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GOOD AD-
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MEDIUM!

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THE NEW Church Hymnal for sale at the Greetings Office in several Qualities and Styles.

Fortune Telling

Does not take into consideration the one essential to woman's happiness—womanly health. The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross. Womanly health when lost or impaired may generally be regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This Prescription has, for over 40 years, been curing delicate, weak, pale, and nervous women, by the hundreds of thousands and this too in the privacy of their homes without their having to submit to indelicate examinations and offensive surgical operations.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence held as sacredly confidential. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Great Family Doctor Book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition—1000 pages, answers in plain English hosts of delicate questions which every woman, single or married, ought to know about. Sent free, in plain wrapper to any address on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only, or in cloth binding for 50 stamps.



Feeding Cows for Milk.

In ninety nine cases probably out of a hundred where cows in a herd are not producing satisfactory profits the results are due to a lack of system in the management. In the first place the breeding of the herd may be at fault, but this is not always a criterion, and the farmer is not justified in jumping to hasty conclusions. The cow is really a machine for the purpose of turning roughage, meal, grass, roots, etc., into milk. One does not know whether or not a machine has profitable capacity until it is put to the test. If a farmer weighed the milk of his herd of, say, ten cows and feed the cows alike, he might come to the conclusion that all the cows were doing well or he might come to the opposite conclusion, that they were all unprofitable. In both cases he might be wrong. The only correct basis on which to estimate the yield of a herd of cows in individual performance. Then he knows that certain cows are making good use of the food they consume; others are making poorer use, and perhaps still better use. As soon as the question of individual production is solved he is at once in possession of the data necessary to determine whether or not he is feeding the cows, so they will have a chance to show what they can do. Many farmers feed corn-stalks, hay and some roots, and expect their cows to yield large quantities of milk. Often the quantity of hay is limited, and the whole ration is wheat bran, cornmeal and oilmeal mixed equal parts by weight. This should be fed twice daily. Each cow should receive as many pounds of this grain ration a day as she produces pounds of butter fat in a week. For example, if a cow produces nine lbs. of butter fat in seven days she should be fed nine pounds of grain a day, or four and a half pounds night and morning. If one does not know how much butter fat his cows are producing or how much milk each individual yields he is in the dark as how each should be fed. When the meal ration is settled, then the roughage, whatever form it takes may be fed with a liberal hand. If the ration be well balanced good cows will do justice to themselves and yield profit to their owner, even on dry feed.

Canton; Cradle of Chinese Unrest.

By J. Gordon Smith.
Canton, where the anti-dynastic movement first found an ally and the Chinese in America has recently broken out, is, after Peking, most famous of the great cities of China. It is the real capital of the Chinese, as Peking is the capital of the Manchu Government, and there is real hope of the movement which will before long kindle into a second Taiping revolution

Some are restaurants, some sing-song halls, some theatres, in fact. This is Canton, centre of the growing movements which seem to be the start of a great struggle of the Ming to regain from the conquering Manchus the sovereignty of China.

It has been known for some years past that revolutionary societies which have their headquarters at Canton maintain agencies in America. Canada and Australia, and many shipments of arms, which are sent by overseas patriots and much money is forwarded in preparation for an uprising which is to seek to wrest the government of China from the Manchu usurpers. Canton is essentially Chinese; it is one of the Chinese towns which to this day, outside the Shameen, show little trace of foreign influence, and with its brown-sailed junks, sampans and river fleets, where thousands live, many without ever landing, and its brown, closely packed city within the walls, presents a picture of strangeness and one of a life incomprehensible to Western eyes. So narrow are many of the streets, that stretching out one's arms both sides can be touched, and there is color, a warm riot of colors—everywhere crimson, yellow, blue, from the looms of the silk weavers or the embroiderers, gleam of copper or of gold from the jewellers, iridescent light from the kingfisher's feathers deftly handled by the enamellers, and endless play, of hues where the fan-makers are using their brushes. The thronging people add to the color of it all.

Before one can make a landing from the river steamer on the shore of the Pearl River there is displayed in miniature a picture of the teeming, toil-driven people in the jam of "shahsahs," clammy boats of bamboo turtleback roofs each the home of a poor family—that swarm around the steamer, clutching at the sides, while the gaunt men and women yell for passengers to be ferried ashore. The visitors to Canton usually seek chair coolies and a guide and in a sedan chair, he hurried to the usual places, the Five-story Pagoda, the Water Clock, the Temple of the Five Hundred Genii, the Temple of Horrors, the Temple of Medicine, the City of the Dead, the execution place where a half-nude Chinese swings a sword and asks for cash—but these are the least interesting. The great live of human bees through which the strong chair coolies bear the travellers' bear the travellers, the continuous line of shops and booths which make a background for the living picture, the swarm of coolies who swing along through the crowds with a ceaseless clamor, bearing loads along the slippery, narrow ways on their shoulder-poles ranging from live Mandarins in clothing like fields of cloth of gold down to the dead swine dressed for market—these things are most interesting. It is in the evening, when strings of twinkling lights rise in every direction, that color strikes the strongest note in the street scenes of Canton, when the singing girls sit party-faced in the windows of the tea houses or restaurants, when the learned parade, then Canton strikes the warmest note of its riot of picturesque color. Then the flower boats of the river people, the thousands who live apart, have their inning. These boats are affairs of freccos and embelcheries, givings and decorations. They lack only flowers,

OPEN SORE Baffles Doctors.

Morrissy's No. 4 Eczema Ointment Healed Like Magic.

Nauwigewauk, N. B., Oct. 3, 1910
"I can gladly recommend dear Dr. Morrissy's Eczema Ointment because it cured me of a sore which I had on my ear for over 8 years. I did everything to have it cured, and had the most skillful doctors treating it, but it would not heal up. I went under treatment with Father Morrissy's Ointment, and in a short while it was cured. That was 2 years ago, and I am sure the cure is permanent. When I think how quickly No. 4 Eczema Ointment cured me it seems wonderful indeed, because you know I doctored with several skilled physicians who could not help me. You surely must have a big demand for this wonderful Salve. My only regret is that I did not use it at first, as it would have saved me over 8 years of pain, to say nothing of an unsightly ear and expensive doctor bills."
John Ryan
The above prescription is not a "Cure-All" or so-called patent medicine. Dr. Morrissy prescribed it for 44 years, and it cured thousands after other doctors failed. Price, 25c. per box at retail dealers, or \$1.00 per box at wholesale dealers, of Morrissy Medicine Co., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Asaya-Neurall

THE NEW REMEDY FOR Nervous Exhaustion
Hereditary is one of the main causes of nervous exhaustion. Children whose minds give way in school, girls lacking in nerve stamina, and young men exhausted by ordinary business cares, prove this. Occasional treatment with "ASAYA-NEURALL" is their salvation. It feeds the nerves, induces sleep, improves the appetite and digestion, and restores full nerve power. \$1.50 a bottle. Local agent.

Rice Harvesting by Canoes.

By Rev. J. R. Black

The rice known to commerce and used as a food on our tables is grown in tropical and sub tropical countries and forms the food staple of the people wherever it is produced. But the variety of this cereal native to Canada gives its name to an Ontario lake twenty miles long, three miles wide, lying seventy miles east of Toronto to the north of Lake Ontario. On either side of its banks and extending back for a few miles are two Indian reserves, inhabited by natives, and the tribes belonging to the aboriginal race. The existence of this body of water was a main factor in the choice of the territory for Indian use, as it afforded the inhabitants the opportunity of fishing and hunting, and at the time of the selection of these lands the rewards of the fishermen were not small. Fish such as muskallonge and black bass abounded in the lake, and trout could be found in the tributary streams, while in the bays along its shores were mink, marten, beaver, muskrat and otter, and in the early and late autumn wild geese and ducks fed luxuriously on its rich beds. Now, however, some of these fur-bearing animals are extinct, and of the bands which remain the numbers are greatly lessened. Fish of the early kinds are yet caught but these, too, have considerably decreased. Yet the Government regulations for their better production are effecting a check in their destruction and affording the fish and affording the fish and fur-bearing animals more favorable conditions for reproduction.

The rich beds are found at intervals throughout the area of the lake, but are more extensive in the central portion. These extend in some cases almost from shore to shore, leaving free only a small margin in the centre where the water is deeper or the soil unfavorable to its growth.

The seed from the stem in the latter part of September and rests all winter on the soft alluvial deposit at the bottom. In the spring when the water becomes warmer and the heat of the sun's rays finds its way to the sleeping seeds, it germinates the stem pushes its way upward and by the middle of July appears at the surface of the lake, giving it a green tinge. When full grown the plant will measure from three to four feet in length, the greater part being beneath the surface of the water. At maturity the grains are longer than those of the rice of commerce. They are darker brown and the taste is a slight musky flavor.

The harvesting is done by Indians and the manner of doing is as follows: Two Indians enter a canoe, one sitting well forward, the other at the rear. The front man propels the canoe through the rich bed with his paddle, while his comrade in the rear

pulls the rice stalks over the gunwale and, as he does so, beats the heads off with a stick. The grains thus severed from the stalk fall into the boat. It is then taken ashore and spread out to dry in the sun or in a building. During the drying process it is turned frequently and, being thoroughly dried, is placed in a large kettle or spread on the floor and subjected to beating by a flail. When in the kettle it is placed under pressure by an Indian's feet, and under such friction the hull separates from the grain.

The cleaning is effected either by shaking in a sieve, the meshes of which are made to separate grain and chaff, or pouring out the unseparated product in face of a strong wind, which carries off the lighter and valueless particles.

The final procedure is the inspection, and once the rice passes the expert it is fit for market. Of late some of the rice has been sent for seed purposes to Asia and Europe, an effort being made to grow it in the shallow lakes of these continents, the larger proportion finding its way to urban centres of Canada, where it is appreciated as an article of diet for its peculiar flavor.

A special preparation is made for a small proportion of the crop by parching. The cleaned rice is placed in a vessel and subjected to heat and stirring. By this process the grain breaks and assumes the appearance of popcorn.

The rice crop, with all the profits which accrue from the gathering, is regarded by all the redmen on the reserves as their requisite. The white residents respect their claim and leave the business to them. The aggregate gain is not large, but to the people that live the simple life a little goes a long way.

At the season of the ingathering the Indians camp in large numbers on Sugar Island, on the north shore of the lake. The work proceeds during the day, and at night several hours are devoted to singing, dancing and other amusement around the camp fires; while on Sunday several religious meetings are held at which Indian and other preachers are heard. The event partakes partly of a social nature, partly of a religious and party to be held forward to by the Indians on the reserve with much interest, and the season itself constitutes an agreeable break in their otherwise monotonous existence.

Six
minutes is all the time required for brewing Red Rose Tea; and the result is a beverage of matchless flavor and satisfying strength. The verdict of your family will be that



How a Fish Balance.

A fish keeps its balance very much as a bicycle rider keeps his. In both cases, if the fish or the rider ceases to exert himself, over he goes. This appears clearly from experiments made in France which show that the turning of a fish wits belly upward after death is not because of the de-

parture of life, with its attendant chemical changes; for the same thing happens when the flesh is momentarily stunned, as by electric shock. When he recovers he flicks his tail and is right side up in a jiffy, just as the dismounted cyclist, when he comes to his senses, mounts at once and is off again.

Women Suffer More Than Men.

Women have more than their share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity. They must "keep up" in spite of constantly aching backs or headaches, dizzy spells, etc. Mrs. Edward Calwood of 123 S. Harold Street, Fort William, Ont. says:

"I suffered with dull, miserable pains, soreness across my back and in my sides for months. They would catch me so badly at times that I could scarcely move around. I would have dizzy spells and, altogether, felt generally run down. After using a number of remedies without finding relief, I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and found them an excellent remedy. They not only relieved me of the miserable pains and soreness in my back but cured me of my kidney trouble.

Booth's Kidney Pills cure backache, dull shooting pains thick and cloudy urine, gravel or stone, rheumatism and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

All druggists and dealers sell or postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co., Fort Erie, Ont. If you derive no benefit your money will be refunded. Could we say more? Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

How Many to an Acre.

The number of cattle to be grazed per acre must be determined by the experience of the farmer himself. Under a circumstances is overstocking to be practiced, the supply of grass proves defective, sell off the superfluous animals if the feed be abundant, buy stock or convert the excess of grass into hay. It is an undecided question whether it is right or not that cattle, sheep and horses should be allowed to feed together in the same field. There are many farmers who will have no such trinity, and others who positively object to sheep. Twelve of the latter to the acre is the rule. By horses are understood, not working horses that are too worn out to roam about in search of food, and that prefer the soiling plan, but colts which are all for pay and disturb the other occupants. Cattle do not bite the grass clean; sheep eat the heart of the clover, the sheep killing it; they also pick their food daintily the horses nip, as it were, between both. Sheep fold the soil, which is no small gain, but are not liked by either cattle or horses. There is still another matter to be decided and which influences the number of cattle to be maintained. Are they to be soiled or left to graze? The latter is the least troublesome, but fewer head can be kept. In soiling the green stuff must be cut twice a day and left some hours to heat down. That implies a great deal of carting away manure. But then there will be more stock supported. If the cattle be left out during the summer nights in a paddock that outdoor relief will be prized. The milking can take place in the stable as well as in the field. In the rich grass land of Normandy the cattle are there fed by the picket plan. Every animal has a tether of six or nine yards that works on a swivel, so that this surface of sward must be fed bare; the herder changes the sweep of the tether twice a day. At night the animals are housed. The water is specially supplied from pumps to the troughs.

Even when they have nothing to do some fellows can't do it well.