

ABUNDANT HARVEST.

Prof. Saunders Returns After a Western Tour of Inspection.

The Demand Good—Fruit Satisfactory—Some Features of the Work of Experimental Farms—Their Benefits to Agriculturists.

The director of the experimental farms, Dr. Wm. Saunders, has returned to Ottawa after having completed his annual inspection of the western experimental farms. He went west from Toronto during the latter part of August, when, associated with Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, he was in charge of a large party of distinguished members of the British Association journeying to the Pacific Coast. This party includes Lord and Lady Kelvin, Sir John and Lady Evans, and a number of the other prominent scientists of world-wide reputation. By the kind courtesy of the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, these noted visitors were taken over the line from Winnipeg to Regina by daylight, thus giving them an excellent opportunity of witnessing the harvest operations at that time in progress throughout Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia. They were delighted with what they saw, and with the aid of maps of different sections of the North-West plains, were enabled to form a fairly accurate estimate of the extent and fertility of the country.

Opportunities were given to see bands of Indians on the plains, and also to visit a portion of the higher plateau and the approach to the Rocky Mountains through the foothills and the famous Kananaskis Falls. At Agassiz, on the Pacific coast, the superintendent of the experimental farm met the party with a liberal supply of fruits, flowers and grain, the product of the farm.

At Victoria the party broke up. A considerable number took the steamer for Tacoma, and returned east by the Northern Pacific Railway and through the Yellowstone Park. Some, through the pressure of engagements at home, returned without delay, while others lingered in the mountains. A group of members specially interested in agriculture visited the experimental farm at Agassiz, where they had the opportunity of inquiring more fully into the character of the work in progress there, and of seeing the heavy crops of fruit in the orchards. This party, reinforced by another detachment, next visited Vernon, in the Okanagan Valley where they had been cordially invited by His Excellency the Governor General to see the large orchards and hop plantations which have been established on his estate at Coldstream. Subsequently the larger portion of this party visited the Kootenay district, where, under the guidance of Dr. G. M. Dawson and Mr. B. E. Walker, they had excellent opportunities of seeing the marvelous richness of the mineral deposits in that part of the Dominion; while a smaller number joined by Mr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Division of Forestry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, travelled through the plains with Dr. Saunders, and visited the experimental farms at Indian Head and Brandon. All expressed themselves as highly pleased with what they saw and particularly with the evident practical bearing which the different branches of the work carried on at these farms has upon the progress of agriculture in the provinces and territories in which they are located.

Dr. Saunders reports the crops of fruit, grain, hay, in British Columbia, as generally good, and in some districts heavy. Prices are highly satisfactory to the farmer and the demand, especially from the mining districts, large and increasing and there are evidences of prosperity on every hand.

In the North West Territories the crops, as far as heard from, are good; threshing is progressing rapidly; there has been no injury from frost, and most of the wheat will grade No. 1 hard. In the districts about Indian Head the yield is excellent and will range from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre where sown on stubble land, and from thirty to forty bushels on summer fallow. As a large proportion of the grain in this district has been grown on land summer fallowed, it is believed that the average there will be not less than thirty bushels per acre. On an experimental farm at Indian Head the varieties of wheat thus far threshed have varied from twenty-five to forty-two bushels per acre; oats from fifty to one hundred and one bushels; barley from forty-nine to seventy-seven bushels per acre; and peas from twenty-eight to forty-five bushels per acre.

At the experimental farm at Brandon, Man., the crops have also turned out well. The threshing there is now nearly completed. The different sorts of wheat had given from twenty-three to forty and a half bushels per acre; oats from thirty-nine to seventy-eight bushels; barley from thirty-six to forty-six bushels; and peas from thirty-six to forty-two bushels per acre.

At both these North West farms evidences of the benefits to crops of shelter from three belts have been very manifest this year, those fields influenced by shelter having given from five to twenty bushels of grain more per acre than the same varieties sown near by on similar soil and with similar cultivation, but beyond the influence of these protective agencies. The shelter belts of forest trees not only break the force of the winds, but act also as snow collectors, and thus produce conditions of moisture in the spring very beneficial to the growing crops. The experiences gained from year to year on the experimental farms, which are witnessed by thousands

of farmers and which are published in the annual reports which now find their way into the hands of more than 50,000 of the most intelligent agriculturists in the country, are doing much to place the farmers of Canada in the front rank among the cultivators of the soil.

Convict Labor.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says:—Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion in response to a communication from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, holding that the National Guard comes within the provisions of the prison-made goods act to the extent that the supplies of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipment, books, stationery, and other articles necessary for the maintenance and equipment of the military department of the State, must be purchased from the penal institutions of the State, if the same are manufactured therein. The Attorney General says:—

"From a careful consideration of the provisions of the prison-made goods act in connection with the military, I am constrained to the conclusion:—

"(1) That the provision of the constitution abolishing the contract labor system is self-acting.

"(2) That the legislature in conforming the prison-made goods act to the constitutional provision on convict labor clearly intended and demands that the labor of convicts shall be for the benefit of the people of the State, and that the products of such labor shall be purchased by every State official, state department, and state institution and not elsewhere, when articles so required can be furnished on requisition to the prison authorities.

"(3) As the militia of the state and the office of Adjutant-General constitute a department of the state government, it follows that upon the proper officials of that department, as the term is used in connection with the law devolves the duty of complying with it in respect to making to the Commissioner of Prisons an estimate of the amount of supplies required for the use of the militia and for the office of the Adjutant-General of articles that can be furnished by the penal institutions of the state.

"If the Prison Commission shall certify that such articles cannot be furnished elsewhere, but otherwise, no claim for such supplies shall be admitted or paid."

This opinion grew out of a demand which the State Prison Commission has made on every state department, calling for a submission, on or before October 1 of an estimate of the supplies which will be required by such department, for the fiscal year commencing on that date. The Adjutant-General did not think that the National Guard and his departments were included under the prison-made goods act, and submitted the question to Attorney-General Hancock. After discussing at length the purpose of the constitutional convention in prohibiting the general sale of prison-made goods, the power of the legislature to regulate the militia of the state, and scope of the prison-made goods act, the Attorney-General draws the foregoing conclusions.

How Best to Advertise.

Business men, who are approached by the advertising solicitors of religious journals, not infrequently put to them selves the question: Do religious papers pay advertisers?—and the answer—if the business man considers the question in its proper aspects, is invariably—yes. Religious papers pay because they go into the heart of the home and come closer to the people than any other class of papers. They are read leisurely from the first page to the last, not hurriedly skimmed and thrown aside, as are the dailies. They contain topics of interest for every member of the family and are especially interesting to women, who are the great buyers—the real economists and home-builders. Two-thirds of all the advertisements written appeal especially and directly to women. They purchase almost everything the family needs or desires. Their own wants are innumerable. An advertisement in a religious journal is never lost. The papers are filed away. The advertisement is read throughout the week. The advertisements in yesterday's dailies are more flat, stale and unprofitable than are the leading articles of yesterday. The advertisements in the daily are ephemeral—good for an hour—those of the religious weekly are good to be read seven days in the week.—Exchange.

A card on the outside of office door says: "Gone to lunch. Be back in ten minutes." And the man will be there on time. That is, for some days, weeks, or even months, he will. Then he will beat home occasionally for a day. He'll tell you he had a headache—a turn of cholera morbus, or maybe he'll say he had a lump in his stomach and felt too miserable to move. The lump was probably two or three ten-minute lunches condensed.

The man who "bites" his lunches he find Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best friend he ever met. There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, "heart-burn," or any of the rest of the night-mare breeding brood, that these little "Pellets" will not cure. They cure PERMANENTLY. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

What it Costs to be a Collector.

The biggest price for a painting was that paid for Meissonier's "1814." M. Chancard gave \$170,000 for it. The most costly building of modern times is that of the New York State Capitol of Albany, \$19,600,000 having been spent on it. In 1892, J. McLooin Forbes paid Senator Stanford \$150,000 for the horse "Arlon," making it the most valuable equine the world has ever known. The most valuable book in the world is a

Hebrew Bible, now in the Vatican. In 1512 Pope Julius refused to sell it for its weight in gold, which would amount to about \$108,000. The "Imperial" diamond is considered the finest stone of its kind in the world. The Nizam of Hyderabad offered \$2,150,000, the largest price ever known, for this diamond. The costliest meal ever served was a supper given by Julius Verus to a dozen guests. It is said to have cost \$242,500.

A THRILLING RESCUE.

A YOUNG LIFE SAVED IN A REMARKABLE MANNER.

FLORENCE STURDIVANT, OF GRINDSTONE ISLAND, SAVED FROM AN UTMOSTLY DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT, BUT WERE HELPLESS TO AID HER—HOW SHE WAS RESCUED.

Among the Thousand Islands is one called Grindstone. It is seven miles long and three wide. The inhabitants of this island are a well-informed class of people who devote their energies to farming and quarrying for a livelihood. In the home of one of these islanders resides Florence J. Sturdivant, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sturdivant. In February, 1896, she was taken with scarlet fever, and after the usual run of the fever she was left with a weak back and gradually began to lose strength, until finally, despite the best efforts of physicians, her life hung in the balance. It was at this crisis, when all seemed darkest, that an angel of health appeared on the scene and released little Florence from pain and suffering and restored her to strength and health. This remarkable occurrence is best told in the words of the father.



FLORENCE J. STURDIVANT.

Mr. Sturdivant said: "Florence was taken sick with scarlet fever and we immediately called a physician. He prescribed for her and we followed his directions closely, giving our little patient the best of care. After two weeks the fever subsided, but Florence was left with a very weak back. Severe pains were constantly in the back and stomach. We did all that possibly could be done to relieve our little sufferer, but to no avail. The difficulty seemed to baffle the efforts of the physician.

Finally, at the end of four months of treatment, we found our patient completely prostrated. At this time we called another physician, who agreed with the diagnosis of our own doctor and said that the trouble resulted from the scarlet fever. He prescribed a course of treatment and we followed it faithfully for three months, but instead of improving, Florence failed.

Mrs. Sturdivant and myself were completely discouraged. A brother of my wife, who was visiting us, advised us to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I purchased a box of the pills and began to give them to Florence. This was in October, 1896. After using the pills a short time we could see an improvement. Her strength began to return and she would sit up in bed. Her appetite was restored and she ate heartily. We also noticed a gradual brightness in her eyes.

"We eagerly purchased a further supply of pills and watched with delight the change for the better that was being wrought daily. From sitting up in bed at times during the day and at times standing on her feet, Florence finally became strong enough to walk a little. She gained in flesh and strength rapidly and the pains gradually left her. In a month's time she had recovered her health and strength.

"We cannot praise too highly the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am positive that without their use our child would have been today in the same sad condition of her early sickness—a confirmed invalid—if indeed she had had the strength to withstand so long the ill of her affliction."

(Signed) WILLIAM H. STURDIVANT. Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of April, 1897. H. W. MORSE, Notary Public.

A CORNING HEIRLOOM.

FATHER BUSTIN CANNOT SELL, GIVE AWAY OR KILL HIS HORSE.

You have heard of people having elephants on their hands, and Rev. J. M. Bustin, of Corning, is pretty nearly in the same predicament with a horse on his hands. Some years ago the late Very Rev. Dean Colgan purchased a horse for carriage and general purposes. The animal was a good one, but, like other creatures, time worked a change. The horse was a faithful one, always ready and willing to go. Old age, stiffness, ring bone, spavins and other ills did not hinder it from doing regular service, as the late pastor from the St. Mary's congregation was seen daily with the trusted beast about the streets. When he died, there was no provision in the will as to the disposition of the animal, which rendered so many years of service. When Rev. J. M. Bustin came to Corning the horse was still intact with the estate, but as the will was not probated, no disposition could be made of the horse. He could not kill it, because that would be cruelty to animals. He could not sell it, because nobody would buy it. He could not turn it loose to be a wanderer,

because that would be in violation of the law. He then tried to give it away, but no person would accept it, and faithful "Tot" still remains on his hands. The animal is known to most everybody in the city, and the above may be an explanation to those who frequently inquire why Rev. Father Bustin doesn't get a new horse.—Buffalo Union and Times.

A Great Discovery.

KINOSTON, Ont., Sept. 30.—Dr. James Third, superintendent of the General Hospital, has, after six months' research, made a great discovery, the perfecting of the fluoroscope, by which surgeons will be greatly aided in their work. With a sheet of heavy academy board chemically prepared with Dr. Third's discovery and placed in the fluoroscope over the end furthest from the eye, it is possible to look through opaque bodies and substances, with the aid of the X-rays, the object being focussed between the rays and the fluoroscope. By the use of Dr. Third's discovery it is possible to look through a human body and note every portion thereof. The photographing is now no longer necessary. Dr. Third does not claim credit for discovering the fluoroscope, but he does claim to have discovered a combination of chemicals which makes the use of the fluoroscope practical and possible in aiding surgical work. He does not, for obvious reasons, care to make known the nature of the chemicals he uses, beyond the fact that they are a combination of crystalline salts. Everything else has been tried in connection with fluoroscopes, but without any degree of success.

CHANGES IN TIME TABLES.

The following changes will take effect in the G.T.R. train service on October 3: Train leaving Montreal at 5:15 a.m. for Dorval will stop at Dixie. Train leaving at 8 a.m. for Lachine Wharf will stop at Dominion. The 9:30 a.m. Sunday train for Vaudreuil will be cancelled. The 2:15 p.m. Saturday train for St. Annes will be cancelled. The 1:30 p.m. train for Vaudreuil, now running daily, will run on Saturdays only. The 9 p.m. train, now running to Vaudreuil, will run to Dorval only. The 11:25 p.m. train now running daily, except Sunday, to Vaudreuil will run to Vaudreuil on Saturdays only, and at the same hour to Dorval on Mondays and Wednesdays. Train now leaving Vaudreuil at 7:55 a.m. for Montreal, will leave at 7:40 a.m. Train now leaving daily from Vaudreuil at 8 a.m. for Montreal will be cancelled; 10:55 a.m. train now running from Vaudreuil on Sundays will be cancelled. The 2:25 p.m. train now running from Vaudreuil for Montreal daily except Sunday, will run on Saturdays only. The 3:05 p.m. train from St. Annes for Montreal, now running on Saturdays, will be cancelled. The 10:00 p.m. train from Vaudreuil for Montreal will be cancelled. A train will leave Dorval at 11:55 p.m. for Montreal on Mondays and Wednesdays, and from Vaudreuil for Montreal at 12:25 a.m. on Sundays only. The 7:20 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. D. & H. trains for New York will be cancelled and, instead, the D. & H. train will leave at 9:10 a.m. for New York. A new train will leave Montreal at 12 noon for St. Johns daily except Saturdays and Sundays; on Saturday this train will leave at 1:25 p.m. The 1:45 p.m. Saturday train for St. Hyacinthe will be cancelled. The 8:40 p.m. train for Boston and New York via C.V.R. will leave at 8:25 p.m. The 8:45 p.m. train for Portland will leave at 8:30 p.m., and in addition will run to Quebec. This train will run to Portland daily, and to Quebec daily, except Sunday. The 11:15 p.m. train for Quebec will be cancelled, and instead a suburban train will leave at same hour for St. Lambert. The night train from Quebec and Portland will reach Montreal at 7 a.m. instead of 7:20 a.m. The D. & H. train arriving at Montreal at 8 a.m. will arrive at 7:15 a.m. The train arriving at Montreal at 3 p.m. from St. Johns will be cancelled. A new train will leave St. Johns at 1:30 p.m., arriving at Montreal at 2:30 p.m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays; on Saturdays this train will leave St. Johns at 2:40 p.m. and arrive at Montreal at 3:40 p.m. The D. & H. train from New York, arriving at 9:50 p.m., will arrive at 8:45 p.m. Halifax and Quebec express arriving at 9:25 p.m., will arrive at 8:50 p.m. All other trains will run as at present.

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PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors by the United States Government. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, Head Office, Temple Building, 187 St. James street, Montreal.

530522—Charles Brunot, Paris, pyrotechnic signal. 530533—Frederick A. Clarry, Toronto, bicycle lock. 530534—Mery de Contades, Paris, secondary battery. 5590830—Louis M. G. De Leuney, Belleville, steam generator. 5590831—Louis M. G. De Leuney, Belleville, feed water heater. 530643—Thomas L. Dennis, Jr., Brooklyn, phonograph.

530631—Francis G. Du Pont, process and apparatus for making smokeless powder. 530590—Charles Prevot, hose-coupling. 530794—Herrick H. Roche, Kingston, automatic car switcher. 530629—Francis F. Richards, cigarette machine.

WISE MEN KNOW It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of such is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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