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East and West.

THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT is about to take action to make it certain that the land-squeezers shall not have a chance to operate on the farmers of that province who may be more or less temporarily embarrassed by the shortage of money, due to the short price they received last season for a high-cost crop.

It is highly necessary that such action should be taken. There are firms all over Canada who can tell for a fact, after studying their business charts and sales sheets for a period of months, that the buying power of Western Canada is right now below the safety line. Once that point is reached one of two things is going to happen: (1) The farmer is going to be pressed to the point where he will sacrifice to raise cash, or quit entirely, or (2) He is going to have access to the assistance he needs, and it must be at such a rate and on such terms that it will not ride him to death for years to come.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF Western

Canada means more to Eastern Canada than many of the easterners imagine or admit. For that reason the problems of the west deserve the serious and patient study and co-operation of the east. The eastern manufacturer is shrewd enough to know that the welfare of his customers in the west is, in the last analysis, the welfare of his own business.

From information coming from most reliable sources, it is certain that many farmers in the west lost money last year on a fair crop of No. 1 hard. When the wheat started to move toward the elevators the prices were perilously close to a no-profit undertaking, but when they fell off abruptly to around 87 cents a bushel, the west knew what it was in for.

THERE IS NOT a meeting of any

size in Western Canada today where freight rates are not discussed, and where there is not a crying out for relief. Where there is so much complaint there must be a very considerable degree of justification for the complaint.

Just this week there are reports that the Alberta coal fields are apt to lose much of the headway they are making in securing the coal trade of the western provinces, because freight rates made the cost so high to the consumer that United States coal came in at an advantageously lower price.

The Western Retail Lumbermen's

Association, representing 1,400 dealers, met in Winnipeg. They demanded reductions in rates, one delegate claiming that 24 cents a bushel was the freight rate on wheat from some sections of the province. On that basis of figuring, he claimed that at present market prices every fourth crop was raised for the benefit of the carrying companies.

Then, from the standpoint of the man who has livestock to market, the point was raised at the same gathering that it took the value of one steer to take two more down to market at St. Paul, the outlet for the surplus beef of the prairies.

NOW, THESE ARE facts, and although

grievances always come to the surface when men gather together to tell their troubles, there is enough to show that the west needs attention. The price the man on the land receives for his produce has dropped seriously, and markets have been closed there was heretofore open. While this has taken place the price he has to pay for transportation has stayed just about where it was when wheat was three times what it is now.

If this condition is not improved

how are we going to approach the people of Britain, or of our own Dominion, and ask them to go west and start farming? The magnet that will draw men west will be the ability of the west to reward honest work with an honest reward. That would do more to advertise and develop that country than all the publicity work and immigration officers they could engage and put to work.

It is surely bad advertisement for Western Canada to have it published all over the world that the farmers who have gone there are not satisfied with the progress they are making, and are in need of financial assistance from the government to keep them from being squeezed out of their holdings.

THERE ARE, fortunately, manu-

facturers in the eastern part of Canada who are right now exerting their best efforts to bring the selling price of their products down to the point where the westerner can touch it. This is a cold business proposition, and these manufacturers know they cannot reach capacity production until it is accomplished and the buying power of the west restored. It is noticed that at the meeting of the Frost & Wood Company at Smith's Falls it was stated the manufacturers of farm implements "were prepared to supply cheaper machinery to farmers, giving a \$55 reduction on binders, \$22 on mowers and a proportionate re-



duction on other articles."

This probably means that the makers of agricultural machinery are prepared to clear out existing stocks at prices that are not warranted by what it cost to manufacture. Most of these places have a lot of stock on hand that was made up when steel, iron, freight, wages and everything else was at peak prices. Cutting the price, even to a loss, is their best way out to start material moving and turn their stocks into working capital again. It also shows that these firms are keenly alive to the position the farmer is facing at the present time.

To Save Interest.

EARLIER PAYMENT of taxes will save money for a city. This is an old problem, but it has never been settled satisfactorily.

HORACE L. BRITAIN, managing director of Municipal Research and Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, points out that because the credit of municipalities is good they find it very easy—too easy, in fact—to borrow money.

If any individual had the same legal right as municipalities to take money away from citizens to the amount of his expenditures, he would have equally good credit and could easily raise money in advance of his first levy on his neighbors. To a certain type of mind, it is always easier to borrow than to earn. Such men borrow as early and pay as late as possible. Many municipalities seem to belong to this class. In 1920 every one of eighteen Canadian municipalities, taken at random, paid interest on current loans. The amounts paid varied between \$2,500 and \$175,000, and the effect on the tax rate varied between .23 mills and 1.6 mills. In four out of the eighteen the tax rate was increased 1 mill on the dollar, or over, by interest on current loans. In seven others it was increased by over half a mill.

How to get over this trouble should not be hard—at least not impossible. The municipalities have money coming to them. They are sure of it, but it hasn't come in yet, and they must go ahead spending. That awkward interval must be eliminated.

Mr. BRITAIN suggests that a small fund for working capital, which should be in the absolute control of the city treasurer, would enable the municipalities to tide over the few weeks before the payment of the first installment of taxes, without any temporary borrowings.

This fund could be established by levying, for a term of years, a fraction of a mill, over and above the current requirements, until a fund of sufficient size is established. If necessary, provincial legislation should be secured to authorize this method. THOMAS BRADSHAW, while finance commissioner of the city of Toronto, and GEORGE ROSS, the present commissioner, have both recommended the establishment of such a fund for Toronto.

Must Have a Seat.

HON. MR. STEWART, premier of Alberta at one time, is now a member of the King cabinet, but can take no active part in the work of administration because he has not been able to find a seat that will open up for him.

This is quite different to the plan used in United States, where it is possible for the president to choose the men to assist him that he desires, and it must be admitted that United States gets some pretty big men to become actively interested in the work of looking after the nation's business.

HON. MACKENZIE KING wants to go ahead with the business of the country. It is highly important that he should do so, and that there should be nothing that would interfere with all the departments functioning to the best advantage.

Yet here we have a condition in

which it is impossible for the man whom the premier wants to go ahead with the business of administering an important department, to go ahead, because he has not yet found

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM!



a constituency that will seat him.

There are, of course, good reasons to be advanced for the form of government that we have, but here is a concrete case where it is working out to the disadvantage of the business of the country as a whole.

The Temperance Act.

PREMIER DRURY has been approached several times with the idea of making changes in the liquor laws of the province.

The Hamilton Spectator makes a good point in connection with the latest move:

"PREMIER DRURY was logical, if unsympathetic to the request of a labor delegation to modify the O. T. A. in favor of beer and light wines. The province voted against such a proposal, and it is for the people at large to nullify or sustain their decision."

There is the further point that must appeal to all law-abiding citizens in connection with the administration of the temperance act in this province. It is the law of the land, approved of by a majority of the ratepayers, and as such must be recognized and enforced.

The present law may not be perfect in its workings, but the government would hardly dare change a measure of that type without the ballot approval of the people.

LITTLE 'TISERS

Now that exchange rates are on the way down what are they going to blame high costs on?

The Chatham News says it is not correct to eat peas with a knife. Certainly not. A knife should only be used when eating pie.

Rent and fuel continue to keep up living costs, and high tax rates in nearly every city is going to make cheap rents a big problem to solve.

With 66 Farmer members in the Ottawa house this year, the city council ought to start a vacant lot out competition to keep them out of mischief.

A Hamilton man would rather go to jail than live with his wife, as she would ruin him financially. In other words, he'd rather break stone than be stone broke.

The big question now is: "Can Germany Pay?" In August, 1914, Germany was prepared to pay the price for world domination, and her willingness to pay now might have much to do with her ability to pay.

A letter writer in the Hamilton Spectator speaks of an action of the city council there as "the prize fool proposition of a jelly-backed aldermanic board." Now, if the council wants to answer back what's left of the English language for them to use?

The board of health at Port Arthur refused to allow elevators to dump any more screenings, such as straw and weeds, into the bay. As a result several large buildings are burning this refuse, and cutting their fuel bills in two. Folks can do a number of sensible things when they have to.

The Montreal Gazette thinks Mr. MCGHEEN's big chance of service to the Conservative party will lie in "reverting to the sound Conservative principles upon which the party was founded, and from which it has in late years strayed." To say the least, such a program would suggest nothing in the way of political inspiration for a leader. It bears out what many have heretofore contended, viz.: That the glory of the Conservative party is in its past.

Circus men say that the fat lady, the midget, the human skeleton, the sword swallower and the human-punchion have passed out. They no longer appeal to the public. A few decades ago, the sideshow freak was the talk and marvel of the

public. Not so now, and the sideshow

men are bewildered. They do not realize that astounding mechanical inventions have usurped the stage. If BAKEMAN were alive today his sideshow would have mechanical marvels instead of human freaks.

The 1922 edition of the Canadian

Almanac, being the 75th of the series, has just been published by the COPP, CLARK COMPANY of Toronto. The new issue of this indispensable reference book, owing to the change of government, is of special value. All the usual features of the volume have been brought strictly up to date, and a useful addition has been made by the inclusion of population figures for some of the principal cities and towns of Canada, so far as the new census figures were available. Hamilton is not included in the list, so that the book is non-committal on this somewhat thorny subject. There is, besides, an engraving of the new Dominion coat of arms. The valuable list of post-offices, with nearest railway stations, has been revised, as has the consular, judicial, religious, educational, financial, legal, commercial, insurance, statistical and other information; while addenda bring the book up to so recent a date as January 10 last.

MAD ON RADIALS

For 1920, the last year for which official figures are available, the Ottawa Government had to pay out the enormous sum of \$75,886,355 to railways to meet their deficits—over \$9 for every man, woman and child in the country. Who's to blame?—Bowmanville News.

To which the Forest Free Press answers: Notwithstanding these depressing facts, there is a wild scheme on foot to load the province with additional millions for the construction of hydro radials, to make steam railway conditions still worse. The Toronto Globe, which is leading the newspaper agitation for these radials, has been regarded as a national journal, but if it wants to maintain that reputation it must extend its scope of vision beyond the limits of the city of Toronto. The Drury Government can do the province a great service by smashing this radial folly.

READ YOUR CHARACTER
(By Digby Phillips.)

NO. 163—THE HAND OF TYRANNY.

Many a tyrannical man is soft-spoken—at first. You can't always judge people by their words. And when you're "busy" "selling" yourself to a prospective boss, he may be just as busy trying to make you believe he's a fine fellow to work for. The tyrannical, if it's present in his character, will crop out later in some crisis, or when he feels you're wedded to your job.

But how can you spot a tyrannical man when he's got his best foot forward? Not by the foot. But by his hand.

The tyrannical hand is really an exaggeration of the square hand. Broad at the base, it is of firm texture. The fingers are well developed and long, being blunt, flat and broad at the ends. It is these very flat, broad fingertips that reveal the tyrannical tendency in a man. The tendency itself is not necessarily a malicious one. It is the logical result of overdeveloped energy, activity and impatience.

People with these hands are fundamentally the same as those with square hands, but in them are exaggerated all of the characteristics of activity, fight and domination which are to be found in the square-handed ones. In pursuits of activity they find a better outlet for these tendencies, and hence are less likely to become unduly domineering.

Tomorrow—Eloquent Lips.
(Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company.)

REVISED VERSION.

"What's that old one about a penny saved?"
"Something about being able to save himself a lot of trouble by saving a little money!"

25 YEARS AGO TODAY
Here We Have Items of Local and District Interest, As Recorded in The Advertiser of 1897.

MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1897.

Weather—Mostly fair and mild.

The election of officers for the West Middlesex Agricultural Society resulted as follows:—President, Henry Hardy; first vice-president, Henry Gough; directors—Strathroy, James Cox, James Healey and L. Fortner; Adelaide, T. Bogue; Caradoc, James Ferguson and John Welsh; Metcalfe, Robert Brown; Lobo, John McPherson and Ed. McClurg; auditors, H. McCall and F. J. Craig.

The annual meeting of the Thorndale Thoroughbred Horse Company was held on Wednesday last. The old officers were all re-elected as follows: President, Richard Shoebottom, London township; secretary, R. E. Ardiel, V.S. Thorndale; treasurer, Wm. Hueston; Manager, W. Mossip; directors, Robert Shoebottom, London township; J. Salmon, Wm. Ardiel and Joseph Ardiel of West Nissouri.

Only three out of the five clubs in group 12 completed in the first round in the Ontario tankard contest yesterday at Simcoe street rink. London drew the bye, and played Woodstock in the evening, the winner of the afternoon game. The scores were:

Woodstock.	St. Thomas.
W. A. Karn	E. E. Weldon
W. C. Rhodes	L. E. Tate
J. H. Nelles	T. H. White
Jas. Hamilton.	C. Dempsey
Dr. Rice	A. C. Black
D. Hutchinson	W. R. Jackson
D. W. Karn	J. McAdam
W. C. Wilson	W. K. Cameron
Total	37
Woodstock.	St. Thomas.
Dr. Rice	E. E. Weldon
D. Hutchinson	L. E. Tate
J. Hamilton	T. H. White
W. C. Wilson	C. Dempsey
W. J. Walker	W. A. Karn
G. B. Harris	W. C. Rhodes
D. B. Dewar	W. P. Nelles
R. C. Macfie	D. W. Karn
Total	46

A well-contested game of hockey was played last evening on the East End rink between the East London Seniors and Juniors. The teams were:

Seniors. Juniors.

W. Fish Goal J. Martin
B. Chadwick Point F. Croft
W. G. Clissold Cover point Daulty
C. Smith Forward Daulty
W. Nelson Forward F. Durk
E. Barnes Forward F. Stinson
W. Wood Forward W. Bullock
Mr. G. Stinson acted as referee.
Mr. James Gray, buyer for Chapman & Co., left today for the European markets.

COMMON SENSE WAYS TO KEEP WELL

Skate! That'll Bring Health and Vigor

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP

THE Dominion is a good place in which to live. On account of the numerous inland lakes and rivers, there are few of us who cannot take advantage of outdoor exercises and sports, as swimming in summer and skating in winter.

Swimming has often been proclaimed as the most healthful of outdoor exercises. In winter skating takes its place. It is by far the most healthful of winter exercises, not only because it gets one out of doors, but because it exercises a whole lot of muscles one never thought of.

You will learn his fact after the first session of skating. Every muscle in your body will be stiff and sore because they have not been used for a long time. But a few more visits to the pond will soon do away with this soreness, and the sport will bring a healthful exhilaration afterwards.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is DECRY. It is pronounced—de-kry, with accent on the last syllable. It means—to blame, to censure, to condemn.

It comes from—Old French "descrier," to cry out against. It is used like this: "The whole world decried the action of the German emperor in plunging Europe into war."

ELGIN'S JUDGE

THE Dominion Government has been fortunate in its choice of a successor to the late Judge Charles Oakes Ermatinger for the honorable position of judge of Elgin county. The selection has been such as had at once commended itself to the members of the county bar and the citizens generally. Mr. Duncan Campbell Ross comes of distinguished parentage, his late father, Senator Sir George W. Ross, having been Premier of Ontario from 1893 to 1905, enjoying, too, during his life a high reputation as among the most eloquent and accomplished public speakers of his day. But though Judge Ross is not indigenous to Elgin county, he is at least next door to it, having been born and raised in Strathroy, where he attended the public and high schools preparatory to his course at the University of Toronto, where he graduated with the B.A. degree.

It was inevitable that Mr. Ross should enter politics, which he did in 1907, when elected to the Legislature for West Middlesex, changing to North Middlesex at the general election of the following year. Resigning in 1909, Mr. Ross became member in the House of Commons for West Middlesex, holding the seat till the last general election. His father represented West Middlesex in the Ontario Legislature for many years. This is an excellent record for a lawyer still in the prime of life, who enters on the duties of the bench well equipped for his onerous judicial duties. That he will be welcomed cordially is already assured, and his own expression of feeling, on hearing of his appointment, was admirably fitted to deepen the regard in which he has always been held. Judge Ross hopes to be of real service to Elgin people, and we do not doubt that his hopes will be gratified.

AGED STRAFFORDVILLE

WOMAN DIES THURSDAY

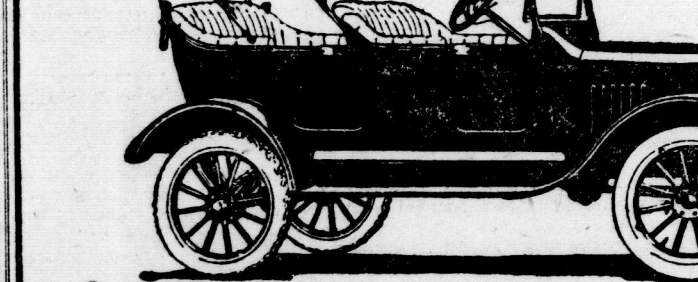
STRAFFORDVILLE, Jan. 29.—Mrs. M. Stratton, a lifelong resident of Stratfordville, died Thursday morning, aged 66 years. Besides her husband, she is survived by one sister, Mrs. M. Chiverton; three sons, H. L. of Aylmer, Lee and R. W. of Guelph, and several daughters, one being Mrs. Eley, who arrived from Regina, just twelve hours before her mother's death. The funeral was held Saturday at 1:30 p.m., services in the Gospel Hall, and interment in the Stratfordville Cemetery.

Even Dyspeptics Can Eat Hot Cakes

—when made of Roman Meal. This whole grain cereal, being granular and porous, permits digestive fluids to penetrate every particle of food, thus aiding digestion. It also relieves constipation.

It makes delicious porridge and all kinds of baked things. Really delightful.

Get a package at your grocer's.



Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario

ROMAN MEAL

MAKES SHORT WORK of Pain.
Sloan's for rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, sprains, strains, weak backs, stiff joints.
MADE IN CANADA.
At all druggists, 35c, 70c, \$1.40.
Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

Skate! That'll Bring Health and Vigor

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It comes from—Old French "descrier," to cry out against. It is used like this: "The whole world decried the action of the German emperor in plunging Europe into war."

Ford—1922

The same efficient every-day Car

UTILITY—first, last and all the time—is the guiding principle behind the manufacture of Ford cars. Every dollar you pay for a Ford must return 100 cents value in the service it performs.

There are no fancy trimmings—no cut glass vases, no cigar lighters, no clocks that are never wound—to swell the price. It is equipped with everything you need for service and dollar for dollar is still the biggest motor car value you can buy.

The Prices on all Ford Models have been reduced from \$20 to \$60, effective January 16, 1922