

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Royal Household Flour

The best for Bread and the best for Pastry



"The Little Brother of The Rich"

NOW, this is not a talk about money.

It isn't a contrast between the rich and the poor, for in some things we are all equally rich and there are no poor brothers.

The poorest woman in the land can have just as good bread as the richest. The children who walk can have just as delicious pies and cakes and "goodies" as the children who ride in carriages.

All the money in the world cannot buy better flour than "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD", for there isn't any better.

And the woman who does her own baking can have just as good bread as is served to the Royal Household of England, and that is made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR sent to England from Canada.

And then, a barrel of

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" produces many more loaves than a barrel of ordinary flour. The bread is better—sweeter, nicer to eat—and more wholesome—has more health and strength in it—makes more delicious pies, cakes, biscuits and doughnuts. Children, whose mothers use "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" at home, can have just as good baked things as the Princes and Princesses of England.

Although "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" costs a little more per barrel than ordinary flour it contains so much more nourishment and makes so much more bread of superior quality it is in reality the most economical of all flours.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook" comprises 125 recipes of selected recipes which have been tested and tried. Every woman who is interested in good things to eat should send and get it.



The British House of Commons

Theoretically the veto bill rests on the assumption that with a modified second Chamber the balance of power will be shifted from a non-representative to a representative body, thereby making the legislative machine more responsive to the ascertained demands of the people. In practice, however, this assumption will be found to be a delusion and a snare. Next to the abolition of the absolute veto of the Lords there is no more pressing problem than the reform of the House of Commons.

A remarkable change has come over the House of Commons during the past thirty years. The supremacy of the party system and the extinction of the private member are outstanding facts in modern Parliamentary life. The protest of an Irish member, Mr. Ginnell, at the opening of the present Parliament, while objected to as offensive and personal in form, has evoked support in quarters least expected. The evils against which Mr. Ginnell revolted are set out in "The Party System," a book just published by Mr. Hilaire Belloc and Mr. Cecil Chesterton, which throws a lurid light on British politics. The House of Commons has no longer full control of the reins of government. Nor can this be wholly charged at the door of the Peers. The collective responsibility of the Cabinet has taken the place of the individual responsibility of the Minister. This in turn has synchronized with the increasing power and independence of the executive and the gradual devolution of the functions of government on permanent officials who are immune from public censure. The results were seen in the South African war scandals, for which no one was held responsible, and in the more recent false report of the Admiralty regarding German naval shipbuilding, which was the genesis of the navy scare in Great Britain and of an increased naval expenditure now admitted to have been unnecessary. The control of the public purse has passed from the representatives of the people to Treasury officials. Millions are voted away annually under rules that deprive the Commons of adequate discussion and supervision. The permanent heads of the great departments—about five in number—are the virtual rulers of the British Empire. Departmental rules add to and modify acts of Parliament, and in some cases take the place of enactments. An able instance of this related to the Irish Land Purchase Act of 1903. Rules governing the administration of that act,

drawn up when Mr. George Wyndham was Chief Secretary for Ireland, were set aside by his successor, Mr. Walter Long. This raised such an outcry that the act had to be amended when the Liberals came into office.

What has brought about this change in the constitution of the House of Commons? The policy of obstruction initiated by Parnell led to the adoption of the closure in debate, and this, like most extreme remedies, has produced other dangerous evils. Another cause is the congestion of Imperial, national, and local affairs in a Parliament no longer competent to discharge the task imposed upon it. What is the immediate remedy? It is within the power of the present Government to carry legislation that will strengthen the hold of the country on the machinery of government. One man one vote, the holding of general elections on one day, and the adequate remuneration of legislators will tend to democratize the House of Commons and develop representative government. With these preliminary reforms the Commons would be prepared to face the urgent problem of devolution. The present Parliament is overweighted with business not common to the whole of the United Kingdom. Decentralization must be the watchword of Parliamentary reform. Along these lines the British Throne and Empire will find greater security and permanency on the broad foundations of liberty and representation. The veto of the Lords will be abolished, but this alone will not avail to guarantee popular rights and insure the country against class rule. Without responsible and representative government the principles of democracy cannot fully be realized in the laws and institutions of the British nation or in the lives of the people.—Tor. Globe.

Immigration and Growth.

Canada can afford to discriminate in the matter of immigration. While it may seem selfish and unreasonable to deprive foreigners of the better prospects of success which our general conditions afford, it is quite fair to take precautions against influences tending to lower our average standard of citizenship. We have not been sufficiently successful in solving the problems of growth to warrant us in keeping the doors open for all who may choose to come. Last year we deported 784 who were found to be physically unfit or likely through evil tendencies to become recruits in our criminal population. This is a large record, and it is made more conspicuous by the fact that during the same year 17,816 were rejected at the different points of entry. This seems like a startling record, but as 15,414 were citizens of the United States, it indicates nothing more serious than border activity in turning back the undesirable floating population.

A bulletin recently published shows the total immigration for the past decade to have been close on two millions. Of these about 750,000 were from Britain and 500,000 from the United States. During the latter years of this period the influx has greatly increased. As American opportunities are closing and conditions in the Republic are approximating those of Europe the volume of immigration from the United States has proportionately increased. Whatever justification there may have been for indiscriminate admission before the pressure of industrial conditions became a possibility in Canada, it is now the duty of the Dominion authorities to protect the interests of those already here. Even with all the care can be exercised, foreign admixtures will lower the standard of citizenship, but it is a tendency that should continually be resisted. Our chief care can now be bestowed on the quality of immigration. The quantity is assured.—Tor. Globe.

Bearing Down Pains.

What woman at sometime or other does not experience these dreadful bearing down pains. Mrs. E. Griffith, of Main street, Hepworth, Ont., says: "A heavy bearing down pain had settled across my back and sides. I was often unable to stoop or straighten myself up. Many times each night I would have to leave my bed with the irregular and frequent secretions of the kidneys and just as done out in the morning as on retiring. I was languid and could have to get my housework stand. No thing I had tried would benefit me. I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and concluded I would try them, which I did, and soon found the long sought relief. My back strengthened and I began to feel better and stronger. I now enjoy my sleep without being disturbed and feel grateful to Booth's Kidney Pills for what they have done for me.

Booth's Kidney Pills are a boon to women. She would know less of backaches, if she took more of these wonderful pills. They are nature's greatest specific for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. All druggists, soc. box, or postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co. Ltd. Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

National Laboratory To Be Established.

Ottawa, June 12.—The Government will take steps shortly to provide for the carrying out of the recommendations made by the National Conservation Commission last winter, urging the establishment of a national laboratory at Ottawa in connection with the Department of Health. The matter has been under consideration for some months, and has several times been strongly urged in Parliament. The laboratory will supply a long-felt need in Canada in regard to securing a cheaper and purer supply of toxins and anti-toxins and serums for general use. It will establish and enforce standards of purity, and provide means for experimentation with new medical discoveries. It will also cover a wide field of educational work in regard to municipal sanitation and other phases of health conversation.

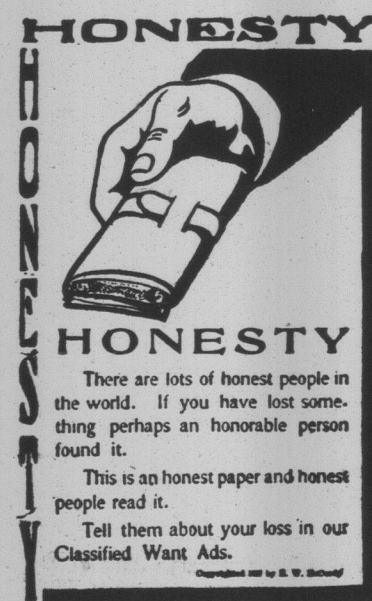
The men summoned for refusing information to the census enumerators will have a lesson in the power of the State to investigate private affairs. Even magistrates are asked to pose questions occasionally.

"The Globe asks if women are growing taller. We do not know about the women, but we can answer for the girls. They are growing like weeds," says the World. That is an ungallant comparison. Why not like elephants?

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Sealed Tenders

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Harbor Works in Courtenay Bay, St. John, N. B.," will be received from 4 p.m., on Thursday, August 10th, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater, Wharves, for the Dredging of a channel and basin, and for the Filling shown on plan and also for the Construction of a Dry Dock and Ship Repairing Plant of the First Class under "The Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910."

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; C. E. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S.; A. R. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office, Quebec; J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchant's Bank Building, St. James St., Montreal, Que.; J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.; H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont.; and at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, June 9, 1911.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

A school teacher of forty-nine years' experience in Boston gave her sister-workers a farewell advice to flirt occasionally as a means of resting their tired minds. Critics say some of the listeners whispered: "How unnecessary!"

Advertise in Greetings.