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The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM!

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THE NEW Church Hymn Book for sale at the "Greetings Office" in several Qualities and Styles.

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clear, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood. Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh.

It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs.

Constipation is the most unclean uncleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe. Easy to take as candy.

FARM TOPICS.

Prepare for the First Snow.

How much time did you spend cleaning up and putting your farm implements in to repair last spring? Many farmers will remember the trouble they experienced and how the wisdom of taking steps to prevent the difficulty the previous fall was driven home to them. It impressed many to the extent that they are spending their spare time this month putting all machinery under shelter, where possible, making any necessary repairs and cleaning up every instrument that is to lie idle until spring. The farmer who does this will find peace of mind during the months that the ground is covered with snow in knowing that every piece of summer apparatus is in its place, safe and clean, as when spring comes his time is fully taken up with the early season's work. System is not required in any place more insistently than on the farm.

The Winter Feed Situation.

A dry, hot summer always leaves the farmer in a dilemma in the fall, and this autumn the situation is most acute. With the ushering in to-day of November, the herald of wintry weather, the question of keeping or disposing of one's stock is made more serious and demands immediate attention. The stock as a whole have suffered in eastern Canada from severe drouth of last summer, and will be in poor condition on entering the stable for winter. The feed supply is so scarce that the farmer can see difficulty ahead of him should he attempt to keep them to round off their shoulders for winter selling. The outlook appears gloomy to many, and there is little doubt but that a large number of animals will be sold between now and Christmas simply because the farmers could not keep them.

The Christmas beef market will be glutted if the feed supply continues to be low, as it can scarcely be otherwise, and, judging from the quality of much of the stock being placed on the markets now, the beef will be an inferior class. The price is already beginning to drop on thin animals, while that paid for first quality beef remains comparatively high and gives promise of being much higher in a few months. The price of feed is also unusually high and may continue so for a considerable time, but a number of farmers will hold for even higher prices, and a slump may come later in the winter. Fewer oats than any other cereal is being offered on the market, which although it emphasizes the low yield, in Ontario particularly, this summer, also seems to indicate that many farmers are not selling any at all. It is the best move at present to hold oats for feed where a farmer has much stock or horses, and even where he has not for the price is almost sure to climb a good deal higher than at present.

But the wisdom of keeping as many cattle as possible is easily seen from the present outlook. Fat and well-finished stock will bring big prices in March or April, and the demand for milch cows and young dairy cattle will be great. Straw will be a dear article this winter and great care must be exercised in stabling and feeding in order to prevent any unnecessary waste. Fed carefully and with sufficient variety of other fodder, straw can be made to achieve good results.

The report comes from the west that 50,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat this fall is unmarketable for milling purposes owing to frosts and other curtailments This will find its way to eastern Canada for feed, and it is believed will solve the difficulty for many farmers who will attempt to hold and feed their stock The low grade wheat makes excellent feed for cattle and hogs and will be the cheapest grain at seventy cents a bushel, which is the price it now promises to be.

Many farmers will not be able to hold their beef cattle in view of the scarcity of feed, but for those who can it is the most glaring folly to sell now.

Winter Feed for Cattle and Horses.

In determining the feed for the cattle in the winter it is well to keep in mind that alfalfa is preferable. However, many cows will do well to get timothy this winter in view of the dire scarcity of feedstuffs in all parts of the country. In the matter of roots, many farmers have found that the best results come from feeding mangels in preference to all other roots. Turnips are perhaps equally good, but are being replaced by mangels owing largely to the fact that mangels yield better in a great many parts of Canada, and in Ontario particularly. To produce results in fattening, as in aiming to increase the milk supply, plain bran or cotton seed is declared by experts in animal husbandry to the safest and most satisfactory. The water supply is also of great importance in feeding stable stock during the cold months. It should never be allowed to get down.

Just as alfalfa is the better food for cattle, timothy is undoubtedly the safest for horses. Straw is also good food for horses, but where this is fed in preference to timothy the oat ration should be increased. Two gallons of oats a day, with a few handfuls of bran, are required where straw is fed to any extent to big horses not working. Where the horse is 1,600 pounds or over, and is fed on straw from six to eight pounds of oats are none too much and where hay is fed this ration can be considerably reduced.—Tor. Globe.

Dairy Farmers and Bacon Pigs.

There is a branch of farming that is so closely related to the dairying business that no diarying district is complete without it—that is, the raising of pigs. In the best cheesemaking parts it's no ordinary hog they attempt to raise that would put them in a class with ordinary farmers; it's "the bacon pig" they go after. Dairymen know that cheese is made up of three equal constituents—casein, the solids of the milk to the solids of the milk, and water, and that after these are extracted from the milk there remains what is known as whey, containing a large percentage of sugar. The farmer who hauls his supply of milk to the cheese factory daily generally brings back the whey from the milk that he took the day before. This is invaluable as feed for hogs and calves, and as there is usually more whey than there are calves to consume it, the good dairy farmers always has pigs. The whey, with a few handfuls of ground pea-and-oat meal, fattens hogs very quickly, and it pays to sell them when they are at the bacon stage, about 200 pounds.

With prices at $7.25, which they were before the elections, and allowing 3 1-2 c as a conservative estimate of the cost per pound to raise it, the bacon pig is indeed a profitable animal.—Tor. Globe.

You will like the fine flavor of Red Rose Tea. It has the cup goodness that comes only from Red Rose quality—the reason why it holds first place in thousands of Canadian homes. Will you try it.

95

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

Trade **Asaya-Neurall** Mark

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

Nervous Exhaustion

Heredity is one of the main causes of nervous exhaustion. Children whose minds give way in school, girls lacking in nerve stamina, and young men exhausted by ordinary business cares, prove this. Occasional treatment with "ASAYA-NEURALL" is their salvation. It feeds the nerves, induces sleep, improves the appetite and digestion, and restores full nerve power. $1.50 a bottle. Local agent.

Andrew McGee, Back Bay.
W. S. R. Justason, Penfield.
Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George.

Tells of Unknown Eskimo Tribe.

Right Rev. Dr. Holmes, Bishop of Athabasca, told the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer on Sunday morning of a hitherto unknown living east of the Mackenzie River, and between the Great Bear Lake and the Arctic Ocean, a tribe which has been entirely untouched by the advance of the white man.

The members of this tribe, the Bishop said, were still making their living with their bows and arrows and stone implements. He had not seen them himself, but in the course of a voyage down the great Mackenzie River, he had heard of them, and it was his earnest wish that the Gospel should be taken to them. At present it was impossible because of lack of funds and lack of men, both of which needs, he hoped would soon be filled.

Bishop Holmes had a very high opinion of the Eskimos who, he said, were in intelligence as high above the Indians as were the Japanese above the Eskimos. They were very receptive to the preaching of the Gospel, and wherever he had gone, he had been received with outstretched arms. The Eskimos were longing for the Gospel, and at present in the whole 1'200 miles of the length of the Mackenzie River, there were only two missionaries.

POSSIBILITIES OF MACKENZIE LAND

With the possibilities of the great district bordering on the Mackenzie, Bishop Holmes was deeply impressed. "I am confident," he said, "that in twenty years the banks of the river will be dotted with houses, and many mining communities."

The pioneer Bishop also told of the enormous influx of settlers into the newest west in the Great Slave Lake Country and the Peace River district, where there were need for twenty churches, much money and many workers. He spoke of the uplifting work the missions had been doing and of the difference in matter of cleanliness and intelligence between the Christianized and educated Indians, and thore who were still heathens. The Indian mission schools were, however, being superceded, as the country they lived in became settled. Several of them had been discontinued in the last few years, and several more would cease in the next two years.

Cheese Day in Brockville.

To the dairymen of Brockville district Thursday is the most important day of the week, and to many of them it is most joyful. A stranger in Brockville on a Thursday remarks upon the number of "dressed up" farmers that are in town, and he is looked at with amazement by the townsman, who exclaims; Why, don't you know this is Cheese Day." If the farmers whom he sees so numerous upon the streets were in their ordinary clothes, the stranger might just think country business was brisk for the Brockville merchants, but it is a pecularity of Cheese Day that the farmers all like to "tog up a bit" before they come in. Perhaps they do this because they don't like handling money in any other than their best clothes, for it is to handle money that the dairymen of Brockville district come to town on Thursdays.

On this all-important day the Board of Trade of the Brockville Dairymen's Association meet and fix the price of cheese for the coming week. If it is to be higher, or if it's to be lower, the cheesemen are anxious to know, as many of them have a week's production ready to hand over. The new price is regulated by the demand of the English market and the scrupuleousness of the Montreal buyers, a number of whom are represented in Brockville on Thursdays by agent or by person. The Cheese Board, as it is commonly called, meets in the afternoon and from ten in the morning until the close of the meeting which is often suppertime you will see the cheese men standing around in groups speculating upon the outcome. They are 'wise heads' for the most part, and if they scent a reduction of say, an eighth of a cent a pound in the air, they sell at once, otherwise they may hold and sell later. A lot of money at any rate, changes hands in Brockville on Cheese Day and it is said that the local buyers write checks to the credit of the farmers for more than $60.000 before they have left for home.

In the middle of the afternoon the cheese factories throughout the country keep the rural 'phone lines hot inquiring for the latest prospects of the market, and if these are reported favorable, executing sales.

Chief Crawford Advised Hyomei for Catarrh.

J. Wilfred Brown of Water Street, Campbellton, N. B., says: "Hyomei cured me of a severe case of catarrh and asthma after four years of suffering. I was constantly hawking and spitting and the catarrhal droppings that came from the head into my throat affected my stomach and I could not enjoy my meals. Chief Crawford having the same trouble advised me to try Hyomei. I did so and soon was without a sign of the health racking disease that had troubled me for so long. I now recommend Hyomei to all catarrh sufferers."

Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me) is guaranteed to cure asthma, bronchitis, croup, coughs and colds. A complete outfit consists of a hard rubber inhaler, a bottle of Hyomei and a unique dropper for filling the inhaler. Your druggist will supply you the outfit for $1.00 (extra bottles 50c.) or postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co. Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark. Money back if it fails.

The Blood of the Martyrs.

"You can easily slay me," exclaimed Kiang Kuang Jen as he and five other young Chinese patriots were led out to be beheaded on September 28, 1898, "but a multitude will rise to take our place." His prophecy has beeen fulfilled. Reform was stamped out in blood and in its place has sprung up the army of revolution. Whether China's new birth comes by way of reform or revolution is still on the knees of the gods. One thing seems assured. "The six martyrs," as they are styled in reform calendars have not died in vain. The present uprising has its roots deeply embedded in the remote past. It is, however, definitely associated with the stirring events that preceded the Boxer conspiracy.

In 1894, on her sixtieth birthday, the late Dowager was presented by over ten thousand native Christians with a beautifully bound New Testament. The curiosity of the Emperor was excited, and he asked for a copy. This was followed by requests for books and magazines. The rumor went abroad that the Emperor was converted to Christianity. He left no room for doubt, however as to his conversion to western ideals. Edicts soon followed calling on the officials to introduce reforms in education and in the administration of the laws. In the Board of Works at this period was one Kiang Yu Wei, who was known as "the modern sage and reformer." He had a wide reputation as a man of deep learning and progressive ideas. When the Emperor looked around for counsellors on whom he could rely the name of Kiang was brought under his notice. Then commenced a close intimacy and association between the Emperor and Kiang, which is one of the romances of China's evolution, and which ended only with the imprisonment and compulsory abdication of the one and the exile of the other.

Far-reaching reforms were drawn up for infusing China with western ideals. A newspaper served with the official organ of the movement. The breath of a new life was passing over the stagnant Empire. The spirit of progress and reform was shaking the land. A new heaven and a new earth seemed to be unfolding before the awakened people. Thousands went to Japan and foreign countries to be educated and to imbibe the spirit of bigoted conservatism and reaction was also abroad. The storm burst with terrific suddenness and ferocity. A coup d'etat by the fanatical Dowager Empress deprived the moment at one stroke of its head and impelling force. The Emperor was a prisoner and the reformers were hunted down like vermin. Kiang, the adviser of the Emperor, escaped, but his brother, Kiang Kuang Jen, was one of the six martyrs. The Emperor had forebodings of the secret conspiracy against his authority. In a letter to Kiang he implored him to go abroad and "devise means without a moment's delay to save me." But it was too late. The blow had fallen and the Boxers were already spreading death and desolation throughout the land under the controlling hand of the Empress. In a paroxysism of frenzied fanatacism this modern Jezebel scoured the country for the heads of the reformers, and it was not till the glint of foreign bayonets was seen in the streets of the Forbidden City that the plague of blood was stayed.

Thirteen years have elapsed and the Manchu dynasty meets the hunted, persecuted reformers as an army of revolution. Young China has found itself. A recent dispatch stated that Kiang Yu Wei, "the sage and reformer," had joined the revolutionary forces at Hankow, but no confirmation of this has since appeared. Many reputations will be made and unmade on the field of revolution, but the new China is not likely to forget the debt owed to the memory of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu and the reformers of his time. Had the late Emperor lived he would have unified China by building the Manchu throne and dynasty on the secure foundation of an ever-widening democracy. His sacrifice on the altar of reaction has consolidated the Chinese race against the Manchu usurper and raised a storm that threatens to sweep away his throne.—Tor. Globe.

Giants' Bones Found in Shale.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct 28—Wonderful relicts of prehistoric man have been discovered on the high bluff above the White River, fifteen miles from Bentonville. Skeletons have been found by investigators that measure from five to eleven feet in height and one in particular seems to have lived to a great age, having a skull nearly two inches thick and the teeth setting crosswise, the enamel being practilly worn away. The skull is almost devoid of seams.

These skeletons were found buried in one grave in a sitting position in prepared cement which still remains intact. They were protected by a solid granite wall and preserved by the salts of the Eureka shale, in which tney were placed. The high water mark which has left its imprint above the grave seems to indicate that they are 32,000 years old.

The local archaeologists who made the following statement:

"No longer should we regard this as the new country; for doubtless it is much older than Asia—that is, when we speak of the age of man.

"When the earth first cooled off sufficiently for life to exist, the country nearest the north pole must have been the first to become populated, and man must have gradually worked his way south as the climate grew cooler.—Ex.

Friend--What were your sensations in the wreck?

Victim--Just the same as in football. Three coaches passed over me, and then the doctors came.--Punch.

Pilgrim--If I come in will thet dorg bite me?

Mrs. Hawkins--We ain't no ways sure mister. But the feller that let us take him on trial said he'd chaw up a tramp in less'n two minutes, but, land sakes, we ain't goin' to believe it till we see it done.--Chicago Daily News.