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SEVENTH YEAR



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Rebel! A liberator before he puts
it over.
Another thing seldom preserved in
alcohol is the peace.

The only maritime term known to
all landlubbers is "deficit."
A wife's jealousy seems especially
amusing after you see her husband.

Fruit is high, as usual. A green
apple costs about four dollars a visit.
The true servant problem is to
make ends meet with the wages they
get.

It isn't a covetous spirit that
makes you want a neighbor's phono-
graph.
Wild instincts are usually lost by
all domesticated animals except hus-
bands.

The majority rules the majority.
The minority goes blandly on its in-
dividual way.
A true financial wizard is one who
can get money from those he stung
once before.

Canadians are sprinters, not long-
distance runners. A fiver seldom
keeps after you.
A jingo is a patriot who would
sacrifice his last neighbor to protect
the national honor.

The average man's idea of a free
country is one in which there is no
decimal in the beer content.
The need of the times is a trans-
parent substance that won't maim
those who dive through it.

Correct this sentence: "I'm gain-
ing again," said she, "and I'm going
on a rigid diet to-morrow."
"Religious liberty" doubtless in-
cludes the privilege of thinking the
other fellow's religion silly.

Don't worry if your boy is an aw-
ful liar. Propagandists have an easier
time than the cannot fodder.
The saloon was a rotten insti-
tution. It probably took as many lives
as the effort to enforce prohibition.

It is estimated that 97 per cent. of
the wonderful investments are those
that didn't look very good at the
time.
The weather bureau is verbose,
but the layman describing the
weather uses nice snappy words of
one syllable.

We won't believe that vegetation
can feel pain until Burbank shows
us a suffering pod with green ap-
ples in it.
A bride with thirty pickle forks is
lucky. She will always have some-
thing with which to open a milk
bottle.

Correct this sentence: "We pack-
ed carefully for the camping trip,"
said she, "and didn't forget a single
essential thing."
Motives are obscure things. The
hen doesn't cackle because she has
achieved an egg, but because she is
through work for the day.

BIBLE THOUGHT
RIGHTHOUSNESS exalt-
eth a nation; but sin is a
reproach to any people.—Proverbs
14:34.

CANADIAN SILVER.

Canada now holds third place
among the nations in the production
of silver. Mexico and the United
States rank ahead of her. Since
1858 there have been recovered 451-
000,000 ounces from our mines, and
during that period the market price
has fluctuated between \$1.35, per
standard ounce 925 fine and 51 1-2
cents. The total value of mined
silver has been \$290,705,532.
The silver output of 1924 had a
value of \$13,519,043. This came
chiefly from the mines of Cobalt,
South Lorrain and Gowanda, in the
province of Ontario. During the
past twenty years those districts
have turned out 367,000,000 ounces,
or 79 per cent. of the total produc-
tion since 1858. Our progress in
mineral development is therefore
proceeding on a rapidly rising scale,
and the aggregate production of the
current year promises to approach
our total foreign trade at Confederation.
That is something to think
about as indicating national growth.

OUR TIMBER RESOURCES.

It is estimated by the Natural
Resources Branch of the Department
of the Interior that Canada has 482,000
million feet, board measure, of saw
timber standing, to which might be
added 1,280 million cords of pulp-
wood, fuel-wood, posts and so on.
British Columbia has 70 per cent. of
the saw material of the Dominion,
while the eastern provinces are rich-
er in the other classes. Accessibility,
however, has a great deal to do with
the immediate commercial value of
standing timber, and that applies to
both saw material and pulpwood.
If all our store of timber of both
classes could be made available,
there would be no urgency in the
matter of either conservation or re-
forestation; but it is well known
that more than fifty per cent. of it
is at points which cannot easily be
reached, and could only be turned to
commercial account at figures far
above present market prices. We
have unquestionably been prodigal
with our forest resources, and now
necessity compels us to think con-
structively about the future.

RURAL CREDITS HELD OVER.

The Senate did not approve the
Act which had been passed by the
House of Commons in respect of
what has been popularly understood
to be rural credits. As a matter of
fact, the measure as presented to
Parliament was entitled: "An Act to
authorize advances to assist agricul-
ture by providing for long term farm
loans." As Mr. Meighen pointed out,
that purpose scarcely justified the
use of the term "rural credits,"
which he contended, and probably
for sound reasons, was a somewhat
different matter. Be that as it may,
the action of the Senate renders
negatory for the time being what
was recently done by the House of
Commons.

The discussion which took place
on the third reading of the Bill dis-
closed very conflicting views on this
rather important measure. The op-
position came in the most positive
form from members of the Progress-
ive party, and, on the other hand,
the strongest support came from
that quarter. No one can read the
discussion which took place in the
House without being confused as to
both the expediency of attempting
this form of aid to agriculture and
the adequacy of the provision con-
templated by the Act. It was, for
example, asserted that \$10,000,000
was worse than useless, and with
equal earnestness the House was as-
sured the amount was more than
sufficient to serve the intended pur-
pose.

Mr. Robert Forke, the Progressive
leader, was among the opponents of
the Bill. He denounced the whole
proposition as "a joke," on the
ground that \$10,000,000 was pitifully
insufficient. He suggested that
ten times that amount would be re-
quired to meet the need in western
Canada. Right Hon. Mr. Meighen
looked upon the measure as an effort
to relieve the loan companies of bad
loans. As concerning the experi-
ment in rural credits and farm loans
tried by the Government of Mani-
toba, he had this to say:

"I know that fifty-odd out of
seventy-four are now in the hands
of the provincial government as
liquidator. But that is the rural
credit scheme, good or bad. They
have a farm loan scheme too, and
I am not sure which has been the
greater failure, the farm loan
scheme or the rural credit
scheme."

Mr. Robert Forke presented an-
other aspect of the alleged failure in
Manitoba. He said:

"The weakness of the whole
situation has been that the local
board has not been selected with
sufficient care. I do not think it is
wrong for me to say here that in
some cases local merchants and
others who were interested in col-
lecting debts from those who were
borrowing money were on that
board, and a favorite arrangement
was to advise the borrower to con-
solidate his debt. That is, to bor-
row sufficient money to pay off his
local debt, and then apply to the
rural credit society. Hon. gentle-

men can see how it worked out.
He paid the debt, but left a large
debt to the rural credit society,
and they made failures, while the
merchants got their money."

To this Mr. Forke added, as has
just been intimated: "I seriously
think the \$10,000,000 proposition is
just a joke. It would not begin to
do anything, so far as rural credits
are concerned." On the other hand,
one of the best speeches made during
the debate came from Mr. McKay,
Liberal member for North Renfrew,
who expressed the utmost confidence
in the sufficiency of the money pro-
vision of the Bill. He did this on
the strength of the experience of the
United States, and in that regard he
made some statements which must
have been astounding to Mr. Forke
and other opponents of the Govern-
ment measure.

Mr. McKay pointed out that under
the American scheme the amount of
primary loans did not exceed \$9-
000,000, and of that sum the United
States Government had advanced but
\$2,000,000. The secret of this small
capitalization was thus explained by
Mr. McKay:

"The liabilities of the institu-
tion are farm land bonds outstanding,
\$914,000,000 odd. And the only
capital held by the United
States in these banks is \$1,670-
000. At no time have the United
States been asked to advance more
than their initial loan of \$9,000-
000. How has that been done?
It has been done by a revolving
scheme. I can illustrate that in a
very few words. When a man
gives a mortgage for \$2,000, \$3-
000 or \$4,000 on his farm, that
mortgage is turned into what is
called a mortgage bond. Those
mortgage bonds are sold and, ac-
cording to a letter I hold in my
hand, those mortgage bonds in the
United States are picked up like
hot cakes."

It was therefore the contention of
Mr. McKay that the proposed ad-
vance of \$10,000,000 by the Domi-
nion Government would put the Cana-
dian scheme on a much stronger
footing than the American had en-
joyed at its inception. And so the
debate ran through several hours of
time, one member pooh-poohing the
whole thing and another approving
it in strong terms. Just where the
truth lies it would be difficult for a
disinterested listener to discern.

There is, however, another fact at
the bottom of this matter which can-
not be ignored. The part which the
Dominion proposes to take is simply
to advance \$10,000,000 to the prov-
inces, taking in return the bonds of
the provinces as security. The ad-
ministration of the loans, and every
other detail, is left wholly with the
provinces. The Dominion Treasury
Board was to be the sole arbiter as
to the amount of each loan to ap-
plying provinces; and at once a rather
serious difficulty is suggested. By
what process would the division of
the \$10,000,000 be made? The Bill
itself suggests no basis.

But that is not all. As has been
said, the Dominion has proposed to
play the paternal part of advancing
the money to the provinces. The
latter become the active and respon-
sible agents in all that takes place
subsequently. Very good. The prov-
inces, however, have not shown any
keenness whatever in the matter. In-
deed, not a syllable was uttered in
Parliament to show that they de-
sired to be parties in the way sug-
gested. If they do not co-operate,
the whole thing collapses. In this
situation of uncertainty, perhaps no
harm will be done if the measure is
allowed to slumber for another year.
Meanwhile, the Government has
shown a sincere desire to come to the
relief of the western provinces in the
important matter of rural credits.

HELPING ALL CLASSES.

When Mr. Meighen told the coun-
try that the Mackenzie King govern-
ment, while it had made changes in
the budget had not reduced the price
of agricultural implements, the Con-
servative leader was wrong, and
should have known better, or if he
did not know the facts he should
have been more guarded in his state-
ments.

As a matter of fact the cost of
these implements has been very sub-
stantially brought down, and farm-
ers are not likely to forget this when
it comes their turn to aid and assist
the Liberal cause. In December last
the Massey-Harris' statement con-
tained the following:
"Many examples of price reduc-
tions could be enumerated, but the
following will approximately indi-
cate what has been done in the way
of reduced prices: Binder reduced
by \$10; mower by \$4.50; rake by
\$2; hay loader, \$5; gasoline engine,
\$16.50; wagon, \$5 and gang plow,
\$5."

In November the president of the
Waterloo Manufacturing Company
said: "The tariff changes have not
hurt us at all. . . . The duty on
harvesting machinery was reduced
from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent.,
in the last budget, but despite this re-
duced tariff Canadian manufacturers
are able to compete successfully with
the United States manufacturers owing
to the fact that the duty was at
the same time removed from the

raw material entering into the man-
ufacture of the machines made at
the local plant. With the duty off our
raw material we can manufacture
our machines so much cheaper that
we can undersell our American com-
petitors without any difficulty."

In other parts of the country the
same story is told. It will be remem-
bered, however, that the government
was assured that it was ruining these
implement firms and a tremendous
wall went up. This vocal effort, it
appears, was entirely wasted, for
the Massey-Harris Company showed
an improvement in operating earn-
ings and a net profit. It comes to
this, that in each year since the gov-
ernment took office that very impor-
tant concern has been getting a
little better off.

Here, it would appear, the policy
of the government has benefitted
both the manufacturer and the ag-
riculturist. Add to this the fact that
last year, for the first time in seven
years, the cost of living had dropped
below 150, the average prices in
1913 being taken as equivalent to
100. Here is proof that this most im-
portant matter has been engaging
the attention of the administration,
adding to their already creditable
record. They do not ask the people
to live in hope. Promises are all very
well; but they are something to start
with; but W. L. Mackenzie King and
those associated with him believe in
fulfilling their obligations and they
are doing so to the best of their
power and ability.

Our duty is to stand by the gov-
ernment that keeps its pledges and
tries to benefit the country as a
whole, let us perform it unhesitating-
ly and whole-heartedly.

NATURE LORE
BY
Wallace Havelock Robb

"Come on out looking for birds,
Jimmy," said Roy, one nice morning
in July.

"Ah, who wants to go bird hunt-
ing on a morning like this?" answered
Jimmy. "Can't you see perfectly
well that this is a fishing morning?"

Roy looked a bit peeved, but
Jimmy continued, "You just come
on with me, Roy; I know where
there are a lot of minnows and we
can catch them easy too, and it is
up a crooked little creek, and I know
a good place to keep the minnows in.
I can make a dam, and we can catch
them and dam the place up and keep
them till we need them and we can
trot some of our great big whoppers
of trout. Just as soon as we get our
minnows saved up in the pool."

And away they went.
Jimmy led Roy up the creek, over
slippery slimy stones, until the little
pool was in sight. Then the boys be-
gan to catch minnows, with a wide
piece of mosquito netting.

About a dozen nice fat minnows
were made captives in the little pool,
but the luck seemed changed and no
more were in sight, so Jimmy sug-
gested that farther down there
might be more. Down they went,
farther and farther from the pool,
but no minnows did they see, for
they frightened them down stream.
At last, Jimmy said, "Well, we've
got enough anyway, and we might
as well go back to the pool and get
some of them I will show you how
to really catch fish, Roy, for fish are
more interesting than birds. Don't
you think so?"

Roy was just going to say that he
thought birds were more entertaining,
when Jimmy, who had arrived at the
pool first, stood so staid still and
staring, that Roy rushed up, "What's
the matter?"

Jimmy looked most astonished.

"Why, there isn't one single minnow
in the pool, and no holes they could
have escaped through, and—"
"Haw-haw-haw-haw," laughed
a pretty Kingsfisher, as he dashed
away up stream, having stolen all
the boy's minnows. "Let's quit fish-
ing and follow the bird, Roy, for he
seems to have all our bait," said
Jimmy.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Teeth and the X-Ray.
There is so much difference of
opinion about the matter of the re-
moval of the teeth, that a few
thoughts about this important mat-
ter might be worth while.

The first point to remember is,
that your teeth are worth very much
to you indeed in chewing of the food,
and preparing it for further diges-
tion. The absence of two or three
good grinders in a rapid eater can
easily be sufficient to set up some
trouble further down. The stomach
hasn't any teeth.

A "sore" tooth on either side is
likewise the cause of the chewing
being done on the opposite side. A
sore tooth on both sides and only
"soft" foods are eaten. This means
no "work" or exercise for the teeth
and gums, and thus poor circulation
of the blood, with pyorrhea, as a
frequent sequence.

But what about a case where the
teeth give no pain, and where the
full number of teeth are present?
If you are in perfect health, no

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bronzes means care and crafts-
manship.
Remember then an X-ray every
four or five years for ordinary fill-
ings, and every two years for crown
and bridge work.
The name McCALLUM in the
world of granite, marble and
bronzes means care and crafts-
manship.
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ings, and every two years for crown
and bridge work.

Canada's
Day by Day
J. B. McCallum
July 6th.
Upon this day in the year 1819 a
Scottish botanist, John Goldie, ar-
rived at York, as Toronto was then
called, and, remaining all day, wrote
a most interesting, but hardly com-
plimentary, account of the village-
capital of Upper Canada. "The har-
mor," he says, "is not at all adapted
for shipping. The bulrushes grow
some feet above water at nearly one
hundred yards distant from the land.
There are two piers of wood which
project a great way into the water
where the steamboat"—at that date
only one; the Frontenac; ever en-
tered the harbor—"and the schoo-
ners load and unload. Upon the neck
of land nearly south of the city is
a lighthouse, which is the only build-
ing there except a log-house at its
extremity. Goldie thought York was
very inferior to Kingston both in
extent and situation, though most of
the buildings were good. It possess-
ed practically only one street, and
that unpaved "for the cross ones
scarcely yet deserve that name," and
there were no fortifications and the
public buildings burned by the Ameri-
cans during the war had not been re-
placed.

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