



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. Cartledge, 538 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

"At such a time, the grandest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the necessary changes, and is the surest and most reliable cure for woman's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass."

"Mrs. Estes, of New York City, says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to you because I believe all young girls ought to know how much good your medicine will do them. I did dress-making for years before I was married, and if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I do not believe I could have stood the strain. There is no other work that is such a strain on the system. Oh, how my back used to ache from the bending over! I would feel as though I would have to scream out from the pain, and the sitting still made me so terribly tired and weak, and my head throbbled like an engine. I never could get any work, I was so worn out. Then I was irregular, and had such frightful cramps every month they would simply double me up with pain, and would have to give up working and lie down. But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound changed me into a strong, well woman. Yours very truly, Mrs. MANTHA ESTES, 53 West 125th St., N. Y. City."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female troubles cured. Sold by druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutions. Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Libby's
GOOD THINGS TO EAT

For Dainty Luncheons

There is nothing so tempting and satisfying as Libby's Luncheon Meat, Chicken and Beef, Fried and Baked Ham, Chicken Liver and Veal. Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products. Send for our book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Libby's Agents of the World send postpaid for five stamps.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, U. S. A.

WET-WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm. IF YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR TOWERS' WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING.

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE. A. J. TOWERS, CO., BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A. YOUR DEALER. If he will not supply you send for our free catalogue of descriptions and list of agents.

\$500 Given Away

Alaxastine, a safe, reliable, and free sample of our **Alaxastine** for the Suffering with Constipation.

Describes catarrh of the Colon, Nervousness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Cold Water, Bowel Obstruction, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Indigestion, Biliousness, and all the ailments which result from constipation. It is a powerful, yet gentle, cathartic, and is the only one that does not irritate the bowels.

Alaxastine is the best medicine for the relief of constipation, and is the only one that does not irritate the bowels. It is the only one that does not irritate the bowels. It is the only one that does not irritate the bowels.

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Joke On General Miles.

General Miles was standing in the lobby of the Arlington the other night and happened to overhear a remark made by a small, thin young man who was standing near. "During the Spanish war," the young man said, "I took five Spanish officers without any assistance from the army or navy." "What's that?" asked General Miles, turning upon him abruptly. "You say you took five Spanish officers without the assistance of the army or navy?" "That's exactly what I said, sir," replied the young man; "by myself and without any loss of blood. It happened at Boston. Here is my card. I am Smallsmith, the photographer. Now, if you will allow me to pose you, General Miles, but the general had fled."

Mexican Minister's Promotion.

It is said that Senor DeAspiroz, the Mexican ambassador, is to be recalled probably in June. It is understood that it is the purpose of the Diaz government to appoint him minister for foreign affairs. He will succeed Senor Miraflores, who is a candidate for vice president. The latter office is a new one in Mexico, created to relieve President Diaz in part of the onerous responsibilities of his office and to prepare the way for his retirement. Miraflores is expected to succeed Diaz as president in due time.

It is no use being better than others unless we are better than our old selves.

POULTRY

Green Food for Poultry.

To be kept in a healthy condition poultry must have a constant supply of green food. In the winter this is not always done nor is it frequently done, and when the spring comes there is all the more reason why green food should be supplied. On the farms where the fowls are given the run of the fields in the spring and early summer, there is no particular need to provide for a supply of green food, but on thousands of farms the hens are kept shut up, especially during the season of garden planting and the early periods of growth of the vegetables. As farmers are coming more and more to growing fruits and vegetables and raising flowers this is necessary; for hens and gardens do not work well together.

Too often the hens are shut into a yard and are given no systematic attention in this regard. The yard may have green grass in it at the time the fowls were green, but in a few weeks not a green thing is to be found there. This in itself shows the need of green food. A little system in this matter will supply the fowls with the things they desire in the way of green food. In the first place the yard should be divided into two parts by a cross fence. There will have to be two places through which the fowls can enter the house, so that the two yards may be readily used. Then keep the fowls in one of the yards while green stuff is being grown in the other.

Rape is one of the best things to put into such a yard and it has the advantage over some other things that the ground will not have to be prepared for it—provided the grass has been eaten. The rape seed is quite large in size and the fowls readily take hold of the ground. In a couple of months a good crop should be growing. It is best not to turn the fowls in before the rape has become twelve or more inches high. Then they may be turned in and will quickly convince anyone that they have a fondness for rape. They will strip off all the thin parts of the leaves leaving only the midveins. This may take them a month or two. But in the meanwhile the rape goes right on growing, and when the hens are taken out of the yard, the plants grow again from the midveins. This produces a second crop more quickly than the first. In the same yard should also be sown lettuce, of which the fowls are very fond, if they can get at themselves. Fowls never seem to care much about green stuff if it is cut for them. Doubtless this is because they find a blade of grass or the like too difficult to eat. When it is growing on its own roots they pick off just the amount they can swallow at a time, while if it is cut for them they cannot easily divide it.

Oats are sometimes sown for poultry, but the writer has not generally found that the fowls cared for the oat plant. However, at the North Carolina experiment station we saw oats growing in the poultry yards, and the superintendent of the poultry declared that the fowls ate them readily. Of any single green feed we are more pleased with rape than anything else, which is both easily grown and readily eaten by the fowls.

Feeding Meat.

We have raised poultry for years, and have fed meat in various ways; have tried many experiments; and after all our work we really cannot say that meat food is a valuable egg producer, or that it increases the fertility of the eggs. Where fowls are confined in pens, meat food is more necessary than where they have a large range; and we think crushed green bones is the best form of meat food. Where fowls have range they do not suffer for meat food. Pure water in abundance, grain and green food are needed to make poultry pay. A variety of grains and green or succulent foods are far more important than meat.

Mrs. Nellie Bullock.

The Dry Cow.

In some of our exchanges we notice wise advice on how long a cow should go dry and the benefits of a rest period of six weeks to two months. Now cows differ so enormously in that regard that what may be a good rest period for one cow would not be needed by another. It is doubtless true that a cow should have from one to two months rest from milk giving. At the same time we know that there are some cows of exceptional vigor that cannot be induced to go dry at all. The writer has seen cows that could not be dried up and that were at the same time large milkers and gave milk that carried a superior percentage of fat. It is altogether probable that, as we develop the milk giving tendency in our cows, we destroy the tendency to go dry for a considerable period. If that is true, and it seems to be, the time will come when the perpetual milker will be the rule among our best cows, whether we desire it or not. We would like to hear from our readers their experiences of the dry seasons of the best cows they ever owned. These experiences should make interesting reading.

Cow-Pea Hay.

Cow-pea hay as a feed for all hay-eating animals has not been fully appreciated. It is very much superior to timothy and other hays made from the true grasses, the difference in favor of first quality cow-pea hay not infrequently being double the feeding value of the ordinary grass hays usually found on the market. As compared with alfalfa and Red clover hays, cow-pea hay is superior in composition and at least in digestibility. A ton of cow-pea hay is equal in feeding value to a ton of wheat bran, the proportions and quantities of digestible food elements being practically the same in the two feeds, yet on the local market cow-pea hay sells for from twelve to fourteen dollars per ton and wheat bran from eighteen to twenty dollars per ton. An equal quantity of the two feeds will produce practically the same amount of milk, energy, or growth.—C. L. Newman

AGRICULTURE

Sugar Beet Experiments.

The results of experiments with sugar beets by J. J. Vanha and by H. Claassen have been summarized in the Experiment Station Record. In Vanha's experiments beets were grown 20, 25 and 30 cm. apart in rows 35, 40 and 45 cm. distant. The distance allowed each plant ranged from 700 to 1,250 sq. cm. The smallest yields were obtained from the 35 cm. rows with the plants at intervals of 30 cm. Planting the beets 30 cm. apart in rows 45 cm. distant gave much the best yields.

Mr. Claassen undertook to determine the effect on the development of the plant of removing or injuring the leaves of sugar beets, while the plants were still growing. In one row the small inner leaves of the plant were entirely cut away; in another row the larger outer leaves were removed; while from all except the smaller inner leaves of the plants in a third row, one-half of the leaf surface was cut away; and in a fourth row the leaves were mutilated in a manner approximating injuries due to hail. The smaller inner leaves were soon replaced after their removal by a new growth. The larger leaves were not replaced, but the remaining ones made a good vigorous growth so that by the end of the season the ground was again well covered. The injured leaves remained green and fresh and the smaller inner leaves of these particular plants were induced to make a better growth by this treatment. The results showed that the removal of the leaves and injury to the same had practically no effect on the sugar content, but that it reduced the weight of the beets. Cutting away the inner leaves had the least effect. It is estimated from the data obtained that the removal of the entire leaves or parts of the same whether by hail or otherwise, may cause a reduction of 30 per cent in the weight of the crop.

Potato Scab.

A Kansas reader asks for the formula of the Bordeaux mixture for potato scab. Bordeaux mixture is used on potato vines for the blight or downy mildew, but not for potato scab. Potato scab appears on the surface of the potato. The best preventive is to soak the seed for about two hours in formaldehyde and refrain from planting on infected lands.

From Wood's "Fungi and Fungicides"

"Experiments at the North Dakota Station by Professor Dolley, show that the disease may be prevented by soaking the seed in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate. An ordinary barrel and fit into the same a common wooden faucet. Purchase of a drugist two ounces of finely-pulverized corrosive sublimate (Mercuric Bichloride). Empty this all into two gallons of hot water and allow it to stand overnight or until apparently all dissolved. Place in the barrel thirteen gallons of water and then pour in the two-gallon solution. Allow this solution to stand in the barrel four or five hours, during which time it should be several times thoroughly agitated, to insure equality of solution before using. Select as fair seed potatoes as possible, wash off all the old dirt, and immerse as many as possible, leaving them in the solution for one hour and thirty minutes. At the end of this time turn the solution into another vessel. The same solution may thus be used a number of times if wished. After drying the potatoes may be cut and planted as usual. Plant upon ground that has not previously borne the disease. The potatoes may be cut before treatment if wished.

Seed Corn in the Ear.

The matter of selecting seed corn in the ear is receiving a good deal of attention at the present time. In an interview with J. C. Vaughan, that gentleman, who is one of our oldest seedsmen, said that he had no doubt the practice had come to stay. He himself had believed for twenty years that the only way to sell seed corn was in the ear, and in 1885 he tried to establish the custom, but found himself far in advance of his times. The times have now caught up with him in this matter. In the year mentioned he laid in a large stock of corn in the ear and advertised it largely. But he could sell little of this corn for the reason that corn in the ear cost more to the consumer than shelled corn. He tried sending out sample ears at 5 cents each, but few would buy even the sample ears. His prices for corn on the ear ran at from \$1.80 to \$2.50 per bushel, while his competitors were selling shelled corn at from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel. The price was a weightier matter at that time than the quality of the corn, as all farmers then believed that "corn was corn." It is noticeable that this year corn of selected varieties is selling at as high as \$3.00 per bushel and the seedsmen are unable to supply the demand.

Sawdust as Mulch.

Sawdust makes a good mulch for various kinds of fruits, especially for strawberries. Many of our readers doubtless live near saw mills where sawdust can be obtained at a very low cost. This will save the strawberries from becoming dry and will prevent the loss of moisture between the rows. It also makes a good mulch for gooseberries and currants. In the case of tree fruits it is also useful, but should not be permitted to pack too closely around the trees. Perhaps it is most useful where it is not turned under. Some men are of the opinion that pine sawdust is rather harmful to the soil, but it would be difficult to demonstrate this.

HORTICULTURE

Locating an Orchard.

The orchard and fruit plantation should be located on sloping land. The soil will be drained of surplus water and will not bake and become as dry and hard in time of drought, says O. M. Morris of Oklahoma. The north and east slopes are the best. They are much cooler in summer and are not subject to as great variations of temperature in winter. The effect of the afternoon sun is somewhat weakened by the slope and the early blooming trees are not forced into blossom so early and more frequently escape the late frosts. The protection from the wind is perhaps the greatest benefit derived from such slopes. The warm dry winds of July and August do not strike the orchard with their full force and thus a great amount of moisture is saved for the use of the trees and fruit. This protection from the wind is also of great value to young trees while they are forming their root system and becoming well established. The southern slopes are warmer and earlier in the spring and for some purposes are to be preferred, but usually the fruit matures early enough and with apples in particular the latest varieties mature almost too early for winter use. A sandy loam soil with clay subsoil is best adapted to the use of all kinds of fruits. The trees set on heavy clay soil will produce a heavy growth of foliage and wood but will be slow to come into bearing, and the fruit will not be as bright in color as that grown on sandy soil. The trees grown on a poor sandy soil will usually make a poor growth and be short-lived and weak. The poor, thin, gray and black soils are poorly adapted to trees. The trees set on such land are almost sure to make a very poor growth and be shy bearers. Good upland soil for an orchard land. The bottom land will grow better and stronger trees, but they will seldom be as productive. This is especially true of the peach, plum and apricot. The late frosts are more liable to destroy the crop while the trees are in blossom on low land. The lowland also maintains better conditions for the plant diseases that are sure to infest the orchards sooner or later. If the land was formerly in timber, it should be carefully examined for evidences of root-rot before setting out fruit trees.

Cantaloupe Seed.

The Rocky Ford is now the best known muskmelon in the country. It was originally "Burpee's Netted Gem." Under the warm skies of Colorado and the stimulating influences of water it developed into a melon that is probably without superior in the markets of the country. There may be better ones grown for home use, but if so, they have some characteristics that keep them from coming generally into the market. The Rocky Ford melon of the past was probably better than is the same melon to-day, for the reason that at first the eastern seedsmen were able to produce all the seed of this variety that could be sold. But as the demand increased, the seedsmen began to gather seed from almost all sources where cantaloupes were grown. The result was that much of it was not pure, some crossing having taken place with other and inferior varieties of melons. This has caused some deterioration in the case of Rocky Fords, and a good many melons have to be thrown out as culls when being packed.

Montreal Crab.

This is a well known variety of American origin. Trees have made only a moderate growth at this place. From an open, spreading head. Trunks average 16 inches in circumference at base; 15 inches at head. Trees have shown attack of both black rot canker and blight. (One tree much injured by blight.) First bloom noted in 1893; first full crop in 1895. Trees have borne full crops in 1897, 1899 and 1901. Small crops in 1898 and 1900. On the whole a sure bearer and quite productive. Fruit large, yellow washed with bright red, quite showy. Flesh firm, crisp and rich. Flavor quite acid though not very stringy. While not as fine in quality as Transcendent, its size, beauty, and productivity commend this variety.—Report of Virginia Station.

Failure of Orchards.

Orchards fail for various reasons but chiefly for lack of care. In some of these cases the owners declare that they have given their orchards the best possible care; but the fact is that the people in charge have not known what was good care. Sometimes manure has been put on when the ground was rich enough anyway. In that way a growth has been stimulated that has resulted to the detriment of the trees. If a man wants a good orchard he will have to study along several lines before he will understand the various factors entering into the care of an orchard of any kind.

Ox Warbles.

A bulletin of the Kansas Agricultural College says: Treatment should begin as soon as the warbles are noticed upon the animals' backs. Most of the warbles or grubs can be destroyed by putting turpentine, kerosene, crude petroleum or mercurial ointment in or on the opening through the skin directly over the warble. If the opening is very small, it should be enlarged by using a smooth, pointed stick. A machinist's oil can having a slender nozzle furnishes an excellent method of applying the medicine. By running the cattle through a chute they can be treated quite rapidly. They should be examined in about ten days, and any that escape the first treatment should be destroyed by a second; or better, squeezed out and crushed; or they can be crushed beneath the skin by pinching the lump, or killed by inserting a pointed wire or large blunt needle. It is important that any grubs squeezed out or scurrying naturally should be destroyed or they will transform into adult flies.

BE WARNED!

Head Nature's warnings! Pain tells of lurking disease. Backache is kidney pain—a warning of kidney ills. Urinary troubles, too, come to tell you the kidneys are sick. Constant weariness, headaches, dizzy spells, days of pain, nights of unrest are danger signals warning you to cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have made thousands of permanent cures.

Frank B. Overbaugh, cattle-buyer and farmer, Catskill, N. Y., says: "Doctor told me ten years ago that I had Bright's Disease, and said they could do nothing to save me. My back ached so I could not stand it to even drive about, and passages of the kidney secretions were so frequent as to annoy me greatly. I was growing worse all the time, but Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have been well ever since."

A Sure Protection.

Barton, N. Dak., May 9th.—Many cases are being published of how diseases have been cured and lives saved by Doan's Kidney Pills, but there is a family in this place who use this remedy as a protection against the coming on of diseases and with excellent results.

Mr. W. A. Moffet says: "We have no very serious illness or complaint for we always use Doan's Kidney Pills the very moment we feel the least symptom of sickness and they soon put us right. If we have a touch of lame back or think the kidneys are not right, we take a few Doan's Kidney Pills and the symptoms are soon all gone."

Embarrassed Her Father.

Some ten or fifteen years ago, Julian Hawthorne visited a jail in prison to write a magazine article on order of life. On returning home he described the horrors he had seen, and his description made a deep impression on his daughter, Hildegarde, who was a little girl at that time. Mr. Hawthorne and Hildegarde, a week later, were in a train together, which stopped at a station near a gloomy building. A man asked: "What place is that?" "The county jail," another answered. Whereupon Hildegarde, who was embarrassed her father and aroused the suspicions of the other occupants of the car by asking, in a loud, shrill voice: "Is that the jail you were in, father?"

Port Arthur's Name.

Since the war in the east began a good many newspaper readers have wondered how Port Arthur came to get its name. The first foreign vessel to enter that bay was a British war vessel in charge of Lieutenant Commander Arthur, who modestly gave his own name to the place. That was about fifty years ago, and as Port Arthur it has been known ever since.

Rich Man Turned Hermit.

Henry J. Ackerman has been living in a dugout near Pueblo, Colo., for six years. Formerly he was a well-to-do resident of Brooklyn. In 1898, while cruising in his yacht, he met and fell in love with a young woman. She married another man, whereupon Ackerman left his home and took up his abode in his present quarters, where he has lived a hermit's life ever since.

IN AN OLD TRUNK.

Baby Finds a Bottle of Carbolic Acid and Drinks It.

While the mother was unpacking an old trunk a little 18 months' old baby got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid while playing on the floor and his stomach was so badly hurt it was feared he would not live as he could not eat ordinary foods. The mother says in telling of the case: "It was all two doctors could do to save him as it burnt his throat and stomach so bad that for two months after he took the poison nothing would lay on his stomach. Finally I took him into the country and tried new milk and that was no better for him. His Grandma finally suggested Grape-Nuts and I am thankful I adopted the food for he commenced to get better right away and would not eat anything else. He commenced to get fleshy and his cheeks like red roses and now he is entirely well."

Look in each page for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

For further information apply to any authorized Canadian Government Agent whose address appears elsewhere in this paper.



AN ILLINOIS FARMER IN WESTERN CANADA.

A recent issue of the Shelbyville, Illinois, Democrat contains a long and interesting letter from Mr. Elias Kost, formerly a prosperous farmer of that state, who recently emigrated to Western Canada, taking up a claim for himself and for each of his three sons.

From Mr. Kost's letter, which was written Feb. 3, 1904, we publish the following, believing it will prove of great interest to those who have contemplated settling in the Canadian Northwest:

"I had in August, 1902, secured a claim for myself, and filed on three quarter sections for my sons. My claim is one-half mile south of the Edmonton and Lake St. Anne trail.

"Coming so late in the season we had little opportunity to break and to prepare ground for a first year's crop, still we raised over 100 bushels of very fine potatoes, and sowed a few acres of barley, but the season was too far advanced for the barley. However, we secured good feed from it, and on rented ground 18 miles east of us, raised a fine crop of oats, so that we will have plenty of feed for horses. We cut about 60 tons of hay and thus will have an abundance. We have, all told, about 240 acres of hay meadow, which would yield the past year over three tons to the acre, and in an ordinary season the meadow would furnish 600 tons of hay. The grass is very nutritious, and cattle on the ranges become very fat without being fed a pound of grain.

"On the upland the grass grows from eight to ten inches tall. This is called range grass, and is suitable for stock at any time, even in the winter when the ground is not covered too deep with snow. Horses subsist on it alone, at all times, provided they are native stock. The grass in the hay meadows here is called red-top, and grows from five to six feet in length, and when cut at the proper time yields an abundant crop of nutritious hay.

"Our cattle have not cost us a cent since we came on our homestead, only the small outlay for salt and labor in putting up hay and shelter. All cattle have been doing well this winter, and feeding up to the first of January was unnecessary, as there was good range up to that time.

"All the snow up to that date were followed by winds from the north-west that melt it very rapidly; these winds are called Chinook winds, and are always warm. In one night a Chinook wind may take away three or four inches of snow.

"We have built on our claim a comfortable house of hewn logs, 20x26 feet, one and one-half stories in height, with a good cellar. During the latter part of June we rafted logs down the Sturgeon to a sawmill, about eight miles away, and thus secured 5,600 feet of good lumber which was needed for the house. Later in the season a shingle mill located six miles away. To this we hauled logs and had shingles cut for the roof.

"We had an abundance of wild fruit the past season, consisting of gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, elderberries, blueberries, cherries and saskatoons. The latter are a fine looking berry, red, and quite pleasant to the taste, but not much to be desired in cookery. The strawberries are the same as those that grow wild in Illinois. Raspberries are red in color, large and equal to any of the tame varieties, and so are the gooseberries. The cranberries consist of the high and trailing varieties. The latter are most sought and contiguous to the swamps. The ground is literally covered with them as with a red carpet, but the best and most sought is the blueberry, so called by the Indians. This is the famous 'huckleberry' (whortleberry) of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Pennsylvania, and cannot be excelled for excellence by any fruit cultivated. It is found here both on the prairie and in the timber in immense quantities.

"Game is very plentiful so far as prairie chickens, pheasants, ducks of all kinds, and geese are concerned. We have taken nearly 500 chickens and pheasants, also a great many ducks.

"An occasional deer is seen, but are not plentiful, only one having been taken during the season in this settlement.

"Fish are very plentiful at all seasons of the year. Fish wagons and sleds are passing almost daily along the trail with heavy loads of fish, destined for St. Albert and Edmonton. From the latter point they are shipped south on the Calgary and Edmonton railroad to points along the line, and also to Assiniboia, on the Canadian Pacific railroad."

"For further information apply to any authorized Canadian Government Agent whose address appears elsewhere in this paper."