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THE GRANITE TOWN

THE GRANITE TOWN
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By N. B.

FRIDAYS
J. W. CORREY, Editor

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All Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address.

PRINTING has a well equipped Job Printing Plant, and turns out work with neatness and dispatch.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1912

THE SITUATION IN CHINA is very grave. After the revolution which ended in the overthrow of the Manch dynasty and the establishment of a Republic, the world welcomed the new China and watched with the keenest interest her apparent settling down into a sedate sisterhood among the nations. Unfortunately the party which united to overthrow the Manchus are now apparently divided among themselves, and several Generals have been executed, apparently without any trial. The friends of the dead Generals and the enemies of the Republic are said to be arranging for reprisals, and it is not surprising those acquainted with China to see the Manchus once more on the throne, or the country the battleground of powers which now stand ready with the drawn sword to endeavor to secure a slice of the strange land.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY will, it is said, apply for necessary leave to largely increase its already huge capital. All Canadians rejoice at the prosperity of the road, and nothing which could in any way hamper its progress will be done by sane individuals. The legislators have, however, the duty devolving on them of safeguarding the public interests, and it will be incumbent on the management of the company to show that the capital is needed for the purposes of the road, that there is no attempt to be made at stock watering and that the rates for passengers and freight traffic are the lowest compatible with the revenue necessary for working expenses, repairs and for reasonable interest on the capital. The company will be well advised if it is perfectly frank with the public in these matters.—*Tr. Globe.*

RATES OF FRATERNAL ORDERS are just up under discussion, and the turmoil over the matter which has arisen in the Ancient Order of United Workmen has directed public attention to this important subject. The stability of these orders is of vital importance, and to unsettle the mind of members, of whom there are many thousands in Ontario, is a very serious matter, and only justifiable by necessity. It should at this date not be necessary to point out that the rates of all orders like those of insurance companies should be on a perfectly safe basis. The day has gone by when death clauses can be met by monthly assessments fixed without any consideration as to age or other conditions. What the Workmen and all other assessment orders should do is have their rates fixed according to the well-known "Healthy Male Table," and at the same time raise a generous fund to help the old members who cannot now pay their rates, but by whose enthusiastic support these orders were founded and carried on to this day.—*H.*

Every Line is Interesting
The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer has evidently found the secret of perpetual youth. After sixty eight years of untrifling faithful services devoted to the up building, and shaping the fortunes and destiny of the Dominion, it still continues to set the pace in the field of weekly newspaperdom in Canada. It has always aimed at the highest

standards, and proven itself to be a most reliable national and general newspaper. The agricultural interests and general welfare of the nation have been and are still in the broadest sense of the term, its chief concern.

In order to maintain this premier position and keep abreast of the phenomenal development and growth of Canada, The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer has increased its facilities and perfected its mechanical equipment. Apparently nothing has been left undone to make every detail from the gathering of the news, to the delivery of the paper to the reader complete. The Outlook (New York) was pleased to say in a recent issue, that it is now one of the most complete newspaper plants on the continent.

The staff has also been increased that the improved facilities may be fully utilized. Full and accurate synopsis of the world's news written by trained men, who know how to say what is necessary in the fewest words; original and carefully edited articles; special contributions from leading writers. Miscellaneous reading of the very highest standard are features which make it the leader among Canadian Metropolitan Weeklies. Every department pulsates with vitality.

The four pages of bright pictures on calendar paper is in itself equal to fifty each year by some papers.

Very favorable arrangements have been made with The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer whereby our readers can have in combination with this paper on remarkable favorable terms. The two papers for \$1.50 per year. All subscriptions to the Globe will date from Jan. 1st 1913.

Sample copies will be sent to any address by making application either verbally, or by card to this office.

What a Steel Rail Has to Stand

Have you an idea of the strain to which a steel rail is subjected today? Let us consider one for a moment, in the time of its greatest torture, and see. The Canadian Ball Express is coming, it is drawn by two engines. The largest weighs one hundred tons, twenty seven tons of the weight are carried on the six driving wheels, which means almost thirteen tons to a wheel. Thirteen tons of weight upon each wheel! That means thirteen tons of weight impinging for a flying instant upon a rail surface perhaps no more than an inch square and then moving forward all the time, a succession of whirling blows from a thirteen ton hammer. If the train is going thirty miles an hour, an imaginary square inch has but one five hundred and twenty eighth part of a second in which to receive the blow, twice under it, distribute the terrible force of it through its elastic elements to the surrounding mass of the rail, brace it self to help distribute stresses that are being set up on adjacent surfaces and zigzagging back and forth in all sorts of ways through the content of the rail, and then almost instantly lift its devoted head to receive the blow of the next driving wheels. If the train is going sixty miles an hour instead of thirty, this all has to be received, withstood and passed one in one ten hundred and fifty sixth part of a second.

And yet this isn't all that is happening to the nerves of the rail. This is only taking account of the compression strains. There is another set of strains: for these big driving wheels are pulling the train. They have caught hold of the rails just as your hands grip the rope in a tug-of-war and they take a fresh hold every fraction of a second. The tendency is to pull the top or head of the rail, to pull it all to pieces. It is the business of the rail to stick together and web and flange, in every single and separate molecule of all the tendency of which steel is capable. But we have stated only one half of the tension strain. This strain is reversing all the time; for while the huge drivers are pulling one part of the rail toward them, they are pushing another part away from them. This plucking and spurning, hauling and kicking, tension or back again takes place with every half turn of a driving wheel, and at a frightfully rapid rate. The marvel is that the rail is not ground to powder.

"The Menace of the Broken Rail" in the July Metropolitan Magazine.

Vests to go with mannish tailored suits are strictly mannish style, with bone buttons.

Savings From Small Wages

How Some English Workmen Have Made Small Fortunes.

What self help and thrift can do for a man is strikingly demonstrated by the case of John Morrison, a Yorkshire carpenter, who, although his wages had never exceeded \$8.75 a week, has been able to leave behind him the substantial sum of \$15,000, every penny of it the fruits of saving.

When he married a little over forty years ago, he looked round to see what economies he could effect. He found that he had been spending at least \$1.25 a week on beer and tobacco; therefore he could very well dispense with that. That meant a saving of \$65 a year. And this was the nucleus of his fortune.

A few weeks later his wages were raised from \$7.50 to \$8.75 weekly. He could rub along without the extra \$1.25 and was thus able to put by \$130 a year. When his savings had amounted to \$500 he bought two cottages, borrowing three quarters of the purchase money and paying off the loan out of the rents. He was a man of property now.

The appetite for thrift took full possession of him. He was fond of gardening and he decided to turn his hobby and his spare time into money. He rented half an acre of land; his wife opened a shop for the sale of the produce, and the first year he was able to increase his saving to \$5 a week, which, in two years' time, he was able to buy two more houses.

And thus simply his fortune grew. House was added to house, each paying for its own purchase with its rent, until at 60 he was able to retire on \$750 a year almost twice his highest wages as workman, and when he died to leave a good \$15,000 behind him.

And what John Morrison could do and did, others have done. Only a few weeks ago a workman confessed in a court of law that he had already saved \$3,000 out of wages, which had never exceeded \$7.50 a week. "How did you do it?" asked the magistrate. "By a little self-denial your worship," the man answered, and then proudly added: "And I've brought up four children too; and now there's only me and the wife. I'm going to buy an annuity when they say I will come to over \$350 a year."

SHAM BURIAL ON INDIAN RESERVE

Disappointed Squaw Made a Pitiful Effort to Hide Disappointment

A tragedy of disappointed motherhood was revealed at the Fairfield Indian Reserve, in Manitoba, following an investigation by the Indian Department into a supposed case of foul play. The department was notified that Mrs. Albert Cook, a squaw of the reservation, had given birth to a child in the doctor's absence at Crane Lake; that in his absence also the child had been buried, and the Indian woman and her husband informed the doctor on his return that the infant had been born dead, and had been buried immediately after death. The chief of the tribe demanded that the body be exhumed, and when the grave was opened in it was found only a pitiful dummy of a child, a body made of moose liver, bound round with bangles, a head of raw lead, on which was a baby's bonnet, while for lower limbs there were the legs of a partridge. The "stomach" general's department of Manitoba was asked to investigate and find what had been done with the real child. Then there came to light the story that there was no real baby and the mock burial was a sorry subterfuge to hide the shame of disappointed motherhood. The squaw had told the reserve that a little heir was expected at the Cook household. But the stork played away, and shame sat so heavily on the heart of the Indian woman and her husband that the subterfuge was planned.

Sell Fertilizing in Denmark
According to a consular report, the annual imports of artificial fertilizer to Denmark amounted to 300,000,000 pounds, with an estimated value of \$2,700,000. The Danish Government makes about 1,500 experiments a year in different localities with tillers, thus teaching the farmer scientific treatment of their land.

At the International Flo
in London Canada and were awarded blue ribbon form of large gold medals collection of fruit.

The King's exhibition at the "of the exhibit"

There was a Who jumped

A cent with so at a w would and sh pense did odd the poo tously v gar at th "I abby, lege?" "No, sir at the sch "Indeed, "and who schoolmast "Maister "Why?" as with a twin my schoolmas "Dye tell i a glance rat friends than h the thicist n med out

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Wm. O'Neill

Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner

The Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, supervised by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, embraces four divisions which deal with dairying, fruit, extension of markets and cold storage. Each division embodies a far reaching service calculated to foster and assist the industries concerned and now requires the services of about one hundred employees including many technical and semi-technical officials.

During the past year, a number of new features have been commenced. In connection with the cow testing service, a number of dairy record centres have been established for the purpose of assisting and encouraging the improvement of milking herds. Then in two districts model factories are being established for experimental and demonstration purposes.

The whole work of the Branch for the year ending March 31st, 1912 is reviewed in the Annual Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner just out. Copies will be sent on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Berlin, Aug. 27—After maintaining reserve ever since the Panama canal bill was introduced in the United States Congress, the German press burst out in impatience with the signing of the measure by President Taft. The comment of the Tagliche Rundschau is typical of the rest: "Uncle Sam with the generosity of a great philanthropist, made a gift of the canal to all nations, then proceeded to frame it with cannon and armor, and now demands a big price for the gift. The United States repeatedly has given the German people to understand that it values little value on the traditional German-American friendship. The agreement with England applied to all nations, and its breach hits Germany and German trade."

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