

# MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

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THERE IS NO NEED TO  
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## The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD AD-  
VERTISING  
MEDIUM!

VOL. G.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911

NO. 43.

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—as experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system. THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine or know's counterfeits. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—you: **HEALTH**—may be your life itself. See that you get what you ask for.



### AT D. BASSEN'S

## LADIES:

Are you looking for up-to-date styles in hats? Do you really want a hat to become you?

We have bought the latest and most popular import styles of the day, and in trimmings we can please you all in anything you wish. Our milliner, Miss Reynolds, is excellent in attending to her work and she is sure to please all. Then why should you not be tempted to come and see if she can please you also.

### A FEW WORDS TO THE GENTLEMEN:

Are you going to buy a new outfit? Why not come and see our new import of our Spring stock? All O. K. in styles up to the minute. Prices the most saving for you. No harm for us to show you our goods. We may say it is a pleasure.

## D. BASSEN'S

Carleton St.,

St. George

### Expert Opinion.

A student in an ophthalmic institution was requested to examine and report upon the condition of a man's eye. Having ceremoniously adjusted the ophthalmoscope, he looked long and carefully into the optic.

"Most remarkable," he ejaculated, in a tone of surprise. Then, having readjusted the instrument, he made a further examination. "Very extraordinary, indeed!" he exclaimed. "I have never heard of such an eye. Have you ever had professional opinion on it?"

"Once," was the laconic reply. "The man who put it in said it was a fine bit of glass."

### INDIGESTION

If you are suffering from indigestion and the attendant distressed stomach, you should give Mio-na the guarantee remedy a trial. Mr. Wm. Shafer of 239 Queen's St. S., Berlin, Ont., says: "For years I have been a sufferer from acute indigestion, which caused the most distressing pains in my stomach. I decided to try Booth's Mio-na tablets and they have done me more good than any thing I have ever used. I am now more free from this trouble than I have been for years. I am pleased to endorse and recommend this remedy to all who suffer with stomach trouble."

Remember Mio-na Tablets are guaranteed to cure acute or chronic indigestion and turn the old stomach into a new one in a few weeks. All druggists 50c a box or from the R. T. Booth Co., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

### Must Closure Be Used?

The application of the closure to debate at Ottawa seems inevitable. The one Parliament that retains the great British tradition of free and unlimited debate has during the past few sessions proved that the system is no longer applicable to modern conditions. Parli-

ment in Canada, with all the vast and complex problems arising out of the settlement of a half-continent to dispose of, cannot become a mere academic mutual improvement society. Debate must be a means, not an end. Liberty of speech in the Commons has degenerated into license, and a dozen inveterate talkers bore a weary House with talks that were old two thousand years ago, until the wonder is that enough members can be induced to remain in the Chamber to make a quorum. Tor. Globe.

### The Farm.

#### PROCURING A MARKET.

The method of marketing one's produce, whether of farm or factory, may make all the difference between a profitable or non-profitable enterprise. There is always the cost of production to be considered, but after this is met the profits accumulate rapidly. Marketing is a method that far too many farmers neglect to study in all its intricate but important phases. It cannot be discussed too frequently or too intimately for the benefit of those who have food products to sell. As a rule farmers are disinclined to express themselves in print, and apparently are unwilling to give to the public the benefit of their experience or the facts underlying their methods of trade. Commercial travellers, on the other hand, as well as manufacturers and dealers in manufactured commodities other than food products, although competing keenly with one another, yet co-operate to a considerable degree and interchange views as to methods of developing trade for the benefit of all. This practice yields business men of all classes great advantages in selling their articles. If farmers would follow similar principles they would find it to their advantage also.

Let us take, for example, the building up of a private dairy market. This offers a few opportunities for study that may prove suggestive and applicable to other lines of farm produce.

The man who is endeavoring to sell butter, milk or cream is confronted with the problem of getting the best possible market. He may with comparative ease, as a rule, obtain a fair sale for his products, but to secure the most profitable sale requires efforts. The good dairyman desires, in the first place, to receive, if possible, fancy prices for what he has to sell. This means that he must be certain that his product is of superior quality. The public is becoming aware of the dangers which lurk in dirty, insanitary milk, and is willing to pay a good price for milk that is unquestionably wholesome. But good quality alone is not sufficient to sell either milk, butter or cream. The particular merits of the product must be brought to the attention of the consumers by judicious advertising. If the milk is produced in clean, well-ventilated, whitewashed stables, and from cows that are healthy and regularly tested for tuberculosis; if the milk is handled by attendants who are themselves clean and healthy, and is then thoroughly strained and cooled immediately after milking, and if in addition the certificate of a competent inspector is secured attesting to all these facts, an increased price and enlarged patronage are certain to follow if these facts are placed before the public by proper advertisement. Money spent in wise advertising is certain to yield most excellent results.

As the products of the dairy can be shipped without injury some distance, the dairyman should not depend solely on a local market. Often an outside market, when carefully cultivated, will take all the produce available at good paying prices. A man in the dairy business must not expect the market to come to him. He must seek it. He should visit or correspond with managers of hotels, restaurants, fancy grocery stores in different cities. In every case he must guarantee the quality of his produce. It is not a good policy to ask too high prices at the start. The first thing is to demonstrate the merits of the products, and then gradually increase the price. The quality of the product must, of course, be uniform. If it is always the same and always standard, there is no likelihood of dissatisfaction. Another essential in building up a good market is punctuality. When, for example, the milk is to be delivered at a certain hour, say, at 7.30 in the morning, do not deliver at 7.40. Deliver earlier than the hour named instead of later. In shipping milk, cream or butter by rail one should remember that he can never afford to miss a train, not even once. If criticisms are received concerning the product the producer should try to discover the trouble and remedy it. He should always endeavor to please. Cleanliness and neatness must characterize the dairy business from start to finish. The cows must have wholesome food and plenty of pure water. They must be milked in a clean place by men or women who are themselves clean. The milk wagons, cans, drivers, separators, butter packages, etc., must not only present a keen appearance but must be clean. External appearances count for a great deal, and internal conditions for a great deal more, especially when so much is being written and spoken regarding matters of sanitation.

There are a few other details in connection with this subject that need attention. Every dairy should have a name, and that name should be neatly printed on all its products as a guarantee of genuineness. This will assist in securing a better and more extended market, and is one of the best ways of advertising a superior product. If one is selling cream for manufacture into ice cream it is important to get a market early in the spring as contracts are usually made some ahead. When the products of the dairy are shipped some

distance it is well to determine beforehand the reliability of the buyer. Where milk and cream are sold locally the business should be conducted on a cash basis. The standing of customers should be investigated before their accounts are allowed to run. No argument is needed to prove the advantage of selling dry products direct to the consumers. This means the elimination of the middle-man, whose profits are saved. —Tor. Globe.

### The Railroads and Agriculture.

One of the strongest vindications of the wisdom of applying modern science to farming is to be found in the attitude of our modern railroads. Railway managers are chosen because of mere university standing, and they are scarcely ever known to have a weakness for fads or pet schemes. With them it is hard headed business sense that counts.

Yet what do we find? We find that when we look over a list of the principal railway lines of North America there is scarcely one that has not at some time or other given the free use of part of his service to the agricultural colleges and similar interests, in order that these may spread growing of dairying, mixed farming, poultry raising, better live stock breeding, etc.

There is just one simple reason for this. It is not reticence; it is not plain, open-hearted generosity; but it is that simple reason that the generosity; but road companies think that the gift of such a service will pay them back in dollars and cents.

The railroad companies want to make money hauling freight. They want the company along their lines to prosper, so that they may secure a share of the prosperity. And so they lend their cars and give free use of their engines.

This is all helping to prove in the most practical business way that there is a vast difference between good and bad methods of farming, and that it pays to study the ideas of the best men in sight. The railroad companies, many of them at least, are looking into the question of agricultural economy with a keen eye. Some of them engage agricultural experts for this very purpose. And when such a money-loving institution as a railroad company begins to spend its funds in a campaign to tell farmers how their methods may be improved, one can be pretty certain that they see bigger crops and more prosperity somewhere behind these new methods. And if the larger freight rates will pay the railways, will not the increased revenues pay the farmer? It is worth thinking over. —Northwest Farmer.

### Dual-Purpose Sheep.

While the dual purpose cow has been condemned by all intelligent stock-growers and dairymen as a solecism in animal husbandry, the dual purpose sheep is a desideratum on every farm. The growth of a good fleece each year for two or three years is found to be quite compatible with the development of a good carcass. As compared with other stock, the cost of feed and shelter for sheep is small. Both wool and carcasses nearly always find a ready sale; and, if the stock be made safe against the depredations of dogs, it becomes an important factor among the revenue providing agencies of the farm. —Tor. Globe.

I hereby appoint Friday, May 12th as Arthur Day in the public schools. Please observe carefully the provisions of Reg. 20.

The co-operation of parents and all others in the district is invited attention should be given not only to the school grounds and premises, but to the road sides and other public grounds as well.

To insure satisfactory results good

trees should be purchased by the trustees and properly planted.

The attention of teachers is also directed to the importance of preparing for the observance of Empire Day, which falls on the last teaching day proceeding the 24th of May. (Reg. 20)

It is most desirable on Empire Day to hold a public meeting in the assembly hall or school room, at which, in addition to the programme prepared by the teachers and pupils, there may be addresses of a patriotic nature by ratepayers or visitors.

W. M. McLean  
Inspector of Dist. No. 6  
April 22, 1911, St. John.

### 6 YEAR OLD GIRL Cured of Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Alex. Moore of James St., Oxford, N. S., says: "Booth's Kidney Pills cured our little daughter, Christian, age six years, of many symptoms of kidney weakness. She complained of sore back, the kidney secretions were frequent and uncontrollable, especially at night. Her stomach was weak and her appetite poor. This caused her to have frequent headaches, and the least exertion would tire her. We had tried many medicines, but she did not improve. Finally we learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and procured a box. In a short time she was well and does not now complain about her back, the kidney secretions have become normal; and she plays around the house with no apparent fatigue. We always recommend Booth's Kidney Pills."

Booth's Kidney Pills carry a guarantee that if you derive no benefit your money will be refunded. Booth's Kidney Pills are a specific for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Sold by all druggists, 50c a box, or postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

### CANADA IS NOW AHEAD.

A few years ago Americans were more interested in the progress of Mexico than they were in the advance of Canada. More American enter rises were started in the southern country than in the North. The lure of Mexican gold, silver, copper, coffee, sugar and rubber was more potent than the attractions of Canada's untilled prairies and untouched forests.

Then Mexico was growing faster than Canada, says Benjamin Karr in the Cleveland Leader. The natural increase in population was greater and there was much less loss by emigration. Neither country was receiving many immigrants. Canada had four times as large an area, a difference which still holds good, but the Dominion was not generally credited with much vacant land available for the profitable and comfortable use of civilized people.

Mexico was the brighter lure for foreign capital. English gold was flowing into the mines and plantations of that country almost as fast as American money. Canada had not caught the eye of the financial world with equal effect.

The change which has come in the last fifteen years in respect to all of these conditions is remarkable and impressive. The Dominion has been carried ahead much faster than Mexico, and the latter has been surpassed at almost every point of comparison. Mexico still has much larger population, perhaps double that of Canada, but there are more men and women of European blood in the northern country than there are in the southern republic. The growth of Canada is undoubtedly more rapid than the increase in the population of Mexico.

Mexico grows by the natural surplus of births over deaths and by a very small immigration. Canada gains by the increase and more by heavy immigration

from the United States even more than Europe. The increment in Canada is much more efficient, prosperous and resourceful than the newcomers in Mexico.

Gold in the Klondike region and silver in the Cobalt district have given Canada vastly increased prestige in mining. The opening of wide regions in the Canadian northwest has added to the productivity and prosperity of the Dominion at a rate which Mexico cannot match.

Canadian cities have outgrown the most flourishing town south of the Rio Grande. Canada's commerce internal and foreign, has expanded more rapidly than the trade of Mexico. This is true of land traffic and sea-borne business also.

Last year the new railroad track laid in Canada, including branch lines as well as main lines, measured 1,864 miles. The new mileage in Mexico was only 136 miles. The gain in Canada for 1910 over the record made in 1909 was 306 miles or much more than double the entire mileage constructed in Mexico.

Now Canada is peaceful, secure, prosperous in a higher degree than ever before, and enjoying the greatest prestige the Dominion ever had. Mexico is torn by civil war and suffering from widespread interruptions of industry and commerce.

At all these points and others of less importance the northern and colder country is outstripping the warm southern land, which has always been very interesting to Americans. Mexico is doing well, but Canada is easily the more progressive and prosperous country.

Canada is naturally the more important of the two countries to American interests. Its people are much more like the people of the United States. Its customs, habits, wants and conditions of life are more like those which prevail in this country. Canada has a much longer American frontier than Mexico's. The chief centres of population, trade and industry in the Dominion are nearer the great industrial and commercial sections of the United States.

The development of both Canada and Mexico increases the purchasing power and the wants of two good customers in this country, but of the two Canada is proving far the more important. Every thing indicates that this difference in favor of Canada will increase instead of becoming less. Mexico may outstrip its east progress in the past and yet fall far below the Canadian standard of growth. —Boston Citizen.

### British Trade With Canada.

Those who desire to have a clear idea of the present condition and future development of the trade between Great Britain and this country cannot do better than make a close study of the recently published report prepared by Mr. Richard Grigg, the representative in Canada of the Imperial Government for the Collection of information on this subject. Mr. Grigg has shown his capacity to see and present the essential features of the situation, and to retain at the same time enough of the details that are necessary to make his argument convincing.

A good illustration of his mode of treating themes in general is to be found in that part of his report which deals with the competition of British and American manufactures for the trade of Canada. He shows by statistics that the British producers are holding their own, but he maintains that, considering the excellence of their manufactures, they should be doing more. So far as they come short of securing the full advantage afforded by the Canadian preference in their favor, this is due to their failure in supplying the needs of the Canadian market and to push the sale of their wares with the pertinacity, energy, and ingenuity of their American competitors. The means by which comparative failure may be turned into complete success are obvious enough, and the British manufacturers cannot please Canadians better than by utilizing them to the fullest practicable extent. Tor. Globe.

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