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The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

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MEDIUM!

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NO. 14.

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

Afraid of Ghosts

Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.

The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a hollow chest, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine of known composition and with a record of 40 years of cures. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.



would be a far more serious task than the insulation of a steam pipe.

Stupendous as the problem is, who shall be bold enough to say that it will never be solved? After all, is the utilization of the enormous energy contained in a half grain of radium any more startling than the transformation of the energy pent up in a shovelful of black coal? If the radium engine ever does come, it will simply be another instance of the triumph of mind over matter—St. Amens.

Prison Farm for whole Province. Possible, Outcome of Agitation in St. John.

A prison farm for the whole province, instead of merely for St. John County, may have been taken towards this important reform by the municipality.

The committee of the Municipality Council which has been investigating the subject has been impressed with the idea that, apart from the cost of food there would be very little additional expense in caring for double the number of prisoners that the country would furnish, and that such an institution for the county alone might be more expensive than it should be. This cannot be definitely figured out until further examination has been made regarding the number of men available for the experiment here and experience of other communities.

Mr. J. King Kelley, the County Secretary, has given the subject much careful attention and it is possible that at the coming meeting of the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities that he may introduce a resolution asking the Union to take steps to secure the necessary legislation for a provincial farm.

The report of Councillor Cochran on the subject of the county farm, submitted at the last meeting of the Municipal Council gives an excellent review of the steps already taken and the course proposed. The report is as follows:

3rd October, 1911.

To the Warden and Members of the Council of the Municipality of the City and County of St. John.

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of Municipal Prison Farm, held three sessions and now beg leave to submit an interim report.

1. Your committee visited the farm of

the Saint John Municipal Home and carefully investigated its possible uses and adaptation for the work intended. Your committee found the farm in a good state of cultivation and capable of greater development in the methods of operation there. The farm is very long and narrow and not well located for reform work. Its proximity to the Municipal Home, the Boys' Industrial School and the remains of the old penitentiary would not be conducive to moral elevation. On the whole your committee are satisfied that no uplift might be expected from this situation.

2. Your committee inspected the Boys' Industrial School and found the building in excellent order. The boys were neatly and well clad; but your committee doubts the wisdom of having mischievous boys together without any definite plan of development in their lives. Your committee are strongly of the opinion that nearly all the boys in the Industrial School could be trusted on parole or delivered to the custody of farmers, who could impress them with their personality and create within the boys hope and trust in their own individuality. The future of the Boys' Industrial School should receive the careful consideration of this council and the province generally.

3. Your committee examined the land owned by the Municipality and occupied by the Local Board of Health as an Isolation Hospital, and have had a topographical survey made. While this block of land is a short distance of over two miles from the closely inhabited part of the city, it is nevertheless moderately secluded and while not as extensive as your committee desire, affords an opportunity for development. Parts were formerly highly cultivated and could readily be made intensively productive.

4. Your committee desire to continue their study of this whole problem, and secure further information as to the best means and also the feasibility of carrying on prison reform work with the number of persons likely to be the subject of care and discipline, before submitting a final report.

5. Your committee recommend a visit to the Ontario prison farm and to Mansfield, Ohio, as leading institutions where the prison farm parol systems have been satisfactorily operated. Your committee have the promise of the Honorable Provincial Secretary of Ontario that he and his deputy will render your committee every assistance in studying and working out the best possible plans suitable to conditions in this county.

6. Your committee recommend that they be empowered to secure professional advice if they deem it necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) F. M. Cochran,
Chairman—Ex.

How Tripoli Was Ruled. It has been under Turkish Domination since the 16th century with an interruption in 1714.

Although Tripoli was not formally declared a Turkish vilayet until 1835, it has been under Turkish domination from the 16th century, the only interruption being in 1714, when the Arab population contrived to gain a slight measure of independence. The Sanjak of Banghazi has been administered separately for a little less than forty years.

The chief authority, both civil and military, in Tripoli rests with the Governor General, under whom are a number of lesser officials with authority over subordinate governments, cantons or districts. Sheikhs still possess authority over Arab tribes and Berber assemblies still raise taxes. Banghazi has a mutasarrif who is directly responsible to the Porte. In general throughout the country all important officials are Turks.

The western boundary of Tripoli as far south as Ghadames was settled by France and Turkey in 1892, but the southern limit still remains unfixed. The entire area under Turkish domination is estimated at about 406,000 square miles, with a population of from 750,000 to 1,500,000.

about two-fifths of the inhabitants being residents of Banghazi. The people generally are Berber, but there are very many Jews. The European population amounts to about 6,000, mostly Maltese and Italian. Arabic is generally spoken although Turkish is the official language. The principal towns are on the coast, and include Tripoli, with more than 30,000 inhabitants; Banghazi, with more than 36,000; Derne and Khoms. The most important inland settlements are the caravan halting places of Ghadames, Murzuk and Ghat.

The revenue of the vilayet, not calculating what is assigned to the Turkish debt, is derived from customs, land taxes and tithe.

Tripoli is occupied at all times by a force of about ten thousand Turkish troops. There was formerly a sort of reserve consisting of several thousand men living about the capital, who enjoyed certain privileges in return for nominal military service, but the force was disbanded a few years ago. There is no conscription, although an effort has been made to establish a small militia force.

The products of the country are agricultural only and are scanty. Barley, wheat, dates, olives, oranges and lemons are grown to an extent sufficient to permit of their exportation in small quantities, and cattle and sheep are bred for the market by a few stock raisers.

There is considerable caravan trade between Banghazi and Wadai and between Tripoli and Central Sudan when the routes are free from raiders. Ostrich feathers brought from Central Africa to Tripoli for export to Paris and London form an important staple of the caravan trade. All the overland trading is done by caravans, which follow routes that have been traversed for centuries. Tripoli was connected by telegraph with Murzuk, in Fezzan and Gabes, in Tunis and with Malta by cable.

Rode "Mooseback"

An involuntary ride on a bull moose was the experience of William O'Keefe, of Bartholomew Road, Northumberland County recently. O'Keefe says that had not the moose been wounded by a bullet before the ride was begun he might be going yet.

Here is how it happened. O'Keefe was on his way along the road to his brother's home when he saw a moose in the woods close to the road. Hastening to the house he got his brother's gun and returning shot the animal. On going up to inspect his prize, which appeared to be dead, the animal jumped up and O'Keefe was caught between the horns and made to take an involuntary ride, as the animal started off with him through the woods. After travelling some distance, the moose fell and Mr. O'Keefe was glad to be thrown clear, when the animal once again attacked him and O'Keefe was, only with difficulty, able to get into a tree out of the way, he had to remain until the moose which was badly wounded died. O'Keefe was somewhat bruised and shaken up.

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

Andrew McGee, Back Bay,
W. S. E. Jarvis, Portland,
Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George.

Physician Have you any aches or pains this morning?
Patient Yes, doctor. It hurts me to breathe. In fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath.
Physician All right. I'll give you something that will soon stop that.
—Cool Housekeeping.

RHEUMATISM GONE, SAYS DETECTIVE KILLEN.

Morrissey's No. 7 and Liniment Cured his Knee.
"Feels good as new."

St. John, N.B., April 12, 1911.
"I am glad to report that my knee is completely cured of Rheumatism—thanks to Father Morrissey's No. 7 Rheumatism & Kidney Tablets, as they alone are responsible for my cure. I was troubled for a number of years, and tried everything I heard of, and needless to say, spent quite a sum of money without any results. I have no further trouble now, and my knee feels as good as new. I was personally acquainted with the late Father Morrissey and know his remedies are good. Anyone suffering from Rheumatism and Kidney trouble should by all means try No. 7 Tablets, as I can cheerfully recommend them."

PATRICK KILLEN,
Provincial Detective, St. John, N.B.
The above prescription is not a "Cure-All" or so-called patent medicine. Dr. Morrissey prescribed it for 44 years and it cured thousands after other doctors failed. Price, 50c. per box at your dealer's, or Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Limited, Montreal.

Stopping the Paper

She came down the street three steps at a time and sailed into the country newspaper office like a whirlwind. She waited for no ceremony, but wildly asked:

"Is this the printing office?"

"Yes, madam."

"I want to stop my paper."

"All right, madam."

"Stop it right away, too."

"It's stopped," we replied, making a blue line through her husband's name on the subscription list.

"Mebbe that'll learn you some horse sense and how to do the square thing the next time, and not slight people just because they are poor. If some rich, stuck up folks happen to have a bad headed, knock-kneed, cross-eyed brat born to 'em you're in a awful hurry to put it in the paper and make it out an angel, but when poor people have a hair-born you can't say a word about it even if it is the prattiest child borned. That's what I'm stopping the paper for. This ort to be a lesson to every paper in Michigan, and she went out of the office as mad as a wet hen—Ex.

The Triumph of the Horse

It is a curious thing that all the dismal prophecies about the extinction of the horse after the introduction of motor traction and the invention of the aeroplane have not only been falsified, but that the horse, as the noblest friend of man has attained anew position of favor. The truth is that after the first will be enthusiasm for mechanical traction, people have realized that for pleasure as well as for many kinds of work, the horse is still the greatest servant of man. The army is not yet mounted on living machines, and needs more horses than are easily obtained. The old Shire horses are still supreme in the fields, and the first attempts to supersede them by heavy traction engines have failed ignominiously.

Seventy-Six Lawyers in New Parliament

Lawyers, as usual, will be far more numerous in the new Parliament than men of any other vocation. A review of the members returned shows the legal profession to have 76 representatives. There are 39 farmers, 32 merchants, 21 doctors, 17 manufacturers, 10 lumbermen, 8 newspaper men, 7 notaries, 2 cannerymen, 1 labor man, 1 real estate agent, 1 live-stock exporter, 1 licensed victualler, and Hon. G. H. Foster, who is difficult to classify. There are three stock brokers elected for four seats, Rudolph Forget having been elected for two of them.

A memorial fountain is to be erected at Falkirk to indicate the spot which tradition asserts was where John de Graeme Wallace's comrade in arms fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. Mr. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, a native of Falkirk, will bear the expenses.

\$60,000,000 French Loan To Berlin A Strategem.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Rumors of the past few days were confirmed to-day when it became known that two great Paris banks have advanced \$60,000,000 to the Bank of Berlin to tide over the Bourse pay day at the end of the month. The banks which have advanced the money are the Societe Generale and the Credit Lyonnais.

These two banks are great rivals and are practically of the same age and standing. The banks drove a hard bargain, exacting 5 1/2 per cent., thus taking advantage of the money crisis in Germany. This rate of interest is the highest paid by any European State, even by the semi-bankrupt Serbia.

Jules Cambon has played successfully the game of politics, using gold in forcing a checkmate on the chessboard of diplomacy.

The withdrawals of large sums of money from Germany by the French banks and by the banks of such friendly powers as England and Russia was at the suggestion of Cambon, the ablest Ambassador in the diplomatic service.

At a dinner of reconciliation given by Kiderlen Waechter at Berlin to Cambon, Cambon agreed to suggest to the French banks to make an emergency loan in consideration for easier terms in the Morocco question.

Falling Hair.

Mrs. Jas. Harris of Wapella, Sask., says—

"I have found Parisian Sage to be the best scalp and hair tonic and dressing I have ever used. My hair had been coming out in combs full and had been very dry and brittle and the scalp was always itching and full of dandruff. I have used two bottles of Parisian Sage and it has stopped my hair from falling, the itching and dandruff have disappeared and my hair is fine and soft and glossy. I would not be without the fine Hair Tonic for many times the price."

For women, men, or children Parisian Sage is without any doubt the finest preparation for the hair. Daintily perfumed, it is free from grease or stickiness and ought to be where every member of the family could use it daily. Large bottle 50 cents at all druggists or from the proprietors, The Gironx Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont. postpaid. The Girl with the Auburn hair is on every package. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark

The Radium Engine.

In his remarkable British Association address, Sir Wm. Ramsay stated that the disintegration of radium liberated three

and one half million times the energy available by the explosion of an equal volume of detonating gas, a mixture of one volume of oxygen with two volumes of hydrogen. He pointed out that the major part of this energy comes apparently from the explosion of particles (that is, of atoms of helium) with enormous velocity. "Suppose," says Sir Wm. "suppose that the energy in a ton of radium could be utilized in thirty years instead of being evolved at its invariably slow rate of one thousand seven hundred and sixty years for one half disintegration, it would suffice to propel a ship of 15,000 tons, with engines of 15,000 horse power, at the rate of 15 knots an hour, for thirty years, practically the lifetime of a ship. To do this actually requires one and one half million tons of coal."

Here is a statement of radium's possibilities that may well give a steam engineer pause. Why bother about thermodynamics, about Carnot cycles, about the relative merits of turbines and reciprocating engines? Why not develop the radium engine and conserve our coal supplies, and manipulate ounces of radium instead of tons of coal? At one fell blow all our elaborate and coal-consuming machinery disappears, and with it roaring furnaces, the blackened faces of stokers, and all the sooty paraphernalia that the word "steam engine" stands for.

The possibilities are far more romantic on paper than in actual fact. In the first place, where are we to get a ton of radium? Sir William himself in times past has placed the total supply of radium in the world, in laboratories, at much less than a pound. Physicists and chemists have time and time pointed out the enormous risk involved in handling even a half grain of comparatively pure radium. Bacteria, insects and even mice we believe, have actually been killed by radium rays, suitably applied, to be sure. What will be the effect upon a man sitting in a room containing, let us say, ten pounds of radium? Would he ever emerge alive? Obviously, the mere difficulty of handling so terrible a substance imposes problems for more difficult of solution than those which the old steam engine ever offered.

Assuming that we really had a safe method of handling a large quantity of radium, how are we to make its energy available in practical form? Some totally new type of prime mover must be developed, some contrivance which will render it possible for electrons hurled in to space with the speed of light to do their work.

Then again there is the subject of materials to be considered. Radio-active substances are no respecters of ordinary containers. The particles projected from radium permeate most substances with comparative ease. To confine them

Yes

ALL teas may look alike to you—but the difference in Red Rose Tea is in the taste and the smell. Another marked difference is the agreeable strength that puts real quality in the cup with less tea in the pot. Will you try it.

RED ROSE TEA
"is good tea"