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Ontario is certainly going to play a very prominent part in the future of the the Milling industry in Canada. According to leading Milling interests it is only a matter of time when all the largest mills in the country will be situated at different points about the lakes that surround the Province, mainly because such sites seem to have some advantage over any others that may be selected in any other part of the country. It may be that for the small local market that surrounds a mill there may be other points just as attractive, but when it comes to building a great big mill that must look to the export as well as to the home market, in order to be able to dispose of its large output, officials of different companies are practically agreed that these Ontario points are the most advantageous of all.

And so it is that we find that the new big Ontario milling concern which will be known as the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited, and will absorb the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co., Ltd., and with it Hedley Shaw Milling Co., has already under way the construction of a 6,000-barrel mill, a million bushel elevator, and storage warehouses out on the new piers that have been constructed at Port Colborne. Naturally it takes a pile of money to carry through such big undertakings, and the men who are at the head of the new Company, including Mr. Cawthra Mulock, of Toronto; Mr. Hedley Shaw, founder and head of the Hedley Shaw Milling Co., and Mr. D. C. Cameron, the Western lumberman who organized the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co., Ltd., have supplied $1,000,000 of additional cash capital, which besides permitting of the completion of the entire new plant already under way at Port Colborne, and the construction of some 15 new elevators throughout the West, will provide the new Company with further working capital to go right ahead and get its full share of the larger business that is offering, not only throughout Canada, but more especially in Great Britain and various foreign markets.

Just what the elevator capacity of Canada is going to be a few years hence, it is almost impossible to say, but some idea of how it is going to increase may be gathered from the remark of Mr. Wm. Whyte, the Vice-President of the Can. Pacific Ry., to the effect that while the Western country was now producing at the rate of about 135,000,000 of wheat, that by the end of 1915 it will have increased to over five hundred million bushels, and that it would not be very long after that before Canada is producing even more wheat than all of the United States. When it is remembered that last year our neighbors to the South produced somewhat over seven hundred million bushels, it will be seen that the mills of Canada will have all they can do to cope with the Western crop.

As Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods, sometimes says, "Up to the present time the amount of the available lands under cultivation does not exceed the amount of land that has been set aside for roads."

Incidentally, Toronto will benefit by the organization of the new big milling Company, as it will have its head office in that city, while all its mills, with one exception, are situated within the Province of Ontario, in addition to the Port Colborne mill, the locations being at St. Catharines, Thorold, Welland and Kenora. The only mill at present outside the province is the one at Brandon, Manitoba.

SHINES IN SOCIETY

Women With Fascinating Hair Always Attract Attention.

If you are a woman with dull, lifeless ordinary hair, do not feel distressed. Just make up your mind now that you can have just as luxuriant and captivating a head of hair as any other woman, and quickly, too.

Just go to Higginbotham Drug Co's. this very day and get a bottle of Parisian Sage. Use it as directed, and in two weeks your scalp will be free of dandruff, your hair will be soft, lustrous and beautiful.

If your hair is falling out, Parisian Sage will stop it.

If your hair is thin, Parisian Sage will make it grow in heavily.

If you have dandruff it will quickly vanish when Parisian Sage is used.

It prevents hair from turning gray, stops itching scalp almost instantly and is the ideal dressing for daily use.

A large bottle costs only 50 cents at Higginbotham Drug Co's., or direct, all charges prepaid from the Canadian makers, Giroux Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont.

Word has reached Seattle of the murder by cannibals of two Presbyterian missionaries on Savage Island, in the South Seas.

Report of the Swine Commission.

The report of the commission sent last year by the Dominion Government to Europe to study the swine-rearing industry has been issued. It consists of a pamphlet of 60 pages of printed matter and many striking illustrations.

The countries visited were England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark and Holland. Denmark and Ireland, being the strongest competitors of Canada in the British market, received most attention. The report describes clearly how the hogs are bred and reared, and the various steps taken to develop the bacon trade. The far famed co-operative system, as applied by the Danes to the breeding and rearing of the swine, the packing and marketing, is fully described. Co-operative feed buying, which involves the purchase of over 600,000,000 pounds of grain, oil cake, &c., a year, is fully dealt with.

A valuable feature of the report is the attention given to the methods followed in the different countries for maintaining harmony between packers and farmers, and the securing of a uniform supply of pigs. Co-operation, not only between farmers, but between packers and farmers, is credited with excellent results. This is especially true in England in bacon curing localities.

After dealing with the various phases of production in the different countries, a chapter is devoted to the English bacon trade and another to lessons for Canadian farmers and packers. The report is comprehensive and practical, and therefore of value to every swine raiser in Canada. Copies may be procured free by writing to "The Live Stock Commissioner," Ottawa.

RICH RED BLOOD

You Will Never Have It as Long as You Have Dyspepsia

Just as long as you have dyspepsia your food will not properly digest, and the nutritious elements in the food will not be extracted or absorbed, and impoverished or watery blood will follow.

This condition may not be apparent at first, but it will come just as sure as the sun will rise again.

Any stomach ailment, including all forms of indigestion, can be promptly cured by using Mi-o-na tablets, a scientific treatment unsurpassed.

It stops fermentation, belching of gas and taste of sour food almost at once.

The mighty power of Mi-o-na to invigorate and restore the stomach to perfect condition is known everywhere.

Mi-o-na cures by building up—by banishing the cause. For thin people it is a great flesh builder, because it causes the stomach to give more and purer nutrition to the blood. It cures sea and car sickness and vomiting of pregnancy almost immediately. Higginbotham Drug Co. sells Mi-o-na for 50 cents a large box, and guarantees it to cure or money back.

HYOMEI

(PRONOUNCED HIGH-O-ME)

CURES CATARRH, ASTHMA,

Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs and Colds, or money back. Sold and guaranteed by Higginbotham Drug Co.

Old English Fairs.

Fairs and feasts were formerly held in churchyards in honor of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. In consequence of these popular gatherings being much abused they had to be suppressed in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward III., as appears by the following extract, quoted by Spelman: "And the Kynge commandeth and forbiddeth that from henceforth neither faire and markets shall be kept in churchyards for the honour of the Church. Given at Westminster, the VIII of Octobre, the XIII yeare of Kynge Edwarde's reigne."—London Queen.

Very Suggestive.

Mrs. Towne—There was a spelling competition down at our institute the other night. The pastor gave out the words. Did you hear about it? Mrs Browne—No. Was it interesting? Mrs Towne—Rather. The first three words he gave out were "increase," "pastor," "salary."

Some 10,000 Jews have been forced by the Russian officials to leave Keiff and return to settlements within the pale.

Twelve lives were lost on Friday morning in a fire that destroyed the Rossmore Hotel at Cornwall, also other buildings; total financial loss $500,000. On 23rd March, 1909, the Windsor Hotel was burned in the same town, three lives were lost and four persons badly hurt.

The commission appointed by the General Assemby to consider changes proposed in Queen's University's constitution has recommended the adoption of the report in favor of the separation of Queen's from the Presbyterian Church. The theological faculty, however, will remain under church control.

The Agony of Piles

ONLY those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It sets life of its pleasure, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and moments of acute agony. Most so called "remedies" give ease only for a time, and then back comes the trouble and pain and misery! Zam-Buk cures Piles! And cures permanently. Proof of this lies all around you. Women and men in all stations of life have proved it—possibly some of your friends! Let it cure you!

Mrs. Wm. Hughes, of 253, Hochelaga St., Hochelaga, Montreal, says:—"I was a sufferer for years from blind, itching and protruding piles. The agony I suffered no one knows. Remedy after remedy proved useless. Day followed day and there was no relief for me—pain, loss of strength, dulness, misery, this was my experience until Zam-Buk was introduced. I know now that there is nothing on this earth like it! It cured me of piles, and once cured, I have had no return of the evil. I would like all women who suffer as I did to know that Zam-Buk will cure them!

Besides being a specific for piles Zam-Buk cures eczema, blood-poisoning, cracked or chapped hands, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, scalp sores, ringworm, bad leg, frost bite, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50 c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price.

Zam-Buk

THE POKER.

Hardly Changed Since the Days of the Early Metal Workers.

As the first fireplace was a circle of stones at the mouth of a cave, so the first poker was a piece of green stick. It was necessary to have something to knock the logs together with when they began to burn through the middle, and as primitive man did not wear boots he could not use them to kick the hot embers into place, as some of us do to this day. That was a refinement, if it can be so called, which came later. The green stick lasted until the age of iron and was then superseded by a handy piece of metal which possessed the advantage of being stronger and of not burning away. But since the days of the early workers in metal we have made no advance.

The poker has hardly, if at all, changed through the ages. It is, as it always has been, simple and severe of outline. It lends itself to no vagaries and to little ornamentation. It is one of the few things which no one has ever patented, because it may be said to have leaped from the first foundry perfect and complete in every respect. The only notable attempt at improvement has been to make the poker of brass with a twisted column, but even then the iron poker lurks at the side and is known as the cignie, because it does all the rough work. The ornamental poker is not a poker at all, but a sham, an upstart masquerading under an ancient and honored name and gaining credit for duties which it is unable to perform.—London Globe.

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Meat for Threshings a Specialty.

Horse and Cow Hides, Sheep Skins and Tallow Bought at Highest Prices.

People having fat cattle, sheep, calves, or fat or store hogs for sale, will please leave word at the meat shop.

YOU are not taking any chances when you buy our high grade and fine flavored CIGARS, which have built up a great reputation for us among critical smokers. They are mild and pure, with a very fascinating flavor that meets the views of tobacco connoisseurs. Let us tempt you to try a single smoke. We won't have to tempt you any further, the Cigars will do that. The prices are not so high as the quality warrants, ranging from 25c. to 5c. each.

Call and see the best stock ever offered in town.

G. A. Griffith

WEST END GROCER.

EARLY RED RIVER DAYS

LORD STRATHCONA'S TRIBUTE TO THE SELKIRK SETTLERS.

Farmers on the Ten Chain Lots Along the River Did Most of Their Travelling by Water and Lived a Great Deal on Fish—Their Implements Were of the Crudest Description—Flails Were Used For Threshing.

For an account of the early growing times on the banks of the Red River one cannot do better than turn to that little book, "The Selkirk Settler in Real Life," by Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A., whose father was one of the people whose life the writer describes, says a writer in The Family Herald.

The introductory chapter of the book is written by Lord Strathcona, whose early years were spent in the Canadian West and who had personal experience of what Mr. MacBeth describes. One quotation will show the high esteem in which the Selkirk settlers were held by Lord Strathcona, who at one time practically lived among them. "Many of the original Selkirk settlers and their descendants," writes Lord Strathcona, "have been personally and intimately known to me; and I have always respected and admired their sterling qualities of head and heart. I know how they have worked and how they have lived, and, in my judgment, Manitoba owes more to their efforts and to their example than is generally admitted, or can well be conceived by the present generation of Canadians."

The farms of the early Selkirk settlers fronted on the Red River, and in order that all might have a river frontage without being too widely scattered, the farms were only ten chains in width, extending back two miles. The owner of each lot had also the privilege of cutting hay over a certain area in rear of his land, and finally this area was annexed to his farm. The settlement was, therefore, laid out much as were the early French settlements along the rivers of Lower Canada, an arrangement that brought the settlers' homes close together along a front road and gave each access to the river from which practically all their water was obtained, and also an appreciable portion of their food in the form of fish.

Farming was their principal occupation. A few now and then engaged in hunting "but for the most part the delicacies of buffalo meat, moose nose, beaver tail, etc., were obtained by trading with the half-breeds and Indians." The hoe, the sickle and the cradle were the early implements of agriculture, but in time the hoe gave way to the wooden plough with an iron point, and after a time the reaper arrived.

The original reaper was a heavy, crude affair. At its rear was a large platform on which a man stood when it was in operation, forking off the grain in sheaves as it fell. The binding was subsequently done by hand. To put the reaper in or out of gear it had to be pried up by means of a fence-rail and the big wheel moved into or out of contact with the smaller cogged wheel. The threshing was done by means of flails and the grain was cleaned in the open air by whirling it about in winnowing riddles, or large hand-sieves. The wheat was ground into flour by means of hand mills. That flour made dark-colored bread, but it was sweet and exceedingly wholesome. The first windmill was put up at Point Douglas, now within the limits of Winnipeg, by the Hudson Bay Co. An expert was sent from the east to do the work and as an assistant he secured a settler named Hugh Polson, who took careful observation of all he saw, and a little later built a mill for himself and afterwards a number of other mills for his neighbors. "These mills did fair work, but when a long calm prevailed there was always danger of a flour famine, unless by borrowing from one another the supply could be eked out until the wind arose."

The settlers raised large numbers of good horses, many of which were sold to buffalo hunters for use on the plains. In the ordinary farm operations oxen were largely used and were often driven single in the Red River, two-wheeled cart, or hitched to a sled. Sheep were raised, too, and in the farm houses the wool was spun into yarn and woven into cloth for family use.

In summer the farm stock ran wild on the prairies, the horses especially being out of sight for months. Late in the autumn a general round-up took place, all the animals being brought in for shelter through the winter. Hay cutting in summer was a jolly affair, each farmer sending out his full force of hands, who camped for days on the prairies where each party cut and stacked as much hay as their stock would require during the housing season. The prairies were practically great pasture and meadow commons upon which all had equal rights.

The settlement had its social customs some of which were quaint and primitive, and its social pleasures which were simple, and unaffected, and in which all shared with heartiness and good will. As the farm houses were close together visiting back and forth was frequent. "Hospitality was unbounded, and as no caste or color lines were drawn, not only was the white friend made welcome, but the belated Indian, still far from his wigwam, was sure of a good supper and the warm corner by the chimney as a couch for his innocent sleep. Except in the evening time knocking at the door was dispensed with by near neighbors."

As a rule the marriages were celebrated in the church, all the guests driving there in a long procession while shot-gun salutes were fired from the farm houses along the road. The drive back from the church was the occasion for displaying fast horses and the speediest animals in the settlement were brought out for such events. There was only one limit placed on this speeding, and that was that no one was to pass the bridal party on pain of social ostracism.

Saving His Mate.

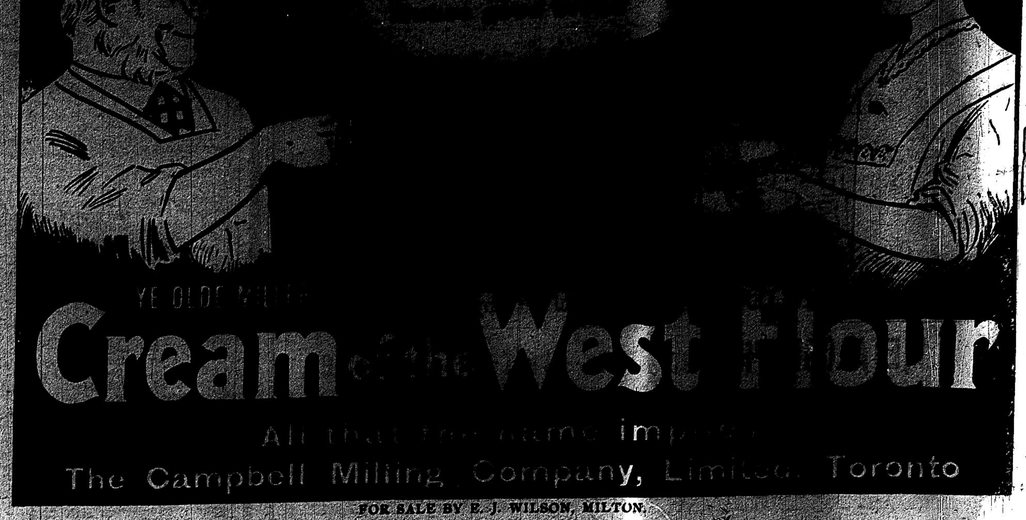
On one occasion at a crowded performance at the royal theatre in Sydney, N. S. W., a number of years ago a couple of sailors who had been drinking were seated in the gallery. One lost his balance and fell into the stalls. The other immediately cried, "Man overboard!" and dived after his companion. With the proverbial luck of drunken sailors the first escaped with a broken leg and the second without a scratch.

A Robbery That Paid.

Scott—I always thought it was rough on Adam to rob one of his ribs. Mott—Yes; but, on the other hand, it was the making of Eve.—Exchange.

We are never so happy or so unhappy as we imagine.—Rochefoucauld.

The House of Lords having passed the Lloyd-George budget, the King assented to it on Thursday.



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Leaves It to Her Judgment.

"Am I the first girl you ever kissed?" asks the fair young thing from the refuge of his shoulder.

"Well," he replies, "after the way my arm just naturally slipped around your waist as you unconsciously yielded toward me and my fingers tilted your chin as you unconsciously tilted your head and I bent forward where your lips were waiting and didn't get the kiss either on your nose or your chin, but where it belonged after all that and with the knowledge of the subject which you have displayed, I shan't say nothing; except that I leave the question to your own judgment."—Life.

An Effectual Cure.

"She wants to be a sister to me." "You can easily get her out of that notion." "How?" "Treat her as you would a sister."—Kansas City Journal.

Her Guess.

Hubby—There's another chap committed suicide because his home was unhappy.

Wife—I dare say it will be happier so.—Illustrated Bits.

A circus story runs on wheels, and they move only one wagon at a time.

Family Photos!

Have a family Photo taken when all are home.

We will make you life like, pleasing pictures that will be a great pleasure to you.

The Hunter Studio.

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K. T. Gramophone, with Victor Tapering Hollow Arm, the latest scientific method of conducting sound. Cabinet Oak with hinged top, size 10 7-8 x 11 3-8 x 4½ inches. Soundbox Exhibition Horn, No. 17 Victor Flower Horn, ebony finish, with gold stripes, seventeen inch bell....

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