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London, Ont., Wednesday, April 12.

The Mounted Police.

OTTAWA had a free-for-all vote when the question of retaining the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, better known as the Northwest Mounted Police, in anything but unorganized territories, was under discussion.

The feeling is growing that the Mounted Police belonged to a day that is fast departing. It, indeed, has not departed entirely in some quarters.

There were occasions, even in the settled parts of Western Canada, where their services were useful. It is not so very far back that residents of towns along the main line of the C. P. R. can recall the conduct of some of the harvest excursion parties, as they went through. The town that was fortunate was often one where the train did not stop. It used to be a frequent practice for a party to swoop down out of the train, as it stopped for a change of engines or for some other cause, and make a raid on anything in sight that looked good to eat. Very often produce from gardens, stray poultry, goods from the stores, or anything in sight, would be gathered up and hurried off to the departing train. It was an equally strange thing that the presence of a few Mounted Police changed the whole trend of events.

There are times, and there will be, when their services will be called for in the unorganized sections of the Dominion, and it is well that they should be kept at a point of efficiency to deal with these cases, because this country has no other body of men whose training, strength and endurance can equal the Mounted Police in pursuing over the uncharted wilds of the north those who seek to escape the arm of the law.

Now for the other side. There are undoubtedly more of these men on the force than are required for normal times, even allowing for strange and unexpected happenings. They are a civil, and not a military force, and will not be called out for use in case of strikes, or anything of that nature.

The force is signed on for a three-year term, and if information on hand is correct, there are about six hundred contracts expiring at the first of September. Unless the minister of militia sees fit to renew these contracts, this number will automatically pass from the service of the country, and from very reliable information from the capital it is safe to say these contracts will not be renewed.

Letting Costs Grow.

WHEN THE good housewife goes down to the store and finds out that she has bought a dozen eggs that are not as young, as they used to be, and not as wholesome as they ought to be, she fights the case out with the grocer or the dealer who sold the eggs.

Chances are the average egg-eater or ratepayer, or a combination of the two never stopped to figure out how much money is spent in an official way doing this same thing.

The Dominion government has paid since 1918 the following for egg inspectors' salaries:

1918	\$ 3,764.33
1919	4,314.17
1920	6,044.02
1921	5,491.74
	\$19,614.26

For traveling expenses the following amounts have been paid:

1918	\$ 3,813.88
1919	4,004.75
1920	5,529.49
1921	4,001.18
	\$17,349.30

Then, of course, it is necessary to have a staff at Ottawa to see that the inspectors inspect, and to supervise them generally. The expenses of this body are:

1918	\$ 3,336.51
1919	3,845.00
1920	3,007.20
1921	3,171.30
	\$13,360.01

So that in all we have for the inspection of eggs:

Salaries	\$19,614.26
Expenses	17,349.30
Supervision	13,360.01
Total	\$50,323.57

The existence of the necessary machinery to carry on this work sets forth in a very plain way a tendency that is seen in many phases of our public life. The people of Canada have been asked to pay in these four years the sum of \$50,323.57 in order to find out whether the eggs that were being sold or exported were up to the standard required.

Once a work of this kind is commenced the creation of a clerical department or sub-department seems to follow as night follows day, in order that the work being done shall be checked up and tabulated.

We find the same tendency creeping in to several of our spending bodies. A deputy is created here or there, and then comes a secretary or stenographer, and the machinery for carrying on the work of city councils and school boards are

THE SEASON OPENS IN THE CITY LEAGUE.



apt to run into the same problem. An official is named to do a certain class of work, and before the rate-payers know why or how, there is the makings of a new department.

Ottawa can furnish a number of illustrations bearing out the same point, and so can the government at Toronto.

The cure is in driving for simplicity and directness in administration. It is an easy matter to be so efficient that the efficiency will eat its own head off.

Springtime in Chesley.

SOME person is always rising up and taking what little joy there is left out of life.

In Chesley, the chief constable has gone and done the thing right early in the spring, for have we not amputated this item from the Chesley Enterprise:

"All parties owning hens or other fowl must keep them inclosed on their own property, as the owners are liable to be prosecuted according to the bylaw of the town of Chesley.

"CHIEF CONSTABLE."

Thus, we take it, there will be a regular rampage now for the building of hen coops and chicken runs.

We don't know if the good people of Chesley know how to build chicken houses or not. Of course, the proper way is to get a set of plans and specifications from a builder and let tenders after competitive bids. That's the way a government would do the thing, but then the man who runs the finances of a government can go out and sand-bag people in a way that private individuals cannot.

Hence, it is well that we should tell the people in Chesley a few things about building a chicken house. In the first place, a good-sized packing box, torn to pieces and worked into the corner of the lot, where the fence forms two sides of the house, is an excellent start. Some more fortunate people get a piano box, but living in a piano box, especially if the name of the instrument is on the thing, makes the roosters crow too young, and causes the hens to pay too much attention to the noise, taking their mind off the one object of their existence, viz., to grind out eggs. A few laths come in handy for covering over the cracks. These can be secured from any person who happens to be building a new house. The builder won't object to you carrying away a few every time you pass the place, so if you can make enough trips you'll soon have enough of these.

Nails can be secured the same way. Carpenters always have these around, and then it's possible to drop into the hardware store and ask for a sample paint card. It may be possible to pick up a few nails there.

You ought to have a window in the chicken house. It is well to let the rooster know when it is daylight so he can get down off the perch and holler for something to eat. Not much of a trick to get a window. Somebody's probably changing their house around a bit, and will have an odd window. Probably waiting for you to come along and take it away. A broom handle makes a fine roost, and an old lard pail is the proper thing for hens to drink water out of. They lay better when taking their drinks from an old pail where the water stands for three or four days at a time. Then there's a lot of people around who are only too glad to give you an armful of hay to make nests. Finally saw off a couple of door knobs for nest eggs and there you are.

The Roads in Spring.

THE Guelph Mercury carried in story a few days ago about the condition of the roads north of that city, in the direction of Fergus and Arthur. The report is that a load of furniture was stuck in the

road so deep that the contents had to be taken off and carted out in a farm wagon. Motorists are warned to keep away from the place until conditions become much better.

Now, as a general thing the road leading from Guelph to Arthur is an excellent bit of traveling. In the summer time it is a popular place for cars to travel. Especially after leaving the town of Fergus there is a stretch of some miles that would be hard to equal any place in the country for a fine piece of country road.

What has happened to these roads to make them impassable? The chances are that the answer would be that trucks and heavy traffic have been put on the road at a time of the year when the frost is coming out, and when the roadbed was in no shape to stand the wear and tear. Driving a truck through some of the roads at certain times of the spring months is just about the same as putting a plow through it. The whole surface is taken and churned up with the earth beneath, and it will take weeks to repair the damage.

Attention was drawn to this same matter in the columns of The Advertiser some days ago by a Western Ontario man who has occasion to make use of the roads a great deal. His claim was that it might be advisable in this section, outside of the places where permanent roads are built, to keep traffic off until the road was able to stand it. This is the plan followed in Nova Scotia, and the party using the roads there at this time of the year must have good cause to be allowed on. Useless or avoidable travel is not allowed.

We have been doing things in a different way here, and we seem to be continuing to do just the same as we have always done. We get out on the roads in the spring, when the frost is coming out, and we start our big trucks and our little carts, and the folks in the city must plow through to see what it looks like out in the country. The result is that in many cases it takes weeks to put the roads in shape again, and no doubt costs a good many thousands of dollars to do it. No doubt we are having our fun in the spring, but at the same time it might be remembered that it has to be paid for, and it is seldom the man who digs up the roads in the country who has to pay for their replacement.

LITTLE 'TISERS

Before the war the world had 45 kings. Today the number is 17.

Why not have all the elections held in the spring when there is enough mud to go around?

We beg to assure a suspicious public that there is no connection whatever between the fact that there is a big coal strike on at present and the publication in this paper of the serial story "If Winter Comes."

The Ontario government is going to tackle the problem of the small town hotel, as some of the travelers have been complaining. What's wrong? As soon as the average diner sits down he proceeds to eat all the soda biscuits and pickles before the game is well under way.

There seems to be difficulty in placing prisoners suffering from disease. Jails do not want them, neither do the penitentiaries. If it is causing such inconvenience to the jail and penitentiary officials and to the government generally why not let these birds go free?

Lloyd George says in the late war the nations of Europe piled their national wealth in a heap and put a match to it. And yet there are people running around with more matches, but the heaps are rather scarce. When the world is all poor

together war hasn't much of a chance.

In the discussion of the wheat board at Ottawa the point has been raised that the Parliament has not the power to create a compulsory wheat board such as operated a couple of years ago. Does that opinion carry with it then admission of the fact that all the business carried on by the late wheat board was of an illegal sort?

Manitoba drug stores have sold over half a million gallons of liquor since that country went dry. All these people are supposed to have something ailing them, otherwise they would gain nothing from their trip to the drug store. It's a wonder there's a man out there healthy enough, on this showing, to dig a hole in the ground in the spring to plant a bushel of No. 1 hard.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

[By Digby Phillips.]

NO. 186—HOOKED TERMINALS.

By the "terminal" referred to we mean the ending of the stroke as the pen or pencil is lifted from the paper in writing, and the hook is caused by the tendency of the hand to draw the pen back from the end of the horizontal stroke just as it is lifted from the paper.

Particularly when the terminal stroke slants a bit downward, this characteristic in handwriting denotes a nature which is more than usually obstinate and opinionated.

People who write this way, you'll find, are rather hard to deal with. They are very much inclined to prejudge you and others. They form their conclusions too rapidly, from insufficient evidence, and are inclined to confirm these judgments by their own desires.

And once they have formed their opinions they are hard to move. They don't like to admit they are wrong, and this in many instances makes them downright perverse and insistent upon their own views.

These people always have their own ideas about doing things, whether the subject under consideration is one in which they have had much experience or not. And in positions of authority over others they often have a disorganizing influence, depending largely, of course, upon the type of their subordinates.

The fainter the hooks, of course, and the less marked the downward slant of the final stroke, the less marked you'll find this mental characteristic to be.

Monday—The Looped "L." Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company.

Our Own Country.

Question—Who are the Ukrainians in Canada?

Answer—The Ukrainians in Canada come from the Central European countries and include Galicians, Bukovinians, Ruthenians, etc. They are said to number between 200,000 and 400,000 now in Canada.

Answer—32 papers are published in foreign languages in Canada, viz., eight Ukrainian, two Swedish, two Polish, three Icelandic, three Yiddish, two Norwegian, five Italian, two German and one each of Russian, Hungarian, Ruthenian, Danish and Finnish; 96 are published in French.

LEGAL QUERIES

Editor Advertiser: Sir—Would you kindly answer the following questions in your legal column?

Question 1.—If a woman adopted a girl from the home, and afterwards let the girl go and live with her married daughter and husband, and she lived with them until she got married, if either the daughter or the husband die without a will, can the girl put in a claim for a share of their money or property? They have no children of their own.

Answer—No.

Question 2.—I noticed in last Saturday's (the 25th) paper where it spoke of so much money going to the wife or husband and the rest to the next of kin. Does that mean just the living brothers or sisters, or do the children of the deceased brothers and sisters come in as next of kin?

Answer.—It means the children of the deceased brother or sister.

A SUBSCRIBER.

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

WEATHER—Fair.

Mr. Harry Dean of Thorndale was pleasantly surprised last evening when the young people of the Thorndale Methodist Church gathered at his home to bid farewell to him. A very pleasant evening was spent in playing crokinole and other games of the season, after which an excellent program was furnished. Mr. R. Bedgood filled the chair. Appropriate addresses were rendered by Mr. J. Mossip, Mr. Wm. McCutcheon, Mr. A. Johnson, and others. Music was furnished by Mr. W. Mossip and Miss Dunkin. Mr. W. Carrothers and Mr. F. McCutcheon then came forward and presented Mr. Dean with a beautiful Bible on behalf of the church.

Bro. P. W. Bayless, D.D.G.M., duly installed the officers-elect of City of London Lodge, No. 43, C. O. F. E. the other evening, as follows: P. N. G. Bro. John Parkhouse; N. G. Bro. Jas. Bailey; V. G. Bro. Wm. Bennis; Secretary, Bro. P. W. Bayless; treasurer, Bro. Thos. Cole; L. W. Bro. James Goward; marshal, Bro. T. Blackwell; conductor, Bro. J. Jones; I. G. Bro. George Humphrey; O. G. Bro. H. Terry.

A musical club in connection with the Y. M. C. A. has been organized and named the Banjo, Mandolin, and Guitar Club. Mr. Frank Ware has been chosen president, and Mr. George M. Millar, secretary-treasurer. Miss Jones, of the Conservatory of Music will instruct the members.

The annual convocation of Penin-

sular Conclave (Masonic), of the Order of Rome and Constantine, was held in the Masonic Temple on Saturday night, Eminent Sir Knight J. D. Dewar, Most Puissant Sovereign, presiding. The election of officers took place with the following result: M. P. Sovereign, E. Sir Knight, A. E. Cooper; Viceroy, E. Sir Knight, A. G. McWhinney; Senior General, Sir Knight, Col. Fisher; Junior General, Sir Knight W. J. Carson; Prelate, Sir Knight George C. Davis re-elected; Recorder and Treasurer, Sir Knight

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE:

Treating Palsy

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

In general there is no treatment that is of any avail in curing shaking palsy, or paralysis agitans, as it is technically known.

In the last few years, however, treatments have been found and given which resulted in great relief and marked improvement of some sufferers.

For those not too far advanced in this disease certain exercises may be utilized to excellent advantage.

Slow motions of the arms and legs continued 15 minutes three times a day will gradually lessen the shake, stiffness and pain.

After some weeks of this program,

The quarterly open meeting of the Froebel Society was held last night at the Wortley road school, a large number of visitors being present. Miss Masgrave, director of the Simcoe street kindergarten, read an interesting paper on the life of Froebel, founder of the institution of kindergartens in Germany. During the evening solos were contributed by Misses Evans, Shopland and Moore, and Mr. Simpson, of Askin street Church gave a piano solo. Mr. McQueen of Askin street school congratulated the society upon its progress and upon the success of the entertainment. Mrs. Boomer spoke briefly on the subject of the Order of Victorian Nurses.

The annual meeting of the Meteor Bicycle Club was held last night and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, J. J. Foote; president, W. H. Abbott; vice-president, George Wyatt; secretary, E. Ramsay; treasurer, E. J. Humphrey; chairman of the racing board, A. Goodwin.

The Want Ads that tell the most facts, give the most descriptions, and are the most complete are the ones that bring the most replies.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is DISBURSE.

It's pronounced—dis-burs, with accent on the last syllable.

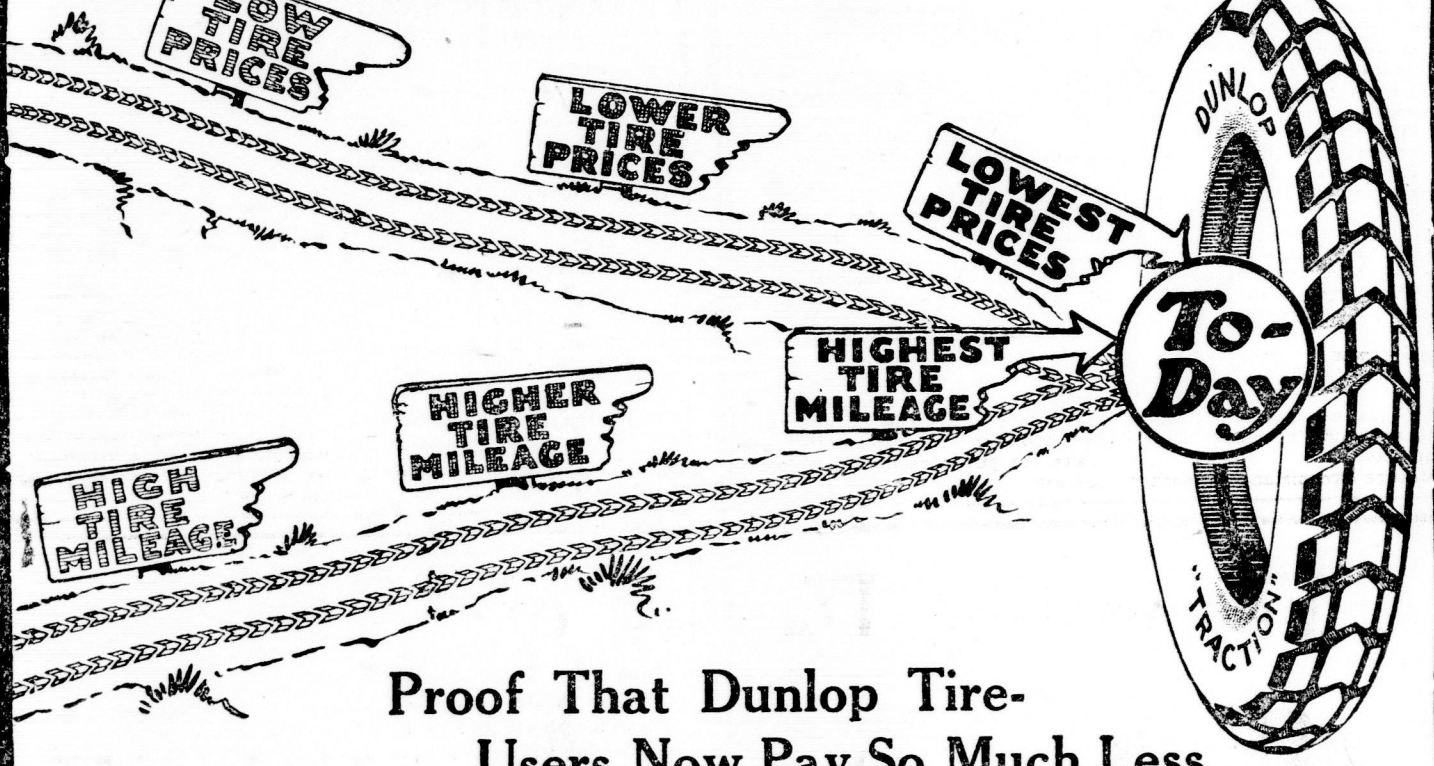
It means—to spend, expend, pay out.

It comes from old French "des," out; and "bourse," purse.

Companion word—disbursement.



DUNLOP TIRES



Proof That Dunlop Tire-Users Now Pay So Much Less And Receive So Much More

Former Prices

30 x 3 1/2 in.

"Traction" (Fabric) Regular Grey Tube

1911

\$35.25 \$6.05

1912

\$34.80 \$5.80

1913

\$33.25 \$5.10

1914

\$31.50 \$5.10

1915

\$27.75 \$4.50

1916

\$23.65 \$4.10

1917

\$26.00 \$4.25

1918

\$26.90 \$3.75

1919

\$22.75 \$3.25

1920

\$27.30 \$3.75

1921

\$20.00 \$2.60

1922

(Improved 30 x 3 1/2)

\$16.50 \$2.50

To-day's Dunlop price for a 30 x 3 1/2 Improved "Traction" Casing (Fabric) is \$16.50. Never in the whole history of rubber manufacturing did a tire boast as many merits.

In 1911 you had to pay \$35.25 for a 30 x 3 1/2 "Traction" (Fabric) that could not hope to compare in cost-per-mile to you with to-day's "Dunlop."

When you buy a 1922 Dunlop Improved 30 x 3 1/2 "Traction" (Fabric) tire you are buying a very superior article. Our dealer sells you a full size 3 1/2-inch tire—

- With an extra thick tread;
- With heavier side walls and side bars;
- With heavy connected centre bars;
- With more rubber cushion between the plies of fabric;
- With non-skid features that cannot be surpassed;
- With the highest-priced, long staple, combed Egyptian Cotton.

This new "Dunlop" has made a tremendous hit. Before you buy your next tire, ask the dealer to show you this Master Mileage-Maker.

It makes no difference what size tire you use, or what tread you prefer, Dunlop prices are at rock-bottom to-day and Dunlop Quality at Top Form.

What motorist is there who would invest a dollar in one of the many shoddy-built, low-mileage tires, when he can obtain Dunlop "Double-Life," "High-Mileage" Tires for such a small original outlay?

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

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