

FOSTER WILL OPEN SOUTHERN ROUTE

The following is a special despatch from the Ottawa staff correspondent of the Winnipeg Telegram which appeared in that journal under date of October 2:—

At the instance of Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Pacific railway has made applications to the American interstate commerce commission for the same rate on export wheat shipped from Western Canada points to Duluth as from the same points to Fort William and Port Arthur. The privilege is the same as was granted last winter. Correspondence is at present in progress with the Canadian Northern on the same subject. It was some six weeks ago that the minister first took up the question. He hoped that the grain could all be handled through Canadian channels, but for fear of a repetition of last year's blockade it was decided, in view of the lateness of the harvesting operations, to make arrangements for shipment by Duluth if necessary. The result is the applications of the C.P.R. for lower rates and a favorable reply is expected shortly.

FARMERS GAIN BY CO-OPERATION

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—Elimination of the middleman's profit on potatoes handled by the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association during the last four weeks has increased the net return to the producers an average of 5 cents a bushel, according to K. A. Kirkpatrick of the university agricultural extension department, who said today that within the next ten days the association would be handling from ten to thirty cars of potatoes weekly and would also be marketing onions, cabbages, beans and other farm products in the same manner, increasing the farmer's return in each case.

"All produce handled by us so far has been shipped out of the state, but as soon as the supply from gardeners near the twin cities is exhausted we will supply local demand as far as possible," said Mr. Kirkpatrick. "The elimination of the middle costs will not only give the producer from 10 to 20 per cent. more for his goods, but the consumer will be benefited by slight decreases in cost."

According to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the organization will market more than 600 cars of potatoes and 100 cars of other farm produce this season.

FORESTRY ON THE PRAIRIES

Regina, Sept. 28.—If the farmers of the Prairie Provinces could have heard James Lawlor, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Forestry association, last night and could have seen some of the places shown on the slides with which he illustrated his wonderful lecture on forestry problems, particularly as they affect the prairies, they would immediately set aside certain lands for the purpose of propagating forests upon these prairie lands.

Mr. Lawlor showed himself familiar with the forestry problem and with the good and evil that comes with the growth and care of the trees and the lack of such growth and care. With the aid of lantern slides, he depicted the havoc wrought by the ruthless cutting down of forests and the changing of a once fertile community into a barren land where families must leave the old homestead or starve upon a soil that will no longer grow a crop.

Affects the Prairies

He was introduced by Wm. Trant,

president of the Society of Arts, Science and Literature, under whose auspices the lecture last evening was given in the auditorium of the Collegiate Institute before a fair sized audience of interested people. Mr. Trant, in his few remarks of introduction, told of the effects of the forest upon the land and said that if the farmers could only appreciate the great good that would come from such action they would each grow their own batch of trees and with the result that in time the climate would become less severe, and equitable, the moisture more even and the country generally more pleasant in which to live.

The first interest, admitted the lecturer, was in the crops, but the second greatest interest, he averred, was in the forest problems. If the people of British Columbia know that the prosperity of the country depends largely upon the grain crops of the prairies, the people of Saskatchewan should also know that much of the nation's prosperity is due to the forestry crop.

Stop Export of Lumber

A noted lumberman, he said, once stated that the day would come when Canada would be forced to prohibit all exportation of timber outside of the boundary of her lands. During the course of his lecture the speaker also declared that it was once the common belief that Canada had at least ten times the amount of timber that was to be found in the United States, but in recent years investigation has shown that this was an error, and instead of having ten times the amount she actually had only one-quarter of the timber found in the southern country. He also showed by illustrations, how scrubby and unfit for practical use in the manufacture of lumber, some of the timber to be found in the northern parts of the Dominion actually was.

Forest Preserve

He told how one of the things for which the Canadian Forestry association has fought long and hard, and for which it was still waging a battle, was the establishing of a perpetual forest preserve and how it asked for land on the east slope of the western mountains to be set aside for this purpose, so that as fast as the timber was cut away more timber could be grown to take its place. The forests hold the moisture in the soil and save the water from running off immediately following a heavy rain. It protects the country from floods and from undue dry spells, and cannot be over estimated for this purpose.

The capabilities and possibilities of the Prairie Provinces for the growing of trees could not be over-estimated, he declared, and it would be possible to produce more timber annually than is now being cut in all the other provinces together.

The area of the forestry preserves in the Western provinces are: Manitoba, 3,500 square miles; British Columbia, 2,200 square miles; Alberta, 18,000 square miles; and Saskatchewan, 740 square miles. One of the preserves in Saskatchewan having but 110 square miles, could supply sufficient timber annually to keep ten mills of the average size of those now in Canada going forever.

The forestry association asked only for land that was of no use for other purposes, and it would be glad, stated Mr. Lawlor, to take up any land that may be offered in Saskatchewan and utilize it for the making of forests.

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Tunisian Oct. 18	Pretorian Oct. 19	Ionian Oct. 20
Virginian Oct. 24	Hesperian Oct. 26	Lake Erie Oct. 27
Corsican Nov. 1	Scandinavian, Nov. 2	Corinthian Nov. 3
Victorian Nov. 7	Grampian Nov. 9	Sicilian Nov. 10
Tunisian Nov. 15	Pretorian Nov. 16	Scotian Nov. 17
Virginian Nov. 21	Hesperian Nov. 23	Ionian Nov. 24

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

Reduced Rate Tickets on Sale November 7 to December 31.

Special Christmas Sailings

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL	MONTREAL TO GLASGOW	MONTREAL TO LONDON
Tunisian Nov. 15	Pretorian Nov. 16	Scotian Nov. 17
Virginian Nov. 21	Hesperian Nov. 23	Ionian Nov. 24
"VICTORIAN," to Liverpool, from St. John..... December 6		
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RATES OF PASSAGE

FIRST CLASS	\$80.00 upwards
SECOND CLASS	\$47.50 "
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Ask any Railway or Steamship Agent for reservation of Berths and further particulars.

W. R. ALLAN,

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General Northwestern Agent.

GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

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FREE TESTING OF FARM SEEDS

During the season 1912-13, the Seed Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture will test free of charge samples of seeds of grasses, clovers and cereal crops. This has been the policy of this branch since the passing of the Seed Control Act. As a guide to growers, dealers and others who desire to have samples tested for purity, grading and germination, a leaflet of instructions has been prepared. Under twenty-three numbered paragraphs there are described, among other things, how to prepare, pack and address samples of seeds of various kinds. Useful notes are given on qualities affecting the value of seed. It is pointed out that injury to wheat from frost or dampness is usually apparent in the color and shrunken condition of the grain. While a hulled kernel of sound oats is usually semi-transparent and not brittle a frosted kernel is dark and mealy, particularly at the tip, and is usually

brittle. Instructions are given for cleaning grass and clover seeds, but growers whose farms are not clean are recommended to sell their seed in an uncleaned condition to a wholesale merchant who has special power cleaners. Persons who desire to have seed tested may procure a copy of this circular by applying for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A northern Missouri justice of the peace, whose fence marks the boundary between Missouri and Iowa, is much impressed with his position.

One day he saw his son and the hired man fighting, and ran toward them, shouting:

"Cease, in the name of the state of Missouri!"

Just then the combatants crashed through the fence, and the old man halted.

"Give it to him, son!" he whooped. "I've lost my jurisdiction."