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## Russia and Japan in the Far East.

The governments of Russia and Japan have entered into a treaty which covers the interests of the two nations in the far East. The treaty follows conventions which were made several years ago between Russia and China, and more recently between Japan and China, by which Russia secured important railroad and mining rights in northern Manchuria, and Japan gained similar privileges in Southern Manchuria. The new treaty reaffirms the declarations of the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1907, in which each of the contracting parties undertook to respect the territorial integrity of the other, and both recognized the independence and territorial integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in that country, and pledged themselves to maintain the "status quo." Should the status quo be menaced, the two powers, under the new treaty, agree to seek a mutual understanding as to measures necessary to maintain it. The immediate effect of the treaty is to draw into close and friendly relations the two powers which were at war only five years ago, and to divide between them peacefully most of the special privileges in China which were in part the occasion of that struggle.—The Youth's Companion.

## A New Nickel-Bronze

Monel metal is the name given to a new alloy of nickel and copper produced by treatment of the nickel-copper minerals found at Sudbury, Canada. It contains 68 to 72 per cent of nickel and about 30 per cent of copper, with a little iron, sulphur and carbon. In its mechanical properties it resembles steel, and possesses great resistance to corrosion. It is easily worked, and may be drawn into very fine wires. In the form of sheets, it has been employed to cover the new Pennsylvania terminal station in New York. The nickel-bronze which is employed for coins of small denomination contains a much smaller proportion of nickel, the percentage in our five-cent pieces being only 12 to 18 of copper, while in Germany and Belgium 25 per cent of nickel is employed. The hardness of the alloy increases with the amount of nickel. A nickel-bronze called "constantin" contains 40 per cent of nickel, and is remarkable for its slight variation of electric conductivity with change of temperature.—The Youth's Companion.

## NEW TELEPHONE RELAY.

One of the most difficult problems in long-distance telegraphy, and yet more in telephony, has been the production of satisfactory relays. A relay is a device for retransmitting a message after it has been enfeebled at the end of a section by the resistance of the circuit. In long-distance telephony it was at first attempted to make a microphone serve as a relay at the end of each section, but this plan failed because what was gained in loudness was lost in clearness. Mr S G Brown, in England, has now produced a telephone relay with which it is hoped to attain satisfactory results. His apparatus consists of an improved form of microphone combined with the principle of the eoherer, but it does not admit of a popular description. Speech or signals too faint to be heard in a Bell receiver are clearly heard in the new relay. It is also applicable in wireless telegraphy.—Youth's Companion.

## FLYING-FROGS.

Since flying-fish and flying-squirrels exist, it is not so surprising to be told that there are also in the world flying-frogs. All these animals have instinctively made use of the fundamental principle of the aeroplane, the perfecting of which is beginning to impart the power of flight to man himself. It is in Java that the flying-frog—*Polypedates reinwardtii*—is found, and Professor Siedleki of the University of Cracow describes it as being of a magnificent clear green color, with white belly, while the membranes between its fingers which enable it to glide on the air, are orange-yellow. But it changes color like the chameleon. It inhabits trees and is active only at night, living on insects. When disturbed, it distends its aeroplanes and launches itself a considerable distance through the air.—Youth's Companion.

## A Grand Rout.

It is not always the largest foe who can make the greatest disturbance and cause the most confusion. In his "Hunting Grounds of the Great West" Richard Irving Dodge tells of a little incident of the Mexican War which proves that it is quality, not quantity, which is most effective.

While General Taylor's little army was marching from Corpus Christi to Matamoras, a soldier on the flank of the column fired at a bull. The animal charged, and the soldier, taking to his heels, ran into the column. The bull, undaunted by the number of the enemy followed him headlong, scattering several regiments like chaff, and finally escaped unhurt, having demolished and put to flight an army, which, a few days after, covered itself with glory by victoriously encountering five times its number of human enemies.—The Youth's Companion.

## THE X-RAY AS PEARL-FINDER.

An attempt has recently been made to improve the unscientific methods employed at the celebrated pearl fisheries of Ceylon by the use of the X-ray. The divers bring up as many of the pearl oysters as they can hastily grasp during an immersion which cannot exceed a minute in length. Only a few of the oysters contain pearls, but all are opened and destroyed in the search. The new method consists in examining the oysters with the X-ray, which readily detects the existence of pearls within. If the radiographs show no pearls, the oysters are returned to the water uninjured. In the process of examination the oysters are placed on a rotating frame, which carries them in succession under the rays. It is claimed that this method will result in preventing the destruction of great numbers of oysters which may eventually produce pearls. It is almost more hygienic than the old process of universal destruction.—Youth's Companion.

## Wheat-Crop Prospects.

According to the returns of the crop-reporting board of the Department of Agriculture, the average condition of spring wheat throughout the United States, July 1st, was only 61.6 as compared with 91.7 a year ago, and a ten-year average of 87.1. The condition June 1st was 92.8. The deterioration is the result of almost unbroken drought in three states, North and South Dakota and Minnesota, in which the larger part of the spring wheat is grown. The report on winter wheat, on the other hand, shows an improvement of 1.5 per cent. in condition during the month.

## Are We Becoming Too Scientific

Is the world becoming so tremendously scientific that people are being scared to death long before their time? Wherever we go, we run up against some scientific theory that starts the worry that ends eventually in the grave.

Germs, we are told, lurk in every corner ready to spring in countless millions on every unsuspecting individual. There are germs in the water and germs in the milk and there is no safety in beer. Millions of germs cling to every crumb; they hide in every nook and corner. There is no place a germ will not penetrate.

In the good old days man stood a fair chance of living to a ripe old age. History shows in fact, that, unless a man was killed in battle, fell a victim to the plague or was knocked in the head at a shindy, the probability of his reaching the allotted span was surprisingly good. But that was a time when science had not made such headway. The germ family, while it may have existed was not discovered, and the public at large did not know to what dangers they were exposed. Consequently they did not worry.

What is the answer to this? It won't do to stop scientific investigation, but it must be admitted that scientific men have added many new terrors to those which confronted our forefathers. Worry is the most dreadful disease of all that afflict humanity, and the knowledge that modern men possess of the germ evil but adds to the worry of life.—Toronto Sunday World,

## NOTICE OF SALE

To Thomas W. Griffin of the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, and to all others to whom it may in any wise concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, recorded in Carleton County Records in Book M. Number Four, pages 300, 301 and 302, made between the said Thomas W. Griffin of the one part, and the late Robert Caldwell of Woodville in the State of New Hampshire, one of the United States of America, of the other part; there will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the Thirteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon in front of the Office of J. C. Hartley Main Street, Woodstock in the County of Carleton, the lands and premises described in the said Mortgage as follows:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish, now Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, on the North side of the Road leading to the farm of J. W. Connell and described as follows, that is to say,—Commencing at the South east angle of a lot of land leased by one Frederick and Judith Morehouse to one James S. Seeger, afterwards occupied by one L. P. Fisher and James R. Tupper, thence running North thirty-four degrees, East nine rods, thence South forty-six degrees, East four and one half rods to a stake half way between the North-east corner of said James S. Seeger lot and Green Street, thence South thirty-four degrees West nine rods parallel with west line of Green Street to Connell St so called, thence North fifty-six degrees West four and one half rods to the place of beginning, being half of land deeded by Allison B. Connell and wife to Nancy R. Dibblee, Sept Twenty-eighth A. D. 1881, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated at Woodstock aforesaid, the Twelfth day of July A. D. 1910.  
JANE BARKER  
CARTER BARKER  
Administrators cum testamento annexo of the Estate of Robert Caldwell, Mortgagee.

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## HER HOLIDAY.

(By Mark Julian, in the 'Australasian'.)

The woman moved quickly to and fro in the large kitchen, putting the finishing touches to the dinner cooking in the wide range, laying the table under the low-silled window, where the shadow from the tall gum-tree outside fell in dancing bars on the white cloth. Everything ready and in waiting for the man who had not yet come; she sat down on the smooth log outside the door, and propping her chin in her hand, toil-worn hands, stared with unseeing eyes down the track that stretched away to the distant slip-rails.

Her thoughts were going back, back to the days when she had first come to the selection; a young inexperienced girl of scarcely twenty. Full of youth and enthusiasm, she had thought it nothing to leave civilization behind her, and side by side with him to fight the bush, and win a fortune in the backblocks.

They had had but little money when they thus started their life together, and both wisely resolved to put every penny into the selection, instead of needlessly wasting it in a honeymoon trip.

'When we get our first clear £100,' he had said, 'we will come down to town, and see everything, and then for a good trip round the coast.'

That was 30 years ago, and they had not gone yet. For the first ten years it was an uphill struggle, with no thought of money to spare, only thankful if they were not too heavily in debt. Then, as bit by bit they conquered, and things were at last promising they began to save. First, new stock was wanted, then, up-to-date implements, and new buildings to be erected.

Once, when they had everything necessary and the spare money had amounted to £70, came the bushfire scourge, and they were thrown back almost to where they had been at the very first. But their credit was good and their hearts strong, and once more they set to work, and, bit by bit, they built up again on the wreck that was left. They had no children and sometimes she murmured and envied bitterly the happy mothers she saw; at others, she wondered if after all, it were not best she should be denied; her hands were so full, her time so occupied, she could never have brought them up properly, and spared time for all their demands.

It was just two years ago that at last the £100 had been reached, and she was planning the ways and means of the wonderful holiday, when her husband was brought home, crushed, almost lifeless by a falling tree.

The long weary weeks when he lay, between life and death in the hospital of the little township; and, where, as often as she could get away from the double share of work that now depended on her, she went to see him, and take every delusion a loving mind could think of, were so full that she hardly could think of the fast-melting £100 and the once-again deferred holiday.

Now, however, as she sat and watched the shadows lengthening, she thought how once again it was made up. The holiday, which at first had seemed a pleasant but far off vision, had now, through the years of waiting and working for, become an all-absorbing passion. For its sake she did without help in her many duties, went sometimes without a new dress, that she might have a better one then, had not begrudged all the improvements and new stock which, year by year, ate up so much of what might have gone to swell the 'clear' £100; for she thought, 'So much more will it be absolutely clear, spare money; and Jim will be able to enjoy our holiday completely without thinking he might have bought something new for the farm.'

She looked round her, nothing was wanting; buildings, implements, stock, they had everything necessary, and inside was the

bank book which showed £95 to their credit, and yesterday they had sold the new foal for £10. Jim had gone today for the money and to see a man about next season's ploughing.

He had not mentioned the holiday, but, of course, after so many disappointments, he would wait till they had every penny, and she smiled softly to herself as she pictured what he would say, and how he would look when he came home.

Then her thoughts flew to the distant city, the Mecca of the hopes of 30 years. They would live in a quiet boarding-house, for there would be no need to spend unnecessary money during the short time they would be in town. While there, ah! The theatre! the shops! the various outings—they would go to them all. Then! The crowning glory of all—the trip right round the coast! Her breath came in raptured gasps; her bosom heaved. Already she sniffed the salt sea-air, and saw the foaming waves her girlish heart had delighted in. Her eyes sparkled; while on her cheeks lay a flush like that of thirty years ago, when first she left the gay sea-side town for the solitude and solemnity of the bush.

Down by the slip rails she saw her husband dismount; she noticed the eagerness of his walk as he led the horse to the stables. With her eyes still shining she turned in side to see that everything was ready.

He came in, and sat in his usual place at the table; there was a subdued excitement about him that her heart answered to, she could hardly control her trembling hands as she placed the dinner before him.

'Mary,' he said, with a hurried eagerness in his voice. 'I've something special to tell you, but we'll wait till we've had our dinner.'

She nodded, she liked it best so, the playing with the joy, the half coy putting off of the long looked for moment only made it more delightful. They ate their dinner in silence, each busy with their own thoughts.

At last he pushed back his chair.

To-day I put that £10 for the foal in the bank, Mary, and now we have £105 clear. We have no more stock or implements to get, so everything now is plain sailing. It's taken us a long while to get this money, and I think we ought to make the best use we can of it. I saw the land agent, Jackson, in town, and he told me of a new piece of land that is to be opened up next month. It's on the river frontage, is splendid ground for wheat and fruit, easily cleared, and just along the route for the new railway that's to be built, before very long, and which will make the value of the land go up considerably. It comprises 1,000 acres at 10s an acre, £100 down, and the rest in instalments of £50 a year.

'I was thinking it would be a good thing to get this, as we have just the £100 spare, and wouldn't feel the loss of the money. As it's so much better ground than this, we would clear and plant it, keeping this going to keep expenses, and when the other was ready we could sell out of here for a fairly good price, and live for good on the other. It will mean a better return every year and is a better place to live.'

'Of course I know we intended going on a trip with this money, but we've done so long without it now, we won't really miss it; it isn't as if we were both very young, we're getting on in years, and we must have the best we can for our old age. And—Are you listening, Mary? What are you thinking of?'

'Thinking of? Nothing!' she answered, still keeping her eyes on the fire, and slowly, surely, as she looked, her face grew thin, and shrunk, and the light that had kept steady in her eyes for thirty years, flickered out and died.

## Canal Across Scotland

The British Admiralty has taken action within the past few weeks that gives new life to the old project of digging a great canal across Scotland, connecting the Firth of Forth with the Firth of Clyde. A small barge canal now exists across this narrow-west portion of the island, but the proposal of the government is to lend financial aid to a syndicate that will undertake to build a new canal 148 feet wide at bottom, to accommodate the greatest battle-ships. Plans and estimates have been made. The proposed route includes the famous Loch Lomond. It is believed that such a canal would be financially successful while providing strategic naval advantage for England, as there is a heavy traffic round the northern end of the island that would naturally seek this channel. The new route would save 300 miles between London and Glasgow alone, and would represent an economy of from one to two days on many steamer routes. The Youth's Companion.

## Trouble on the Line.

Everybody who has used a telephone knows exactly what is meant by the following description of the way a certain person talked over the wire.

The man at one end had become thoroughly exasperated, and asked his friend if he was losing his hearing.

His friend was an Irishman, and replied, 'I can hear you all right till you begin to talk, and then I can't understand a word you say.'—The Youth's Companion.

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