WIDE VARIETY OF CARS AT WESTERN ONTARIO'S NATIONAL MOTOR SHOW

Greatest Number of Different Makes and Styles of Automobiles Ever Seen in Londo n Will Be Shown At the Armories in Februaary, Declares T. C. Kirby.

C. KIRBY says that the National Automobile Show, which opens at the local armories, Feb. 6, will present the greatopens at the local armories. Feb. 6, will present the greating "closer to the road, had not have been made in steady revival of trade."

opens at the local armories, Feb. 6, will present the greating "closer to the road, had not have been made in several of the motors to permit easier as teady revival of trade. makes, and manufacturers' representatives are calmly sanguine of a steady revival of trade.

The time when automobile salesmen were merely order-takers, and when purchasers were asked to take their turn on manufacturers' waiting lists, passed more than a year ago.

At last year's show all manufacturers were frankly hustling for business. In the 1922 exhibition the automobile men expect a considerable replacement trade—that is, the purchase of new ears by owners who in 1921, decided for various reasons to make the old one do for another year.

Reports of the Christmas sales support the expectation that many verear passenger machines which have been its now selling for considerably less.

Reports of the Christmas sales support the expectation that many veteran passenger machines which have been in service for two years will now be placed in the "used" market and succeeded by new models.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibit to the purchaser, especially the one who has bought continuously for a number of years, it is the comparison of this season's the fiscal year ending June 30, the



CHEVROLET

"The Product of Experience"

ANNOUNCEMENT

We take great pleasure in announcing a substantial reduction in the prices of both the 490 Sedan and Coupe.

At the new prices the prospective purchaser is offered the greatest car value that has ever been put on the market.

The general lines of both cars will be the same with the exception that the Sedan will have four doors.

The same high-grade trimmings and finish will prevail.

Either of these cars offer all that could be desired of a closed car -beauty, comfort, utility and

There will be a full line of CHEVROLETS on display at our showrooms and at the Motor Show, February 6 to 11.

Don't fail to give us a call and let us explain the car you will always be proud to own.

ONTARIO GARAGE AND MOTOR SALES, LIMITED

397-401 Dundas Street.

Phones 5459-2431 "THE HOME OF SATISFACTORY SERVICE." the government \$115,456,000 in sales taxes. This indicates a total trade of \$2,440,125,000.

of \$2.440,125,000.

Passenger cars paid by far the largest share of the sales taxes, \$64,388,000, and the payments indicated that the trade was well distributed over the country.

Improvements in the 1922 models was designed first with a view to

were designed first with a view to increasing the comfort of the pas-

enger. Thus inclosed models will Manufacturers also have attempted

Manufacturers also have attempted to give more leg room.
Fittings are neater than ever before and windows are larger.
As to durability, the manufacturers believe they have increased the strength of their products by building "closer to the road," having seen it demonstrated that a low-hung

access to obscure parts.

HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

By T. C. Kirby, Manager of the 1922 London Motor Show. Do not under-inflate and do not over-

when ball-bearings become warm it is not always necessary to have complete new bearings installed. The old ones can be repaired and be almost as good as new. This can be done by turning up the ball races and using larger balls of the proper size. When ball-bearings become warm it

It is a good plan to start the engine when filling the radiator of a car, using a pump system. In some cases which fill with air which can only be dislodged by running the engine. The system may seem full after the engine has started the level will be found too low. Running the engine while filling will do away

sity of a new battery.

A little oil and graphite injected tributory business.

The asy rid
The easy ridsqueaks, due to rusting. The easy rid-ing qualities of the car will be much

MOTOR TRUCK AIDS IN REDUCING COSTS

Proves Value To Shipper, Consignee and Consumer Alike.

At least half of every \$100 you spend for food and goods is sunk in the present cost of getting them to you. Instead of worrying in a vague way about the high cost of living, we ought to put our brains on the high cost of distribution.

The motor truck, only five years old as an economic factor, is doing much to save and make money for everybody-shipper, consignee, and ultimate consumer. In its rapid development and road improvement it is a ropeful and promising sign of

lessenec living costs. It is going to have a rather prompt part in making life more worth while

for everyone. The road situation in relation to tracks will probably work itself out satisfactorily.

Better distribution of weight and the use of trailers will enable the power plant to carry a heavier ton-nage. This does not refer to over-loading, which damages the road, places the truck relatively out of control of its driver, and is conse-uently hazardous to the public. It is merely suggesting one avenue of possible future economy in the dis-tribution of goods through better designed trucks and more economical

handling of goods.

Improvements can be made also in the fuel consumption of commercial vehicles, and much work is now being done along this line. Better designing, metallurgy, carburetion, and improved roads will consistently lower the ton-mile cost of truck operation.

Demountable bodies, which can be loaded while the truck is on other business, are being used by railroads to save, the expensive handling of Present-day self-starting and electric lighting systems require efficient batteries. For this reason the battery should receive careful attention. It should be inspected frequently and the plates of the cells kept covered with electrolyte. A itte distilled water added at frequent intervals may obviate the precessity of a new battery.

business, are being used by railroads to save, the expensive handling of freight at terminals. The coming of the motor truck is doing for railroad economy, and consequently for public economy, what the rail lines hitherto had to do at great expense, namely, developing spur-line roads. Wherever the long steel arm of a railroad preparates the motor truck is doing for railroad economy, and consequently for public economy, what the rail lines hitherto had to do at great expense. railroad penetrates, the motor truck is there available to develop con-

has ever taken toward making life happy and comfortable for the poor as well as the rich—which is the PLAN AUTO INSURANCE best measure of the progress of civilization. It will alleviate the evils New York is contemplating passage of the modern city, which are due to congestion, and of the country, which are caused by isolation. It will distribute the good things of life far more equitably than ever before. It will cause cancellation of insurance carried by reckless drivers. The insurance would cover pedestrians and try has ordered for the future.

DESERT LIFE DICTATES CHARACTER OF NOMADS

Arab Herdsmen Are Frank and Hospitable, While Jungle Dwellers Suspect Strangers.

into those strange shapes we call considering stellations; to see, day after day, the sun rise, climb to the zenith, and set in a fog of golden dust; to look out on the broad highway of the treeless expanse. Rarely does the rain fail—no couds dim and decorate the shapeless sky. This is all that deserts have in common; they may vary otherwise—indeed, few deserts are allke; there indeed, few deserts are allke; there are mud deserts, sandy deserts, rocky deserts, but water they all lack, so deserts but water they all lack, so the desert or Tibetans of the tunthat by far the greater part of the year they are without vegetation.

But it is the silt flats of Mesopo-

tamia which, despite their monotony, in some moods beguile us to song nad laughter. That hard line which bounds the horizon of the wandering Arab which the dome of the sky fits closely as a lid; the ash grey mud scorched by the sun; the whine of the jackal at night—these things indeed repel us. But what shall we say of the bright carpet of spring flowers—brief, shy. hugging the ground so closely, yet lovely while they last! What of the satin sky by night, powdered with jewels and the silver segment of the moon, glittering like a scimitar! And again, what of that profound hush just before the sun rises; when the touch of the air is a caress; and of the afterglow, when a sheaf of glowing rays, tied in a knot under the horizon,

guide us to the hidden sun which is just rising half the world away! Sheep Chocolate-Colored. Thus, when we see the dark hair ents of the Arab herdsmen with their flocks of chocolate-colored sheep, and their shaggy, long-tailed ponies, their their donkeys, we see the product of this mode of life; so utterly different is it from the lot of those

It must be a rather wonderful experience to live on the desert under gitter of remote suns; to see night after night the stars group themselves into those strange shapes we call constellations; to see, day after day, the stars rately seen, and water rushing down the scuppers in the midst of a function of the diffusion of the di

dra. They are hospitable to strangers, hardy resourceful. They are contem-plative too, and the Arab astronomers are famous in history. From astronomy they passed on to cartography, and there are some wonderful old Arab maps. Similarly Tibetan philosophy is intricate if not profound. Each has its literature, and it is thanks to the art of writing that their thoughts are recorded, stored and added to or

elaborated.

Differ From Woodsmen. Not so the jungle folk. They are generally suspicious of strangers, shy, but often truculent. They, too, are resourceful in their own limited

Out on the white dusty desert be-

yond Bagdad, scorched in summer, frozen by winds from the Persian mountains in winter, are found small come to the door of the tent to look part in black, with hoods over their heads; and with their long scarfs they half veil their faces. Rings dangle from their ears, and weight their ankles; and from the plaited hair jingles a string of Persian kyan which are like string of Persian kran, which are like rupees. A nose ring, too, is worn. Their eyes stand out with startling distinctness owing to a blue dye which is smeared over the lower lids, and the finger nails are dyed orange with henna. So they stare at us between their fingers, though they do not veil themselves as the women of the cities. Houses Underground.

The house is partly underground—you go down two or three steps into the darkness and dirt of the interior. The walls, bulging here, sagging there, are of reed matting; the roof is of hair cloth, black or brown, and the whole is amorphous. Outside, tied to a post, is a donkey—a common beast of burden along the margin of the desert. There are big bundles of ash-white brushwood, too, piled high: it is fuel, collected from the desert. It also serves to fill up chinks around the tent and keep off the wind. and keep off the wind.

But more conspicuous than all else are the children who loll around their tent home. A small baby lies naked tent home. A small baby lies naked on a mat, bathed in the spring sunshine. He is very dirty, and quite indifferent to the swarms of files which play around him. Another child, with a shock head of hair, all ruffied up, and wearing a wee shirt, is playing with a small goat. He is smiling and happy, and even the kid seems to be enjoying itself. For dirt and files and a sour smell we cannot help noticing

he cares nothing. They are fat, these babies, soft brown pickaninnies; but anon they will grow lean and hard, as befits the people of the desert. For

that, too, is lean and hard.

The men are away on their ponies; perhaps they have ridden far to the city, or to some neighboring encampment; perhaps they are caring for their flocks. They roam far afield, these restless tribes, for they have not yet settled down to agriculture. But they are not quite Bedouin, true Sons of the Desert. The real Bedouins of High Arabia despise the Arabs of Meswandering very far cultivation, not from cities. Nevertheless all these desert tribes have overflowed from Arabia, and are sprung from the Bedouin. They are simple, pastoral people, who have scarcely changed since the days of the Old Testament.

Tribes Are Very Poor. Glance inside the humble home There is not much there, for these Arab tribes are very poor. A few rugs, a copper vessel for water, and cooking pots; a gun and harness—nay, it is

not much, surely But at least these children are happy; they laugh as they play in the dirt. There is a jingle of bells, and these children are sphere, but they do not need to work the men return, cantering up on their sphere, but they do not need to work hard in a region of prolific vegetation and so become slothful. They have no written language, and traditions are handed down from father to son and lost, or distorted beyond recognitions. They throw themselves out of the deep saddles, and stalk across to us, leading their ponies, their long guns on their backs. With flashing teeth they smile a greeting, their teeth they smile a greeting, their fierce dark eyes searching ours. The ponies toss their heads and the bell

jingle pleasantly.

Dusk is falling over the desert, and the flocks of sheep and goats, driven encampments of Arabs, hovering in by small children, are wending their around the fringes of civilization. In way home; already the jackals are around the fringes of civilization. In the spring, when the weather is pleasant and the desert is tinged green with a thin carpet of grass, the people stay for a while, with their sunshine stare at us quizzically, finger, ponies and flocks. Far out, the horizon is dotted with dark tents. Dogs friends, smile a good-night. From bark at our approach, and the women within comes the voice of a mother crooning to sleep these children of the

CLAIMS CANADA ON FIRM BASIS

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—The importance of economy both in public and private life was emphasized by Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank, at the annual meeting of its shareholders here today.

Canada, he said, after accepting every obligation arising out of the war, is stronger materially than before the

She had her debt and railway and shipping problems, but on the other side must be placed the growth of towns and cities, industrial expansion the increase in savings and the fact that most of her bonds were held in the Dominion. Compared with condi-

tions in Europe, said Sir Herb, Canada was fortunate indeed. Sir Herbert Holt said that the scope ity. However, he did not think that Canada need ftel any great apprehension as to the future.

Turn down, grease cups every time

The New, Dignified Models of the

LONDON SIX

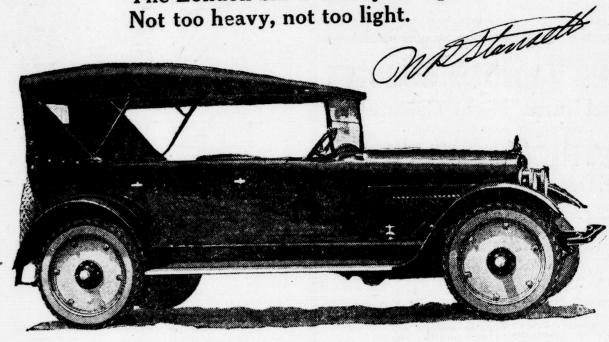
"CANADA'S QUALITY CAR"

WILL BE THE FEATURE OF THE LONDON MOTOR SHOW

The London Six is made in Canada, at London,

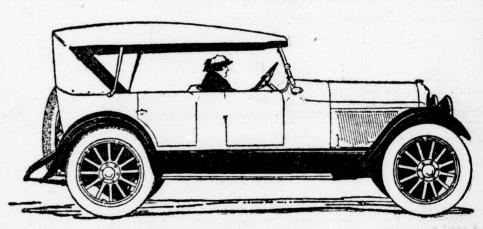
The plant is equipped to produce from 10 to 15 cars daily, and is at present employing a staff of 50 (all residents of London), with a total payroll of well over one thousand dollars per week.

The London Six is built just right; Not too heavy, not too light.



LONDON MOTORS LIMITED LONDON, CANADA

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA



You Can't Match the Paige at the New Price

Sweeping price reductions on Paige Lotor Cars place the New Series 6-44 Models in competition with cars which have been considered as being in a much lower class.

The 6-44 Touring Car, always a leader among sixes because of its exceptional quality and value, when just placed on the market sold for well over \$3,000. The very latest improved edition of this model now costs you little more than \$2,000. This saving is sensational

Astonishing as this may seem, it by no means tells the whole story of what Paige has accomplished under new manufacturing conditions The New Series 6-44 represents not alone finer and more luxurious equipment, but a power plant that has been highly perfected and refined with more power, more speed and greater flexibility.

The New Series 6-44 is a vastly better car than the one that sold for over \$3,000. Consequently there is an amazing increase in dollar-for-dollar value. Inspect and test this car and prove these facts for yourself.

THE NEW 6-66 PRICES.	THE NEW 6-44 PRICES.
66 Lakewood, 7-Passenger Touring . \$3,325	5.44 Touring, 5-Passenger \$2,21
66 Larchmont II., Sport Type \$3,415	6-44 Sport Type, 4-Passenger \$2,40
6 Daytona, 3-Passenger Roadster . \$3,740	6-44 Roadster, 3-Passenger \$2,2
66 Sedan, 7-Passenger\$4,750	5-44 Sedan, 5-Passenger \$3,3
66 Limousine, 7-Passenger \$5,030	6-44 Coupe, 4-Passenger \$3,02
\$4 640	

HODGINS & FERGUSSON

All Prices f.o.b., Windsor.

68-72 YORK STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Phones: Sales 1257, Service 1208.

NOTICE

The old, reliable firm of J. W. McLaughlin, Ford Dealers, beg to announce that at the present time they are the only Ford dealers in the city of London. For ten years this firm has been selling Ford Cars in this city. A large staff of courteous salesmen and competent repairmen always on hand to serve the public. Now booking orders for spring delivery. All models in stock. Turn in your old car on a new one.

"ASK THE MAN WITH THE WHITE HAT."

THE FORD MAN.