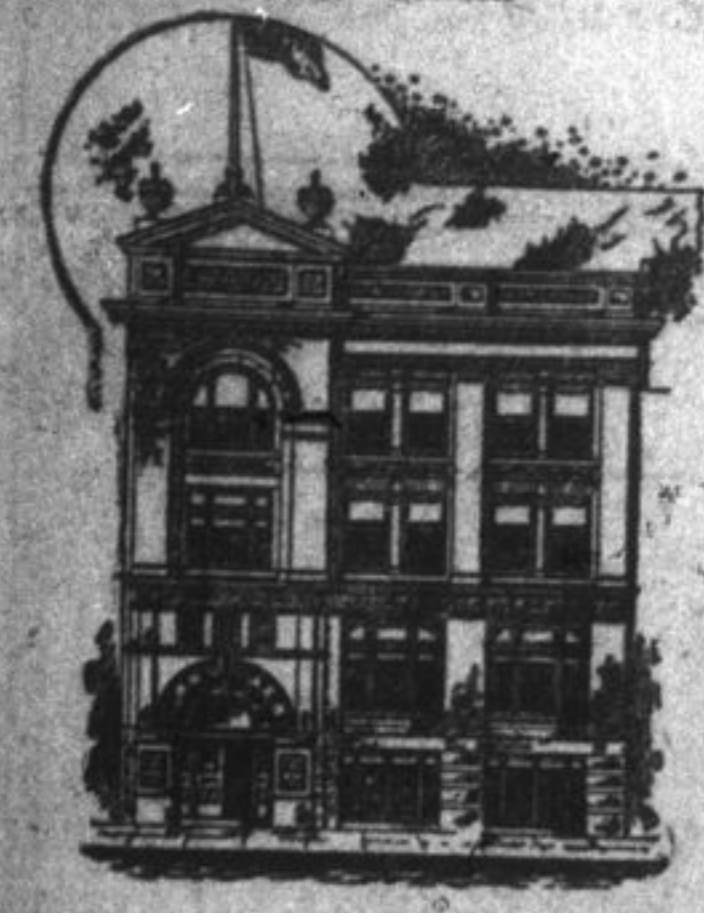


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BEST IN YEARS.

A most cheering report on the
June employment situation comes
from the department of trade and
commerce. It is said that the situation
at the beginning of last month
was "more favorable than on the
corresponding date in any of the last
five years; in fact, the index number
stands higher now than at any time
since 1920." This news is featured
by the Hamilton Spectator, a Conserva-
tive paper. It is interesting to
state that during the period quoted
the Liberal government was in office
and yearly, as Dr. Coue would
say "We were growing better
and better." In 1925 the high water
mark of employment was reached.

CALL FOR WIDER ROADS.

The Cape Vincent, N.Y., Eagle
senses the problems of good roads,
when it says that the country is now
faced, not with "paved roads" but
with wider ones. There are 500,000
miles of hard surfaced roads in the
United States and yet traffic is im-
peded. It insists that wider roads
are necessary for two reasons; to
enable traffic to speed up, and to
prevent accidents. On many crowd-
ed narrow roads a slow moving truck
or other vehicle will block traffic,
due to the fact that there is little
opportunity to pass such obstructions
from the rear.

Many states have already started
to remedy this situation, and on the
Pacific coast two-foot shoulders are
being built on each side of the road
and a few inches higher than the
old surface. These shoulders are
made of either asphaltic concrete or
of cement and the space between
them is resurfaced with asphaltic
concrete. By this method, narrow
pavements are satisfactorily widened
and made thicker at a minimum ex-
pense. From now on, road widen-
ing will be as important as road pay-
ing. The tendency is to make all
the new roads with less crown.

SPANGLES ON THE GREAT CANA-
DIAN SCENE.

Rex Beach, the well-known United
States novelist, has been paying a
visit to Canada, and in an interview
with the Ottawa Journal he ended
up by saying that in his opinion Cana-
da was "a singularly beautiful and
entrancing land."

This is merely the truth. But it
is just as well that we should be
reminded of it occasionally, remarks
the Brantford Expositor. We should
lift our eyes from the narrow scene
bounded by the day's work and try
once in a while to look at the charm
and the beauty of the land we live
in: there are few to equal it any-
where in the world.

Because Canada is vast we may
think its beauty is in the enormous
panoramas of the mountains and the
limitless landscapes of its prairies
and forests. These supply magnifi-
cence on a prodigious scale—the
snowy Rockies, seen from the Al-
berta plain, marching down, a giant
army of peaks and crests, trailing
hazards and mist and storm, and
shouting with thunder's own voice
as they surge down the western sky
for hundreds of miles into America.
That is the grand Canadian scene—
tremendous and rather terrible.

But the Canadian scene that
warms our hearts is nearer home.

BIBLE THOUGHT

THE MAJESTY OF GOD
—For the Lord your God
is God of gods, and Lord of lords,
a great God, as mighty, and a terrible,
which rewardeth not persons, nor
taketh reward.—Deut. 10:17.

almost at our door; and it is not
large like a mountain or a landscape,
but is rather a small place, but very
lovely, hidden away where it is not
readily seen. A small lake lying
among clean rocks, bordered in young
forest, dotted with islands which
cover its shining surface like chips
of scattered emerald. Quiet; with
sedge bays and lonely bars of sandy
beach; fed by hidden streams that
trickle over little moss and fern-
draped waterfalls; and among the
trees a log cabin full of fishing-rods
and reels and lures, and a rusty iron
stove, and a frying-pan, and at the
door a saw-horse and a buck-saw.
You know a little lake like that
yourself; a fine little grand Canadian
lake—the country's full of them;
they are the spangles on the great
Canadian scene.

CANNOT DISPLACE STREET CARS

New York and Toronto are talk-
ing about the abandonment of trol-
ley car lines in the downtown sec-
tions. In New York enthusiasts are
demanding that the city buy and
scrap not only the surface lines but
the elevated railways also, replacing
both by busses. Toronto people talk
of tubes and no street cars below St.
Clair avenue. But the effusions of
visionary people have been discoun-
ted when the facts are stated. Be-
tween 1925 and 1925 the number of
passengers carried in New York City
by subway and elevated lines dou-
bled. But these lines did not replace
the trolleys, whose patronage mean-
while increased 11.5 per cent, and
amounted in 1925 to more than 1-
000,000,000 passengers. In this
period, however, a change was tak-
ing place more significant and men-
acing than either—the increase of
taxicabs in New York by 621 per
cent., of pleasure cars by 630 per
cent., of commercial autos by 381
per cent. There, quite as much as
on the trolley-tracks, is the real prob-
lem of New York street traffic.

It would take 5,812 busses to re-
place the 3,388 trolley-cars of New
York. It is difficult to see how sub-
stitution would serve safety or the
convenience of general traffic, says
the New York World. The bus skirts
in wet weather. It demands—and,
as every chauffeur knows, receives—a
wider berth from drivers of other
vehicles than the trolley-car, which
is prevented from swerving by its
rails. More costly per passenger-
mile than the trolley-car, the bus
cannot carry passengers over long
routes for the 5-cent fare to which
New York is so wedded that polit-
ically it may be taken as almost an
indispensable condition, even if de-
ficits have continually to be met, as
now, out of general taxation.

New York need not concern itself
with planning complete bus systems
to carry more than a billion passen-
gers a year. It will be more prac-
ticable so to restrict parking and re-
gulate general traffic that the indis-
pensable trolley-cars will be able to
make quicker time and serve the
public even better than they do now.
New York is not ready to dispense
with any customary means of trans-
portation on the surface, or above it,
or below. It needs busses in addi-
tion; and properly to place these will
prove a difficult and complicated un-
dertaking.

MADE A FINE RECORD.

The other day a young woman at
New York University was pronoun-
ced the best all-around athlete in that
great institution. That was an in-
teresting verdict. This prize athlete
is also a prize student in her studies.
She left the splendid Julia Richmond
High School with the highest of hon-
ors. Capturing gold medals for
scholarship has been her practice
ever since.

She was born in a rural commu-
nity, close to the sea. There she
learned to swim, to climb trees, to
run and play. In her later years
she has gone to her uncle's farm in
the mountains. The out-of-door life
has always appealed to her. Her
city environment could not make her
a prisoner.

Basket-ball, hockey and even base-
ball have been her hobbies in sports.
She loves to dance, but not too much,
"because," she says, "most girls
dance too much and stay up too late
to do it." She thinks of her health,
you see.

This prize girl does not like to
see women smoke. Why? Because
she thinks it "deprives them of their
physical energy." She approves the
modern freedom in dress because a
girl can move about in such clothes.
In short, this young woman is a
normal, high-minded, sensible per-
son, who loves life for the very best
in it. She should live to be a hun-
dred.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

BY W. L. GORDON
WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "he generally passes
here during the morning." Say "usually."
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: mediocrity. Pronounce me-d-
ok-rit-i, the e as in "he," all i's as in "it," o as in "of," accent third
syllable.
OFTEN MISPELLED: supercilious; cili.
SYNONYMS: proof, evidence, testimony, certainly, conclusion,
conviction, reason.
WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours."
Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day.
To-day's word: FANATICISM; extravagant or frenzied zeal; wild
enthusiasm. "He died as a sacrifice to the fanaticism of the times."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Nebraska farmer who had his
whiskers burned off by lightning had
a close shave.

Canada has gone back to the gold
standard and so will Canada's laws
if the dandelions get their way.

Female mosquitoes, infected with
malaria, are being used to sting par-
alytics. That should be enough to
make anyone jump.

The Mount Forest Confederate and
Representative has just celebrated its
sixtieth birthday. That's a good age
for a newspaper nowadays.

The Boston Transcript comments:
"Lose a minute and save a life" is
added to the list of other admoni-
tions to motorists. It's a good one.

The Hamilton Herald calls the
House of Commons a kaleidoscope.
But with all the run-ins they've been
having at Ottawa, collide-oscope
would be more appropriate, adds the
Toronto Star.

A household magazine says a room
may be freed from tobacco odor by
mixing formaldehyde, lemon oil, eu-
calyptus oil and alcohol and allowing
it to evaporate slowly. This odor in
turn may be eradicated with a strong
cigar.

"What a noise would be made this
side of the line." The Boston Herald
is candid enough to say, "If some city
in Canada located on one of the
Great Lakes were diverting water
from the lakes at the rate of 10,000
cubic feet per second!"

The administration of the late
President Woodrow Wilson was evi-
dently the freest from corruption of
any administration in American his-
tory, exclaims the Springfield,
Mass., Republican. That record is be-
ginning to be chiselled permanently on
the tablets of time.

The American Society of Teachers
of Dancing disapproves of the Char-
leston. They want it toned down. It
is too acrobatic for the parlor or
ballroom. Maybe it is. Yet without it,
enquiries the Oswego, N.Y., paper,
would a lot of lounge lizards
ever get enough exercise to digest
their cake?

Let every elector in Canada vote
in the coming election. Those who
stayed at home in previous elections
and will vote this time, can give the
Liberal party a great advantage and
help establish a sound, stable govern-
ment. It was the Liberal Govern-
ments that gave impetus to Cana-
da in days gone by.

American Ambassador MacVeigh
tells a group of college societies in
Japan, interested in learning to
speak English, that the best place to
learn it is in England, because that is
the source of the language. They will
find in America much of value, he
says, but for the language itself,
they had better go to the moth-
erland of our common tongue.

She's Glum.
First Humorist: So you always
read your jokes to your wife?
Next One: Yes, and when she
doesn't laugh, I know they're good
ones.—Stockholm Kasper.

Scantly clad girls, petting and
Sunday parties in vicinity of Lake
Morgan, N.J., will be proceeded
against vigorously by authorities.

QUEER QUIRKS OF NATURE

Flamingo's Flame Feeds in Captivity.

By Arthur N. Pack.
The flame-colored flamingo excels
in oddity. He has legs like a heron's,
feet like a duck's, a neck like a
crane's and a bill with a broken
back like a shoveller-duck's. His
voice is often described as a "rasp-
ing blast" or a "goose-like honk."
The flame-colored flamingo of
America is extinct except for a col-
ony of 1,200 on the Andros Island
in the Bahamas. Through the ages
he has been persecuted.

Flamingo's tongue stimulated
the faded appetites of the Romans
at their banquets. Their brilliant
plumage has been an easy mark for
sportsmen and aroused the greed of
commercial caterers to misty
chapeau. The tender flesh tempts
the natives.

The color of the flamingo flames
highest in a tropical setting. In cap-
tivity the glow of the wings and the

brilliant pink of the body and neck
fade white with only a flicker here
and there of former fires.

According to the rule in birdland,
the male is the showy member of
the family, the female contenting
herself with pale pink and the young
appearing in inconspicuous brown
when old enough to run around,
though they are born white.

Everything about the flamingo is
odd. His bent beak ladles up the
mollusks, worms and small fishes
and seen which float in the watery
mud of his habitat like noodles in
soup.
He turns his head upside down,
spoons his mud porridge, sifts it
through his bill, retaining whatever
appeals to him, due to the fine trans-
verse ridges in his upper and lower
mandibles and the bony spines on
his tongue, then raises his long slim
neck and swallows the tidbits with
gusto.

Quebec Viewpoint

La Patrie is concerned for the fu-
ture of the Georgian Bay Canal.

"The Georgian Bay Canal project
was one in which the people of the
Dominion formerly took a lively in-
terest, but now it is rarely heard of.
Attention has been called to the pro-
ject again by a question asked in the
House of Commons which brought
forth the information that there
exists a private company which holds
a charter that confers all the neces-
sary powers for the construction of
the canal. This charter is dated
1894, but it will lapse if the com-
pany does not commence work be-
fore May 1st, 1937, and complete con-
struction by May 1st, 1933. We do
not know whether or not the com-
pany intends to proceed with the
work, but it seems to us that if the
enterprise is to be undertaken it
ought to be done by the State in or-
der that the canal may belong to the
Dominion Government and be ex-
ploited in the interests of the coun-
try, as are all the other canals that
were built to prolong our interior
navigation routes."

La Patrie speaks with kindness
of American toleration.

"The United States newspapers
have not been remiss in calling at-
tention to the cordiality of the re-
ceptions that have been accorded to
the princes of the Roman Catholic
Church who have attended the Eu-
charistic Congress. This proclaims
the great tolerance of the people.
New York and Chicago acclaimed
the representative of the Pope even
more enthusiastically than they
welcomed on different occasions ex-
alted persons, who were sent to Am-
erica by France and England, not
excepting even General Foch and the
Prince of Wales. Chicago has had
the honor of being the theatre of
manifestations, whose splendor has
not been equalled anywhere else in
the whole world. More than one
million Catholics assisted at this
great festival. More than three-
quarters of the Sacred College were
present. At the first Eucharistic
Congress at Lille, in France, the
attendance consisted of only several
thousands of the faithful. It was
not until 1908 that the Congress met
in an English-speaking country.
This was at Westminster, England.
The reunion at Chicago is the sec-
ond, if we except the Congress which
was held at Montreal in 1910. Chi-
cago now knows the grandeur of
Catholic Rome."

THE DOUGLAS LIBRARY

By Nathan Van Patten, Librarian
of Queen's University.

The present collections housed in
this building approximate 175,000
volumes and pamphlets.

Included in the general library are
a number of special collections. The
principal groups of material of this
kind are:

The Lorne Pierce Collection of
Canadian Literature is the gift of Dr.
Lorne Pierce of Toronto. At present
it comprises in excess of 1,000
separate works. A major portion of
this collection is devoted to Canadian
poetry. The Carman material is
probably unexcelled in the collections
of any other public institution. There
are many original manuscript
proofs, limited and privately printed
editions.

A very comprehensive collection of
engravings, woodcuts and photo-
graphs presented to the Library by
Dr. Adam Shortt and Senator An-
drew Haydon. These illustrations
relate to persons and places connect-
ed with the history of Canada and
its provinces.

The Library has for many years

acted as custodian of early church
records and to-day has a very rich
collection of such material suppl-
mented by many early pamphlets and
scarce periodicals.

After the fire which destroyed the
Old Medical building, the Medical
Library was incorporated with the
General Library as a special section.
This section has its own reading
room. The growth of the medical
collections during the last two years
has been very substantial and a con-
tinuous effort is being made to in-
crease the number of complete sets
of the principal medical and related
journals.

Early Newspapers.
Few libraries in Canada has done
much along the line of building up
a large collection of bound newspap-
ers. We have here very early files
of the local papers as well as To-
ronto and Montreal. At present
papers are being currently received
and bound from Kingston, Toronto,
Montreal, Winnipeg, New York, Lon-
don, Edinburgh and Manchester.

Some of the services which the
University Library is prepared to
render to the Summer School stu-
dent may be of interest if noted here.
The main reading room is open
daily from 9 a.m. to 12 m. and 1.30
to 4 p.m., Saturdays closing at 1 p.m.
In this room are kept working col-

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Chateau Frontenac Complete Again

The famous Chateau Frontenac at Quebec has
entirely recovered from the fire which on January
14th destroyed the old wing. Work has been going
on night and day since the fire with the result that
the rebuilt wing entirely reconstructed in steel and
concrete looks as though it had never known a
flame. The official opening took place on June 5
which was made the occasion of a celebration. On
June 16, 17 and 18 the weekly newspaper editors of
Canada hold their annual convention at this hotel.

The new wing of the hotel contains 139 guest
rooms, bringing the total accommodation up to 678
guest rooms. Throughout it maintains the old French
Chateau spirit in its public rooms. The famous old
central lounge is re-done in marble and carved oak,
and its chief decorations are 34 colored shields bear-
ing the coats of arms of some of the principal per-
sonages who had to do with the founding of Quebec,
and a fine carved fireplace of which the chief orna-
ment is a reproduction of Jacques Cartier's ship.