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#### Farm Topics

The continued indifference of a large proportion of farmers towards the sheep as a factor in mixed farming is often deplored. The gospel of "a small flock up an every farm" has been diligently preached for many years, but the number of sheep maintained in the leading agricultural districts in Canada does not seem to increase materially. Various reasons for this have been assigned. There is always the competition of other varieties of live stock. There is always the lure of quick return from grain selling as against stock keeping. There are the attractions of dairying and trucking as the towns and cities continue to draw from the rural population. The old established steer and hog combination still holds a high place in cornbelt farming. All these and other lines of procedure are open to those who live upon the land, and all appeal to various individuals at the expense of the sheep. This continued neglect, however, it is to be hoped, will not prove a permanent feature of our agriculture. It is incredible that the known value of the sheep as a grazer and as an advance agent of soil fertility can remain permanently unrecognized on so many Canadian farms.—Tor. Globe.

There has been a very large amount of such articles as above, going through the Press of Canada during the past year, and almost all ignore entirely or touch very slightly on the one principle cause of the failure to raise sheep in quantity, viz: "The Dog Nuisance," in which the Farmers themselves although they complain are as much in fault as others, as at most farms one will see 2 to 4 or 5 dogs. It is rather refreshing to once in a while see a farmer come out boldly and place the blame where it rightly belongs, as in the article below taken from the St. J. Telegraph.

#### SHEEP RAISING—THE DOG NUISANCE

To the Editor of the Telegraph  
Sir: In the Telegraph of July 27 we see that a movement has been taken to enliven interest in the raising of sheep in New Brunswick. The fine prospects of successful raising are mentioned in this article, and have been in scores of articles before published time and again in the Telegraph and other Maritime papers. We all know that it is of no use to approach sheep raising with the idea of making a success unless that fatal dog nuisance is first handled. We can't raise dogs and sheep in harmony. This has been proven time and time again. There have been whole pages written frequently

on the dog nuisance in connection with sheep raising in the maritime provinces and the trouble is now in perhaps in as bad a state as ever. It seems a sin and waste of money to send again to New Brunswick "300 pure bred rams and as many ewes" to run the big risk of being worried to death by these sneaking dogs. Surely there is a way to overcome this dog nuisance. Too bad that probably millions of revenue that we should have is cut out simply on account of no proper protection for the sheep raiser. Only the very courageous ones will tackle this industry under the present conditions. The present dog laws do not seem to fill the bill. Would it not be better to do away with 50 per cent or even all, the dogs if necessary to ensure the sheep industry? If the farmers in the past had been protected in their sheep raising there no doubt would now be little need of Colonel R. M. McEwen and C. M. Macrae touring the Province in the interest of the sheep industry. We hope these gentlemen are first dealing with the hardest question, this diabolical, no need, can-be-prevented dog nuisance, and when this is squared away successfully sheep raising will surely be a cinch, but not before.

#### Importance of the Udder Points of a Dairy Cow

In considering the points of a dairy cow, one must necessarily keep in view the fact that milk is the main thing above every other to be encouraged. A cross bred cow may be an indifferent looking animal, and yet will be excused, but in the case of a pure-bred we look for something more artistic and satisfying than merely a heavy milk yield in the course of lactation, says a well informed British dairyman. Greater importance is being attached to the form of the animal as impressing the milking capacity. At nearly every show where the judging of cattle by appearance of cattle is carried out, there are certain features which are looked for, and which usually find expression in good milking stock.

Take the head and neck as examples. The head should be clean-out, without the slightest wooden appearance. The eye should be bold, and the face even, slightly dished in the case of the Jersey and certain other breeds. It is common fault in cattle, and particularly dairy cattle, to have a long woodlike nose, which spoils the appearance, and in the case of certain pure breeds, such as the Shorthorn, there is often a darkening of the muzzle, which implies, in the eyes of the breeder, a certain impurity of origin, however remote in ancestry.

#### Why Have "Nerves?"

This is the reason why women have "nerves." When thoughts begin to grow cloudy and uncertain, impulses lag and the warnings of pain and distress are sent like flying messages throughout limbs and frame, straightway, nine times in ten, a woman will lay the cause of the trouble to some defect at the point where she first felt it. Is it a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the woman's organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The local disorder and inflammation of the delicate special organs of the sex should be treated steadily and systematically.

Dr. Pierce, during a long period of practice, found that a prescription made from medicinal extracts of native roots, without the use of alcohol, relieved over 90 per cent. of such cases. After using this remedy for many years in his private practice he put it up in form of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that would make it easily procurable, and it can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

Mrs. LENA B. HAWKINS, of Zeon, Va., writes: "I had been falling in health for two years—most of the time was not able to attend to my household duties. Female weakness was my trouble and I was getting very bad but, thanks to Doctor Pierce's medicines, I am well and strong again. I took only three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and used the 'Lotion Tablets.' I have nothing but praise for Doctor Pierce's wonderful medicines."

TAKE DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS FOR LIVER ILLS.

Briefly, these are the points of a dairy cow, added to which may be that of carriage, which should be easy and graceful. Our artist has endeavored to depict a few of the chief points, showing in which respect udders will differ, and to what friends breeding of dairy stock may attain.—Tor. Globe.

#### The Marriage Law Problem

The decision of the Imperial Privy Council as to the law of marriage is conclusive regarding the powers conferred by the British North America Act upon the Federal and Provincial authorities, respectively. The Dominion has to do with the validity of marriage as it relates to divorce. The Provinces have exclusive jurisdiction over the solemnization of marriage within their boundaries. If marriages are not solemnized according to the rules that may from time to time be laid down by the Provincial authorities they may be held by the courts of such Provinces, which courts have to do with property and civil rights, to be invalid.

This judgement, while it settles the question of jurisdiction, leaves untouched the essential matters in dispute. The controversy that has so greatly disturbed the peace of Canada, and must continue to disturb it until absolute equality is secured under the marriage laws of all the Provinces, has reference to the laws of Quebec alone. In the other Provinces all persons authorized to perform the marriage ceremony are empowered to marry Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile. In Quebec alone it is asserted in a practical form in the Hebert case, now before the courts, that only a Catholic priest entitled to keep a register of marriages can legally marry two Catholics, that having been the law before the Conquest. The Protestants of Quebec have never raised the other side of the issue, that only a Protestant clergyman can marry two Protestants. There has been much speculation, however, as to the legal position of persons born of Catholic parents and baptized into the Catholic Church as infants but who afterwards renounce Catholicism. It has been asserted by high clerical authorities including, it is understood Archbishop Bruchési, that baptism carries with it the assumption "once a Catholic always a Catholic," and therefore that persons baptized as Catholics under the law of Quebec can be legally married only by a Catholic priest.

The second question which the law Lords were asked to answer, and an answer to which would have enabled some progress to be made toward a settlement of the marriage law problem, was as follows: "Does the marriage law of the Province of Quebec render null and void a marriage which would otherwise be legally binding, which takes place in such province (a) between persons who are both Roman Catholics, or (b) between persons one of whom only is a Roman Catholic?"

It is obvious that an answer must be had to this question. A majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada are of opinion that the marriage of two Catholics by a Protestant minister, as in the case of the Heberts by the Rev. Mr. Timberlake, is a valid marriage. The members of the Supreme Court were unanimous in judging that a "mixed marriage" in Quebec could be celebrated legally by either a Protestant minister or a Catholic priest. Mr. Borden's effort to have the question settled in the form of a stated case fails. The Privy Council law Lords refuse to pronounce upon a hypothetical issue.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's advice must now be followed. He pointed out in Parliament that the Hebert case raised in concrete form the very issue that is presented by the second question of Mr. Borden's series, viz: that of the right of a Protestant minister under the Quebec law to marry two Catholics. He intimated that the carrying of the Hebert before the Privy Council, which may be done on appeal from Judge Charbonneau's judgement upholding the Hebert marriage, and set-

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ting aside its annulment by an ecclesiastical court, would settle the dispute once for all. There can be little doubt that the Supreme Court of Canada will uphold the Charbonneau judgement when it comes up for review, if it ever does.

The rulers of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec are no doubt sincere in their adherence to the dogma that as marriage is a sacrament only a Catholic priest can administer it to Catholics, or to a Catholic in a mixed marriage. Holding these views, they should be eager to appeal the Hebert case and get upon that definite issue, involving not merely the validity of a marriage, but the legitimacy of a child, the decision of the highest court in the Empire.

If the Church of Rome carries the Hebert to the Privy Council there will either be an end of the marriage law controversy in so far as it affects the law of the land, though not the law of the Catholic Church, which has no legal status, or there will be need for radical amendment of the laws of Quebec, perhaps of the British North America Act itself.

The clergyman or other person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony does so as the accredited agent of the State. He may believe that he is divinely appointed, but marriage before the law is a civil contract involving certain rights and certain responsibilities. The State must see to it that civil law, and not ecclesiastical, shall be supreme in settling whether or not the marriage is valid. A decision by the Privy Council that the law of Quebec prevents any citizen of that Province from electing whether he shall be married by a Catholic or by a Protestant clergyman would of necessity be followed either by the voluntary repeal of the law by the Quebec Legislature, which would be much the better

course, or by such an amendment of the British North America Act as would place the solemnization of marriage under the control of the Federal Government, and result in bringing Quebec's law into conformity with that of the other Provinces.—Tor. Globe.



#### The Latest Motor Novelty

in Paris is a taxicab woman of an unusual kind. She is a pretty little Japanese who drives as well as any man, and her cab is never empty from morning till night. There was a crowd round her in the Place de l'Opera a few afternoons ago for her "fare" not content with giving her a comfortable tip, bought a large bunch of roses from a passing hawk and gave them to the pretty driver. This caused the good-humored crowd to cheer and to raise cries of "Vive la Japonaise! Vive la Japonaise!"

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