Hav you trus Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea yet?

BACK FROM

A Seven Weeks' Trip of Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa.

Sees Great Progress in Every Department.

bout the Doukhobors-A Glance at Their Manner of Life.

[Toronto Globe.]

The Director of the Experimental Farms, Dr. William Saunders, has re-turned to Ottawa after an absence of nearly seven weeks. He spent about ten days in the latter part of August in attending the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Columbus, Ohio, and is visiting the experimental stations in Minnesota and North Dakota. Thence Dr. Saunders proceeded to southern Manitoba, arriving there at the time the wheat crop was being harvested. He also visited the noted grain-growing localities in the central parts of Manitoba, and found the crops everywhere very satisfactory. EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT BRAN-

DON. At Brandon the director inspected the various lines of work in progress at the branch experimental farm. The crops of cereals there were unusually heavy. Some of the most productive strong and active women, were build-varieties of oats have given from 100 to ing houses and assisting in getting 112 bushels per acre; the best varieties the land in order for crop next year. of barley from 40 to 45 bushels, while the different sorts of wheat have varied from 30 to 45 bushels per acre. In-dian corn and millets have given light-er crops than usual; but the returns partly wooded, affording abundant from turnips, beets and carrots will be about the average. The potato crop, although good, is not likely to be above an average yield.

The crops throughout Manitoba are very good, and from the returns al-ready received from the threshing it is generaly believed that the wheat crop will average about 22 bushels per acre. Threshing is progressing rapidly. THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

very little injury from frosts. In the Indian Head district there is an unusually large acreage under wheat, and it is believed the crop in that section will average fully 25 bushels per acre. In the Prince Albert and Edmonton districts the rainfall during the latter part of the summer was exceptionally great, and the excessive moisture produced a rank growth of straw; hence the grain was late in ripening, and in some localities frosts occurred before it was fully matured. Many of these green crops have been cut for fodder, and will furnish a large supply of nutritious food for stock. The feeding beef cattle and the manufacture of dairy products have for some years past been important branches of farm een important branches of farm industry throughout this part of the northwest country.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD.

At the Indian Head Experimental Farm all cereals have yielded bountifully. Most of the best yielding varieties of wheat have given from 30 to 38 bushels per acre; oats from 80 to bushels; barley from 55 to 69 bushels per acre. Peas have not yielded so vell, the crop ranging from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. CROW'S NEST PASS AND MINING

DISTRICTS. A trip was made through the Crow's Nest Pass, where the scenery, although not nearly so grand as on the main line of the C. P. R., is very varied and interesting. Wonderful development is going on in that portion of the Dominion. The output of coal of the Dominion. is enormous and the growth of some of the towns phenomenal. At Fernie, town little more than a year old, there is a population of nearly a thousand people. The coal there is specially adapted for the manufacture of coke of excellent quality for smelting, and 150 coke ovens are constantly running, turning out 1,200 tons of coke per week, while 150 additional ovens were in course of construction. The advent of the railway, by which large and valuable coal deposits have been reached, has been an important feature in the progress of the mining industry in that region, which is advancing by leaps and bounds. Cranbrook is an older and larger town, in which a large business is done. A day was spent at Nelson and another Rossland, both of which are now important and interesting places. In Rossland especially mining is being actively pushed, and the daily output of ore is very large, the greater part coming from War Eagle and Le Roi mines. At Rossland the formation of the mountain is such as to resemble a large basin, and partly up the steep sides of this basin, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet, the town is built. The railway climbs up this height by a succession of steep grades. Although only four years old, the town has a population of several thousand, and business of all sorts seemed to be very brisk. On the way to Rossland Trail is passthere is a very large smeliwhich is now being worked to its fullest capacity, and the valuable metals extracted from an enormous quantity of ore every week. On the way up the Arrow Lakes from Robson, the new railway recently built by the Canadian Pacific Railway has been opened to the valley of the Kettle Creek and the eastern part of the Boundary country. Starting at Robson, the line runs along the valley of the mountains which skirt the margin of the Arrow Lakes for about thirty miles, then, turning Valley, it is soon lost to view. The traveler by this route can now take a sleeper at the head of the lakes, which. connecting with the express on the main line at Revelstoke, runs through Vancouver.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ, Work on the experimental farm at where much of the land is of excellent

Agassiz is making good progress. A further area of land has been cleared and the portions devoted to field crops and orchards enlarged. About 600 acres are under cultivation, about half of which has been planted with fruit. A very large number of varieties are beting tested and much useful informa-tion is gained from year to year as to the sorts best suited to the climate and most profitable to the grower. The spring of 1899 was very wet, and the rain was almost constant throughout the blossoming period, which prevented the fruit from setting, and hence the fruit crop is small. There were, however, a considerable number of varieties of apples and plums, as well as some pears at Agassiz, which were bearing well. The crops of hay and oats, which are among the most im-The Crow's Nest Pass Mining portant in this province, were good and barley, also, has given a fair yield. The quantity of wheat grown here is small, and the crop about an average one. The season has been cool as well

as wet, which has been unfavorable for Indian corn, but the field roots THE DOUKHOBORS. On the return journey a trip was taken up the Manitoba and North-western Railway from Portage la Prairie to Yorkton, and thence north, by vehicle, nearly one hundred miles to the north trail of the Swan River. Journeying then from Thunder Hill eastward for many miles, the Swan was again forded and travel continued on the south trail until the Dauphin Railway was reached. During this drive of about 150 miles many villages of the Doukhobors were passed, and some time was spent in inquiring into the progress they are making in their new settlements, and in preparing for crop next season and in providing shelter and food for the winter. Nearly all the able-bodied men were away from the villages, working on the railways and assisting the settlers in their harvesting and threshing operations, thus earning money to buy supplies for the winter, while some of the older men and boys, with the help of the strong and active women, were build-They are a very industrious people, and are well satisfied with the country. material for building operations and firewood. They are all vegetarians and will not eat animal food, as they consider it a sin to kill. Most of them, however, will eat fish, and some of their villages are well located for food of this sort. They like butter, cheese and eggs, but as yet can get little of these useful and concentrated foods. as their stock of cows is very small, giving them but a meagre supply of THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

The crops in Eastern Assiniboia are also very good, and will probably give an average quite as heavy as that obtained in Manitoha. There has been with soup made of a mixture of flour with soup made of a mixture of flour and water, with the addition of vegetables, such as cabbage, onions and beets, and in some instances potatoes, of which they are very fond. In most of the villages they have grown a considerable quantity of vegetables, but not nearly enough for their requirements during the winter. Their houses are substantially built of logs and roofed with poles on which prairie sod about four inches thick is laid, and the interstices filled with fine earth. The sides of the houses are well plastered on the outside with clay mixed with cut hay, and sometimes on the inside with the same material. The furniture in the houses is all of their own make and consists of a few rough stools to sit on and higher benches which serve as tables. The beds are made of a series of poplar poles about six feet long and three or four inches in diameter, placed close together along one or both sides of the house, with the ends to the wall. On these some hay is placed and over this a piece of thick felt. Most of the people recline on this structure with their heads to the wall, their feet outwards, using as much bedclothes as they can command. A few have feather beds and curtains to divide the sleeping places into compartments. Most of the houses consist of one large room for living, cooking, eating and sleeping. The aim

> them. Although new homes are going up rapidly in every viliage, the ab-sence of the men necessarily interferes with the progress of the work, and in many of the villages each house is at present occupied by from ten to twenty people, and in some instances in the larger dwellings the inmates number from 25 to 40. In those densely-populated buildings the beds are arranged along each side of the house in a double tier, the upper ones being reached by a ladder. In each house there is a Russian oven, similar to those used by the Mennonites in Manitoba, which serves for the warming of the building and cooking the food. Each village is provided with a steam bath-house, in which steam is generated by pour-ing water on heated stones. In this way profuse perspiration is brought about, and in the absence of towels the body is whisked briskly with a bunch of small branches of the mossy cup oak, the large leaves of which still hold tightly to the branches. people seem very contented, and, although in many instances conditions

is to have in all their villages a house

for each family, and these houses are

being erected at varying distances in

two rows, with a wide street between

were met with which would with us be regarded as cases of hardship, not a word of complaint was heard from any of them. The Doukhobors are honest truthful and hard-working people, of cleanly habits, who use neither liquor nor tobacco. Being vegetarians, they are at present at a disadavantage as compared with other settlers, as there is much game about their setllements with which they might easily supplant their vegetable diet with great advantage. They appear, however, to be very strong and hardy, and will no doubt prove a very useful class of people in the districts in which they are settled. They will soon form prosperous communities and assist much in the development of the country. They may, however, need some assistance for a time until they can produce enough

families of Galicians were seen at dif-ferent places. They are a hard-working and industrious people, who are improving their conditions very rap-The return journey was made by the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs through the Dauphin country and is now completed from Gladstone to Swan River. The Manitoba and Northwestern and the Canadian Northern are both substantially built roads and

connect with the main line of the C.

their land to sustain them. Many

quality and the conditions favorable to farming. The traffic is rapidly de-veloping, and the prospects of good returns improving from year to year. PREPARATIONS FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

During the journey Prof Saunders interviewed members and officers of the Provincial Governments in Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories and British Columbia in reference to the Paris Exposition, and has arranged for a very complete display of the agricultural and horticultural products of the great west. A magnificent col-lection of grain grown in Manitoba and the territories has been secured, and a fine lot of fruits and cereal pro-ducts from British Columbia.

The Salvation Army

The Life of These Self-Sacrificing Workers Often One of Hardship.

While on Duty Capt. Ben. Bryan Was Stricken With a Supposed Incurable Disease and Forced to Relinquish the Work-He Has Now Recovered His Health.

[From the News, Alexandria, Ont.] The life of a Salvation Army worker is very far from being a sinecure. Their duties are not only arduous, but they are called upon by the regulations of the army to conduct out-of-door meetings at all seasons and in all kinds of weather. This being the case, it is little wonder that the health of these self-sacrificing



workers frequently gives way. Capt. Ben Bryan, whose home is at Max-ville, Ont., is well known through his former connection with the army, having been stationed at such important points as Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Guelph and Brockville, in Canada, and at Schenectady, Troy and other points in the United States. While on duty he was attacked by a so-called incurable disease but having been rectored to ease, but having been restored to health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a representative of the Alexandria News thought it worth while to procure from his own lips a statement of his illness and recovery. He found Mr. Bryan at work, a healthy, robust man, his appearance giving no indications of his recent suf-

The story of his illness and subsequent cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills reads like a miracle, and is given in his own words as follows: "While stationed at Deseronto, in July, 1897, I was attacked with what the doctors called Chronic Spinal Meningitis.' The symptoms were somewhat similar to those preceding a by spasms, which, when the pain be-came too severe, rendered me unconscious. The length of these uncon-scious spells increased as the disease advanced. After spending four months in the Kingston General Hospital, and the Salvation farm, Toronto, I regained some of my former strength and returned to my work. The second attack occurred when I was stationed at Schenectady, N. Y., in October, 1898, and was more severe than the first. The symptoms of the second attack were very similar to those which preceded the first, the only apparent dif-ference being that they were more severe and the after-effects were of longer duration. Owing to the precarlous state of my health, I was compelled to resign my position after the sec-ond attack and return to my home at Maxville. While there a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and began using them in March, 1899. have used only a dozen boxes, and am once more enjoying perfect health. I feel that I am perfectly well, and can cheerfully say that I attribute my present state of health to the effects produced by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Bryan has also used the pills and has benefited very much thereby.'

CHINA'S BUYING CAPACITY. It is sometimes contended in this connection that China is too poor to buy, and that she has not sufficient to to increase her purchasing power. This argument, however, is only advanced by those who have not male a careful study of China's resources. When the great latent wealth of her interior is developed, and when railroads bring her products to market and allow that exchange and intercourse which Japan is now experiencing, it will be found that China will have abundant buying capacity, and sufficient products to sell to meet the demands of the outer world. The The Chinaman is a natural trader. No man understands the principles of successful buying and selling better than he. There are abundant proofs of this tendency in the history of the various treaty ports and other points in China where foreigners and Chinese have met in trade exchange.—Hon. John Barrett, in the Engineering Magazine for October.

AT TIMES YOU ASK.

At times you ask where you shall go tion. We solicit this trade, as we are in a position to assure you prompt attention, great care and a long experience in the compounding of drugs and medicines.

Infants' Foods and Feeding Bottles. Our stock of Fancy and Standard Toilet Preparations is unsurpassed, and at prices to meet your views.

We are prepared to supply you with Paine's Celery Compound, the great popular medicine of the day. We recommend it as reliable and honest.

B. A. MITCHELL, DRUGGIST.

Animal trainers say the most intelligent animals for their purpose are the walrus, elephant, monkey, seal and sealion. A young walrus that is bought for \$500, when carefully trained, is

worth fully \$5,000. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.

The Authentic Story Told Charles Neufeld.

Gordon Met Death With His Face to the Foe.

Bleeding From Many Wounds-A Notable Character-Held in Wonderful Esteem.

[New York Sun.] If we except Slatin Pasha, no other European has cast so much light upon the state of things in the Soudan under the Khalifa Abdullahi as is derivable from the book entitled: "A Prisoner of the Khaleefa: Twelve Years' Captivity at Omdurman," by Charles Neufeld (Putnams). It was in March, 1887, that the author of this volume undertook a trading expedition from Assouan to Kordofan, where large quantities of gum were awaiting a favorable opportunity for export. Owing to the treachery of an Arab guide, his party was captured by the Mahdists not far from Dongola, and he was conveyed to Omdurman where he was put in chains. Although he consented to embrace Islam, and was employed by the Khalifa in a saltpetre at Omdurman. Aside from the per-factory and in other work, he was still in chains when Gen. Kitchener arrived sonal experiences which it embodies, the book is valuable for the account of Gordon's death, which differs ma-terially from the versions hitherto

The story of how Gordon died, based

upon the testimony of eye witnesses, occupies a chapter of the book before us, but, of course, only an outline of it can be here presented. The first person to describe the mode of Gordon's death was, it seems, a man whose tongue Gordon had threatened to cut out as the only cure for his inveterate lying. All later versions of the incident have been based, apparently, up-on the tale related by this man after he reached Cairo. Gordon, the world has been made to believe, died as a coward, for what other construction may be placed on the assertion that he turned his back on his assailants and in his back received his mortal wound. But, although both Ohrwalder and Slatin have repeated this libel, Neufeld has no doubt that "those who knew Charles George Gordon will believe me when I aver that he died-in spite of the official and semi-official accounts to the contrary—as the soldier and lion-heanted man that he was Gordon did not rest his hand on the hilt of his sword and turn his back to his enemies to receive a mortal wound. On the contrary, he drew his sword and used it. When he fell, his sword was dripping with the blood of his assail-ants, for no less than sixteen or seventeen did he cut down with it. When Gordon fell, his hand was blackened from the unburned powder from his at least thrice-emptied revolver. When he fell, his life's blood was pouring from spear and pistol-shot wounds in his right breast. When Gordon fell, his boots were slippery with the blood of the crowd of dervishes he had shot and hacked his way through in his heroic attempt to cut his way out and place himself at the head of his troop.

It seems that, a week before the fall of Khartoum, Gordon had given up hope. Calling Ilbrahim Pasha Fauzi. he ordered him to provision one of the steamers, get all the Europeans on board and set off for the north. To their credit, be it said, they refused to leave unless Gordon saved his own life with theirs. Finding him obdurate, a plot was made to seize him while asleep, carry him off and save him in spite of himself; but he somehow heard of the plot, smiled, and said it was his duty to save their lives if he could, but it was also his duty to "stick to his post." As the troops must be near, you should sail north. he told them, and tell them to hurry Each day at dawn, when he retired to rest, he bolted his door from the inside and placed his faithful body-servant, Khaleel Agha Orphali, on guard outside it. On the night when Khartoum was taken by the Madhists, Gordon had, as usual, kept his vigil on the roof of the palace, sending and receiving telegraphic messages every few minutes, but, as dawn crept into the skies, he assumed that the long-threatened attack was to be again deferred, and he lay down, worn out. The little firing heard a few minutes later attracted no more attention than the firing which had been going on continuously night and day for months, but when guards were heard firing, it was plain that something serious was happen-ing. By the time Gordon had slipped into his old serge or dark tweed suit, and taken his sword and revolver, the

advance costs of the dervishes were already surrounding the palace. Overcoming the guards, they made a rush up the stairs, and met Gordon as he was leaving his room. A small spear was thrown which wounded him, but only very slightly, on his left shoulder. Almost before the dervishes knew what was taking place, three of them lay dead and one wounded at Gordon's feet; the remainder fled. "Quickly reloading his revolver, Gor-don made for the head of the stairs, and again drove the reassembling dervishes off. Darting back to reload, he received a stab in his left shoulder plade from a dervish concealed behind a corridor door, and, on reaching the steps the third time, he received a pistol shot and spear wound in his right breast. Then, great solidier as he was, he rose almost above himself. With his life's blood pouring from his breast-not his back, rememberhe fought his way, step by step, kickwhen your physician's prescription ing from his path the wounded and dead dervishes—for his body-servant, Orphalia, too, had not been idle-and, as he was passing through the doorway leading into the courtyard, another concealed dervish almost severed his right leg with a single blow. Then Gordon fell. The steps he had fought his way down were encumbered with the bodies of dead and dying dervishes. No dervish spear pierced the live and quivering flesh of a prostrate, but still conscious Gordon, for he breathed his last as he turned to face his last assailant, half raised his sword to strike. and fell dead with his face to heaven."
We are told that the Mahdi had desired to spare Gordon's life, and that he was extremely angry with the der-vishes who came to tell him of the murder. Neufeld says that "during my twelve years among all shades of

a single word against Gordon, nor did

I hear one until I came among his own flesh and blood." And again: "It is

preaching religion, yet practice it in their every act, whom the Soudan re-

he will reply: 'Gordon was not a

Christian; he was a true Moslem; no Christian could be so good and just as he was, and I believe that this

uires. Ask anyone in the Soudan what is his opinion about Gordon and

men

quires.

like Gordon, who, though not

THE drinking of cheap tea is not as economical as some believe, it takes much more to make a cup of tea, and the delicious flavor found in the higher grades is entirely lacking. Demand the best.

INDO-CEYLON TEA.

saying or estimate of him emanated from the Mahdi himself. I draw your particular attention to the word 'just,' which proves that, in the eyes of the which proves that, in the eyes of the Mahdists and Soudanese alike, his justice ranked with his goodness." The following example of the esteem in which Gordon was held is taken from a Christian source: "My friend Nahoum Abbajee, when he reached Cairo, prepared a petition which he had intended to forward to her Majesty the Queen, asking that the British Government should restore part of the fortune accumulated by him during his twenty-three years residence in the Soudan. His argument was that, trusting to Gordon, he had delayed in Khartoum until Col. Stewdelayed in Khartoum until Col. Stewart's departure was arranged for, when, acting on the advice of Gordon, he sold all his goods, realizing but half their value, accepted Gordon bonds in payment, bought a boat as no one then would hire one out, set off with Stewart, and was captured by the dervishes. This would not have happened had not the commander of the gumboat disobeyed Gordon's orders by steaming off to Khartoum instead of bombarding Berber for three days, and Gordon was, consequently, responsible for the delinquencies of his subordinates." On being asked what his personal impressions of Gordon ware, Nahorm said that his thoughtfulness for everyone, his goodness, justice and innumerable virtues would take years to relate: and then, when he was told that his claim could only be sustained by his proving that Gordon was to blame for the loss of Stewart's party, he rose, ill as he was, from his couch, tore up the petition, and, with his hand raised, prayed heaven that if the bit of bread needed to save him from starvation should be purchased

with money obtained through imputing a fault to Gordon, it might choke him. "One had," says Neufeld, "to witness the scene really to appreciate it. Ruined, broken down in health, too old to make a new start in life, his eyes lost their dullness and glistened as he breathed his prayer and fell back on his couch exhausted with the effort. Nahoum, I am afraid, will have joined Gordon by the time this appears in print."

FATAL IGNORANCE.

A London, Ont., Man Didn't Know He Had Bright's Disease.

London, Ont., Oct. 30.-Mr. G. E. Brady, this city, has never ceased expressing gratitude at the narrow escape he experienced recently. Bright's Disease had insidiously fastened its grip upon him and eaten deep into his kidneys. Mr. Brady was in ignorance of what the matter was until he happened to read the symptoms of Bright's Disease in a Dodd's Kidney Pill

Says Mr. Brady, "I purchased three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and after I used one box I felt the disease leaving me. I am now completely cured. My friends here in London will youch for what I say, Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

The first cargo steamer will pass through the new Soulanges Canal on Tuesday next, the department of railways and canals having granted the necessary permission to the the American freighter Toledo.

The leading newspapers of Germany express the opinion that the nation's interest in Samoa will be ceded to Brit-

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.: Dear Sirs,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINEMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five It blistered the horse, but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON, Four Falls, N. B.

Railways and Navigation

CANADIAN

PACIFIC

A TOURIST CAR.

WHAT
IT IS?

A Canadian Pacific Tourist Car is similar in general appointment to this Company's Palace Sleepers, It is large, airy, perfectly ventilated, handsomely finished in light wood, and upholstered in leather or corduroy.

Portable section partitions, which firmly lock in place at night, make an open interior with no obstructing

make an open interior with no obstructing berth supports by day, and insure perfect seclusion to each berth by night. Any Canadian Pacific Agent will gladly give you further particulars and secure you accommodation in one of these cars. A. H. NOTMAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, I King Street East, Toronto-THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas, corner of Richmond.

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CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, DENVER, LOS ANGELES,

SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO

and points in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and other Pacific Coast Points. If you are contemplating a trip for health, pleasure or business to the land of sunshine, fruits and flowers, through tickets to all foreign

For Descriptive Guides, Time Tables, etc., apply to agents G. T. R. System. M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent, E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

Low Rates to...

Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama.

Rates, tickets and all information at City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street. JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket

New York to Liverpool via Queenslown *S.S. CYMRIC, Nov. 28......Noon *S.S. TEUTONIC, Nov. 29.....Noon

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation Rates as low as by any first-class line. Berths secured by wire if desired.

E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner.

ALLAN LINE. Royal Mail Steamships, For Liverpool, Calling at Moville. From Montreal Californian Nov. 9, 6 a.m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1899, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot. Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Hall fax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the

fax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Letann daily. Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Levis at 4:35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at

10:10 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Ex-Press.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the travel

The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class care make travel a luxury.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME. THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest bunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant and other fowl common to this part of the continent. For information as to game in New Brunswick, send for a copy of "Rod and Gun."

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand

Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent.
William Robinson, General Traveling Agent,
93 York street, Rossin House Block, Toronto.
H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 St
James street, Montreal.

Tillson's Pan-Dried Rolled 0ats

are distinguished from all other brands (Pan-Dried is their registered trade mark) by their absolute cleanliness, their rich delicacy, nutty flavor and by their wholesomeness. The little tots and grown-up

folks gain new muscle, brain and nerve force from eating them. Buy them and try them if you never have-you'll like them. Best grocers sell them by the pound.

The Tillson Co'y, Limited, Tilsonburg, Ont.