

The Granite Town Greetings

VOL. 6.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910

NO. 20.

AT D. BASSEN'S

A splendid showing of Ladies Custom Coats and Ready to wear garments of all kinds.

Ladies ready-to-wear hats. If you do not find any to suit, we have plenty of material and the milliner is always at hand to make one to become your face, stylish, modest and low priced.

We also have a splendid line of Footwear and Rubber goods for ladies and children.

And where are you Geuts?

Why not save money by buying from us.

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Carleton St.,

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WEDDING PRINTING

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SUCCESSFUL SPECIALTY OF OURS

Let Us Show You Samples, and

Quote You Prices.

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Meating & Douglas,

Merchant Tailors

Clothing Cleaned and Pressed

St. George N. B.

Rooms over Milne, Coutts & Co.'s store

A Radium Safe

Radium, being incomparably more costly than gold—its present price is quoted at \$3,000,000 an ounce, although no one is prepared to furnish so great a quantity of it—naturally has to be carefully guarded, and a special safe for this most precious of metals has just been constructed by the British Radium Corporation. The safe maker had like Caesar at Alesia, to face his enemies with a wall of steel, and to keep the radium emanations from escaping he had to construct an interior cage of lead, lead being practically the only metal not penetrable by the rays. Another difficulty to overcome was the construction of a door that would prevent the loss of emanations when it was opened. Valves are fitted on the door, through which tubes of mercury can be passed for the collection and storage of the emanations. —The Youth's Companion.

Artificial Honey

What is said to be, if carefully made an almost perfect imitation of strained honey, is made as follows: Boil 2 lbs. of white sugar, half a pint of water, and half a teaspoonful of powdered sugar together for three minutes after it begins to boil. Do not stir after the sugar is dissolved. Add three drops of oil of rose and three drops of oil of peppermint to one gill of alcohol. Work this well and add half a teaspoonful of the following: Turn out to cool.

Fires that are Asleep

It is not very generally known that right in the heart of Africa at the southern end of Lake Albert Edward is a great range of volcanoes. They are eight in number, and, though it is true that, unlike Rukenzor, they carry no permanent snow, the highest peak is over 14,000 feet in height. These volcanoes are particularly interesting on account of their comparative newness. Running through the middle of Africa there is a trench many hundred miles long, in which lie the great lakes Albert, Albert Edward, Kivu and Tanganyika.

Not very many thousands of years ago the volcanoes, generally called Mt. Rukenzor burst up through the middle of this trench and made a dam across it, with the result that some of the water which formerly flowed into Lake Albert Edward and so into the Nile was cut off and a lake was formed behind the dam. As time went on the waters in the lake which is now called Kivu rose higher and higher until, no longer able to flow over the barrier of the volcano, they formed the Rusizi river, which runs the other way into Tanganyika, about a hundred miles distant. Of the eight volcanoes only two show signs of activity at the present time in the form of thin wisps of steam which may occasionally be seen, but a vast plain of lava, with a wide black stream curling through its midst, showed where a formidable eruption had taken place only two or three years before our visit. There are hot springs scattered here and there, and we felt slight shocks of earthquake once or twice, so it is not safe to say that the Mt. Rukenzor volcanoes are extinct. —Wild World Magazine.

Effect of Fire on Concrete

(National Fire Protection Association Quarterly)

A fire occurred in a building of reinforced concrete and brick. The original estimate of loss was made on the basis that the concrete floors and ceiling were not damaged sufficiently to be torn down. The owner refused to accept these figures, claiming that the concrete had been damaged and weakened. He requested that the building be tested by putting on a weight of 400 lbs. to the square foot, and if the flooring deflected more than 3-16 in. it was defective and would have to be removed. This was the original test made by the architects when building was completed and turned over to the owner.

A building 14-1/2 x 18-1/2 ft. in, north east corner of the building was first tested, and when a weight of 250 lbs. to the square foot was put on the floor deflected 5-16 in. Another panel was tested, and a deflection of 1-4 in. to 250 lbs. was noted. There were eight panels, all approximately 14-1/2 ft. by 18-1/2 ft., which were involved in the fire, and as a further test it was decided to try one panel in another part of the building which had not been damaged by the fire, in order to see how it would show up. The sand used for testing was therefore removed to this panel, and with the same weight, viz., 250 lbs. to the square foot, this panel did not deflect over 3-32 in.

The test seems to demonstrate the virtues as well as the defects of concrete construction. As there were about 60,000 lbs. of powdered bricks burned, a tremendous heat was created, which would have meant a total loss to the building had it been of any other construction. At the same time, there is indicated by these tests a defect in concrete which it may be impossible to overcome and that is that the reinforcing steel used in its construction unduly expands under a certain heat, causing the concrete to weaken.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Nov. 16.—Mr. John J. Lennon, of Westport, near here, pulled some coals on his place on a Sunday morning. In lighting his pipe shortly afterwards, the gas, which was not before he could get a flame extinguished, both had been terribly burned.

Town Ruined By Strikes

The disastrous effects of a protracted strike probably were never more forcibly shown than in the little mining town of Springhill, N. S. From a prosperous and peaceful community 15 months ago, Springhill, as a result of the strike of several thousand members of the United Mine Workers of America, has been plunged deeply into municipal debt, has become the scene of continued disorder and a place of financially broken tradespeople.

In July, 1909, the judges there of the United Mine Workers of America declared a strike against the mines of the Dominion coal and iron company and the Cumberland railway and coal company for recognition of their body.

The companies refused to acknowledge the right of the mine workers to organize their employees, and recognized as representing the latter only the Provincial Workmen's association, the Canadian body. The strike has been on since, although several attempts at arbitration were made with indications of an early settlement, only to fall through.

While the riotous scenes which marked the early stages of the strike have not been repeated recently, conflict between the strikers and those whom the companies have imported to take their places continues. It is seldom that a day passes without an exchange of shots, occasionally a big day, and the town jail has been kept filled to its utmost capacity for months.

The town's financial standing has been wrecked. It is unable to collect its taxes from companies and individuals, and legal proceedings have been instituted by local and outside banks to recover loans on town bonds. The Union bank is now endeavoring to secure legal authority to collect the taxes and water rates in an effort to secure a portion, at least of the \$10,340, which its officials allege the town is in arrears to the bank.

The department of schools has continued them under a great handicap. Teachers have remained the past two months without pay and there is no relief in prospect.

To preserve the peace of the town it has been necessary repeatedly to import soldiers and a large number now are quartered there. The great expense incurred in maintaining this guard has led the authorities several times to try to dispense with a number of the soldiers.

As soon as they had left the town disorder broke out afresh, and a recall was necessary.

Pickets of the soldier police and of the strikers are scattered over all the town in the vicinity of the mines, and although they have rubbed elbows for months no disturbance has resulted. In fact most of the trouble has been traced to strike-breakers, and convictions in the local police court of foreigners charged with carrying concealed weapons, and often with using them, are many. —Exchange.

A Rival of the Panama Canal

Three years ago a railroad was opened across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, built by the Mexican government, in partnership with an English contractor, it is no less in every respect, has good harbor facilities at Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic side and at Salina Cruz on the Pacific. It is 190 miles long, but is 600 miles nearer the main travelled routes than is Panama, and freight can cross it in two days loading and unloading. It saves an average of 1,250 miles over Panama on all North Atlantic Pacific routes an average saving of four days. Traffic experts state that from \$5,000 to \$10,000 may be saved on a 5,000 ton cargo shipped by this route instead of Panama. Its traffic is growing by leaps and bounds. In 1907 the road carried 600,000 tons of freight, in 1908 over 1,000,000 tons, and in 1909 the increase is stated to have been about 50 per cent. —The Youth's Companion.

The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything. —Theodore Roosevelt.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes From the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 1910-11

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., Brandon Man., and Ottawa, Ont. The samples consist of oats, wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only), and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:—

Oats.—Banner, Abundance, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo—all white varieties.

Wheat.—Red varieties:—Marquis and Early Red Life (early heartless sorts of high baking strength), Red Life (heartless), Preston and Haron (early, heartless) White varieties:—White Life (heartless), Bob's (early heartless).

Barley.—Six-rowed:—Mensury and Macbride (a selection from Mensury) Two-rowed:—Standwell and Invincible.

Field Peas.—Arthur and Golden Vine, Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts:—Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow. Later varieties:—Selected Learning, Early Mastodon, and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes.—Early varieties:—Rochester Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties:—Gold Coin, Carman No. 1, and Money Maker. The later varieties are, as a rule, more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Applications on printed cards or sheets, or lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, can not be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail. Applications should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually disturbed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

W. M. SAUNDERS, Director of Experimental Farms.

Is Very Ramu orative

That aviation as a profession is a very lucrative one is shown by the figures of the income received. In general they received from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for three flights. Paulhan received \$1,000 a day and his expenses in America, and is said to have cleared \$100,000 in the past year, a very considerable contrast to the \$2,500 a day that he was earning as a chauffeur before he entered aviation.

Grubbs-White received \$7,500 to fly at Squantum and obtained \$22,000 in prizes. He got \$15,000 at Brockton and a similar amount at Baltimore. He has received \$10,000 for his services at Belmont Park and won several thousand dollars in prizes. During September and October he made one \$10,000 by carrying passengers at \$500 a trip. His total receipts for two months are said to have been in the vicinity of \$100,000. Thus it is shown that the successful aviators are very rapidly accumulating fortunes.

Mark Twain on Babies.

One of Mark Twain's best remembered speeches was made at a banquet held in Chicago in honor of General Grant shortly after his return from his tour around the world. To this company, which met in honor of the great soldier, and was largely composed of soldiers and civil war veterans, the humorist talked of "The Babies." The Atlanta Georgian reprints part of his speech as follows:

We have not all had the good fortune to be babies. We have not been generals, or poets or statesmen, but when the toasts were given to the babies, we stand on common ground, for we have all been babies. It is a shame that for a thousand years the world's banquet has utterly ignored the baby, as he didn't amount to anything.

You soldiers all know that when the little fellow arrived at family headquarters you had to hand in your resignation. He took entire command. You became his lackey, his mere body servant and had to stand around too.

He treated you with every sort of insolence and disrespect, and the bravest of you didn't dare to say a word. You could face the death of Donelson and Vicksburg, and give back blow for blow, but when he clapped your whiskers and pulled your hair and twisted your nose you had to take it.

When the thunder of war was sounding in your ears you set your face toward the batteries and advanced with a steady tread but when he turned on the terrors of his war-whoop, you advanced in the other direction and mightily glad of the chance, too. When he called the soothing-syrup, did you venture to throw out any remarks about certain services being unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? No. You got up and got it.

If baby proposed to take a walk at his usual hour at 2 o'clock in the morning, didn't you rise promptly and remark with a mental addition which would not improve a Sunday school book much, that it was the very thing you were about to propose yourself?

Oh, you were under good discipline and as you went faltering up and down the room in your undress uniform you not only rattled baby talk but even turned up your martial voices and tried to sing "Rock-a-bye Baby in the Tree Top," for instance. What a spectacle for an army of the Tennessee and what an affliction of the neighbors, too for it is not everybody within a mile around that likes military music at 3 in the morning!

Among the three or four million cradles now rocking in the land are some which this nation would preserve for ages as sacred things if we could know which ones they are. In one of these cradles the unconscious Farragut of the future is at this moment teething and putting in a word of dead earnest, inarticulate, but perfectly justifiable profanity over it, too. In another the future renowned astronomer is blinking at the shining Milky Way with but a liquid interest, poor little chap! and wondering what has become of the other one. Let call the wet nurse. In another the future great historian is lying, and doubtless will continue to lie until his earthly mission is ended.

The new hotel at Ottawa, which is being built by the Grand Trunk System, will be when completed, the finest hotel in the Dominion of Canada, and in harmony with the arrangements and loss of this hotel, it was necessary to choose a capable man for the management.

A manager has been found in Mr. F. W. Bergman, who has for the past two years been the Manager of the Bonif hotel at Banff Springs, Alta. Mr. Bergman, though a young man, has had a wide range of experience in the hotel business, and though his capabilities had risen to the premier position in hotel management in Canada. He started his career in London, Eng., with Spiers & Bond, in 1883, at which time this firm was the most prominent of operators in the city and operated all the big restaurants there as well as a dozen large hotels. After his experience in London and other cities in England.