THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1928

MEMORIAL SERVICE TODAY

THE memorial service for Field Marshal Earl Haig, at two o'clock this afternoon in St. James' Church, Charlottetown, will be the province's expression of sympathy on the loss, not only of the great Commander in the European War, but of the great head of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. A little over two years ago the former commander-in-chief was in Canada in connection with the organization of the Canadian Legion, and then declared at a great banquet in Parliament Building:

"We are not foolish enough to think that we have reached a stage of perpetual peace. We believe in the strong man armed theory. We believe in the League of Nations of the British Empire."

Six months later when the great Canadian cenotaph was unveiled in Toronto, Earl Haig sent a beautiful wreath to the Canadian Legion to be laid on the monument. A card accompanying it bore these memorable words:

"To the glorious memory of brave men who, heeding the call of duty and understanding the greatness of service, gave their lives for their country.—Haig, F.M."

Today his comrades in arms and in the Legion, together with a host of others will pay honor to his memory for the services he rendered in the Great War and since in the organization and maintenance of the Legion over which he presided as Grand President.

At the St. James service today the Crown will be represented by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Province by the Premier and members of the Government, the Law by the Judges and members of the Law Society, the City by the Mayor and City Councillors, the War Veterans by the Canadian Legion, the I.O.D.E. by the Local Chapter, the Boy Scouts —of which he was a Deputy Chief Scout—by St. James' Troup.

The public, no doubt, will be largely represented as well.

FUNERAL COSTS.

A few years ago the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company contributed $25,000 to inaugurate a campaign with the purpose in view of lightening, as far as possible, the unnecessarily heavy burden imposed by prevailing funeral customs, especially upon the poor. The Company was moved to take this action by the discovery that in many cases the benefits of insurance policies carried by its policy-holders were in largely nullified by apparently extravagant funeral expenditures, in many cases absorbing not only the insurance carried but a large proportion of the rest of the estate.

Many sensible men and women have long admitted the folly of extravagant, often ruinous, expenditures in this respect. Unfortunately, custom has imposed this burden and, after all, it is in many cases, only another form of "keeping up with the Joneses." Some can afford it and, when they can, no one can blame them. Others cannot afford to take out of the mouths or off the backs of their children or from the lawful bills of their creditors, the expense of a modern ordinary funeral. One of the main causes of extravagance of funerals is the idea that the expensiveness of a funeral is a measure of the sorrow of the family of the deceased, and the respect in which he is held by those whom he has left behind him. To show their sorrow and respect, by this too commonly observed standard, many run to an unjustifiable extreme and the usual result is a burden of debt or a curtailment of family needs.

The custom is a deep-rooted one, and one that will not easily be eradicated. Sanely and sensibly looked at, the cost of a funeral is in no way a measure of sorrow or of respect, and the cost reasonably moderate for rich as well as for poor, is what many sensible men and women are demanding today, and many who could well afford to be extravagant have given positive instruction to have their funerals carried out as unostentatiously and as moderately as possible.

Too often there is, in funerals as well as in other lines, a vulgar display of apparent wealth where no such wealth exists. This, fortunately, is taken today at its actual worth and, for the sake of those who desire to show their respect for their loved ones and their interest in the welfare of their living dependents, it is earnestly hoped that the campaign inaugurated by the Metropolitan Life and heartily concurred in by thoughtful men and women shall be as successful as it deserves to be.

REFORMING THE CUSTOMS.

IT will be remembered that the report of the Royal Commission investigating the Customs Department has been in the hands of the Government for some time and surprise has been frequently expressed that nothing had been said about it. The secret is now out. It was known that the Commission would make certain recommendations as to the running of the department. This, the Commission did, as was expected. The "cute" Government studied the recommendations and put some at least of them into effect. When the report was tabled the other day in the House and its recommendations made public, the Minister of Customs was able to say to the Commission and to the public, "Oh, I have already done that, that's the way I'm doing it." It is somewhat reminiscent of the book agent who was kicked down stairs; he said it didn't matter, he was coming down anyway!

Possibly the recommendations of the Commission were wise and practical, but suspicion has always rested upon the Customs Department since the revelations of its demoralization under the last Liberal Minister, who had charge of it. That Minister taught the Royal Commission and the public generally that there were many things which, in the interests of Canada, ought not to be done in the Customs Department, although the doing of them might be very profitable to the individuals who did them. As a reward for his eminent services to the party, that Minister was elevated to a seat in the Senate, but what he did to the Customs Department and the doors that were opened during his Ministry to smugglers and bootleggers, no doubt provided the Commission with valuable material for their guidance, but even Royal Commissions when dealing with departments out of which millions of dollars had been made illegally, are themselves not above suspicion.

One of the recommendations made by the Commission is designed to check the smuggling of intoxicating liquors from Canada into the United States in contravention of United States law. Referring to this one, The Montreal Gazette says: "This is a field of legislation into which the Canadian Parliament should make haste slowly. The manufacture and sale of these liquors is not illegal in Canada; on the contrary, it is carried on under what are practically state auspices, and the Canadian people have demonstrated, in the verdicts rendered by them in the various provinces, that they are not in sympathy with the principle of prohibition. They have nothing whatever to do with the policy of another country in this regard, beyond the terms of any international undertaking to which they may have subscribed. What is proposed in this recommendation by the Commission is that the Parliament of Canada shall legislate for the better enforcement of a United States law. Within reasonable limits, action has already been taken to prevent the more flagrant liquor export abuses, but it is a nice question to to whether or not these limits can be further extended and still be reasonable. Ottawa is said to look, officially, rather askance at this proposal, which is not surprising."

The whole report will no doubt be discussed in the House shortly and some valuable light will be thrown

Notes by the Way

IN the news from Ottawa we are told that the Finance Department has decided that no more silver fivecent pieces are to be coined at present, but those in use are not to be withdrawn from circulation. This means that the nuisance of two fivecent coins—the little one and the big one that looks like a quarter dollar and is dishonestly passed every day as a quarter—is to be continued indefinitely. And this to the disgust of all the honest people in the country. So much for the wisdom of the Finance Department under the guidance of Hon. Mr. Robb!

It is amusing to read the local prohibition organ's defence and explanation of the working of the Volstead Law in the State of New York. It appears from what the dry organ has to say that prohibition has made an immense progress backward in the Empire State within the past few years. (1) It has elected Al Smith as a wet Governor; (2) It has repealed the State Enforcement Act, so that the State authorities since 1923 have had nothing to do with enforcing prohibition; (3) Tremendous efforts are being put forth in making that great State "a paradise of whiskey-bibbers"; (4) the State is "the citadel of brewers and distillers," of "booze-kings and smuggling princes." And it is the home of the notorious Al. Smith. But the Saunders Government organ admits that "Governor Smith is a man of commanding talents and of keen perception." Neither the Temperance Alliance nor his own home organ have ever said so much as that in praise of Premier Saunders!

Truly an amusing defence. But the good prohibitionists who read it will surely be led to wonder how it is that distilleries and breweries can flourish and be so numerous and prosperous in a prohibition country in which such wicked institutions are forbidden by law and where the law is so fruitful of good. That is one of the things that would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find out.

February is a mid-winter month in all countries north of the equator. An old English proverb tells that "Candlemas Day," (February 2) "takes half the corn and half the hay"—in other words, it marks the middle of the winter. This is not true in Eastern Canada. Valentine's Day (the 14th) comes much nearer the middle of winter than Candlemas with us here in the Maritimes. And February is not infrequently the coldest month in the year.

Senator Borah is determined that all Presidential candidates shall clearly define their views on prohibition, as he believes that it is the one great and important issue before the United States. But it is an issue that most of the aspirants for nomination prefer to leave in the background. To be very decidedly dry or decidedly wet would be to imperil the chance of nomination in either a Republican or Democratic convention.

Sir Oliver Lodge is a scientist of note, but on some points a rather credulous and visionary one. In a recent deliverance he predicted that "the time will come when the earth will stop spinning and the moon will crash down upon it. "But," he added, "you need not be nervous—it will be millions and billions of years hence." In any case, what is the purpose or utility of predicting something that shall not happen within the next billion years?

Henry Ford has now announced his new aerial "flivver." The machine is to carry one man only, the sky pilot, who will direct its movements. It will have a wing-spread of twenty feet and can take the air and soar aloft from a street or highway and alight safely in like places. This is just a starter in providing cheaper practical flying machines for the common people, and is expected to be followed by small machines to carry two persons, a pilot and a passenger. Already it is announced that trials are shortly to be made in long-distance flying with the new "tin Lizzie" of the air.

Parliament is off to a fair start, but has only taken a preliminary canter as yet, in which the leaders have set the pace. There will be others to join in the tourney and heavier blows will be struck by the contending combatants before long. But little has been yet disclosed as yet of the intentions of the Government in regard to the really important business of the session.

That Body of Yours

By James W Barton, M.D.

TEETH THAT MEET.

I read the other day about an old lady who was bein consoled about the loss of her teeth.

"Yes," she said, "it's hard to have to get along with only two teeth, but thank Heaven they meet."

I mentioned the fact once before, that our first instructions in examining recruits for overseas service at the beginning of the war, was to see that they had at least two grinding teeth that met one another.

It was surprising to see the large number who were rejected in these early days, because they could not meet this simple requirement.

Now I am just wondering if some of my readers, who perhaps have nice looking "front" teeth, have enough grinding teeth behind.

That is have you on at least one side of your mouth, a complete number of upper and lower teeth, that grind or bite on one another?

If you haven't then you must expect to have trouble.

Why?

Because food should have three things happen to it before it leaves the mouth.

It must be devided up into small particles by chewing, then moistened and softened by the saliva, and also have starch changed into a form of sugar.

If this "preparation" is not given to it, then it arrives in the stomach in a condition that doesn't make the stomach anxious to tackle it. The stomach expects it to be well divided, softened, moistened, and with an alkaline reaction to it, because this alkaline reaction stimulates the acid juice of the stomach to get busy and prepare the food for the next digestion juices, which are the bile and pancreatic juice.

Therefore if you do not chew your food, you are giving your digestion a bad start, and will likely have pain and distress in the stomach.

So get at least one side of your mouth complete with the full number of teeth, teeth that "meet," and keep your food under this grinding surface until it is in the proper condition to go to the stomach.

A good start in anything is half the battle.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

February 3, 1928

A SAFE RETREAT—Deliver me, O Lord, from mine enemies: I flee unto thee to hide me.—Psalm 143:9.

PRAYER—"Hide me O my Savior hide, till the storm of life be past."

THE HILLS OF REST

Beyond the last horizon's rim,
Beyond adventure's farthest quest
Somewhere they rise, serene and dim,
The happy, happy, Hills of Rest.

Upon their sunlit slopes uplift
The castles we have built in Spain,
While fair amid the summer drift,
Our faded gardens flower again.

Sweet hours we did not live go by,
To soothing note, on scented wing
In golden-lettered volumes lie
The songs we tried in vain to sing.

They all are there; the days of dream
That build the inner lives of men,
The silent, sacred years we deem,
The might be and the might have been.

Some evening when the sky is gold
I'll follow day into the West;
Nor pause, nor heed, till I behold
The happy, happy, Hills of Rest.

—Albert Bigelow Paine.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "I have read most all the books on this subject." Say "almost."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: laud; pronounce the au as in "haul."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: mileage; note the ea.

SYNONYMS: obscure, abstruse, mysterious, enigmatical, inscrutable, mystical.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: DEPICIT; to describe or represent vividly. "He depicted the scene in every detail."

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Canada's Leather Industry

Q. What is the extent of Canada's Leather Industry?

Canada's Leather Industry now includes 108 tanneries, with a production value in 1926 of $27,747,605, showing a marked increase over previous years. The export totalled $7,869,968, with imports of $5,103,

ALL THESE THINGS MEAN MONEY

Condensed from The Mentor (September, '27) An Interview with Farran Zerbe

THE Zerbe collection of money covers all ages and every section of the world, being particularly strong in the money of early America. The collection has 30,000 varieties, and represents 40 years of patient work. It includes coins of every shape, size and description, including the largest and the smallest coins in the world.

What is money? In my years of experience as a collector and exhibitor of money specimens that question has been put to me with great frequency. The best answer I ever heard was given to me by a ten-year-old boy when I asked him, "Just what is money?"

"Money," he replied without hesitation, "is what the other chap takes for what you want."

There it is in a nutshell. For illustration: if you were going on an expedition to the Arctic and wanted to trade with the Eskimos you would be foolish to take ten-dollar pieces and silver dimes. Pack up instead a supply of fish books and gumdrops—two commodities much more acceptable as legal tender than gold. To the Eskimos, those commodities are money.

As a young man I became a merchant, with the collecting and study of money as my diversion. So when after more than 20 years my health failed and I was forced to abandon my store I had my hobby to fall back on.

My objective has been a collection which would show examples of every kind of money that the world has ever known. I can confidently say that I have the most varied collection in this country today. Every political and geographical division of the world is represented. I have money made of salt, of cheese, of tea, of wood, leather, silk, velvet, tobacco—and red-headed woodpecker's scalps.

To a country like ours that is fond of superlatives the largest and the smallest pieces of money hold prime interest. The largest piece ever coined was a Swedish ten-daler piece. It is about 14 inches long, ten inches broad and half an inch thick, solid copper, and weighs about 45 pounds.

These large ten-daler pieces are to be found only in museums in Sweden. I have in my exhibit an eight-daler piece bearing the imprint 1659. There are only four of them in this country. In those days if you had a fortune of any size whatever you had to have a horse and wagon to carry it around for you.

One explanation of this freak coinage seems to lie in the fact that during the 17th and 18th centuries the Swedish Government was desirous of encouraging the development of the Swedish copper mines and took this means of doing it, with scant consideration for the physical comfort of the populace.

The smallest bit of money ever coined was struck in southern India about 1800. It contains one grain of gold and is worth about four cents United States money. Like the quarter-dollar gold pieces of California it was coin, but in practice was used more as an ornament or token. It is about an eighth of an inch in diameter, and it is impossible to make out the inscription with the aid of a magnifying glass.

China, always a strange land, offerst some especially old coins. During the period around 1000 A. D. it was the custom to have the coin take the shape of the things it was supposed to buy. Thus a coin fashioned to represent the human body was used to buy clothing. A spade-shaped coin was used for agricultural implements and a strange bit of metal formed somewhat like a modern razor was for the purchase of knives and implements of defense.

Tea money is still in circulation in Mongolia, Thibit and some parts of Siberia. It is made of tea dust and scrap mixed with a binder, compressed into blocks and stamped with Russian lettering or marks showing the producer, and it circulates freely in trade as money. Some pieces are serrated like chocolate bars and can be broken at convenient intervals to make change. The double advantage of this money is that it can be used either as a commodity or as a medium of exchange—for tea or for trading.

In the same fashion rock salt has for many years been used as money in certain parts of Russia and Africa. Cheese in China likewise was compressed into cakes and circulated until someone got hungry and ate it.

The scalp of red-headed woodpeckers for adornment gave rise to strange currency in the early days of the Oregon and California frontier camps. The woodpecker had an annoying habit of perching on the topmost branches of the trees, from which the Indian's crude weapons could dislodge him only with difficulty.

The white man, however, could easily pop him off with a gun. The scalps of these birds are beautifully marked with red and white and were very ornamental to the primitive eye. They were much desired as pendants for wampum belts. They acquired, therefore, a standard circulating value of 50 cents, or, as it was then called, 'four bits." Frequently they replaced money entirely in a transaction with an Indian.

In the early days of the Virginia Colonists tobacco was legal tender and circulated much more freely than coin. There was, in fact, little coin in the colony. The result was that tradesmen, laborers, doctors and even ministers received their pay in tobacco. Warehouse receipts for tobacco, which passed from hand to hand in the South, were from the practical point of view the first paper money in America.

Right today an Anglo-American tobacco company in Virginia is manufacturing a compound of tobacco and licorice compressed in long strips which it sells for trade with the natives of the South Seas. A certain quantity of this "stick tobacco money," as it is called, has just as much trading value as a certain weight of gold in the United States of England.

In the Belgian Congo we have an interesting survival of native money in the purchase of wives. Before thew hite invasion the native money was of copper formed in the shape of a cross. Today, when the natives are working for the white mine owners rather than for each other, they are paid in calico and salt. They still retain their original tribal money, however, when the transaction is one involving the purchase of a wife. One copper cross with an eight-inch spread and weighing about 28 ounces will purchase one wife, of indeterminate weight, height and good looks.

It would take a small volume to enumerate the different things which have at one time or another been used for mony. Unfortunately some of our most picturesque varieties are going out of existence.

The march of civilization into the tropics of Africa, into the unknown fastness in Asia, has imposed the ways of the white man on remote quarters of the globe. And with civilization there comes civilized money, round metal disks to supplant the curious, strange media of the natives—huge iron hairpins from the Sudan, small metal spheres from the gambling houses of Siam, tiny metal bells and boats from China, arrow points from the North American Indians and curiously wrought bracelets from ancient Gaul.

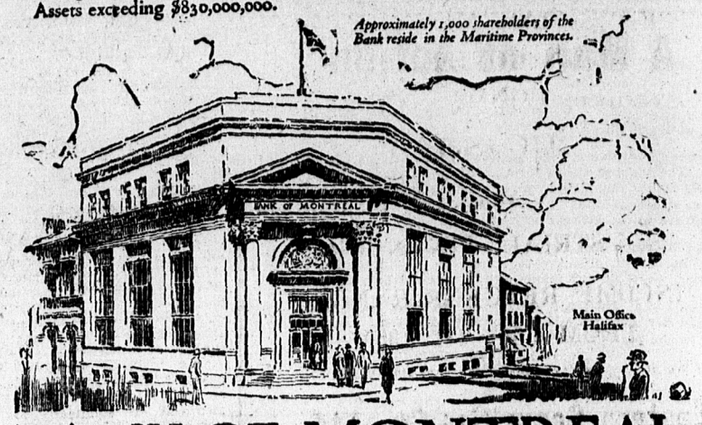
Who knows but what with the advance of aeronautical exploration the time may come when an Eskimo will turn up his nose at a gum drop and call for good hard cash that clinks when you drop it?

BANKING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

IN the Maritime Provinces the Bank of Montreal has a complete Organization, with headquarters at Halifax, specially organized to give careful attention and prompt service to Banking requirements of the people of these Provinces.

There are 29 branches of the Bank of Montreal in the Maritime Provinces, the offices being located at every important centre.

Behind this Provincial Organization are the resources of a nation-wide Institution, having a combined Capital and Reserve Fund of over $60,000,000, and total Assets exceeding $830,000,000.



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Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Should a man ask permission to smoke when he is in the company of women who smoke also?

A. It is not necessary if the women are smoking. If they are not smoking, the man should ask permission, even though he knows that they smoke.

Q. When should wedding announcements be issued?

A. After the wedding ceremony.

Q. At an elaborate dinner, what course is preceded by the first entree?

A. Meat.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

To Clean Gloves

A flannel cloth dipped in sweet milk and rubbed on a pure soap will clean gloves and avoid the unpleasant odor of benzine.

A Remedy for Burns

A good remedy for burns is to cover a soft cloth with a thick layer of scraped raw potato and apply it to the burn.

Damp Cellar,

Quicklime, either sprinkled around the walls or in a bucket, kept in a cellar, garage or other damp place, will absorb the moisture.

ENGLISH BOYS NEEDED FOR CANADA'S FUTURE

TORONTO, Jan. 31. — To assist the Salvation Army to bring English boys to Canada, Mr. Draper Dobie, of the Northern Ontario Building has undertaken to raise $50,000.

The Salvation Army selects a number of boys from good families in Great Britain each year; they are the sons of respectable people who by reason of labor and other postwar conditions are unable to give them a start at home.

These boys are given a preliminary training in agriculture at Hadleigh Farms in England and subsequently placed by the Salvation Army on farms in Canada, Australia and other outlying parts of the empire.

Mr. Draper Dobie is undertaking to raise money to assist this work, does so because he considers it desirable that Canada should maintain a predominating British stock. He considers that the Salvation Army is the best qualified organization to do this work by reason of the success of many boys brought here by them in the past.

FOX FARMING BILL NOT TO BE PRESSED

TORONTO, Jan. 31—The attempt made by the Department of Game and Fisheries at the last session of the Legislature to establish by legislation a purely Provincial register for fox farming will not be repeated this session, it was definitely stated at Queen's Park yesterday.

Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of the Department, withdrew his bill last year in the face of determined opposition from the agriculturist element in the Opposition groups, who took the stand that satisfactory registration was obtainable under the Live Stock Branch registration would only lead to unnecessary conflict, with no benefit to the fur industry.

Mr. McCrea agreed to let the bill stand over for a year, and promised an interim investigation of the whole fox-farming situation with a view to proving to the public that Provincial registration would eliminate certain hardships traceable, it was contended, to the Dominion system of registering.

It was found impossible, however, to bring on the inquiry last summer, and the department is no farther ahead on the question right now than it was a year ago. Consequently the legislation will not be pressed this session.

MASHED SWEETS

Sweet potatoes are delicious if boiled, peeled, mashed and beaten with salt, sugar and cinnamon with a dash of cloves and ginger.

MARKED LINEN.

If you do not use woven names on your linens, each piece should carry your name, written in indelible ink. To mark, starch the goods, press it well, trace name with lead pencil and then ink.

For Your Stock

Mac's Condition Powders—gives Horse a good appetite—glossy coat, loose hide which helps the sale of your stock.
It's effect on Cattle, pigs and Poultry is marvellous. Besides Mac's Condition Powders we carry Woodbury's — Pratts — International Royal Purple.
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