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The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD AD-
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MEDIUM!

VOL. 7.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1911

NO. 17.

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

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—a 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 of known composition. 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—your health—may be your life itself. See that you get what you ask for.



Sponge Fishing.

From October until July the sponge fishing season in the Bahamas is in full swing. There are several thousand men and boys engaged in the fishery, each schooner carrying a crew of from five to seven. The sponges are found all over the banks, which vary in depth from two to four fathoms.

Arrived on the ground, the small boats, of which each schooner carries two or three, put off, manned each by two men, one of them sculls while the other, armed with a thirty foot pole, bearing at the end a double hook, lies extended over the bow and examines the bottom through a sponge glass or bucket with a glass bottom. Laying this upon the surface, he sees everything below as clear as if no water intervened.

The sponges when found are hooked up, and as soon as the schooner's deck is filled she sails away to a "ranche," where she deposits her evil-smelling load in a "crawl" or enclosure of wattles in shallow water, where it remains for a couple of weeks during which the crew are fishing for a fresh cargo.

On their return all hands enter the crawl and beat out the now rotted fleshy parts of the sponges, which, when first gathered, present, the appearance of round masses of dark in diaphragm, freely perforated.

When the fleshy part has been thoroughly removed and the marketable skeleton washed, the heap is laid on shore in a secluded spot, and the schooner starts again for the

sponge banks. At length, when enough sponges have been gathered and cleaned to load the vessel, they are sorted by the crew into glove, reef, lamb's wool, grass, etc., and each kind is separately strung in rings of from one to two dozen.

In this way they are sold at auction in the sponge exchange, when the first step of the preparation for the consumer is carried out by the sponge merchants. The sponges are exposed to the sun to improve the color. They are then clipped and all irregularities and pieces of shell or rock are removed.

Farm Topics. Thanksgiving Day.

It is to give thanks. That is the primary idea of Thanksgiving Day, and there is no doubt that the majority of the people render thanks upon that day, though it may be in a most informal manner. It is not intended that all the gratitude and thankfulness of a man's heart should be poured out upon his Maker in one day. The idea is, rather, to commemorate the season of thanksgiving which naturally follows harvest. In Canada, speaking generally, the past season has been a good one. There have been good crops and indifferent ones, but the average lot of the farmer this autumn is a happy one, and he is thankful. Canadian farmers may well join the spirit of Burns when he said:

"Some have meat and canna eat.
Some would eat and want it;
But we hae meat, and we can eat,
An' see the Lord be thankit."

The Mad Rush.

The result of the census of last June, made public a few days ago, has not evoked any national rejoicing, for two reasons—the total population 7,100,000 is not as many as the most of the people expected, and the figures for the majority of the Provinces show a marked falling off in the rural population. The fact that Canada does not possess as many inhabitants as some had anticipated is not to be lamented. The gain of more than a million and three quarters in a decade is a healthy increase, and may be as many as it was prudent to look for in view of the careful and wise immigration laws for which we have been striving. The one regrettable feature about the returns is that they reveal the seriousness of the off-the-land influences and the material progress they are making. Thousands have gone to live in the towns and cities, and no one has come to take their places.

The question might be asked: "What alarm should be felt because their people are living where their peculiar dispositions find greatest contentment, so long

as the total population is not affected by it?" In answer to this interrogation we have the key to the proper conception of national life. The more people we have on the land, tilling the soil and producing foodstuffs, the greater does our country become and the better is the lot of all the citizens. The more land that is worked and made to supply the people with food the better should be the condition of both farmer and townsman. The rush of the country people to the towns and cities does not improve the lot of those left on the farms, and it does not improve the condition of city people to add to the city's congestion. The movement of the farm is a "mad rush" because it is a rush in the wrong direction. It is scarcely probable that there will ever be a rush back. The only way to remedy the evil is to keep the people on the land.

Undoubtedly those who go to the cities and big towns are lured there by the greater sociability of city life and the broader scope for mental recreation that is afforded the resident of a city. The boy in that restless stage of youth that precedes manhood hungers for greater companionship and more activity than he finds in the average rural district. He feels when he has to work hard all day that he should have some form of diversion in the evening besides going tired to a bed early that he may waken early.

There is often no amusement for that growing youth for long periods at a time. He is lured by the bright lights of a city, its companionship and the opportunities of diversion. As long as farming consisted of sowing and reaping in the same old way year after year, as long as agriculture was discouraged and the advent of a college trained agriculturist made the subject of ridicule, it was little wonder many active minds flock'd to the city. That is no longer the condition on Canadian farms. The premium comes now to the man who thinks before he acts; the prizes of prosperity come to the man who uses up to date method rather than to those who slave with mere muscular force from daylight to dark. The improvements in machinery lighten toil, and in a measure displace labor, but there is still a scarcity of help. Eastern Canada suffers as well from the lure of the west as from the attractions of the cities. Much could yet be done to make farm life more attractive, but Ontario must remember she is paying the price of nation building. The west calls many who want cheap farms, the cities call others to supply wants of the new farmers. Ontario gets a percentage of farmers from the old country, and thus there is a movement of people almost in a circle.

If you have a boy approaching the age when he has a physical and mental unrest and an ambition to see more of the world and you want to keep him on the farm you had better take steps now to make his life more attractive and livable. The organization of literary clubs and societies will do much to stimulate his interest in the community and hold him there, but more than that must be done. His environment must be raised to the standard his nature calls out for. The appearance of the farm can often be materially improved, the appliances of the stables and barn made convenient and time saving, and the home itself made attractive and modern, if every farmer did his part to improve the comforts and pleasures of country life fewer sons would care to leave the old homesteads.

—Tor. Globe.

Breed Now for Spring Pigs.

No doubt there are a number of farm-

ers in Canada who are caring for a litter of pigs born this fall. Their experiences will, perhaps be varied, but it is true that many difficulties are encountered in the raising of young pigs brought into the world in October or November. Pigs of this season seldom escape without some check, which in many cases results in diarrhoea, cramps and other ailments to which young pigs are prone.

There is no such thing as standing still with young pigs. Unless progress is being made, retrogression is proceeding on as a scale, and unhealthy pigs are a continual source of loss and annoyance to the farmer. It is evident, then, that breeding should be arranged so that the pigs are born at the best period of the year to assure rapid and healthy development. That time is undoubtedly the spring.

The sows should be served during this present month in order that the young pigs may arrive early in the spring, and not only be able to take full advantage of the growing season but also that the second litter of the year can be arranged for the month of August. By following this plan all the pigs born during the year have their earliest and most tender days in times of plenty of sunlight and have had time to grow strong before the dark days and dampness of autumn are at hand. The advantage in summer as against winter fattening is declared by some experts to be as great as ten per cent. —Tor. Globe.

Irrigation In The Fall.

Irrigation farmers in the west must not ignore the fall, when growth is all over and there is no more apparent need for water on the land. Experience is teaching them that October and November should be their busy months. It will be remembered that in the drought of the summer of 1910, which spelt failure for many farmers in the west, the irrigation farmers of Alberta were as bad off as the "dry" farmers. In the C. P. R. irrigation block many complained that they could not get their share of water, which was quite true, and may be accounted for by the fact that they all wanted all they could get at the same time. The facilities of the company were not such that they could cope with a season of exceptional, and crop failures resulted.

In a number of sections, however, north of the town of Gleichen notably, farms were to be seen which would have been exceptionally good even in an average year. The grain stood high and green, while that of neighborhood fields was stunted and burnt. The secret of their success was due undoubtedly to the work of the farmers the previous fall. Just before the "freeze up" they plowed their land deeply and watered it almost constantly, the water then being plentiful. The next spring there was as much as twelve and fourteen inches of latent moisture, which took months to become totally evaporated, and in the meantime the young winter wheat flourished, while the dry fields were burning up. A drought can never be foreseen, and the example of those irrigation farmers of Gleichen district will be safe to follow. —Tor. Globe.

To Locate Water.

Farmers and homesteaders on the prairie generally will welcome the advent of an invention to locate water at knowledgments. An automatic water finder being placed on the market by an English firm of engineers is said to have proved a success, and the Indian Government, upon trying and finding the instrument true, has recently issued a "blue book" on the subject, that the masses may learn of it. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph are also considering purchasing one of the instruments to be used in the physics department.

It is a simple apparatus, by which any unskilled person may readily ascertain whether a subterranean spring of pure water exists under a spot where boring operation are desired. The instruments indicates the presence of flowing springs at depths up to 1,000 feet, and does not interfere with water pipes or sources that have sprung up to daylight.

The principle on which the instrument works is the measuring of the strength of electrical currents which are constantly flowing between the earth and the atmosphere, and which are always strongest in the vicinity of subterranean water-courses, the flowing waters of which are charged with electricity to a certain extent.

The price of the automatic water-finder is probably not yet within reach of the rank and file of those who wish it, but it is likely that a number may be purchased in Canada and the work done for farmers on a business basis. An instrument to locate water at depths up to 1,000 feet costs \$500, prepaid, while one capable of water at depths up to 500 feet costs half that amount. —Rex.

Locked Rooms.

Mysterious Chambers in Old English Noblemen's Homes.

Perhaps the most famous locked room in the world is at Glamis Castle, the old home of the Earls of Strathmore. In this rambling pile there is supposed to be a secret chamber, access to which is known only to the Earl of Strathmore, the heir apparent, and the factor. That mysterious chamber is supposed to have been, centuries ago, the repository of a grim family scandal, the nature of which could only be whispered, even in those wild days.

There is in Poulton Old Hall a mysterious room, which has never been opened except by a representative of the Green family. The hall and its lands have sometimes been let, but the Green family have also retained possession of this mysterious room, which is supposed to contain several relics and other family treasures. It is said that the last tenant, a prominent Mersey shipowner, would have given them an increased rent for if he could have had access to it or could have cleared away the mysterious contents, but the owners refused to give up possession, and so the tale left.

There is a very similar tradition at Nether Hall, the Cumberland seat of the Senhouse family. Here, as at Glamis Castle, the position of the secret chamber is known only to the heir-at-law and the family solicitor. The room, it is understood, has no window, and up till now has not been located by anyone not in possession of the key to the mystery.

A tragic interest attaches to the ruins of Minster Lovel House, in Oxfordshire. While it was tenanted by a farmer a concealed vault was discovered, and in it was the perfect skeleton of Lord Lovel, seated at a table on which was lying an open prayer-book. There were some jars and barrels which had contained food, sufficient, no doubt, to last some weeks, but the mansion having fallen into the hands of King Henry VII, the prisoner was unable to regain his liberty. The discovery cleared up a mystery which had surrounded his fate for nearly two centuries.

An English specialist on diet, Dr. T. McCrilly, is said by a London newspaper to have found, to his own satisfaction at least, that men and women who eat meat are jovial and mirth-loving, where-lived, but they are flesh food. No more did the Italians or the people of southern France in the days of the troubadours. The love of fun and the wit of the Irish peasantry would seem to have been derived more from potatoes than from beef. As regards courage, the rice-eating Japanese surely showed enough of that in their war with the Russians.

In all such questions there are subtle influences of heredity, climate and physical conditions to be considered. Physically man is indeed what he eats, but the relations between the physical and mental natures—not to consider the moral—are not yet satisfactorily analyzed. Perhaps they never can be satisfactorily analyzed. Vegetarianism appears to be best for some and a meat diet for others. Naturally the individual who thrives on either believes that others should do as he does, and the food faddist is as much in need of a spirit of tolerance as the religious bigot.

as vegetarians are sober and serious. He is quoted, also, as expressing the opinion that meat eaters are more courageous, an assertion which has been made often by the opponents of vegetarianism.

If it were an undisputed fact that meat promotes geniality and a love of humor, the most confirmed vegetarian might be persuaded to change his diet, for nothing is more valuable in the modern world than laughter. But is it a fact? Surely the negro, the most mirth-loving of human beings, has been largely a vegetarian, though perhaps more from necessity than choice. The ancient Greeks were as witty a people as ever

Distressing Headaches.

Headaches are largely the result of disordered kidneys.

Mrs. Hall, 84 Flora Street, St. Thomas, Ont., says: "I suffered for years with headaches of a most distressing nature. They would come on me suddenly, and would last for days at a time. These were usually accompanied by spells of dizziness that would leave me unable to attend

to any house duties. My back was weak and caused me much suffering, and I had a sharp pain through the night. I had a doctor for years, but all to no avail. Nothing benefited me and my condition was gradually becoming worse. I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills. One box gave me a complete and lasting cure. I have not had a headache or dizzy spell since and I feel like a new person."

Booth's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, soc. box, under a guarantee to refund your money if they fail to relieve any disease having its origin in the kidneys or bladder. Postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co. Ltd. Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

Mrs. Flint (severely) Do you ever drink intoxicants? Spoiled Spooner (at the door) Before replying, ma'am, permit me to ask if that is an invitation or merely an inquiry?

He Yes; it's very true, a man does not learn what happiness is until he is married.

She I'm glad you've discovered that at last.

He Yes; and when he's married it's too late.

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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-NEURALL." 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. A few doses convince. \$1.50 a bottle. Obtain from the local agent.

Andrew McNeil, Back Bay, W. S. B. Harrison, Portland, Maine, Curtis & Co., St. George.

An Ideal Artesian Basin.

This term is applied by C. E. Sieben-thal, in Paper No 240 of the Hydrographic Department of the United States Geological Survey, to the San Luis Valley in Southern California. Its length, north and south, is about 150 miles, and its greatest width about 50 miles. Although the streams that flow down into it from the bordering mountains disappear as soon as they reach the alluvial slope, there is an abundance of water underground contained in beds of fine sand varying from 1 to 20 feet in thickness, and separated by beds of blue clay from one to several hundred feet thick. No less than 3,234 wells already exist capable of irrigating 25,000 acres.

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the combination of fine
flavor, smooth strength
and richness. Because
all these elements are
so generously included
in Red Rose Tea it
well merits the term
"good tea."

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