

The Granite Town Greetings

VOL. 4

St. George, N. B., Wednesday February 10, 1909.

No. 32

YOU MAY BE LOOKING

For an opportunity to get a new pair of Corsets

WE ARE READY

To more than meet your expectations. We have twelve to fourteen different styles. Our Spring styles will be opened this week. A few winter coats will be sold very low to clear

Ladies Underwear, Ladies and Childrens Hosiery a Specialty

J. SUTTON CLARK,

Boots and Shoes selling at a reduction

St. George, N. B.

AT H. McGrattan & Sons Corn Corn Corn 1000 Bushels to Arrive Watch This Space

Bid For Canada them. They revoked the reciprocity treaty, which was highly advantageous to Canada, under the belief that such action on their part would compel her to join the Union. This was regarded as a high protected tariff, and its instant effect was to strengthen the spirit of loyalty to the British Empire and her sense of Canadian nationality. A few years later Sir John McDonald handed Canada upon her "national policy" with a high protected tariff, under which her industries have flourished and expanded. Then came, in 1897, the grant of preference for British imports, followed some years later by an increase in their duties. Foreign countries found their goods subjected to higher duties than British goods, and all the forces apparently set towards closer commercial relations between England and Canada. The British people, however, rejected the overtures of Canada and the colonies in 1896, and the British Government in 1907 "barred and bolted" the door on their offer. A fresh opportunity was given to the foreign manufacturer of obtaining for himself the advantages which the United Kingdom had apparently despised. Gradual Absorption If a treaty of reciprocity should be concluded between Canada and the United States, it will involve nothing less than the gradual absorption of Canada by her neighbor. The work which the Zollverein accomplished in Germany, by bringing Bavaria, Hesse, and all the minor States under the influence of Prussia, will be repeated on the North American continent. This would be a disaster to the British race only second to the loss of what is now the United States--the end of all the noble dreams and aspirations in which the largest minds of our race have indulged. It would not, then, be out of place in such a juncture for us to appeal to Canadian patriotism to show patience. The States of the Empire have waited long and have been rebuffed often, but the period of suspense is fast drawing to a close. Only last Saturday The Times reminded the people of Canada that, "as the rain rained away the Corn Laws, so perhaps the mere distress of a large mass of voters in this country may bring the victory of Tariff Reform." Shock is succeeding shock in England as at Messina, and rapidly destroying the imposing structure of Free Trade theory. The hour has come for us, as a people, to open our eyes and to recognize that the real to closer political relations with the Empire lies, and lies only through closer commercial relations. The two are inseparably intertwined. The British Empire of the future must have its foundations laid in business as well as in sentiment. Rise with it tend only to disunion and speedy decay.

Agricultural Commission at Pennfield MANY SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE Good Attendance of Farmers Discuss Matters of Agricultural Interest

The Agricultural Commission sat in Spinney's hall, Pennfield, on Thursday evening last. There was a good attendance of Pennfield farmers and the discussions were of much interest. A. C. Poole, president of the Pennfield Agricultural Society took the chair, stating that the Commissioners were here to receive suggestions and to hear any grievances from the farmers. He thought that there were some matters needing attention. Our fertilizers cost too much, our grain feeds were very costly, making it almost impossible to use them at a profit. In other places co-operative methods in both buying or selling had saved the farmers at least 10 per cent. on each end of their business. There were many matters which might be laid before the Commissioners and he asked all present to voice their opinions. Among those present were: Walter Justason, Clarence Mathews, S. J. Poole, Percy Trynor, Rev. I. N. Trimble, Mrs. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Justason, Wm. Mealey, Robt. Akerley, Joseph Lack, Wm. Shaw, Melvin Dunbar, Luke Holmes, Gilbert Justason, E. J. Justason, Angus Justason, A. B. Hawkins, Austin Munroe, Alton Murray, Miss Laura Justason, Maurice Trynor, Ernest Hawkins, George Tuttle, Adrian Cross, Ross, Justason, Harry Akerley and Mr. Cawley and others. W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of the Commission, explained that the meeting was held for the purpose of hearing from the farmers. He regretted the absence of Hon. Mr. Landry, who was detailed by a meeting of the Government at Fredericton. Referring to the matter of immigration he said there were many men in Scotland well qualified to make a success of farming in Canada who could be brought to New Brunswick if the opportunities the Province offered were properly laid before them. There were also many people in the countries round the Baltic who were anxious to better their conditions. These were all people accustomed to cold winters, frugal and industrious, accustomed to work on the land and in the forest. In response to enquiries in regard to vacant farms in Pennfield the evidence showed there were not many, although there was an opportunity for new farmers as there was some good land available not at present utilized. The names of the following persons having property for sale were given to the Commission at the close of the meeting: Douglas Spinney, Hugh Gillespie, R. A. Cross, James Trimble, Rev. T. M. Munroe, the latter having a good water power as well as a farm. It was pointed out that this land was good and close to the L'Etete river where there was an abundant supply of seed weed and there was also a deep deposit of black marsh mud within easy reach. Railway facilities were also good. It was shown that the Agricultural Society had been doing good work for the district. The Secretary, Mr. E. C. Justason, having devoted much time and energy to its work in stock improvement and in holding annual exhibitions. Short-horn bulls had lately been used and it was thought that the introduction of good Ayrshire blood would improve the milking qualities of the heifers without spoiling the stock for meat production. Some good Short-horn grade stock had been raised which had sold at good prices. E. C. Justason had lately sold the yearling heifer at \$24.00 for beef purposes. The farmers had dropped sheep raising very generally on account of losses from dogs, bears and wild cats and the meeting was strongly of the opinion that there should be a good bounty on bears and wild cats and that the law for the protection of sheep should be so amended that a man could shoot stray dogs roaming on his land without liability for damage. The Commissioners were urged that steps should be taken to reduce the cost of Commercial fertilizers, as now that markets for potatoes were opening up, this crop which was well adapted to farming conditions in Pennfield could be largely grown and a cheaper fertilizer would be a great help. It was pointed out by Mr. Hubbard that the best results could not be had from the continued application of commercial fertilizers and fish unless some steps were also taken to keep up the supply of vegetable matter or "humus" in the soil. This could be done by applying sea weed, swamp mud and barn yard manure. I. J. Justason and Percy Trynor agreed with this statement that continued application of fish without other manure would run out the land. The orange hawk weed was shown to be a great pest. It was acknowledged that sheep would help keep it down but the weed would blow from readily that it would blow from waste land and other fields and reseed any land cleared of it. Commissioner Fisher pointed out that a good rotation of crops would subvert nearly all weeds especially if a heavy crop of clover was made a feature of the rotation. On his farm he only allowed his fields to remain two years in hay. He sowed a grain crop on his sod land, next year planted potatoes or roots, then grew a grain crop seeding with from 12 to 16 lbs. of clover seed to the acre. Mammoth late red and a little alsike clover was used, then after two crops of clover hay he plowed down the sod for another grain crop. He applied manure to the hood crops. He was always able to get a good catch of clover that would stand the winter well when the land had been well cultivated for roots and when he sowed the seed liberally. He thought the reason why clover was not always successful was because the land was not properly prepared and too little seed sown. It was of no use at all he thought, to sow less than 10 lbs. clover seed to the acre, and in the best seed that could be obtained. Mr. Fisher then went on to describe how he selected, bred, fed and cared for his dairy cows to get a large flow of milk. He had been weighing the milk from each of his cows every morning and night for the last ten years and thought it was the only way a man could tell what his cows were doing. With 30 cows he had several giving 10,000 lbs. and over in a year and from that down to 7,000 lbs. The average New Brunswick giving less than 3,000 lbs. of milk per year did not pay her way. It was just as easy to have good cows as poor ones if a man so desired. The first step was to keep records and then to feed intelligently. One ton of clover hay would make more milk than 2 tons of ordinary mixed hay, and he could keep his farm horses on clover hay with less grain, therefore he grew all the clover he could. The evidence showed that 7 and 8 lbs. of clover seed were sown to the acre by some Pennfield farmers and that winter killing was so general that farmers thought they were unable to grow it successfully. Good crops of turnips could be grown as high as 800 bushels being quoted by Mr. Poole, but hay was a light crop and the cost of mill feeds was so high that little stock could probably be kept. The question of poultry raising and other matters were also discussed and the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Commissioners.

Failed to Connect

We are called upon to apologize to our readers for advertising what we had reason to expect would occur at the time set, but which failed to show up. We allude to the end of the world which was to have taken place last Sunday at 3.20 o'clock. It is with humility that we confess that we were misled into believing that the postponed event would take place, and got our things together that we intended to take along, only to be compelled to unpack them Monday morning. Now this thing is played out, and the next time any party advertises that the world will come to an end, we shall take no stock in it. And then perhaps it will be just our luck to have the thing come to an end when we are not prepared for it. There seems to be the worst sort of mismanagement about this business somewhere, and we are not sure but it is best to allow the ruler of this universe to go ahead and attend to the closing up of earthly affairs, and give these fellows who figure out the end of all things with a slate and pencil the grand bounce. Hereafter we propose to go right along as though the world was going to stay right side up, and have our hair cut, and try and behave, and then if old mother earth shoots off into space without warning, we will take our chances with the rest in catching on the corner of some passing star and throw our leg over and get acquainted with the people there, and maybe start "An Around the Union Column," Advertiser.

REV. GEORGE W. TITUS ACCEPTS CALL TO COBURG STREET CHURCH, ST. JOHN

Preached His First Sermon Sunday

Rev. George W. Titus has accepted the pastorate of Coburg street Christian church in the stead of Rev. J. F. Floyd, who is now located at Charlottetown, P. E. I. Rev. Mr. Titus began his pastorate on Sunday morning when the subject of his sermon was "What is Christianity?" On Sunday evening the title of his sermon was "Wayside Altars." Mr. Titus preached most interestingly, ably handling both subjects. He pleased the entire congregation, which was exceptionally large on both occasions. Rev. Mr. Titus was born in St. John, North End, where he still resides. He received his early education in the public schools. He began his ministerial education at the Tennessee School of the Evangelist at Knoxville, Tenn. He studied there and finished his course at Sinclair College, St. Thomas, Ont., being graduated in 1907. Since that time he has been very active in ministerial work, having preached for short terms at Owen Sound, St. Thomas and Niagara Falls. He was subsequently stationed in Charlotte county, where he preached at L'Etete and Back Bay. While the youngest Protestant clergyman occupying a city pulpit, Rev. Mr. Titus is an eloquent and learned speaker and has been an enthusiastic and indefatigable worker in his chosen field. He has won his way chiefly through his own efforts and he assumes his new position with the brightest prospects. Rev. Mr. Titus was for many years very prominent in base ball circles, having officiated as pitcher on several local league-winning teams, among others the Portlands of the St. John League. His last appearance on a local diamond was with the Marathons last year. Mr. Titus began his ministry at Back Bay and L'Etete Dec. 1897, where he was very successful. Under his teaching the following received the International Diploma--Mrs. Wentworth Quigley, Mrs. Wilson Wentworth, Mae Kinney, Ethel A. Saunders, M. Blanche McGee, Jessie G. Catherine, Mildred Dick, Pearl Dick, Allie S. Kinney, John G. D. Ck, Walter Hoyt. The Rev. gentleman leaves Back Bay and L'Etete with best wishes of the people, of all denominations, among whom he was most highly esteemed. Mr. Titus has many friends in St. George, who regret his departure but are glad to learn that he has been called to such an important field of labor.

STATES OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every one of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal.) NOTARY PUBLIC Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The New House of Commons

An analysis of the personnel of the new House of Commons with respect to places of birth and religions gives the following interesting figures: In the last House there was 200 native born Canadians, in the new House the native born number 294. There are six English born, as compared with four in the last House. Ireland sent four sons to the old House, but there are only two native Irishmen in the new House. In each House the membership included three men who were born in the United States. Scotland had three representatives in the last House; now it has only two. The new House also includes one member who was born in South Africa. By religious the figures are equally interesting. The Roman Catholics are exactly the same force as in the old House, the figure in each case being 70. The Presbyterians number 46 in the new House; last year they had 47. The Methodist Church is represented by 50 in the new House, as against 40 in the last Parliament. The Church of England has 41 as against 42. The Baptists numbered 8 in the former House; in this they are 6. One addition to the religion is a Universalist. The Congregational figures are 2 the same as last year. And there is one Lutheran and one Farrington independent, just as there was in the last House.

Nut Chocolate Caramels

"Nut Chocolate Caramels are a rich, delicious confection, immensely popular, says Fannie Merritt Farmer in Woman's Home Companion for December. "Put three and one half tablespoonsful of butter in a sauce pan, and when melted, add two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, and one half cupful of milk. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, bring to the boiling point, add four and one half squares of unsweetened chocolate and stir constantly until the chocolate is melted. Let boil, until, when tried in cold water, firm ball may be formed in the fingers. Remove from the range, add one and one half teaspoonfuls of vanilla and one half pound of almonds, blanched and chopped. Turn into a buttered pan, cool and cut in small pieces. In sickness, if a certain hidden nerve goes wrong, then the organ that this nerve controls will also surely fail. It may be a Stomach nerve, or it may have given strength and support to the Heart or Kidneys. It was Dr. Sloop that first pointed to this vital truth. Dr. Sloop's Restorative was not made to dose the Stomach nor to temporarily stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That old-fashioned method is all wrong. Dr. Sloop's Restorative goes directly to these falling-injury nerves. The remarkable success of this prescription demonstrates the wisdom of treating the actual cause of these falling organs. And it is indeed easy to prove. A simple five or ten days test will surely tell. Try it once, and see! Sold by all Dealers.