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AT. D. BASSEN'S



OUR
SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS
ARE
ARRIVING

We did some big buying in all our lines. Varieties in dress materials, varieties in made up goods, varieties in novelties and fancy goods.

The greatest assortment of Wash Materials ever handled by any merchants in St. George.

D. BASSEN'S

Carleton St., - St. George

THE FARM

Clean and Cool Milk

The essential requirements for the production of sanitary milk may be summed up in two words, cleanliness and cold. This means nothing more than that the milk shall be kept clean and cold from the time it is taken from the cow until it is consumed.

Clean Milk.

Dirt in milk means trouble and expense to the producer, distributor and consumer. It is the cause of many diseases, expense, because dirty milk sours more quickly than clean milk and may be refused by the dealer or consumer, and because it is inferior to clean milk for pasteurization and butter production, and will bring a lower price. Unless, therefore, milk is fairly clean and quickly cooled, a increased price can be demanded for it, no matter what its cost of production.

Cleanliness.

Milk, as secreted by healthy cows, is clean. If it could be drawn and handled in that condition, it would keep without material change for a considerable period. If there is dirt on the cow or the milk, or on the pail or utensils, some of it will get into the milk and much of it will stay there, no matter how much straining the milk may have. Why? Because much of the dirt goes into solution, and will pass through any strainer just as easily and quickly as will water.

A very good practical strainer consists of a cone shaped receptacle with a gauze or cotton strainer at the bottom or outlet of the vessel. It should be of a size most convenient for use, but should hold at least two gallons. The straining cloth, or strainer, is made up of four thicknesses of sterile gauze and one thickness of sterile absorbent cotton. The cotton is placed between the layers of gauze and held in place by a ring which fits tightly over the edges of the gauze and cotton. No. 4 mesh gauze should be used. It comes in two-yard rolls and can be purchased direct from the mills which make it, or from a drug supply house, at about 1 1/2 cents a yard. Sterilized absorbent cotton may be had in one-pound or ten-pound rolls and may be purchased of any drug supply house at a cost of

about 2 cents a pound. Only enough gauze and cotton to cover an eight inch space is required for two gallons of milk. The cotton should be burned as soon as used, so as to destroy any germs or dirt it may contain. A metal strainer must never be used, and a strainer pail should be avoided; but if such a pail must be used, the strainer should be cut out and all the rough edges and corners smoothed with solder before using it for milk.

About nine-tenths of the dirt in milk has been found to be cow-manna. The remaining one-tenth consists principally of cow's hair, milk's hair, dirt from the cow, dirt from the milker, dirt from the barn, particles of hay, and straw and germs from diseased cows. Thus dirty milk contains material unfit for human consumption.

Cleanliness a Real Economy

What is meant by cleanliness. Cleanliness for ordinary market milk means giving the cow and milker at least the same attention as we would give ourselves before sitting down to the dinner table. For certified milk cleanliness means the same attention and care to cows and milkers every day as one would give to himself on Sunday before attending church.

Many dairymen seem to think that all milk of about the same butter fat content is rated alike by the city distributor. Such is not the case except with milk of the same standards of cleanliness, which means, so far as the distributor is concerned, of equal keeping qualities. Milk not properly drawn and cared for is, from the market standpoint, like fruit or any other perishable farm product not properly produced and cared for, and is rated accordingly. It would be just as fair to expect top market prices for sunburnt, weedy hay, or wilted vegetables as for milk that is dirty and not properly cooled. Cleanliness is, therefore, a real economy, as it eventually commands a better price for the product. This is especially true if the milk is sold directly to the consumer.

Hayti's Tree of Liberty

(From the London Telegraph.)

In front of the Presidential residence in Hayti is a giant cocoon tree, but its leaves are always in the same condition. In storm or sunshine their serenity is never disturbed. The tree is the republic's tree of liberty. When the public was established it was thought that a

tree should be planted to signalize so great an event, but Hayti, it seems has but one tree, and that the cocoon tree. But the cocoon tree is hardly the species to be chosen for a tree of liberty, for it grows to a good height and becomes bare as its ages increases. How was the difficulty to be overcome? It was a very simple matter. One of the council suggested that an imitation cocoon tree made of zinc should be ordered from London, with the leaves, etc., painted to represent nature. The idea was adopted.

Six Hundred Millions In Automobiles

It is estimated that there is to-day invested in the United States in automobile plants about \$600,000,000 and that at least 225,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of automobiles or their accessories. The automobile makers are paying the railroads of the country between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually for freight and consume over \$50,000,000 worth of rubber, steel, iron and aluminum.

There are in daily use in the United States at present approximately 450,000 automobiles.

Automobile makers claim that already automobiles have displaced 500,000 horses and wagons, the average upkeep of which is 65 cents a day, compared with the average upkeep of an automobile of 30 cents a day.

With hay selling at from four to five dollars a ton, and in many cases a ten mile haul in addition it would look as though it would pay the farmer to keep some cattle. Especially with beef selling at ten cents wholesale and an equally good price for pork. Hauling hay to the market for four dollars and hauling fertilizer to the farm at \$12.00 per ton hardly looks like a good business proposition.—Exchange.

A Changed Hog.

Intelligence used in his breeding and care has raised the hog from the plane of the veriest savage, unsought except when hunted like any other wild beast, to that of a benefactor, contributing a wide variety of meats, among them the most toothsome known to the epicure, and other products essential to the best tables, to commerce and to the trades. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready with conflict with man or beast, to the peaceful temperament belonging with propriety to the barnyard resident. His coloration had been moulded by selective methods from bony, angular uncouthness into a structure of massive width, depth and thickness affording a marvellous yield of pork and lard. Incidentally, by domestication and generations of breeding him for early maturity and quick fattening, the length of his intestines has been increased, it is claimed by scientists, more than 130 per cent.—From Colburn's Swine in America.

Advertise in Greetings.

Asaya-Neural THE NEW REMEDY FOR Nervous Exhaustion. When convalescing from La Grippe, Pneumonia or Wasting Diseases, nothing hastens the return to health like a short period of treatment with "ASAYA-NEURAL." It feeds the nerves, induces restful sleep, quickens the appetite, aids digestion, and soon buoyancy of spirits and the sense of restored vitality are attained. At 50¢ a bottle. \$1.50 a bottle. Obtain from the local agent. Agents: Geo. Mack Bay, 124 St. George, P. O. Box 11, St. George, N. B.

Extracts From Speech of F. B. Carvill, M. P., on the Trade Agreement

(Continued From Last Week.)

Then we come to fruits, which I shall discuss later on under a different heading. We next come to dairy products. I have got the exact figures at hand, but during the last year we exported something like \$20,000,000 worth of dairy products. Surely, therefore, it cannot injure us to have such products on the free list. Then we have fish, and I propose to discuss fish under a different heading. But will anybody tell me that Canada is importing fish to any great extent? Why, we exported last year to Great Britain and the United States something like \$10,000,000 worth of fish, and imported practically nothing. How then, can it injure us to have fish on the free list? We come next to iron and the manufacture of iron. There is, perhaps, taking it all around, the smallest duty on manufactures of iron that there is on any other great industry in Canada. Iron rolls have been free for years and rolled sheet iron, which comes very largely from Great Britain, has only had a duty of 5 cents imposed on it when coming from the United States. Will it hurt the consumer or the Canadian manufacturer to have these articles come in free of duty? Then we have lumber, but lumber has always come in free of duty. How, then, will it injure our purchasers of lumber to have it still come in free? So you can go down through the whole list of free articles, and in none will you find that their free admission can possibly hurt any Canadian interests. Why did our commissioners agree to allow these things in free of duty? Surely you have only to ask the question to answer it. It is in order that we may have the privilege of sending other articles from Canada to the United States free of duty, and the whole question revolves itself into this: Is it in the interests of the Canadian people that we should have the right to send these things into the United States free of duty?

I am giving the facts, and I allow my hon. friends to draw any conclusion from these facts which to them may seem proper. In addition to the free articles which we allow into Canada, we allow a larger list of manufactured articles. I shall not go over the whole list but I want to point out that in all that I list I can only find three items on which I am in any way at variance with the duty which is less than that under the British preference, and only two on which the duty is made level with the British preference. If that be true, and I am quoting from the bluebook published by the government, how on earth is it going to injure the Canadian farmer, when the Canadian consumer can bring all those articles which are manufactured in the United States from Great Britain today and pay a less duty than he does if he brings them from the United States under the proposed agreement? I am, of course, aware that there are some items in this list which are not imported from Great Britain to any great extent, and possibly in that case the items which come in from the United States will, to some extent, meet, or go into competition with the home product, and I presume it is on that line that my friends urge such serious objections to this arrangement.

I wish to discuss this matter from a maritime province standpoint; we have had very little discussion from the west, none from the maritime provinces, excepting the speech of the hon. member for Richmond (Mr. Kye) who discussed it largely from the fish standpoint; we have had practically no discussion from Quebec, except from the moneyed interests of the city of Montreal in the person of the hon. member for St. Antoine (Mr. Ames). I represent a purely agricultural district, and the same may be said of my hon. friends from New York, Queens and Simsbury, Kings and Albert, Victoria and Madawaska, and two or three other con-

stituencies. There are three or four others, like Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Charlotte, which are largely interested in lumbering and fish. What I have said of New Brunswick is true to perhaps a greater extent of Prince Edward Island and to at least as great an extent of Nova Scotia. I have gone into this agreement with a view to seeing how it affects people in maritime provinces and have made a list of the articles we export, which our people are compelled to export in order to earn the necessary money to send to Ontario and Quebec and other parts of the world in order to buy manufactured articles, because remember that while the hon. member for Welland (Mr. German) told us what a great development had taken place in this constituency and in the province of Ontario in manufacturing, I am sorry to say that has not been the case in the maritime provinces, and I do not believe that outside the steel industries in Sydney there is as much manufacturing going on in the maritime provinces today as there was twenty years ago. That is a very broad statement, but I make it with considerable knowledge of the conditions and I repeat that I do not believe there is as much manufacturing as there was twenty years ago. I know there is not as much in my town or in Fredericton, and I believe that it is true of all the cities and towns in the maritime provinces with the exception to which I have referred. Some interesting.

I have here a list of the farm products which we produce and which we export, and the countries to which they are exported. It is not very long and I shall read it because I think it speaks more than any words I can utter so far as this matter affects the people of the maritime provinces. The figures I give are for the financial year ending 1909:

Alcohol From Potatoes

Regarding the production of alcohol from potatoes in Russia, the United States Consul at Odessa says—

"In the alcohol distilling industry of Russia potatoes are annually increasing in importance, the alcohol produced therefrom exceeding that produced from all other sources. Aside from the large quantity of potatoes purchased every year by the factories from peasant producers and State owners, whenever these may have a surplus which they cannot profitably dispose of, there are large plantations devoted solely to the production of potatoes for distilling purposes, there being also a tendency to increase these plantations. When the potato crop of 1910 for European Russia was greatly in excess of that of the previous year, which was also a good one, and the quality of the tubers was in most districts better than in 1909. The contents of starch varied from 11 to a little over 22 per cent, with an average of 18 per cent. It is generally supposed that the climate of Russia is favorable for the production of potatoes in vast quantities and with the aid of fertilizers their production can be increased to meet all demands of distillation the production of denatured spirits for industrial and illuminating purposes now being only in its infancy.

Job Printing at
The Greetings Office.

ARE ALMOST PERFECT.

Go to Japan If You Really Want to See Model Children.

Without doubt, the little Japanese boys and girls may be termed "model children" in every sense of the expression. The little girls, especially, are used to obeying everybody, beginning with their own mothers. As soon as they are dressed in the morning the children go to their parents, who, if they have time, take them to the porch, bow their heads and murmur, "May God be with you! Come back soon!"

Before they begin to eat their breakfast they raise their eyes or look to their mothers and bow their heads in sign of gratitude, and they do not start for school without saying "Good-bye" in front of their mother. If their father goes out they follow him to the porch, bow their heads and murmur, "May God be with you! Come back soon!"

The great annual festival of the little girls takes place on the third of March. It is the festival of the dolls, which dates back to the reign of the Emperor Bilatan, 572 years before Christ. It is an exhibition of dolls representing the Emperor and Empress in magnificent robes and surrounded by their Ministers and court and great historical personages. Looked upon as miniature exhibits, the dolls are like the dolls of old-fashioned looking at all the objects that surround the dolls, they also learn the things that are necessary in a household.

The state compels parents to send their children to school for six years, and during these six years two hours every week are devoted to the moral instruction of the young. The books are chosen by the secretary of education. The lessons change every few weeks, and the principal subjects to be mentioned—devotion to parents, respect of superior, loyalty to the Emperor and Empress, charity, honesty, gratitude, economy, kindness to old people and servants, etiquette, duties to your neighbor, love of God and country and courage. During recent years lessons are given in the duties of citizenship, the duties of the soldier, election of Parliamentary and municipal representatives, the duties of man toward woman, etc.

These boys and girls are taught their respective duties at an early age. The boys are also taught athletics and learn fencing, boxing and baseball. The girls are invariably expected to marry sooner or later and this is why every girl is taught at school not only to sew, but to cut and make her own garments, and, unless she belongs to the aristocracy, she is also taught to cook. Needlework is the principal occupation of the young girl after she has married, when she is responsible for the condition of all the clothes of the members of her household.

The mothers teach their daughters to look upon marriage not as a romantic paradise of happiness but as a period of self-sacrifice and devotion, when they will need all their best qualities and virtues to fulfill their destinies in life.

This is the reason why the Japanese wife, in contrast to her western married sisters, who are often dissatisfied with married life, is always calm and contented, and performs her not always pleasant duties with noble resignation.

Ignis Fatuus. Scientists have never explained to their satisfaction the light known popularly as the "will-o'-the-wisp" and also known as ignis fatuus. The phenomenon has been attributed to the combustion of carbons and sulphurs ignited by sulphureted hydrogen. This theory has been shown to be a fallacy by persons who have passed their hands through the so-called fire and felt no heat. The strange fire flies fastest over cornfields and over lowlands and swamps when no wind is blowing. Superstitious persons attribute the flickering fires to the souls of the dead. The most plausible theory is that the phenomenon is due to radio-active emanations rising from beneath the ground.—Harper's Weekly.

A Chinese Trick. The Chinese are past masters in the art of trickery, and some of their tricks are very ingenious. One is a method by which they can make a postage stamp do service almost indefinitely. The son of the letter passes over the stamp some paste which in appearance is not unlike the gum at the back of the stamp. When the stamp is obliterated it takes the impression, but it is not even "skin deep." The receiver of the letter must be a confederate, and he passes a damp sponge over the stamp. This removes the paste and with it the postal mark, so until the stamp is worn out it can be used over and over again.

The Month of August. Few persons know why August has thirty-one days. July, which takes its name from Julius Caesar, has thirty-one days, and Augustus, who completed the calendar, declined to submit to the indignity of seeing his own month branded with the inferiority of one day less. The astronomer had accordingly to reassemble the lunar cards and after some perplexity hit upon the expedient of shunting twenty-four hours from February's glory in order that August might face the world on a footing of perfect equality with July.

Can't Even Jump at Conclusions. "Do make up your mind about that dress, my dear." "But I just can't." "Of course you can." "No, I can't. My mind seems to be blocked."