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The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD AD-
VERTISING
MEDIUM!

VOL. 6.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911

No. 29.

A POSITIVE REMOVAL SALE

I am going into the Manufacturing business. Cash capital wanted, and it has to be raised from my stock.
A saving chance for everybody of 33 1-3 p. c. from every dollar.

Do you want some Winter or Spring goods in any staple line?

Remember 33 1-3 p. c. profit for you. Look at the prices we marked on some articles in our windows. It will give you an idea what and how much you can save on every line we carry. Remember 33 1-3 p. c. off.

Removal of Gents department only, but reduction of 33 1-3 p. c. in both stores.

D. BASSEN'S

Carleton St., - St. George

Turkeys and Prosperity

There is an interesting connection between prosperity and the high price of turkeys, according to a poultry dealer at Faneuil Hall, Boston. So well to do are the farmers of this part of the country that their wives are not compelled to raise turkeys for pin-money as formerly. We have heard much of the prosperity of the Western agriculturist, but less has been said about the satisfactory finances of the farmer in New England. It is true that he has been quietly making money the last few days and if so how does it happen that so many New England farming communities show a falling off in the census returns.

However, there is another reason for the high price of turkeys. "It must be taken into consideration," says the Faneuil Hall marketman, "that there is a greater demand for turkeys than formerly. Even the people in the most impecunious circumstances eat turkeys now and then." The story is told of a lady in a New England town who, appalled by the high cost of the fowls last month, determined to forego her usual Thanksgiving feast. The day before the festival, however, she made up a generous basket of provisions for a sick and poverty-stricken woman who had been a family servant for years. On reaching the house of this woman, the housefactor was amazed to see a fine plump turkey prepared for the oven. With a quick revulsion of sentiment she regretted her charitable expedition.

There is no question that the turkey has lately come into greater vogue than ever before. That fact would account in some measure for the increased cost of the bird; though it does not wholly explain it. If turkey raising were attended with less risk, it would be a highly profitable business in which to engage.

Stop cracks in walls with plaster of Paris, but mix it with vinegar and not with water, as water sets it too quickly, while vinegar renders it more pliable.

To clean paint, smear it over with whitening mixed to the consistency of common paste with warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned briskly; then wash off with clean cold water. Grease and other dirt will be removed almost instantly, and the paint will look fresh and new.

Multiplex Telephone Discovery Announced

Washington, Jan. 3.—Gen. Allen, the chief signal officer of the army, today announced that as a result of recent experiments by the signal corps, multiplex telephony is now practicable, whereby several independent conversations may be carried on simultaneously over the same wire circuit.

Another important discovery, calculated to double at least the capacity of the existing telephone lines, is that it is no longer necessary to use two wires or what is known as the "return wire" for efficient telephony, but that a single wire with "silent earth" connections can be used for multiplex telephony. All the necessary instruments required in multiplex telephony are already developed and can be purchased from dealers in the open market.

It is a remarkable fact that the superposition of additional telephone conversations upon a wire circuit does not interfere in the slightest degree with the operation of the present telephone installations, which remain unchanged. That the new system is entirely practicable and that it has long passed the experimental stage is evidenced by the fact that a single wire circuit between the research laboratory is now daily being used for the independent transmission of two simultaneous telephonic conversations.—Ex.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Destruction of the Forests.

The Conservation Commission is in session at Quebec. There may be other important matters up for discussion, but the subject of supreme importance is the preservation of Canada's forests. Since the last annual session of the Commission great areas have been devastated. It will not be merely to pass resolutions directing the attention of Parliament to the fact that failure to provide proper spark arresters for the locomotives that run through the forests is the cause of this enormous fire waste. Ever-gathering of men interested in Canada's forests for years past has passed resolutions of that sort. The resolution since is past. The Commission must put every ounce of its energy into securing the passage of a bill through Parliament making the railways directly responsible for fire prevention along their lines. The measure will be vigorously resisted and the railway influence at Ottawa is by no means a negligible quantity, but unless the fire-vomiting locomotive can be rendered less dangerous there is little hope of saving the last great white pine forests of America.

It would be sound public policy for the members of the Conservation Commission to lay aside all other proposals and concentrate their labors upon the question of fire prevention in the forests until a fairly satisfactory settlement is reached. In no other way that we know of can twenty-five millions a year can so readily be saved for the people of Canada.—Tor. Globe.

If there is any bar to the investigation by the Ontario law courts of the alleged suspicious circumstances in connection with the formation on the Farmers Bank the Dominion Government should at once appoint a Commission of Judges to fully ventilate the case. There must be no cause for the assertion that anyone is being shielded by either the Provincial or Federal authorities. The looting of banks is becoming too frequent a pastime.—Tor. Globe.

The death occurred last week of Mrs. Samuel Erskim formerly a resident of Bocebec Cove at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Chas. Gibson of St. Stephen. The funeral was held at Bocebec on Saturday, services being conducted by the Rev. E. Thorpe.

St. Croix Paper Co. has Claim Against Todds.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The St. Croix Paper Co. of Maine, through its attorneys, has filed a bill in equity in the Suffolk Superior Court against Frank Todd of St. Stephen, N. B.; Francis E. Wadsworth, Winchester, Mass.; and Sarah A. Haycock of New York, partners in the firm of F. H. Todd & Sons, lumber dealers, asking for an accounting.

Mr. Todd was president of the St. Croix Paper Co., and the company claims that he acted in bad faith in selling woodland and in making contracts and "underclasses" profited to the extent of \$100,000.

An attachment of \$100,000 has been placed on the property of the defendants.

It is claimed that Mr. Todd sold 210,000 acres of woodland for \$1,322,376 and made contracts and purchases amounting to \$423,000.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—The big shops of the Masse Harris Company will commence running full blast tonight. This step has been made imperative because of the great pressure of orders. Two thousand men have been employed at the big works lately, but notwithstanding overtime work was resorted to, the staff was unable to bring the output to the place where it would satisfy the demand. The firm accordingly has taken on a large staff of men for a night shift, and the factories will be kept going day and night.

Well we publish a lengthy article from the Toronto Globe on a subject of interest to rural districts and one that is worthy of much careful consideration.

THE RURAL CHURCH

The need of a strong and active church life in rural communities is becoming daily more apparent. But it is not with the spiritual activity and welfare of the church that the student of rural economics is primarily concerned. He recognizes that the church may be a social factor of great influence, an intellectual leader of the first importance, and a strong agency in disseminating contentment and happiness, as well as knowledge among agricultural communities. That the church, irrespective of denomination, is not in rural Canada performing these functions can scarcely be disputed. There are, it is true, here and there through the country a few churches that are active and intensely interested in the progress of their people, but as a rule there is the most hopeless kind of indifference to rural needs. Very often the clergymen themselves are more or less soured because they cannot find a wealthy town or city charge, and are often merely waiting in hopes that the opportunity may come to them and fortune may smile so they will be called to what they consider is a higher sphere. The reason for this state of affairs is undoubtedly the lack of personal interest and the absence of the right kind of education on the part of the country minister.

STRONG MEN REQUIRED

Everyone who studies rural life knows that the problems of the country are sufficiently intricate and complex to demand for their solution the best effort and the strongest intellect available in this country. It is generally conceded that the industrial progress of the nation as a whole rests on the prosperity of the farming community. It is also conceded that the permanency and strength of our national institutions are conditioned on the intelligence and moral character of the people who till the soil. It is, therefore, of primary importance that the intellectual and social leaders of the farming communities should be men of wide and sympathetic training and should be capable of dealing wisely with the intricate problems of rural life. The churches so far have neglected, and to a certain extent ignored, the claims of the farming community. Their local leaders, in the persons of their ministers, are out of touch with the people and are not active factors in promoting the social and intellectual life of the country in harmony with the country's greatest needs.

AN ILLUSTRATION

It has been recognized that the rural public school has failed in its mission to educate rural children for a life of happiness, contentment and prosperity on the farm. The public school curriculum has been prepared and the educational policy has been dictated by people dwelling in cities who have known nothing of rural conditions or needs. The result has been that children have been educated so far as they have gone, to think slightly of the country as a place of future residence, to despise farm work, and to look with longing eyes toward the opportunities and possibilities which they think await them in the cities. The whole tendency of the public school education has been to swell the tide of population flowing cityward. In order to correct this condition an effort has been made to establish rural consolidated schools, with school gardens, graded classes, manual training, domestic science, nature study, etc., as part of the school course. The educational value of these agencies has proven beyond question the significance of the effort, but this is not all. The school courses have become to attract to

rural children that the attendance has considerably increased and the intellectual progress of the pupils has been most marked. Owing to the expense involved it has not been possible so far to establish consolidated schools in large numbers throughout the country. Another effort, however, has been made to supply the needs of modern country communities, special courses for rural teachers have been established at the agricultural colleges, with most gratifying results. The children who are privileged to receive instruction from these teachers are not only taught the common branches according to the most approved pedagogical methods, but the whole curriculum is permeated with the spirit of enthusiasm for agriculture, nature study and rural life. The effort is rapidly developing rural school enthusiasm. The school gardens will follow. In the next few years we shall see a distinct change and a marked improvement in the rural schools where especially qualified teachers are employed.

A CALL FOR SEMINARIES

The problem of dealing with this problem in the United States are not all agreed that the best work of education for country ministers should be done at the agricultural colleges. Some of them argue that the theological seminaries should do it. The loss of similar opportunities to prepare the minister of words in the great cities has been a serious handicap to the Christian churches. The impression seems to prevail among the local professors that the social service demanded by the needs of religious people to-day can be rendered only at the expense of piety. A prominent teacher of homiletics has been recently quoted as saying: "We are attending too strictly to the physical comfort of our fellows, and in performing our charities and kindnesses we have almost forgotten that there is a God." The demand to which the agricultural college is responding is a demand, not for a new piety nor an old impiety, but for a new scholarship.

The education needed by the clergyman who is to give his life to the service of his fellow-men in rural districts should, for the most part be the same as for service in any other constituency. But this education must be given, if rural problems are to be solved, and the church is to retain its influence among the people and do its part in the uplifting of the nation a special trend in keeping with rural needs. There are graduates of the agricultural colleges now available to provide this instruction in the theological seminaries, and no doubt arrangements could be made so that at the end of each course the graduating classes could spend a few weeks at an agricultural college where they may have similar instruction to that now given to rural school teachers and would be brought into close personal touch with the new agriculture and with the new social enthusiasm operative in awakening rural communities.—W. J. B.

UNCLE SAM IS ACTIVE

In the United States an effort is being made to grapple with this problem, and five of the leading agricultural colleges are planning to educate country ministers. These institutions are: Massachusetts Agricultural College, Cornell University, Michigan Agricultural College, Iowa State College and Kansas State College of Agriculture. Some work of this kind has been attempted at the Agricultural College at Truro, Nova Scotia, the only one in Canada. The purpose is a serious endeavor to educate country ministers in the service required for the building up of the modern rural community.

It is not necessary that the clergyman should understand all the intricacies of the various sciences embraced in agriculture and operative in farm management, but he should understand something of the principles of natural science; he should be sympathetic with agriculture and recognize the wisdom or otherwise of the trend of farm practice, he should be able to draw his illustrations while speaking on Biblical and other themes accurately and concisely from the operations of nature, and from the facts of experience familiar to his auditors, and he should know something of the elements of rural economics and sociology in order that he may take an active part in promoting rural welfare. It is true that many clergymen who are ministering to rural communities were born and raised in the country, but this fact does not qualify them for rural leadership. They have eyes, but they see not, and the pages of nature, except within very narrow limits, teach them nothing. The complaint is made that the salaries paid to rural clergymen are too small to permit of the additional expense incurred in securing the extra training necessary. For the present the arrangement holds, but some sacrifice must be made if conditions are to be improved. The ministers themselves will find that with better intellectual equipment their popularity and their in-

fluence will be greatly increased, and with the proper training, the standard of living of the farmers purchased will be correspondingly advanced.

BACK BAY

Miss Odessa McConnell and Miss Edith Lank of L'Etang attended the dance held here Wednesday night.

Harry Dawson, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Leavitt is very sick with pneumonia in West Upton, where they both have a position during the winter months. Their many friends will be sorry to hear of their trouble.

Dr. Taylor was called here Thursday by the illness of Mrs. John Leavitt.

Jesse Milliken returned home from the woods the other day on account of his hand being badly hurt by a log falling on it.

Ambrose French had the misfortune of cutting his leg while chopping wood the other day.

John McGee of the Str. Viking spent Friday at his home.

Miss Maggie Milliken has returned to her home in Red Rock after visiting her sister Mrs. Leavitt McGee for a number of weeks.

A large number from this place attended the farewell sermon of Mr. Mason in L'Etang on Sunday evening last. His address was appreciated by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Holland have moved to their new house.

Frank Leavitt is cutting wood for John McGee.

Samuel Craig and Sydney French paid a business call to St. George Friday.

C. W. Hinds of L'Etang, called on friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Matthew Fallon returned to her home in St. George Sunday after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Ellen Leavitt.

Miss Violet Leslie called on friends at the Head Monday.

Advertise in Greetings.