

# MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

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## The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD AD-  
VERTISING  
MEDIUM!

VOL. 7.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1911

NO. 1.

### A SUMMER SALE AT BASSEN'S

You will find the Contributions to Our  
Summer Sale of Excellent Value!

Cool, Comfortable - and - Correct Footwear!

200 Pairs Mens, Ladies, Boys and Girls Sneakers at 32, 42, 48 &  
58 cents a pair. Mens, Youths and Boys  
Canvas High Top and Oxford Shoes at 49, 59 and 79 cents a pair

Childrens Headwear in Straw, Persian Lawn  
and Silk at 19, 29, 39 & 49 cents each,  
Worth Three times the Price!

Boys and Girls Galateas Selling at 19 cents. Each.

Boys Wash Suits, Blouses and Buster Coats in Lin-  
en and Duck, Prices 39, 49, 59, 69 & 79 cents each.

Ladies Linen Suits and Long Coats at \$3.48 Each

Ten dozen Mens Straw Hats and  
Sailors at 38cts. each. Ladies Shirtwaists  
Excellent Value, 20 Dozen Selling For Half Price

In Millinery we have Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, about 400  
at Prices So Low that everyone may have one.  
Nice Line Childrens Dresses and Coats selling Away Below Cost

### D. Bassen, - St. George

Branch, 14 Charlotte St., St. John.

#### WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience — a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases. It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. I will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y. — take the advice received and be well.



#### Gentle Highway Robbery.

Strange Incident Told in a Spanish Newspaper.

About three years ago Havelock Ellis published his book, "The Soul of Spain" in which he analyzes the character of the Spanish people, and presents some strange elements. We expect to find a veneer of humanity overlying hardness and violence. In Spain it is the other way. There the criminal pulse is felt sooner than the claims of humanity are recognized. To prove this theory the author quotes an incident told in a Spanish newspaper.

As regards the Spanish peasant's attitude toward his fellow men. I found an instructive story, as recorded by a Spanish magistrate, in an Aragonese newspaper a few years ago, at a time when there was much distress in Aragon.

A laborer out of work came on to the highroad determined to rob the first person whom he should meet. That person was a man with a wagon. The laborer made him halt, and demanded his money.

"Here are thirty dollars, all that I have," the detained man replied.

"There is nothing left for me but robbery: my family are dying of hunger," the aggressor said, apologetically, and proceeded to put the money in his pocket. But as he did so his mind changed.

"Take this, chico," he said, handing him back twenty-nine dollars; "one is enough for me."

"Would you like anything that I have in my cart?" asked the wagoner, impressed by this generosity.

"Yes," said the man. "Take this dollar back, too. I had better have some rice and some beans."

The wagoner handed over a bag of potatoes, and then held out five dollars, which, however, the laborer refused.

"Take them for luck money," said the wagoner. "I owe you that," and only so was the would-be robber persuaded to accept.

#### Financing of Monopolies.

In his report on the Steel Trust the Commissioner of corporations at Washington throws some interesting light on the methods of financing monopolistic enterprises. The Commissioner finds that the trust was prodigiously over-capitalized at its organization in 1901; but that in subsequent years it brought its actual property nearer in value to its nominal capitalization by investing its profits instead of paying dividends on the watered portion of its capital.

Since the company was in no case entitled to pay dividends on watered stock, it is obvious that the practice of taking earnings which might have been em-

ployed to pay dividends on the watered portion of its capital, and applying them to plant improvement was quite as unfair to the public as if it had paid dividends on watered capital. In either case the company must have charged the consumer prices yielding more than a fair return on investment.

If, however, the company had been merely earning a fair profit on actual investment, and had applied all its earnings to plant development until such as the plant value equalled the stock issue, its course would not have been unjustifiable.—EX.

#### The Break-Up Of Morocco.

The sudden launching of a Spanish expeditionary force upon the Atlantic coast of Morocco at a time when a French army is in the interior of the interior of the country trying to restore order is ominous. It is probable that the Spaniards see that the break-up of the Empire of the Moors is inevitable, and are preparing to get their slice when the day of partition comes. European diplomats are sorely afraid of the Moroccan question, for if either the country is parcelled up among the powers Germany is quite certain to insist that she, as well as France and Spain, shall have a share. To France especially that would be an extremely serious matter. Germany, with a fine fleet at her disposal and a well garrisoned colony to the west of Algeria, would be a continual menace to the great African possessions of the Republic. In the event of a European war, instead of using a part of her African army—Arab as well as white—along the Rhine, France might find it necessary to deplete her European armies for the defence of Algeria. —Tor. Globe.

#### Piece Of Ambergris Valued At \$150,000.

Victors, B. C., July 7.—A piece of ambergris said to be worth \$150,000 was taken from a whale killed the other day by the whaler Petriana. The ambergris is said to be one of the largest pieces ever found.

#### The Farm

##### SALTING BUTTER.

##### A Summary of Investigations.

In order for a creamery operator to properly incorporate the amount of salt which is seemingly demanded by the mass of butter consumers, he must be governed by local conditions consequently no rule for salting butter properly can be given. As has been shown above, the amount of salt which can be properly incorporated depends directly upon the amount of water present, so that the first step to ascertain in butter making in order to get the uniform amount of salt properly dissolved is to have a reasonable control of the amount of water in the butter, and to have it present in a uniform condition from day to day. If the water is present in pockets and crevices of the butter when the salt is added, it can readily be seen that much of the salt will be lost in the form of brine. In order to get a uniform amount of salt properly dissolved from day to day, the excessive amount of water which is retained in the butter in holes and crevices should be prevented or removed before the salt is added. The water should be controlled during the washing and churning.

When the water has been incorporated during the churning or washing of the butter, the butter can be thoroughly drained before the salt is added. The salt should be added to the butter after it has assumed a gathered condition—that is, salt should not be added to the butter while it is in a hard, granular condition. When the salt is added while the butter is present in this gathered condition the workers should be put in gear at once after the salt has been added, otherwise the salt will be scattered all over the inside of the churn. During the working of the butter, the drain plug of the churn should be left out, thus allowing any of the loose moisture to escape that might be present. When the butter is in a medium soft condition, and treated in the way described above, from three-quarters to one ounce of salt per pound of butter fat being used, good results will usually be obtained. If the working is properly distributed eight to ten revolutions, in the Victor churn, and about twelve to sixteen in the Disbrow churn, will be sufficient to thoroughly distribute the salt, providing the working is done at the proper time.

The amount of salt in the finished product depends (1) upon the amount and condition of the moisture in the butter at the time the salt is added; (2) upon the amount and condition of the salt used per pound of fat; (3) upon the amount of working the butter receives, and at what time the bulk of working is done after the salt has been added; (4) upon the size of

butter granules at the time the salt is added, and the hardness and softness of the butter; (5) upon the amount of the butter in the churn. It is undoubtedly due to these facts that the salt content, and the condition of salt in butter, varies so much at the different creameries; it even varies considerably from one churning to another at the same creamery.

Owing to the degree of influence the condition of salt in butter, and the amount of salt, have upon the market quality of the butter, it is worth while to give this part of butter making as much study and application of skill as conditions will permit. It might be mentioned in connection with this that comparatively poor butter seemed to have a better sale when the salt content did not have the same effect. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the poor butter flavors are to a large extent covered up by the salt, while if the butter has a good flavor no salt is needed to cover up defects.

##### Conclusion.

1. Butter fat is not a salt-dissolving substance.
2. The condition on which water occurs in butter seems to lessen its property of dissolving salt.
3. The maximum percentage of pure salt [NaCl] the writers were able to get properly dissolved in water of butter when worked eighteen revolutions at intervals during the two hours was 16.78 per cent. Where butter was worked the same number of revolutions at intervals and allowed to dissolve only one hour, the maximum amount of pure salt [NaCl] that was dissolved in the water was 14.84 per cent. and an average of four experiments of 14.00 per cent.
4. The amount of salt which can be properly dissolved in butter depends directly upon the amount of water in the butter. According to these experiments the maximum of pure salt [NaCl], which can be dissolved in butter during the two hours when worked eighteen revolutions at intervals in a V. C. or churn, and containing a maximum percentage of water 16 per cent., is about 2.68 per cent.
5. Salt can be present in butter in an undissolved condition without causing mottles, providing the water in the butter has been saturated with salt to the extent indicated previously, and the salt evenly distributed in the butter.

#### The Dreaded Carpet Beetle Now In Province.

Full Grown Specimens Of This Dreaded House Pest Sent to Mr. McIntosh—A Simple Remedy Suggested.

Housewives, beware! The dreaded buffalo bug or carpet beetle has at last arrived in New Brunswick. Wm. McIntosh, curator of the Natural History Society, has now in his possession four full grown specimens of this household pest, which were sent him by a lady in Fredericton, N. B., which are the first to be discovered in this province. Some two or three years ago it was reported that the beetle was creating havoc in Woodstock, but a specimen submitted to Mr. McIntosh at that time was not of the right species.

The carpet beetle is a stout oval insect one-eighth of an inch long and somewhat resembling the ordinary lady bug, except that it is covered with short bristly hairs. The pest originated in Asia and was brought to Boston in 1784, afterwards spreading over the whole continent. The carpet beetle breeds very rapidly and makes its home in woolen goods or dried animal matter, infesting carpets and tapestry furniture, rugs, carpets, etc., but it is its predilection for carpets which makes it so dangerous. The buffalo bug simply eats up the carpet, and when the man of the house begins to wield the carpet beater in the spring he need not be surprised to have the affected fabric drop to pieces under his blows. These insects may be detected when present in dangerously large numbers by simply

lifting the carpet as they may be then seen running over the floor.

A very simple remedy suggested by Mr. McIntosh is to wring a cloth in scalding hot water and then spreading it over the infected carpet and press with a hot iron. The steam from the cloth will strike down through the goods and effectively destroy all living things underneath. Spraying with benzine will also remove the beetles. Mr. McIntosh has this four beetles under observation and will not destroy them until he has witnessed the different stages of development.—St. J. T.

#### That Bald Spot.

Don't let that bald spot grow! Go to your druggist at once and get a bottle of Parisian Sage, and if that don't check the falling hair, and cause new hair to grow, nothing will.

Dandruff is the cause of baldness; dandruff germs cause dandruff. Parisian Sage kills the germs; eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair and itching scalp. We will refund your money, if it fails to do this in two weeks. Parisian Sage will cause the hair to grow, if the hair root be not dead. It causes the hair to grow, thicker, more luxuriant, and puts new life into it.

The girl with the Auburn hair is on every package of Parisian Sage. It is sold by all druggists or sent postpaid by the Grosvenor Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont., on receipt of price. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

#### No Clue on Maine.

Tampa, Fla., June 23. The secret of the destruction of the battleship Maine never will be known, said Gen. Bixby, chief of engineers in charge of the work of raising the Maine, upon his arrival here from Havana.

The destruction of the vessel was such says General Bixby, and the deterioration has been so great that it will be impossible to tell whether the ship was blown from a force within or without. The greatest force, however from the inside indicating that the forward magazine had exploded. Whether this was from a symmetrical explosion caused by a torpedo from the outside may forever remain a mystery.

General Bixby says that unless the fragment of a torpedo is found there is no way of connecting some outside agency with the blowing up of the vessel.

We do not expect to find any human remains, General Bixby said. The crew compartments have disappeared entirely.

Washington, D. C., July 6. The loss of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor was caused by the explosion of one of her three magazines. No such effect as that could have been caused by an explosion from without.

Such is the opinion of General Wm. H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers U. S. A., who has returned from a personal inspection of the work of raising the Maine.

General Bixby said that a portion of the deck over the magazines was blown upward and laid back, and that there were numerous conditions of the bulk as it lies in Havana harbor, which proved this. No explosion from the outside, said the General, could have caused the same result.

"What the primary cause of the explosion was," said General Bixby, "never will be learned."—EX.

#### Jones' Night Out.

Jones "dined out" with an old acquaintance the other evening. "Don't wait up for me, dear," he said to his wife. "I may be rather late, but it can't be helped."

At breakfast next morning he was solemnly silent, so was the breakfast-room clock.

"Maria, dear, there must be some thing wrong with the clock. I am sure I wound it up last night," he ventured at last.

"No," answered his wife. "You wound up Fred's musical box instead and it played 'Home Sweet Home' till three in the morning, and the hall clock has stopped."

Good

tea is the result of care and experience in blending—must be the combination of fine flavor, smooth strength and richness. Because all these elements are so generously included in Red Rose Tea it well merits the term "good tea."

RED ROSE TEA is good tea