly hearing of former church edifices being converted into lodge halls, garages and cheese factories, from Colorado comes the news that a tabernacle, just built by Free Methodists, was reared from timbers and materials taken from a once notorious gambling resort and dance hall and from a former brewery. The pulpit was constructed from the top of the bar and the altar from other parts. The church edifice occupies the site of the former brewery. The builders could have had no sympathy with the views of those church folk who have nothing to do with the givings of brewers, distillers or those who trafficked in intoxicating liquors. They took what was placed at their disposal and turned what was once used for evil into a structure that will do good. It is symbolic of the turning of a bad man into a good man. It is written that even "the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

FRANCE AND QUEBEC.

It is recorded that when Quebec was captured by the British in the year 1759, the French people in Canada numbered sixty-five thousand. Thanks to the Quebec Act and the Constitutional Act, the province of Quebec has remained French ever since. Today the French in Canada total over three and a half million, an increase of more than fifty-fold in 165 years under British rule. In all those years Quebec's mother country, France, has just doubled in population. Had Quebec increased in the same ratio as old France, there would be no French-Canada today. But Quebec became fruitful and multiplied within itself, for it has not depended upon French immigration. Its increase is its own. The French of Quebec are engrained upon the soil and are a contented people. Thousands who left their native province to go to the United States have returned and are satisfied that conditions at home are better than across the border.

STREET LIGHTING CHARGE.

The public utilities commission has decided to accept twenty thousand dollars for lighting the city's streets last year, the same amount accepted for several years past. There is no good reason for charging more. The city is the largest electrical consumer. Commercial and power rate have dropped continually, so why should the street lighting charge not be less than it was five or six years ago? The local commission is satisfied that twenty thousand dollars is enough, but the concurrence of the provincial commission has to be secured. The latter sees the justice of this rate but proposed that some meter tests should be made. There has been a long delay in doing this, so the utilities commission is going to close up its 1923 business by accepting twenty thousand dollars from the city. If meter tests would show that a further reduction might be made, it would be worth while having them carried out, but the city council is satisfied to continue paying twenty thousand dollars for street lighting and having a few lamps added to the system each year without increase.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Queen's university tomorrow enters upon its eighty-third session. It was granted a royal charter by Queen Victoria in the year 1841, and through all those years it has been true to British ideals. A goodly portion of its staff has come from seats of learning in the British Isles, and its present principal is one of Scotland's distinguished educationalists and preachers. Last session the student registration was in the vicinity of thirty-two hundred, and the recent summer school had the largest registration of any similar school in Canada. Queen's, however, no longer aims at a largely increased student attendance. It is seeking quality rather than quantity. Its medical school was the first of the faculties to limit the freshman class, fifty being considered a large enough entrance class. It was thus enabled to choose the more promising young men. The faculty of science has also raised its matriculation requirements. The arts matriculation has always been high. When young men or women are graduated at Queen's they have been thoroughly trained in whatever faculty they have passed through. The name of Queen's is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada and even further afield, for to its halls come students from the United States and Newfoundland. That the session just opening will witness great things done is assured.

BACK ON BRITISH SOIL.

While the Prince of Wales enjoyed his three weeks of vacation in the United States, he will feel a certain satisfaction over being again on British soil. He will appreciate the fact that British Canada will not intrude upon his privacy, much as it would like to entertain him. His Royal Highness' Long Island friends set out to entertain him lavishly, and it would appear that jealousies were aroused within the circle of this high American society and that things were becoming unpleasant to the

prince, who was placed in the undesirable position of being the butt of the alleged quarrels of the idle rich in whose company he was thrown. Some American press despatches hint at scandals in the entertainment colony. If there were such things, it must have been doubly unpleasant for the Prince of Wales, for like his royal parents His Highness frowns upon some of the goings-on in high society. In Canada, the prince will be in a purer atmosphere. He will enjoy his ranch life more than he does the ballroom, for the heir to the British throne is not the dance-mad young man the American press would have people believe. His thoughts are on greater things than pleasure, and in the great Canadian west, where life is simple and yet arduous, his viewpoint will be further broadened. On his ranch he will enjoy the real rest he sought when he left the Motherland. Canada welcomes His Royal Highness, whom it loves and honors, for the prince has proved himself a worthy descendant of the great Queen Victoria, whose memory is imperishable.

CHURCH-GOING.

It would appear to be growing old-fashioned for people to attend church service twice a Sunday. Ministers have to impress upon their congregations that there is service in the evening as well as in the morning. Yet some of the best of men, who twenty years ago were always seen in their pews at Sunday morning and evening service, have changed their routine and now appear only once. Even the pews of clergymen are often empty at the evening service. Times have changed. One very godly man once put it this way: He never realized fully that Sunday is a day of rest. He attended morning service; taught a class in the Sunday school in the afternoon, and finished the day at evening service. He found Sunday, after years of this routine, to be anything but a day of rest, and came to the conclusion that a Sunday evening spent in the osceon of his family was quite in order. This viewpoint is not comforting to clergymen in town and city charges, for they desire to see their flock before them twice on a Sunday. It has been said that the minister who has a living message to deliver will fill his church at all times. But this is not the case. Living messages are delivered Sunday after Sunday in churches where the attendance is small. Yet the preacher's message is not in vain.

There are two clubs in Kingston which have wrought great good during the past three years. They are called Rotary and Kiwanis. What ever they undertake to do, they succeed. These two clubs might start out on another tack and see what they can do to fill the churches on Sunday evenings.

KINGSTON IN 1852  
Viewed Through Our Files

The Editor's Return.  
Nov. 3.—I have just got home to your embraces, my dear Whig, and find everything in tolerable good order, though I wish your press more would have made your face more resplendent, for what is a good article unless it is clearly printed? I have completed a journey of 1,500 miles (the Saguenay, New York and Boston) during which I have met with every personal attention, with less inconvenience than in former times I encountered in going to Bath by land. But such is steam and such are railroads that time and space are annihilated.

Relief At Last.

Nov. 24.—An arrangement has been entered into between the head of the government and the city authorities by which the act recently passed to enable the City of Kingston to borrow \$45,000, will come into speedy operation. The money is to be procured on the provincial guarantee, and all the city debts are to be paid off, including, of course, the great debt due the Commercial Bank, which consents to give up its debentures at par. The difference between the interest now paid on the existing debts and the interest to be paid on the new debt will reduce the city taxes nine pence in the pound.

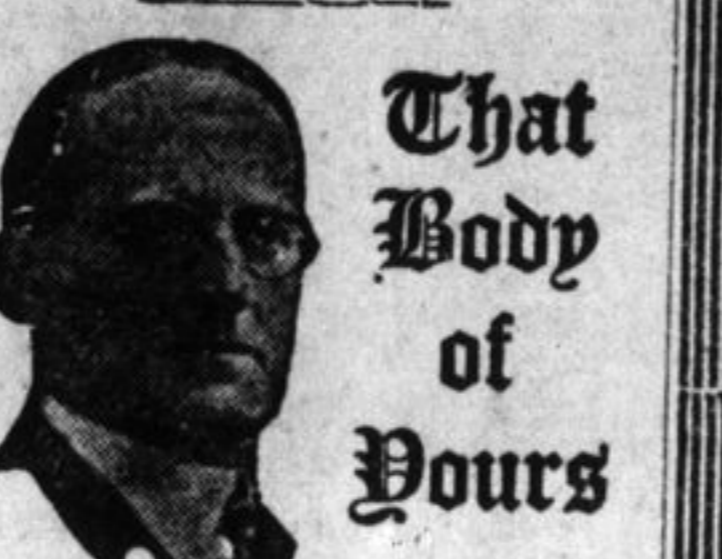
Cash and Carry.

Nov. 30.—In consequence of the serious illness of the carrier of the Daily British Whig on the north eastern round, a great many of our subscribers did not receive their papers yesterday, and may not again until they call at the office.



September 23rd  
There was a bitter dispute between England and France in 1693 as to the status of the Iroquois. Each of the nations claimed sovereignty over them as subjects. The treaty of Ryswick had ended the war between William of Orange and Louis XIV., and in consequence the Earl of Bellemont, Governor of New York, returned to Frontenac at Quebec the Frenchmen taken prisoner during the campaign in the New World. The envoy who accompanied them demanded, however, the release of the Iroquois who had been captured by

the French. Count de Frontenac, now a man of great years, was still governor in New France. The demand of the Englishman filled Frontenac with fiery indignation because of his assumption that the Iroquois were subjects of Britain, not France. The Earl of Bellemont, however, was of the same fiery temperament, and to Frontenac's refusal he retorted that he would arm every man in his province to assist the Iroquois against the French. In an attempt at settlement Capt. John Schuyler was sent to Quebec to negotiate. He was entertained at an elaborate dinner party at Chateau St. Louis on this day in 1693, at which the great old French governor was host. The Kings of France and of England were toasted, and the healths drunk of Frontenac and Bellemont. Then the newly made peace was solemnly acknowledged, but when the festivities were over Capt. Schuyler was sent back with dispatches breathing defiance over the Iroquois. In two months' time the beloved old Frontenac had died at his post.



That Body of Ours  
By James W. Barton, M.D., A Surgeon's Advice.

One of the best known surgeons in North America had a very interesting article in one of the medical journals recently. He was deploring the fact that many people who had pain in the region of the appendix, complained so often about it, that surgeons were tempted to operate, in the belief that the condition was worse than that which really existed. The very fact that the pain is in the region of the appendix seemed to have such an effect upon their minds, that they imagined a great deal of their symptoms.

He cited the case of a well known citizen who really had a severe attack of appendicitis, and it was only by a miracle that the operation was performed in time to save his life.

Within the next few weeks three of his friends consulted the surgeon, claiming to have the same symptoms as those complained of by their friend, and requesting operation before it was too late.

It took a good straight talk on the part of the surgeon to convince them that nothing was wrong with their appendix.

A good deal of the pain in that region is caused by gas, and to the pulling on the intestine due to the dropping of all the organs from loose, weak, or flabby abdominal muscles.

And this surgeon suggested the means for correcting the condition. Was it surgical? Not at all.

He suggested that the treatment should often be of a fourfold nature: dietary, mechanical, medicinal and psychological.

One particular suggestion was of particular interest to me, because I've been trying to tell it to folks for a long time.

He suggested a good abdominal belt and some physical training, so as to lift the abdominal organs up into their normal positions, so that they would do their work properly.

You will remember that the tightening of the muscles of the abdomen made the waist smaller, gave a prole curve, and put the abdominal organs into their right positions.

If you want quick results then, secure a good abdominal belt. Your family physician will advise you about it.

But the big thing if you are not too old, or too weak, is to strengthen the abdominal muscles, so that they will be what they were meant to be, that is an abdominal belt.

Simply lie on back on floor, and raise legs—knees straight—till the body and legs form two sides of a square, not any more. Repeat this slowly, not ten times, about three times a day, and you will not have to worry about those false appendix pains.

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Fall Overcoat and Suit Sale  
"A MAN'S AT HIS BEST WHEN CORRECTLY DRESSED"  
Men's and Young Men's  
Suits  
Extra Special Values  
\$18, \$22.50, \$24.50, \$27.50  
Suit Value  
Extraordinary, smartly tailored, smart pattern—the greatest value we have offered for many a season at  
\$29.50  
Fine English Cheviots and Worsteds  
Rich, plain shades of Brown, Grey or Blue, Herringbone design, fancy Worsteds and Cheviots—neat stripes, plaids, etc. All newest colorings. Men's and Young Men's Models.  
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Mrs. S. P. Dodds, Cherry Valley, has arrived home from Europe, having spent four months in England and France.  
Hon. Andrew Haydon and W. J. McKerracher, Ottawa, old Perth boys, contributed handsomely to a bazaar held by Perth ladies for charitable purposes.

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"The House of Satisfaction"

DOMINION OF CANADA  
4 1/2% Bonds (Refunding Loan 1924)  
Date October 15th, 1924 Due October 15th, 1944  
Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1,000.  
All Bonds may be registered as to principal only, and Bonds in denominations of \$500 and authorized multiples thereof may be fully registered.  
PRIVILEGE OF CONVERSION  
Purchasers of new Bonds may make payment on October 15th next with Victory Bonds maturing November 1st, 1924 (after detaching interest coupons due November 1st). Such purchasers will receive in cash the difference between the face value of maturing Victory Bonds and the issue price of the new Bonds, namely \$3.00 per \$100. As the new Bonds will be dated October 15th, such purchasers will thus receive a bonus of one half month's interest (.21), thereby reducing the cost of the new Bonds from 97 to 96.79, or a yield rate of approximately 4.75%. As the amount of this issue is limited to \$50,000,000, as compared with maturing Bonds of over \$107,000,000, holders desiring to convert should make immediate application.  
Bonds are offered for delivery in interim form about October 15th, 1924, when, as and if issued and delivered to us.  
Price 97 and interest, to yield 4.73%  
HANSON BROS.  
160 St. James Street MONTREAL Telephone Main 8971  
Investment Securities  
63 Sparks Street OTTAWA Telephone Queen 3123

APPLICATION FORM  
I wish to buy \$..... of Dominion of Canada Refunding Loan, 1924, 4 1/2% Bonds, due 15th October 1944, at 97 and accrued interest.  
Name.....  
Address.....

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Dated Sept. 1st, 1924. Price 98 1/2 Due Sept. 1st, 1939  
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Bibby's Block, Princess St., Kingston.  
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