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We are now prepared to call for crocks and fill them with Perfection Butter and return them. Phone 848.

Central Creameries, Ltd.

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Your Photograph—the only Gift that only you can make.

BAYER Photographer

REMINISCENCES AND COMMENTS

Frauds, Robberies and Failures Forty Years Ago—Reduction of the Legislature—The Unspeakable Turk in Egypt, etc.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1922

MUDDLING FIGURES

A certain Liberal minister, of a past generation, in the federal parliament won for himself the sobriquet of "A Mixer and a Muddler of figures."

The latter have been pouring out money like water for three years in amounts out of all proportion to the revenue.

Notwithstanding the fact that their own figures belie this claim they keep steadily on mixing and muddling in the hope that some one who knows no better may believe them.

How does the matter stand according to the government's own Public Accounts when not mixed or muddled? Let us see.

In 1919, according to the Public Accounts, the government paid \$50,801.39 interest on unpaid debts, debentures, etc. in 1921 they paid \$58,686.93, which, with any mixing or muddling would indicate that the debt on which interest was being paid had grown some. But this is not all.

At the last session of the legislature the sum of \$59,687 was placed in the estimates to meet interest payable during the current year.

This is, in round numbers, \$9,000 more interest for the year 1922 than was paid in 1919, or in other words, interest on \$150,000 more than on the debt of 1919!

Now, in the name of all the mixers and muddlers, past and present, why are we paying interest on \$150,000 more than we paid in 1919 if our debt has been reduced by \$22,000?

We have time and again, asked the Patriot to explain this financial phenomenon but it has invariably transferred its mixing and muddling to other spheres of political usefulness or uselessness as the case might be; it has never tried its mixer on this. Why?

The people may be amused by the deftness with which one handles the ladle in a mixing machine but when he undertakes to persuade them that black is white, that the lesser contains the greater or that an increase of \$150,000 in the interest bearing liabilities of the province is a reduction of the debt of the province, he begins to be regarded as a fraud and a deceiver.

To this condition the financiers of the Bell government have brought themselves in the estimation of all who take the trouble to look into the Public Accounts and the general financial position of the country. It is now fully realized that we "cannot have our cake and eat it." The Bell government has eaten the cake and, protest how they will, they cannot persuade the people that they have it still. And the government's own figures show very clearly that the cake is gone.

NOT HOLDING OUR OWN

In 1911 the population of Canada was 7,206,643. Between 1911 and 1921, according to official vital statistics the natural increase of population was 1,836,407. During this decennial period 1,975,393 immigrants came into Canada.

The census returns for 1921 show that the total population of Canada was 8,769,494; it should have been 11,018,443. What happened to the remainder?

In 1911 the population of Prince Edward Island was 104,528. Our natural increase of which there is no record would probably be 840 a year, on the basis of last year's

vital statistics, or in round numbers, 8,000 for ten years up to 1921. In 1921 our total population was 8,915; with the natural increase it should have been over 112,000.

Comment on the situation in this province is needless. Much might be said about the situation in Canada. The intervening years had their effect; migration was reversed; 50,069 of our young men were killed or died of wounds or other war effects and altogether the decennial period between 1911 and 1921 cannot be taken as a criterion or as a measure of the flow of population.

That Canada needs an immigration policy is very evident, more evident still is the need of a supervised immigration. We have room for millions of immigrants but we should not give that room to undesirable. The present natural increase in population, small as it is, is not all original Canadian stock which came from the best countries in Europe but from the foreigners from the shores of Europe. The latter may be admitted in limited numbers but, if admitted in colonies and allowed to swarm where and how they please Canada will in the not distant future have a problem on its hands.

For this province any discussion of immigration is useless until we do the spadework necessary to receive and care for immigrants.

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The vital consideration is: Will Liberal politicians let the president and board have a free hand? Judging from the Quebec vote, it is not likely that such a year, on the basis of last year's

BY W. L. COTTON

The Examiner of this date forty years ago remarks that "the number of frauds and robberies perpetrated in the past few months is almost unparalleled in the history of Canada and the United States."

"The number of failures in Canada forty years ago was also remarkable. In three months previous to this date, 1882, there were a hundred and sixty three failures in this Dominion with liabilities amounting to \$1,715,982 and in the nine months of the year there were 537 failures with liabilities aggregating \$5,832,552. In some respect Canada is not now in as bad a condition as it was forty years ago. Still it is even now true that "evil is ever with us," and that the course of "trade is through a sea of troubles."

Then as now, the "Unspeakable Turk" was giving the British Government and people trouble, anxiety, and then as now the Turk gave way in the presence of the British Battalions and warships. In a telegram it was reported that "The Porte has notified Lord Dufferin that it is ready to enter into friendly negotiations for the settlement of the Egyptian question."

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Notes By The Way

Lloyd George has fallen, perhaps to rise again. As to that, we shall see what we shall see. He deserves to rise again. He has rendered great service to Britain in Ireland, to the Empire and to humanity. He is yet in the prime of life as a statesman. He is able, alert and resourceful beyond most of his contemporaries. There is much that he might yet do, great work brought forward under his guiding hand almost to completion in Ireland and in the East, which he leaves unfinished. But it is not for these things we propose to speak.

In his great speech at Manchester the now fallen British Premier had something to say about sundry over-sea Dominions. "Let me say," he remarked, "how much we owe to the promptitude, alacrity and enthusiasm with which Australia and New Zealand supported us. The fact that they wired us that there were thousands of them ready to come.... contributed to this happy result." This referred to Britain's firm stand by which immediate war and bloodshed were prevented and the freedom of the Dardanelles secured.

Mr. Lloyd George did not mention Canada, much as he would doubtless have desired to do so if he could. Canada had received the same message as the other Dominions telling of present peril and intimating a desire to learn whether her support might be counted upon if the Mother Country should be again compelled to draw the sword. Canada's reply had been vague; that the Canadian Parliament must be consulted, could be called to meet. In this the British Premier could find little of the Antipodean promptitude and nothing of its alacrity or enthusiasm.

Between the sessions of Parliament it is the government alone that can speak for Canada. In the abolition of the Council; the Liberals were in Opposition. But when the Liberals gained power, under the leadership of the late Mr. Frederick Peters, they found the burden of legislation so heavy and the Legislative Council so unnecessary that they soon had the change then called for carried into effect on the terms set forth in the statute that is still in operation. Now the question is whether or not the size of the Legislature may be still further reduced to the still further advantage of the Province? It was at this time forty years ago that Civil Service examinations were first held in Canada and the Civil Service of Canada made a permanent institution. Before that time almost any one who could be blatant in elections and brazen in pressing his claims to appointment had a good chance to obtain a Government position. To the late Sir Hector Langevin belongs the credit of introducing the measure by which this vicious system was ended and the claims of candidates for office under government based permanently upon merit and fitness. The Examiner then remarked that "The new regulations will tend to remove mere personal selfishness from the arena of politics and bring into play the more honorable principle of public spirit. They will to a great extent relieve the people's representatives in Parliament from the annoyances and vexations incident to the Spoils System, and as an evidence of what these were, we may note the experience of an politician to whom five hundred applications were made for one position."

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In the local news of that day there were these items: "Donald Farquharson, Esq., exported per steamer Carrol yesterday 211 bags of starch (2 1/2 tons) manufactured at the starch factory, West River."

The City of Brandon, which has just completed its first year of existence, has now a population of three thousand. "Mr. Pope Clarke, Station Master at Royalty Junction has been appointed Assistant train despatcher in place of Mr. William Baginall, who leaves the Island for the West on Saturday."

The brig Carita, C. Gould, Master of Perke Bros. & Co., with a cargo of general merchandise from Liverpool, arrived here on the 18th inst. single handed, stayed the Turks in yet another bloody raid upon the Christians-North of the Dardanelles.

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Honorable Mention For Hospitals

Official Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons

BOSTON, Oct. 23—A report of the fourth annual survey of hospitals made by the American College of Surgeons contains the names of two Prince Edward Island institutions which are giving the best care known to modern medical science to their patients. The award is made on the basis of a survey made by trained medical men who visited this year, each hospital in the United States and Canada of fifty beds in capacity and up. The following Prince Edward Island hospitals appear on this list: Prince Edward Island Hospital, Charlottetown, Charlottetown Hospital, Charlottetown.

"The institution above provided that they are giving modern up-to-date medical service to their communities," declared Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Director-General of the American College of Surgeons. "We have visited not only the larger hospitals this year but also the institutions from fifty beds up. Our report shows a marked advance in hospital service the country over and Prince Edward Island may be proud of the institutions listed above."

THE MEAT EATER'S DIET A CAUSE OF NEPHRITIS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Races living in the temperate zones habitually eat two or three times as much protein as required. Dr. L. Newburg of the University of Michigan hospital, told delegates attending the fifth annual convention of the American Dietetic Association here this morning. He cited evidence which indicates that chronic nephritis and hardening of the arteries are due to this abuse of protein. High protein diets fed to rabbits produce much more frequent among these animals which feed upon vegetable matter. Some of the tropical races, Dr. Newburg pointed out, live on diets yielding small amounts of protein and show little chronic renal diseases.



Say what you will, the separate skirts form a separate chapter in the 1923 styles, and every wardrobe needs at least one. Our skirts are swagger sport affairs, the sort one associates with shirt waists and golf.

We also have the stylish blouse that goes so well with these modish skirts. You will be delighted with the smartly distinct models shown here. Skirts range from \$8.98 up and our blouses come in all sizes and styles from the plain tailored to the dainty lace affair for evening wear.

Knowledge and Cancer

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The American Society for the Control of Cancer has called attention to a statement by Dr. Joseph R. Eastman, in the Journal of the American Medical Association in which Dr. Eastman, the distinguished surgeon of Indianapolis, pays a tribute to the Society's educational campaign. The surgeon says: "It is the work of such organizations as the American Society for the Control of Cancer which is most productive of good results in the battle against this scourge. I believe that if almost any one of the men so actively and earnestly engaged in this field were asked to sum up in a single word everything that relates to our present day knowledge of cancer prevention, the one word would be 'education.'"

TO BE NO EARLY SESSION OF MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

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PATONS LTD

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