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London, Ont., Wednesday, June 14.

The Budget Sustained.

THE government at Ottawa has been decisively sustained on a vote on the budget. That means much to the country in many ways, and much to the government. It puts an end to the campaign of slander and suspicion that has been so vigorously carried on in papers opposed to the government, and in part by papers that professed a certain amount of friendship for the administration. It gives the King government the wholehearted indorsement to which it is entitled, and puts out of court the many suggestions that it was carrying on at Ottawa by the grace and assistance of its opponents.

It is well in every conceivable way that the vote turned out as it did. There is much work to be done by the government at Ottawa, and it has been hampered for many days by the prolonged discussion on the budget. It is well, though, that the debate was allowed to run its full course, as there can be no come-back in the way of an allegation that the closure or anything approaching the gag rule of the Conservatives had been applied to shut off free speech in the house.

HON. A. K. McLEAN touched the secret of the whole Liberal idea of budget-making, when he greeted the modifications that had been made as sensible, and as showing how keenly the finance minister was watching the effect of the new proposals on the trade of the country.

It is a fact that the budget was planned primarily as a method of taxation, and taxation touches the volume of trade very quickly. Any person who is willing to follow events at Ottawa with an open mind knows that the King government is not going to adopt the stubborn attitude of putting certain forms of taxation into effect and then sit back and see them fizzle away in the Dominion. Should they adopt such an attitude the best thing the people of the country could do would be to turn them out of office at the very first opportunity.

The attitude of the premier all through his election was that he was not going to be tied hand and foot by any political platform. He stated that time and time again, and he stated it in all parts of the country, and the attitude of the Liberal party, now in power, of watching closely how each regulation is going to affect business is entirely in keeping with the stand of the premier prior to the election.

HON. HUGH GUTHRIE made a laborious effort at criticism, but he spoke as a man without conviction, as one who had been told by his leader to say certain things. The member for South Wellington is not happy in his political surroundings; he did not want to run at the last election, and he told his leader as much. Mr. GUTHRIE contented himself with saying that he did not know of a case where changes had been made in regulations after the budget speech had been delivered. There is no strength in such a claim; in fact, it is not even a good argument. As stated previously, the Liberal idea of budget-making is to raise sufficient revenue, and at the same time place the burden where it will not be crushing to any legitimate enterprise. Mr. GUTHRIE has failed absolutely to grasp that point, or, if having grasped it, he is not a big enough man to admit its existence.

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PREPARING FOR THE GUESTS.



nothing for it but his \$1.10 per day and field allowances, has about the best right of any class of citizens to state his views of questions affecting the expenditure of the money of the nation. That is what gives particular point to the letter of the Stratford soldier who feels that an injustice has been done in giving \$600 to members of the Ontario Legislature and nothing to the returned men.

School Examinations.

RIGHT now every little head in the country is being crammed to the bursting point with all sorts of knowledge, fortified with questions that have been asked in previous years, and prepared generally for the ordeal of getting through the midsummer examinations.

If the youngster can absorb enough of all these things in advance to get over this midsummer hurdle, then all will be well, and he can look forward to the reward that has no doubt been promised to him if he does the trick.

After all, there is a certain amount of incentive to a grandstand finish on the part of the child, but a grandstand finish is good only for about one minute, and then the cheering dies away, and the hero is down to earth again.

The trouble with the examination system as we have it in many of our schools even yet is that it is a test of memory and not of intelligence.

A child with a retentive memory can soak up enough dates and names and events and definitions to pass high up in history and geography.

In arithmetic the child must have a knowledge of the fundamentals of the subject, and be able to apply them to the questions set for the paper.

There is a growing feeling that the set examination has served its day and generation. There are children who become so nervous and rattled when they know they are trying an examination, especially a final, that they are not able to do work that compares with what they are capable of doing, or with what they have been doing right through the term.

It is a broad question that is receiving considerable attention in many places, and THE ADVERTISER would be pleased to have the views of any of its readers on the advisability of having examinations as they are used now, or judging a pupil's standing by the work that has been done through the term.

Lay or Die.

THE HEN that doesn't lay enough eggs to pay for its corn, bran mash, oyster shells and worms is going to have a ticket nailed to her that means she's done for.

Such is the decision of the egg experts around Woodstock, for one of the O. A. C. poultrymen is at work in that district. There may be some trouble in the matter, for unless one of these trap nests is used, fair play is not apt to get a chance.

Still, it's just as well that some person should start out now and then to put the hens on the right track, and make them understand that their one big job is to lay eggs.

Hens are like a lot of human beings—they are apt to get off on a tangent, and tangents don't lead any place particular.

It's a bit cruel the way they talk to the hens, and we would probably resent the same treatment applied to humans, viz., you get on the job and show something or off comes your head.

We hope the discipline that is being exercised around Woodstock gets well noised abroad in Western Ontario generally, for it's just as easy to gather up 60 eggs a day as 40.

LITTLE 'TISERS

The latest things in men's trousers in Toronto are women.

Never count your chickens until they return from the garden next door.

The average life of a dime is 25 years. That's what it gets for traveling so fast.

A giraffe in a Philadelphia zoo died of quinsy. No doubt, after a long illness.

It's a neck-and-neck race to see which is growing faster, the public debt or Hansard.

Several million Russians are homeless. Several thousand Canadians couldn't be home less.

And now a Moscow paper says that Russia holds the key to peace. Why not use it, instead of an axe?

Ontario collection agencies report that married men make the best collectors. They ought to—they know all the excuses.

St. Thomas always gets excited when a circus comes to town, because they assassinated the biggest of circus elephants in the world there.

Stratford Beacon says many cellars there were flooded. But it goes on to say that it was due to the rain, so Mr. Raney, don't you bother about it.

A Canadian girl has been declared the prettiest in Boston, which causes the Vancouver Province to rise up on the coast and holler that the bean-feds aren't in it with the No. 1 hard fed.

A report issued by the bureau of statistics shows that in 1921 there were 15,127 fur-bearing animals born in captivity. The total sales for that year amounted to \$1,415,236. The total value of fur-bearing animals on these properties in 1921 was placed at \$5,775,095.

Toronto is getting to be quite a city, and now the latest thing is that they are going to sell their ice and carry it home. If they don't move faster than they have with their station the stuff will be melted before the old man gets his chunk half way up the lane.

Advertising columns of papers announce there is a school started for auctioneers. Well, that's a new one. A real good auctioneer is a wonderful combination of steam, oratorical excellence, gesticulatory perfection and repartee undiminished. Can it be that these qualities are contained inside of a school?

And now they have it! The new milk container, made of paper, where milk will be gushed in, sealed and delivered, and will never touch the hand of man, and the container never used again. Thus will we have pure milk, free from microbes, bacilli, flies, smells and all such things. All of which makes us pause to think what a lot of these things we must have been consuming when we were young and used to carry the milk home in an old lard pail.

Our Own Country

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
Q.—What is the Hudson's Bay Company, and its age?
A.—The Hudson's Bay Company is the oldest joint stock company in Canada, having been chartered in 1670 by King Charles, with Prince Rupert as its head, for the prosecution of trade in the Hudson Bay territory. The company fought the French rival trading companies.

CANADA'S FIRST FARMER.

Q.—Who was Canada's first farmer?
A.—The first farmer in Canada was Louis Hebert, who came from Acadia to Quebec in 1617 with his family, earning his living by tilling the soil.

When in Acadia he was the first to utilize the salt water marshes of the Bay of Fundy by building dykes to keep out the tides.

planted forts at many points, and sent explorers in every direction. It still does an enormous business throughout western and northern Canada.

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If the professors in our colleges smoke they should not be there. Why not get our professors to teach our young men?

Oh, Methodist conference and Presbyterian assembly, awake to the fact that you are letting the world into our churches, and ministers cannot be saved in a worldly church.

OLD-FASHIONED METHODIST.

ENJOYED THE PARK.

Editor Advertiser:
Sir,—In your paper a few days ago I saw an article about closing Victoria Park to autos. Now, I would like to say a little on the subject. Of course, I am only a stranger; still, I have known London for years, and visited there, and I certainly always appreciate its beauty spots, but never so much as a year ago.

Being a helpless invalid, I am not able to go any place often. It was necessary to see a specialist, so I drove the thirty miles in. I had to be carried into the doctor's office, but it would have been embarrassing to be carried into a hotel or restaurant, so we took a lunch along and drove in the park. We ate our lunch in the car. Then, as it was necessary for me to rest, they placed pillows and cushions around me, and went up town to do their shopping. I rested there in the shade, and could see the lovely flowers and shrubs. How I enjoyed it only a shut-in can tell. When ready to come home I was rested, both in mind and body, and have recalled it so often during the long months since then.

Now, if we had been shut out of the park, we would have been obliged to park the car along the roadside, and that would not have been pleasant, I am sure, and I am sure it caused to injury to either the park or the city of London, and the pleasure given was of untold value to me, a poor, helpless, suffering woman.

Therefore, I enter a plea for the sake of other sufferers, to have the park left open to give others the pleasure such as I enjoyed there. Certainly there should be no speeding, but what a treat for those who are not able to walk, to drive slowly through such a beautiful spot that the Heavenly Father has placed there. The well people can go to many places, but the helpless can only go where they can ride.

Trusting this plea will help to give some other sufferer some pleasure. Respectfully,
A SUFFERING ONE.

PRaise FROM INMATES.

Editor Advertiser:
Sir,—Would you kindly insert the following in the early edition of your paper?

We, as inmates of the House of Refuge, think it only proper that the public should know the true facts as regards the condition of affairs at this institution. In the first place, the grand jury reports that the dungeons are not a proper place to confine inmates. We agree with them to a certain extent, but they must remember that these places were not intended to be used as a parlor, or a place of comfort, but for punishment, and no person need see the inside of them if they only obey orders and be good inmates.

Secondly, re the sanitary conditions: The grand jury should also remember that closets are used by very old and infirm people, but closets are flushed out and a strong disinfection used freely.

Thirdly, with regards the separated milk being given us, no doubt the whole milk would be more beneficial, but with sugar added the separated milk is palatable, and seems to be enjoyed by everyone. We would like to ask the complainant in this case whether there was not a time when he could use sugar and milk with his porridge without sugar.

We might say that we have one of the best superintendents that was ever on this house. He is always very obliging and willing to do anything in reason for us. We get all we can eat, and no person need go without tobacco. You may be sure that this is appreciated by all the inmates. To show you what respect the inmates have for the house and its management, a visitor once asked one of the old people of his relatives' names. He was here, and his reply was: "No; if they did, they would all want to come."

Might we suggest that the municipal authorities use more discretion in the selection of jurors in future?

In conclusion we might add that we think it would be advisable for visitors not to come here with the intention of creating discontent among the inmates, as there are always superintendents who are quite capable of managing the affairs of this institution without the aid of irresponsible persons.

Signed on behalf of the inmates—Charles Foley, T. J. Hodgins, Cecil Blackman, S. R. Hodgins.

PROTESTS THAT \$600.

Editor Advertiser:
Sir,—The Ontario Government is the servant of the people who elected them. They are allowed a salary by the people for their services. How can they, the servants, or employees, of the province, grant themselves extra pay? Such a thing could not be done in any other walk of life. Should not the people be considered when their money is being so disposed of, and they taxed to pay it?

Moreover, if the government can get such a bonus for a few days sitting around, how about a little bonus for the men who gave years of their time when the country needed them? A VETERAN.

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE.

APOPLEXY

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.
YOU often read of one another of our prominent men succumbing to apoplexy. The fact that they died of such a stroke is hardly to their credit. Apoplexy almost always is the result of bad or careless habits.

It is due either to the rupture of a blood vessel within the skull, blood escaping, with consequent pressure on the brain; or to the plugging up of a blood vessel, the blood supply to some part of the brain being thus cut off.

The rupture of a blood vessel is predisposed to by chronic alcoholism, chronic kidney and heart disease, gout, rheumatism, syphilis, and most of all, hardening of the arteries.

Its exciting cause may be sudden physical exertion, excitement, cold-water bathing, excessive eating and drinking, or a strain of any sort.

The attack is sudden, with convulsions and coma; or there is coma alone; or there is little or no loss of consciousness; or the sufferer falls as if shot. In the conscious, speech and swallowing are difficult. The face is flushed. The pupils are dilated; or one may be dilated and the other contracted. The breathing is irregular and snoring. The pulse is slow, full and hard. Such a condition may come on during sleep.

Paralysis generally accompanies apoplexy. If a paralyzed limb is raised it will be found entirely relaxed and powerless. If the patient makes any movement it will be by the hand and leg of one side only. The face is usually paralyzed on the same side as the arm and leg. The mouth is pulled away from the affected side of the face by the unaffected muscles.

Until the doctor comes, the sufferer is placed in a reclining position, his neck freed of clothing, his head moderately elevated, his shoulders slightly raised. An ice bag or cold wet cloths are placed on his head, and hot bottles to the extremities.

Even in the mildest cases the patient remains in bed a fortnight. The diet is light; constipation is avoided. Surges have of late years done wonders by trephining, removing the clot and thus removing the pressure from the brain.

Favorable Outlook in Canada

BY A. E. AMES CO., TORONTO.

REPORTS dealing with the outlook in the great fundaments of this continent are daily being received from all parts of Canada and the United States.

In Canada, after a series of unfavorable years, these reports are being examined with more than ordinary attention. It is being more fully realized what a large factor our crops are in relation to our whole business world. Though the conditions from coast to coast in some parts of our country fall short of ideal conditions, it is, however, conceded and the consensus of opinion of those whose opinions are regarded as most authoritative is that the present crop outlook is the most favorable which Canada has had since the record crop of 1915. Such opinion brings with it great encouragement, and comes as a relief after the strain of the past few years. The feeling of depression which has gradually replaced by a spirit of hopefulness. This spirit of hopefulness is being backed by more determined, serious effort in all parts of our economic fabric.

Owing to the curtailment in buying power of Canada's agricultural community, our retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, business enterprises, railroads, etc., have gone through extremely trying periods. The present more hopeful outlook, the higher prices for farm products, the better labor situation, the lower transportation costs, and many other factors, are having considerable effect, as indicated by the larger volume of inquiry for manufactured goods. Building permits in fifty-six of Canada's cities indicate an improved feeling to a marked degree. In May this year building contracts awarded amounted to over \$3,000,000, as compared with \$2,000,000 in May, 1921. There is a conviction that the depression in Canada really reached its culmination in the fall and winter of 1921.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips.

NO. 240—SELLING THE COLD HANDSHAKE.

If you are a salesman you should never reject an opportunity to shake hands with your prospective customer. It's not only that the sincere handshake tends to encourage friendly relations which mean so much in business, but the handshake will give you many a valuable tip on how to talk to your prospect. It will give you the sort of sales argument which will make the strongest appeal to him.

Suppose, for instance, you have just shaken hands with a prospect and you have noticed that he has one of those cold hands. There is little warmth or vigor in it. How will you talk to this man? What arguments, in a general way, will be the ones which will interest him? You will find by experience, if you neglect the cue, that this type of man

will not be interested by any emotional appeal. The figurative parallel is the true one in this case. The man's hand is cold. He is cold. You'll have to show him how he can calculate on profit on whatever you have to sell him.

Monday—Selling the Flabby Hand.

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LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is PARADOX.

It's pronounced — par-a-doks, with accent on the first syllable.

It means—a proposition contrary to received opinion; an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory or opposed to common sense but yet that may be true in fact; any phenomenon or action with seemingly contradictory qualities or phases.

It comes from—Latin—"paradoxum," which, in turn, is adapted from two Greek words meaning "beside, beyond, contrary to," and "opinion, to think, suppose, imagine."

25 YEARS