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intended. Give it a fair try—for the next three months, anyway. By the end of that time—even before then perhaps—see if you don't feel much more all 'round fit. You can buy Nujol at all drugstores for a small sum. Worth trying, isn't it? Nujol is sold in sealed packages only. Stop and buy a bottle on your way home tonight.

UNCLE RAY'S CORNER

THE LAVA OF VOLCANOES

Two months ago, the eyes of the world were turned toward Sicily. On that island a volcano let loose a mighty flow of lava. Villagers were burned and thousands of persons were made homeless.

Besides Mt. Etna of Sicily there are more than 300 volcanoes on the earth which are listed as "active."



From time to time they send up clouds of ash, or pour forth rivers of lava.

What is lava? That question is not easy to answer. We know that it contains steam and other hot gases, and that it turns into rock called "melted rock" and that may be true; but we are not certain that it was ever solid rock before it reached the surface.

Lava comes up with a heat equal to more than 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. It flows in much the same way as a river of water, though usually much more slowly. The lava close to the air hardens quickly, but the rest of it keeps its heat a long while.

Have you ever noticed that "mush" becomes cool on the surface, but must be eaten with care—the lower part is too hot? Lava may cool quickly on the surface, but the heat is kept underneath.

Most active volcanoes have cones. These have been built up by lava welling out of the earth. Lava rises from a depth of from six to 30 miles. It sometimes comes out of cracks where there are no cones.

Lava flows out of cracks in the ocean bottom, and cools under the waters. Sometimes it comes again in the same place. Rocky islands may be formed. Hundreds of islands forming the Japanese empire were made by volcanoes which broke loose ages ago.

ago, under the surface of the Pacific. Steam plays a big part in eruptions of volcanoes. At one time Mount Etna let forth steam over a period of 100 days equal to what could be burned from 2,000,000 barrels of water.

Uncle Ray

Tomorrow—"The Cave of Music" (Copyright, 1929, Publishers Syndicate)

FAIRFIELD NOTES

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. George Campbell, and his sister Jennie, on New Year's Eve, when a number of young people gathered at their home to spend the last day of the old year. The evening was spent in dancing and singing and making merry. At about 10:30 o'clock a very dainty lunch was prepared in Miss Jennie's best style. The new year's morning brought it to a close by wishing Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell and family a happy new year, also a vote of thanks to Mr. George McIntyre, who furnished the violin music all through the night. Mr. McIntyre has just returned home from Borden, where he has been engaged on the C.N.R. all summer.

Mr. Lawrence Whelan of Baldo, has been engaged in Fairfield for the past couple of weeks thrashing brown top and oats, also sawing fire wood in the vicinity.

The many friends of Mr. Lauchlan McDonald, of North Lake, are pleased to see him around again and able to resume his duty in his blacksmith shop.

Mr. Columbia McDonald of Lakeville, is slightly improved in health, but not able to resume his duty as yet.

There are quite a number of sick people in Eastern Kings at the present time and some cases of the flu are reported along the North shore.

Mr. Thomas Harris, Elmira, has built a new store on his premises and intends doing a big business in the near future and is hoping the community will patronize him.

Miss Elnor McEachern of the "Lumber" staff of the Fairwood Hospital spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Paul McEachern, of Fairfield.

Mr. John Holland of Bridgeport, Conn., who spent a few months at home in Fairfield, has returned to resume his occupation in the States.

Famous Recipe For Stopping a Severe Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any drugist. Pour this into a 16 oz. bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The 16 ounces thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of trouble, soothes away the inflammation, and loosens the steam-laden phlegm. At the same time, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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Eastern Guardian

EASTERN AGENT—MR. J. W. MURDOCK is Guardian Agent in Montserrat and will be pleased to receive new and renewal subscriptions, if

The Holey Dollar of P. E. Island

BY R. L. REID, K. C., in Vancouver Province, Jan. 6

The use of portions of the Spanish milled dollars for local currencies in small communities was common during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Such communities could not afford the expense of minting an issue of coins of their own. The current money of the western world was that tremendous flood of coined silver which poured from the mines of Mexico, and even this had the bad habit, which money has today, of finding its way to the large centres of population, and leaving the outlying districts, necessitating some device to keep it where it was needed for local commerce. The idea which these communities had in mutilating the Spanish-Mexican dollars, the "pieces of eight," so dear to the readers of the Spanish Main, was two-fold; first, it would provide small currency for local affairs, something which was at times a pressing necessity; the other was the hope that the mutilation would make the coinage of no use outside of the community in question, and so keep it from leaving in the course of trade.

ORIGIN OF "TWO" AND "FOUR BITS"

It may be also that love of gain was also present. For the fragments into which the dollar was cut were generally of a greater local value than the dollar itself before its severance. Some governments cut the dollar from the centre to the circumference, some cut it into segments, making the lines of cleavage parallel across the face; and some, and among them the far-off land of Australia and our little Province of Prince Edward Island, took a circular portion out of the centre, using the "rings" for one value, and the "dumps" for another. If you go to the Pacific Coast of North America today, whether north or south of the boundary line, you will hear people talking of "two-bits" or "four-bits," meaning 25 cents or 50 cents, an echo of the days when fragments of the Spanish milled dollars were used as currency in the hands of the West Indians, coming to us via the Isthmus of Panama, and the days of "Forty-nine."

THE GARDEN OF THE GULF

The British colonies in the West Indies were among the first to employ this device to remedy their lack of small currency. Dominica made "rings" and "dumps" out of the Spanish dollar as early as 1799; the Grenada in 1814; Trinidad in 1811; British Guiana about the beginning of the nineteenth century—mine is dated 1803—so that this means of supplying the lack of small currency was widely known through the western world early in the last century.

Prince Edward Island is the Rhode Island of Canada, the smallest province in the Confederation. It was one of the earliest discovered parts of America, as it was seen and noted by Jacques Cartier in 1493. It has been ruled through the hands of the French and the English, and the large proportion of its population is, in part, descended from the early French settlers and partly from those sturdy Highlanders who came with the Earl of Selkirk in 1803. It lies low on the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is known from its fertility, as "The Garden of the Gulf."

Exports of agricultural products, it seems to have a wonderful capacity, considering its size, of raising brains; and its sister provinces, as well as the United States, have greatly profited by the export of the latter.

Out of many, let me mention two who have made themselves well known to the present generation. The late Senator Franklin K. Lane of California and Ambassador J. G. Schurman, formerly president of Cornell University, both of whom were farmers' sons from Prince Edward Island.

To the inhabitants its name is too long for common use. To them it is "The Island," with a slight stress on the first of the two words. If, one, in his sublime ignorance, asks "what island?" he will be answered scornfully, "Prince Edward Island! What other island is there?" And what other island is there? It may seem to be of late growth, for to the Indian himself, prior to the white man's advent, it was "Minnegoo," the island, or "Abegweit," the island, at rest on the wave.

In the early days of its history, during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century, there were many "rings" and "dumps" in circulation. The population, prior to the Selkirk's advent, the population was sparse and busily engaged in hewing farms out of the heavily forested wilderness. It had a Legislature of sorts, but the power of the Governor was still a reality, the constitutional developments of later

BRINGING UP FATHER



Western Guardian

WESTERN AGENT—Mr. C. J. Gallant is Guardian Agent in Howland, and will be pleased to receive new and renewal subscriptions, 1-81F

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN may be obtained from the Hunter Book Store, next Bank of Nova Scotia, Water Street. Subscriptions will be received and advertisements taken for insertion in the Guardian.

POTATOES—I will be buying potatoes and turnips every day that the weather permits, paying best and highest prices for every load. G. C. Green, Carleton Bldg., 3010-1-9-10-16-17-23-24-30-31.

days being then unknown.

If the Governor called the Legislature to his councils, it met; if he did not, he carried on as he saw fit; but if he did not carry on in a way acceptable to the colonists and if he ruled with too high a hand, there were always the authorities in London to be reckoned with. The stern Highland Presbyterians were no people to be imposed upon with impunity, even by a governor.

One of the most autocratic of governors of the island was one Charles Douglas Smith, whose brother, Sir Sydney Smith, gave Napoleon a check at Acre. Smith was appointed governor in 1813 and held the position until 1824. He was constitutionally unable to work harmoniously with the members of the Legislature, and only called it together four times during his regime, and they were short and stormy sessions at that. The remainder of his term he ruled according to his own sweet will, until the embattled farmers of the island, chafing under his arbitrary actions, took their grievances to the imperial authorities in London. "To the fact of the throne," as we inhabitants of the British Empire call it—and soon after Governor Smith was permitted to "resign."

It was during his regime that the little colony, like other out-of-the-way places of small importance in the financial world of the day, felt the lack of a local currency, especially those pieces of low value required for small transactions. Many devices were used to meet this need. One of these was, I think, unique. One, William Fitzpatrick, a merchant in Charlottetown, the capital, in 1836 issued a series of notes for 2s. 6d. each, printed not on paper, but on scraps of sheepskin, which in sums of 10s. on the presentation of four of his sheepskin notes, the lowest denominations of provincial treasury notes being that of 10s.

GOVERNOR DESIGNS ISLAND'S CLAIM

Governor Smith, knowing that pieces of the Spanish milled dollar had been used in other small colonies to meet similar needs, made up his mind to do the same for his colony. When I say "made up his mind," the statement is literally true, for he did not consider it necessary to even consult the Island Legislature. He did not know whether he even issued an order-in-council. Up to this time no written authority of any kind has come to light, and we can not even fix the date when the Governor's design was carried out. All we have as yet are the coins themselves and oral tradition to rely on.

The Spanish milled dollar by an Imperial act of 1785 (25 Geo. II. c. 4, s. 2) was given the standard currency rating in the British North American colonies of 5s. each, and as no local act was passed by the Island Legislature dealing with foreign currency values until 1849, we may presume that this rating continued in the meantime.

To give the new money a fictitious value, and so keep it in the colony, the Governor ordered the dollars in the treasury to be cut into two parts by punching out the centre part, which was ordinarily called a "dump," making it of the value of 1s. while the outer circle or "ring" was ordered to pass for 5s. In order to identify the new currency as that issued within the colony and distinguish it from similar pieces issued elsewhere, he had both the "rings" and the "dumps" counter-stamped with a circle of incised marks, which, on the "rings," appear as the "forehead of the Spanish King on the obverse.

The first one I obtained I purchased as a Dominica ring dollar, but as the size of the centre cut out does not correspond with another Dominica dollar, and as it has the incised punch marks near the face of the bust, I now know it for the Prince Edward Island issue.

The "rings" are not very rare, as quite a number are in the hands of collectors, and now and then a new one turns up, but the "dumps" are extremely "rare."

Local tradition on the island accounting for the rarity of the "dumps," in 1822 cut in an article by the late Edward Bayfield, Esq., formerly a prominent lawyer of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and later a resident of Vancouver, who died in 1881, published in the Prince Edward Island Magazine for March, 1890, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy.

36th Anniversary

January Clearance of CLOTH COATS

High Grade Coats Half Price

FINAL CLEARANCE of these wonderfully lovely fur trimmed coats made up of finest Velours, Beave Cloths, Kasha Grande, and every other variety of high grade fabric. The fur trimmings include Wolf, Opposum, Muskrat, Beaver and the like, all of the very highest quality. Now, for final clearance, today, these coats are reduced to

HALF PRICE

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\$63.00 Coats reduced to \$31.50 \$115.00 Coats reduced to \$57.50
\$78.00 Coats reduced to \$39.00 \$130.00 Coats reduced to \$65.00

Shadow Proof Silk Slip \$1.69 January Sale Special

This is a very lovely line of silknet garments, all stocked within the last few weeks, just before Christmas in fact. This lot includes garments selling up to \$2.25 each, and for the January Sale these are offered at

\$1.69

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HIS SHIP DID NOT COME IN!

He says that at the time the dollars were cut there was living in Charlottetown, a canny Scotchman, Birmie by name, who discovered that Governor Smith had cut the centre portion too large, and that it contained more than a shilling's worth of pure silver. He carefully collected all the "dumps" that he could find, and when the supply ceased he sent what he had collected to England to be sold for old silver. The ship in which his consignment was being carried never reached her destination, and Mr. Birmie's carefully hoarded dumps now lie beneath the tossing billows of the Atlantic. Whether they were insured, we do not know; it is doubtful if they were at that period, so in all probability Mr. Birmie's carefully-thought-out scheme did not yield that profit on which he had planned.

Some local punster soon dubbed Governor Smith's new currency, the "Ho-y" or "Ho-y" dollar, and it has ever since been known by that name, and its circulation is one of the standard stories of "The Island."

Demand for women horticulturists in England is greater than the supply.

EBENEZER SCHOOL CONCERT

The concert and Christmas tree which was held in Ebenezer school on Thursday, Dec. 29th, was largely attended. The school room was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Following is the programme:—Chorus, "A Christmas Welcome." Recitation, Allan MacLeod. Dialogue, "The Gospel." Duet, Ruby and Willard Roberts. Monologue, Curtis Ford. Recitation, Audrey Ford. Drill "A Merry Christmas." Recitation, Norma Ford. Dialogue, "A Cure for the Rheumatism." Chorus, "A Christmas Carol." Dialogue, "Down Duet, Florence and F. J. MacRae." Monologue, Helen Ford. Dialogue, "Reading the Weekly Banner." Dialogue, "Two Sides of a Question." Monologue, "When Women Have Their Rights." Chorus, "Christmas Bells."

After the programme Santa Claus made his appearance and from a well-laden tree presented the pupils with many gifts. The National Anthem brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

Boys' schools of England are taking up chess, not only as recreation, but as a training in reasoning and logic.

Drought has caused destruction of the rice crops in parts of China.

Pekin, China now boasts a population of 1,350,000.

State railways of Hungary are busier than they have been for some time.

Only 13,000 members of labor organizations in Greece are unemployed.

In a recent month, Spain exported nearly 9,000 tons of olives.

Many new types of airplanes are being produced in Germany.

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