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ANNOUNCEMENT

TODAY, for the first time here, the new medicinal preparation—"ASAYA-NEURALL"—is offered for sale, and may be obtained from the undersigned.

"ASAYA-NEURALL" represents the latest conclusions of medical research in the effort to supply the nervous organization of the body with the elements required to restore normal nervous health, in a form capable of being assimilated by the weakest digestive organs.

As is well known, every effort of the mind and every movement of a muscle uses up a part of the tissues of the nervous system, the waste products of which have been found by chemical examination of the excretions to consist largely of mineral phosphates.

In health, when the nervous forces are not over-exerted, certain foods, such as fish, eggs, milk, etc., supply sufficient of the phosphatic principle to restore this loss.

But when a person, young or old, through over-work, worry, intense excitement, grief, alcoholic or other excesses, over-exerts the nerve powers, accelerating the using up of nerve tissue and the consequent loss of the phosphatic principle past the power of recuperation by the ordinary channels of the food, the condition of nervous exhaustion results.

These facts have long been known, and physicians have for years endeavored to aid the system to regain its normal supply of the vital phosphatic element by the giving of phosphorus compounds of many kinds.

The preparation—"ASAYA-NEURALL"—may be described briefly, as the latest advance in the art of phosphatic medication, suitably prepared for general public use. In it phosphorus is supplied in practically the same form as it exists in the human system, thus enabling this nerve building element to be easily assimilated even by those whose digestive powers have been so weakened by disease as to make it impossible for them to retain and assimilate phosphorus preparations of any other kind. It is a safe, home remedy, immeasurably superior to any preparation proposed for similar purposes, and should be taken by persons suffering from

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
NERVOUS DEBILITY

NERVOUS PROSTRATION
HYSTERIA INSOMNIA

... nervous despondency frequently experienced by women when recovering from child-birth and for all conditions of nervous derangement resulting from the causes named above.

"ASAYA-NEURALL" checks the night sweats due to extreme nervous debility, and, under the physician's direction, will be found of great service as a reconstructive tonic in the treatment of wasting and debilitating diseases, especially Consumption, where it is of prime importance to maintain the nervous strength, and during the convalescence from acute diseases, such as Pneumonia, La Grippe, etc.

FREE TRIAL SAMPLE OFFERED.—BENEFICIAL EFFECTS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY EVIDENT.

The first effect of this preparation is the lifting of the feeling of depression and the awakening to a more lively interest in things about us. Ability to sleep returns, the digestive powers are roused, the appetite improves, and a general feeling of rejuvenation and renewal of energy is felt. The beneficial effects are evident almost at the first dose. Not due, however, to false stimulation, as in alcoholic preparations, but to real feeding of the under-nourished nerve tissues, while the time to stop taking this preparation is as evident as is the time to stop at meal time, that is, when the nerves have been fed until their normal condition returns and a buoyant feeling of nervous health replaces the depression previously experienced.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Any adult person may, within ten days from the date when this notice appears, obtain a liberal sized free sample bottle of "ASAYA-NEURALL," quite sufficient to definitely establish the value of this preparation in their case, by filling in the coupon below and presenting same to the undersigned. "ASAYA-NEURALL" is regularly sold in large bottles at \$1.50 each. One bottle, taken three times a day according to directions, affords treatment for about forty days, all that is usually required for ordinary derangements of the nervous system.

"ASAYA-NEURALL" is prepared solely by the DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Manufacturing Chemists, of New York, Montreal and Shanghai, and may be obtained locally from

ANDREW M-GEE, BACK BAY.
W. S. R. JUSTASON, PENFIELD.
MILNE, COUTTS & CO., ST. GEORGE.

COUPON FOR FREE SAMPLE
Cut out, fill in, and present to the dealer named.
DEAR Sir—Kindly deliver to
Name (Please Print)
Address
One Sample of "Asaya-Neurall," as advertised, and oblige,
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., MONTREAL.

Big Pay for This Woman.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—Miss Estelle Reel was the highest salaried woman in the government service. She is now Mrs. Court Meyers, wife of a Western ranchman and is still in the government service.

The career of Mrs. Meyers has been one of the most interesting of that type of American women who insist upon independence and upon carving out a career for themselves.

She has been a superintendent of Indian schools for the government for some years. There are 279 of these schools under her care. She visits every year, inspects them, 2,423 employees that are connected with them, and uses that knowledge toward their betterment.

In compensation she receives \$12,000 a year and expenses, the highest paid by the government to a woman. She served her county and state capacities.

She taught school in Wisconsin when women voted. Her first public term, performing all the duties which she progressed to contentment. Her success was such that she signed for other superintendents. She sought the office superintendent at the time a big fight was necessary to elect her term, performing the duties of the office, including the presidential election.

Since these earlier days Miss Reel has taken the stump in several

campaigns and given a good account of herself. She has succeeded in all her undertakings through the business methods she employs and withal has lost none of her womanliness.

Oil as Fuel for Warships

New York, April 17.—The naval correspondent of the New York Herald writing from London says:—

"Among recent developments of marine engineering there is none attracting more serious attention today than the use of liquid fuel, and particularly its use in the furnaces of the boilers of men-of-war. By the British Admiralty the matter has been studied closely for several years, and it is no longer regarded as an experimental stage, while the naval

department has decided in the past time. It is probably for larger vessels, do not deserting then which have direction and it solution.

"It is decided to fit the Mars and the Hannibal, battle ships, and the armored cruiser Bedford, with installations in respect of some of their boilers for the more extended trial, both with oil fuel alone and in combination with coal. At the same time provision was made for craft for storing liquid fuel, for the supply of ships and destroyers with furnaces fitted for using this description of fuel. Lord Selbourne said on this occasion:

"The problem which the navy has to solve in the use of liquid fuel is a much more difficult one than that which the

with that of coal, the means of transport and storage must be simple and efficient, and there must be no danger of supplies running short in time of war. There is good reason for believing that the solution of these and other problems is near at hand.

By way of introduction a summary of the various stages of trial and progress in the British navy, as told in official documents, should be instructive and suggestive. It was in the Memorandum Exploratory of the Navy Estimates for the year 1901-2 that the First Lord indicated that various schemes for burning liquid fuel had been considered in conjunction with certain manufacturers, and that trials would be begun. In the Memorandum for the following year the First Lord merely reported that experiments were being carried out on shore at Devonport in a boiler which had been taken from the Blonde and at Portsmouth in the destroyer Surly. It was in the latter vessel that the system of combining the combustion of coal with liquid fuel was being tried. A year later the First Lord reported that the trials "had been steadily prosecuted, with constantly encouraging results."

MARS AND HANNIBAL
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"The problem which the navy has to solve in the use of liquid fuel is a much more difficult one than that which the

merchant marine has to solve, because oil fuel can be of no use to the navy as compared with Welsh steam coal unless the combustion can be brought to such perfection as to render the fuel practically smokeless."

In 1904 it was announced that in the Mars and Hannibal many of the difficulties had been overcome as the result of practical experience at sea, and in these two ships the oil burning system was to be extended so that all their boilers should be capable of burning either oil and coal alone. Another destroyer had her boilers fitted to burn liquid fuel, and it was found that the manipulation of the new fittings required much skill in order to insure the best results. Several boilers were fitted up at Portsmouth for the study of the problems connected with the oil burning system and to give instruction to the engineers and stokers. Next year the First Lord reported that the Mars, Hannibal and Bedford had been in commission for some time, and were free from defects in their oil burning installations. Another battleship was therefore to be fitted in the same way. It was also decided to carry out comparative trials with two destroyers, one fitted to burn liquid fuel and the other oil alone or in combination with coal. The trials made during 1905 were so successful that oil fuel engines were fitted in four more battleships, and orders were given that all the battleships should be fitted or completed in the same way. At the same time the King Edward class battleships were nearly completed, and the navy had been supplied with a large quantity of oil fuel. Many of the difficulties which had been