

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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OUR GROWTH.

While we complain, and with some cause, that there are vacant farms in our province, we must not forget that our prosperity is measured not by the number of acres under cultivation but by the increase in yield per cultivated acre.

From the Year Book of 1920 we find, according to official statistics that the number of acres under cultivation has increased from 481,930 in 1915 to 530,105 in 1920, a very considerable yearly increase.

We find also that the value of field crops has increased from 10,930,400 in 1915 to 18,530,400 in 1920. This increase both in cultivated acres and in total value, we feel assured, has been well maintained since the last official figures were issued.

For a province of the size of ours this is a very substantial growth in acreage alone, and a remarkable increase in the value of our product. The figures given above, it will be remembered, are for field crops alone. The value of our farm animals, our poultry and our creamery products shows an equally satisfactory increase.

Instead, then, of throwing up our hands in holy horror when we happen to pass a vacant farm or read an advertisement of a farm for sale we should, rather, look at the adjoining farms and note the increased production. The owner of the vacant farm is probably preaching the gospel, practicing law or medicine, or engaged in some engineering project in Canada or the United States, and doing even better than he would have done had he remained on the farm, which, according to the law of progress and evolution, has been left for some one to take up whose inclination runs in that direction.

We have become a sort of seed bed for our own dominion and for the world, not only in the matter of seed potatoes and oats, but in men and women. Our sons and daughters are scattered all over the world. They are preachers, lawyers, doctors, engineers and leaders of the world over. This is one of the penalties or the rewards of progress. There will always be an overflow from the older countries and our province is growing old. The place of the overflow, however, will be taken by others and the world's work here and elsewhere will go on with but slight fluctuation. It is gratifying to note that with all the fluctuations, all the temporary interruptions, all the partings the world is steadily growing better and we with it. Let us not worry about a few vacant farms, a few young men and young women going away. The world's work is being done and in our comings and goings we are doing our part and, at the same time, keeping the home fires burning.

SCHOOL FAIRS

The air at present is full of school fairs and exhibition talk. School fairs are being held all over the province and unusual interest is being taken in them not only by the competing pupils but by their parents as well. Our people are beginning to look at fairs, exhibitions and other means of education or entertainment from the viewpoint of keeping our young people on the farm and our schools,

Notes By The Way

The Prohibition Inspector's reports to the Chairman and Members of the Prohibition Commission do not bear out the prevalent idea that little is being done towards the prosecution of violators of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. In the month of August last, for instance, there were forty-five actions, in searches, services, attendances at courts, etc.; twelve convictions were obtained and fines to the amount of \$2,300 were imposed. In the month of July forty cases, in like manner inquired into, eight convictions were obtained and fines were imposed to the amount of \$1490. As to nearly all the convictions, the offenders were given the alternative of imprisonment for terms of three to six months.

In the winter months of February and March there were thirty-five cases, five convictions and fines imposed to the amount of \$1500; and in April and May there were forty-four cases inquired into, with five convictions, and fines to the amount of \$800.

So it will be seen that the inspectors were not inactive or negligent in the performance of their duty. They were, on the contrary, it must be admitted, fairly diligent and active. Consequently they are to be commended and thanked by all those—the great majority—who desire to see the law upheld and carried out, and the violators of it prosecuted and punished.

That there is need for diligence and activity on the part of the inspectors, and of all officers of the law, must be admitted. Evidences are still frequent that the boot-legger is abroad to minister to the cravings of those whose appetites for intoxicants have been established and to place temptation in the way of thoughtless and foolish youths who may become the drunkards, and jail-birds of the future. Those whose duty it is to enforce the law ought, therefore, to be encouraged and helped by all those who are awake to the danger and the violation of the law. It is well known that the drinking of small quantities of liquor leads on to the desire for more. It is well known that every drunkard who has ruined his life and gone to hell had his first glass about the prosecution of those who place the bottle to the lips of youths and tempt the weakened wills of men who are on the high road to destruction and will be eternally ruined if the law for their protection is not enforced. The work of the "prohibition inspectors" is not a pleasant one. But it will be all the more faithfully performed if practically supported by a healthy public opinion in favor of the enforcement of the law.

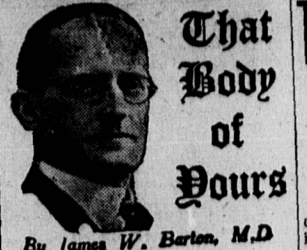
Some persons in this city and province think that because there are still a few drunkards in the community, and because youths continue to be tempted to drink bad liquor, the Prohibitory Liquor Law should at once be repealed and substituted by the Quebec Law, by which revenue from the United States is attracted to the Province. Prudence will, however, suggest that the effects of the Quebec Law, over a series of years should first be seen. If it be found that the free consumption of light wines and beer results in the abatement of the Liquor Evil and promotes true temperance and morality—then we may, with safety, follow the example of Quebec, and profit by the follies of such people in the United States as have "money to burn." But, so far, the reports of the press of Montreal and other Quebec cities and towns will not justify any one in arriving at such a conclusion. On the contrary, conditions are, according to the evidence supplied, rather worse than better as a result of the operation of the Prohibitory Law. In spite of the laxity of public sentiment in its favor, and though too many violators of the law have escaped unwhipped of justice, has, on the other hand, been followed by a very marked abatement of the Liquor Evil, in town and country. Settlements in which there were formerly many men drunk and in poverty, are now almost wholly temperate and prosperous. Races, exhibitions, elections and other public gatherings, formerly the scenes of occasional disgraceful drunken rows, are now the scenes of quiet and temperate pleasure. There has lately been a decided improvement in the social conditions of this province, due in some degree, all must admit, to the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

If we are to believe the official statistics supplied at Washington similar effects have resulted from the operation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in the United States. In "Current History" for September it is shown, by reference to the official reports that there has been, in 151 United States cities, their province,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Not in many years has the stress of the hurrying harvest fallen so imperatively upon the people of this province. The whole harvest practically is ready for the binder and everyone who can handle an implement is at work.

Prince Edward Islanders know what a goodly land, they live in, but they like to hear other people say so. Many chests swelled to greater dimensions Tuesday when they heard the Hon. Mr. Mother-well tell what a prosperous country "the Island" is.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHAT ABOUT CASTOR OIL?

Perhaps if I were to look around a bit, I might find a more popular thing to talk about. And yet, what about it? Well, as a matter of fact, it is one of the things handed down from great grandmothers to great great grandchildren that has survived all the new preparations known to the profession.

Simply because it does its work completely, without much fuss, and is so easily available. And what does it do? It goes down the throat, (a bit nasty, I'll admit) it passes through the stomach unchanged, and immediately gets busy with the job on hand.

For job can be the removal of a poison of some kind, an over-loaded intestine, a summer diarrhoea, constipation, and the castor oil will clear matters up. On entering the intestine it breaks up into an acid which stimulates activity of both the muscular and secretory coats of the intestine, and they drive anything along the intestine and out of the body.

And the nice thing about it is that it is so safe. A youngster can take a teaspoonful and an adult a tablespoonful and no harm is done to the body. In fact the very oil is somewhat soothing to the intestine. It is hard to get youngsters to take it, but a peppermint before and after takes away considerable of the taste. For grown children and adults capsules are now obtainable, and are very easily taken.

In an emergency, then, castor oil is a splendid thing, but should never be used regularly for constipation.

ELOPES WITH EARL CRAVEN

(By Dominion News Service.) LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Earl of Craven and Countess Cathcart have eloped to South Africa from Southampton in the Union Castle liner Balmoral Castle. A divorce decree pronounced against Lady Cathcart in February last year, when Lord Craven was named co-respondent, states our special correspondent at Southampton.

Craven's departure for Capetown was kept a close secret, and was known only to members of their family and one or two intimates. Craven and his wife arrived in Southampton the night before. Lady Cathcart arrived by the boat train from Waterloo at one o'clock. She was met on board by the Earl of Craven and her little daughter Dolores, who is travelling with her mother to South Africa.

Lady Cathcart wore a beige costume with a close-fitting toque trimmed with drooping rust-colored feathers, and a natural fox stole. "We are going to stay for several months on Lord Craven's estate, 36 miles from Cape Town," she said to me. "Lord Craven expects that the necessary papers for his divorce will be served on him when he arrives in Capetown. We hope to be married as soon as the decree is made absolute and shall return to England for the wedding next summer. I came over here from South Africa this summer in order to have an operation performed. I was very ill, and Lord Craven, who was then in South Africa, was called for to join me. After my recovery we spent several weeks cruising on the Norfolk Breeze."

Lord Craven, while in England, arranged for the sale of his country seat, Combe Abbey, near Coventry. "We are taking thirty-six cases of antique furniture over with us," said Lady Cathcart, "and are looking forward to furnishing Mermaux with it. It is a glorious place, right on the sea, with the most magnificent fishing and sailing. We shall also ride, and play a good deal of lawn tennis." Lady Cathcart was joined after lunch by Lord Craven, who had su-

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

JAPAN "For East is East, and West is West. And never the twain shall meet." But when misfortune shakes the world, Life has one common street, And West meets East as a brother.

Yet in the midst of pain and grief, New seeds of hope will spring. Fresh courage, too, and stalwart faith, New life to you will bring, And in the days to come, should men Talk lightly of your land, The ones who knew, and mourned with you Will feel, and understand.

—W. J. Holliday. with an aggregate population of 25,863,231, a decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness from 1920 to 1922 of 186,233, as compared with the arrests for the same cause in the years 1915 to 1917. The writer for Current History states that: "The data which we have obtained from more than a thousand official sources in this country, covering every State and all sorts of conditions, warrant the conclusion that the effects of prohibition have surpassed even the rosiest dreams of prohibitionists." If this statement be within the bounds of truth, the Prohibitory Liquor Law will, without doubt, be maintained by the "great majority" of the practical people of the United States; and P. E. Islanders will have a stronger example in the maintenance and better enforcement of the Prohibitory Law of their province.

THE MILK DRINKERS

(By Dominion News Service)

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Young men of today have got the milk drinking habit. A traveller who had just returned to London after an absence abroad says that never before has he seen so many young men drinking milk as during the past few days.

"I have spent many years in the City," he writes, "and my recollections go back for 30 years. When I began life there, it was the common habit for men, young and old, to slip out of their offices during the morning for a bottle of beer or a drop of whisky. In the winter a hot coffee and rum was perhaps the favourite drink. About 15 years ago there came a change. Cups of coffee were worn the usual morning tonic—but then the City cafes used to be full at about 11 o'clock, of young men drinking coffee and smoking cigarettes.

"COFFEE TOO STRONG "Our up-to-date young men, however, appear to find even coffee too strong for them. Circumstances have taken me into City cafes in the middle of the morning a good many times during the last few weeks, and to my amazement I have seen gallons and gallons of cold milk sold in tumblers to smart young fellows of the ironed hair and wrist-watch type.

"I can only imagine that they take milk, not as a stimulant, but because of its dietetic value. If so, I congratulate them upon their sound sense. But the old City stagers, the clerks and managers who were grey and experienced when I was a boy, would stare if they could return to the City and see the young men of the coming generation drinking—milk."

BLAMES THEFT ON ARMY LIFE

(By Dominion News Service.) LONDON, Sept. 26.—At Oley, Yorkshire, Ben Milburn, 37, formerly manager of the Yeoman branch of the Westminster Bank, was sent for trial on a charge of stealing £1,400 from the bank. He pleaded guilty.

Milburn's counsel said life in the army during the war had given him big ideas. He rose to be a captain, having his pay in addition to his salary from the bank, and on returning to his post in the bank, at £400 a year got out of his depth. He was buying furniture with some of the missing money, he had had a big gamble with the rest.

PRINCESS REGAINS BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

(By Dominion News Service.) LONDON, Sept. 26.—The name of Lady Muriel Henrietta Constance Munster (Princess Munster) appears in the "London Gazette" amongst the list of aliens who have been naturalized.

FURS

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY We are showing today the most exclusive and best values in ladies Fur Coats in the city. During the remainder of this week we will allow a special discount of 10 per cent off any ladies Fur Coats now displayed in our show window.

S. A. MacDONALD

To the Untold Legion of 1923 Victory Bond holders

What are you going to do?— Canada wants you to renew your investment for another 20 or 5 years—at your option. You know you've had a good investment. You know your security is right. You know your interest has been paid with unflinching regularity. Remember you get two weeks' interest as a bonus, and to repeat—your security ranks equally with Victory Bonds. Will you renew your investment?—Will you exchange your Bonds? If so—do it quickly—please. Don't wait till the last minute. The privilege may be withdrawn.

Dominion of Canada Refunding Loan 1923 5% Bonds 20 Year Bonds due 15th October, 1943 5 Year bonds due 15th October, 1928 Price: 20 Year Bonds 98.25 and interest, yielding 5.14%. 5 Year Bonds 99.00 and interest, yielding 5.23%. Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned (collect) and exchanges made through your usual Bond Dealer or Bank.

In this particular instance it is a "readmission to British nationality" for she was a British subject previous to her marriage, and is a great aunt to the present Earl of Kinnoull. Lady Muriel was a daughter of the 12th Earl, and married Prince (Alexander) Munster of Derne-

Dominion of Canada Bonds 5 per cent—dated October 15, 1923 for 5 and 20 Years Offer a GOOD Investment 5 year bonds maturing 1928 at 99.00 Yielding about 5.21% 20 year bonds maturing 1943 at 98.25 Yielding about 5.14% Holders of 1918 Victory Bonds maturing November, 1923 have the option of converting their bonds at par on October 15 and retaining interest from October 15 to November 1 and in addition obtain a cash bonus of \$1.00 to every \$100.00 reinvested in 5 year bonds \$1.75 to every \$100.00 reinvested in 20 year bonds For further particulars write, telephone or call on A. R. McInnis (Manager Bond Dept.)

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