

# MARKS IMPORTANT EPOCH IN TRADE HISTORY IN ST. JOHN

Arrival of "First Through Freight" Over Grand Trunk Pacific Railway --  
Thirty Cars of Canadian Milled Flour for Export to South Africa.



First Through Train to the Winter Port Over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Thirty Carloads of Flour From Maple Leaf Milling Co., Port Colborne Arriving at St. John for Export to South Africa.

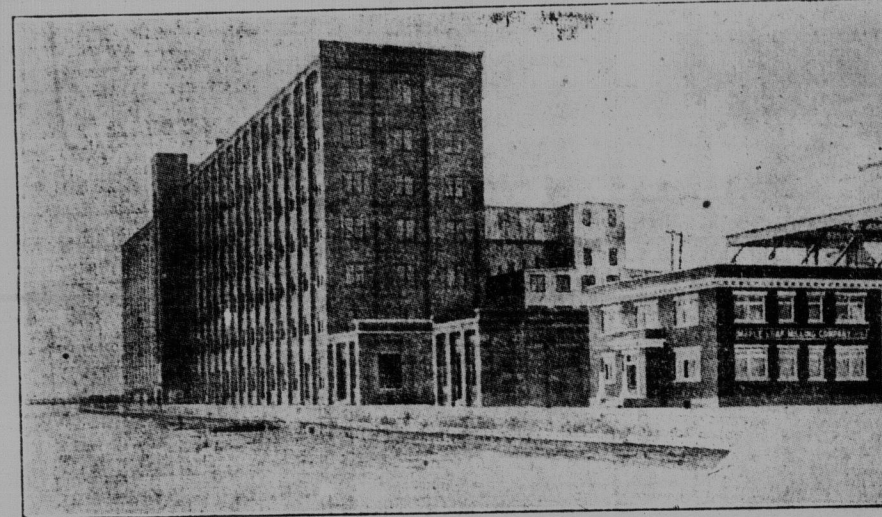
An epoch marking event in St. John was the arrival here on Tuesday, of the first train load of through freight over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from the west. Particularly appropriate is it that this first train load was composed of thirty cars of flour grown in a Canadian wheat field, milled in a Canadian mill, and shipped over a purely Canadian railway in Canadian built cars to a Canadian port, there to be transhipped to Africa. The particularly appropriate coincidence that the first train of freight to come over the new road was made up of flour is found in the fact that in no branch of industry has Canada's progress been more marked than in the growth of her great milling business, and no firm in the broad Dominion has labored more zealously or with greater success toward this development than has the Maple Leaf

Grand Trunk railway. It reached Port Colborne, its temporary stopping place, in seven days. There, at the mammoth mill of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, it was ground into flour, packed and re-shipped to St. John on the second stage of its long journey to South Africa. At Montreal it was transhipped to the Intercolonial Railway and arrived in the "Iceberg Yard" at St. John on Tuesday last. All along the line there were celebrations in its honor. At Cobalt and Cochrane it was officially welcomed by the boards of trade. The cars were labelled with attractive signs telling the story of the shipment, the first over the new line of railway.

Second only to its national importance as marking the official opening for traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the shipment also affords evidence of the great development

with modern flour mills a fair idea of what these towering structures of steel and concrete look like. It may be mentioned that the Maple Leaf Milling Company's mill at Port Colborne, Ontario, is the largest of the modern mills in Canada. This great mill was built in 1911, is perfect in every detail, and is run, lighted and heated by electricity. The Port Colborne plant is the principal one of six mills owned and operated by the Maple Leaf people. It is 600 feet long and seven stories, or 125 feet high. In its construction 20,000 barrels of cement and 400 tons of steel reinforcement were used. The flour storage capacity is 400,000 bags and the floor space of mill and warehouse cover nearly five acres.

With such a plant it is easy to believe that the combined output of Maple Leaf Mills, over 12,000 barrels



Where the 30 Cars of Wheat Were Made Into Flour—The Mammoth Plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Port Colborne, Ont.

Milling Company, which had the distinction of milling the consignment of flour in the train referred to.

The arrival of the first train marks the opening of a new era in the development of Canada's national transportation system and also does much to justify the hope and expectancy of the people of New Brunswick who have looked forward to the great benefits which will follow the opening of the road, regarding it as a great factor in establishing this city's future and developing our export trade. In the first week of the new year we see the first fruits—an earnest of greater to follow—in this "fast through freight" of thirty cars.

That the journey of the first train from the wheat fields to the Atlantic seaboard is a matter of more than local importance is evidenced by the great interest the train excited all along the route. Of course it is common knowledge that the whole line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is not yet completed, but that it is now in such shape that a consignment can be routed largely over it from the prairies to St. John is a matter of national interest and has been recognized as such all along the line. Upper Canadian newspapers devoted much space to the achievement referring to it as the "History Making Train Now on Way to the Winter Port."

Leaving its initial point on December 24th and running over the Grand Trunk Pacific, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario and

of the Canadian milling industry, in which Canada now stands abreast of all competitors.

This train, an illustration of which is published herewith, started from a prairie point filled with the famous Canadian hard wheat, which stands as the hall mark of quality in the grain markets of the world. It was milled into flour and hurried on to St. John in record time, reaching here on January 6th and will be shipped to Cape Town on the steamer Densu sailing from St. John on January 15th. Thus wheat from Canada converted into flour will reach South Africa in sixty days after starting from its western point of origin. So much for modern transportation and modern milling.

During its short stay at Port Colborne, Ont., the transformation from wheat to flour took place at the immense modern plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Company. To emphasize the great strides which have been made in the milling industry in Canada it may be said that the thirty cars of wheat were converted into something like 9,000 bags of flour, enough to supply one to each and every family in St. John, ground, packed and reloaded on the cars in the short space of forty-eight hours. Such a record was only possible because of the huge milling capacity and up-to-date equipment of this great milling plant for expeditious handling of wheat and its products.

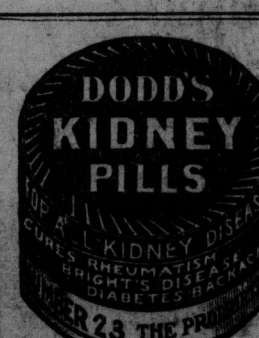
A glance at the accompanying illustration will give those not familiar

of flour per day, requires a large and steady wheat supply. This is provided for by the company's fifty or more elevators situated in various western points, and having a total wheat capacity of 5,000,000 bushels.



The Maple Leaf Milling Company is the largest exporter of flour in Canada, sending great quantities of its product to Great Britain, and, as a result, to the present instance, to South Africa. Their high grade patent flour, "King Quality," finds ready sale throughout the Maritime Provinces, and is a popular brand in St. John households. The Smith Brothers Company, of this city, are the Maritime Province agents for these mills, and it is to that firm The Standard is indebted for the interesting data regarding the present historic shipment, furnishing conclusive evidence that in transportation and modern milling Canada leads the way.

At McCloskey, the big heavyweight who went to California with Al Palzer as Palzer's sparring partner, has been matched to meet Charley Miller, the Frisco heavyweight. The bout will be staged the latter part of the month.



The Great Holiday  
Favorite---  
Four Crown Scotch  
Sold Everywhere

FOSTER & CO., AGENTS, - ST. JOHN

## NEWS OF INTEREST FROM THE CITIES OF GERMANY

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The long campaign waged by German actors has resulted in the introduction in the Reichstag of a bill designed to afford members of the profession relief from the present arbitrary decisions of theatrical managers.

If the legislation is enacted the right of the manager to discharge a player after a month's probation will be denied. The bill abolishes all probationary or conditional contracts. No rehearsals may be held after evening performances, and rehearsals on Sundays and holidays are sharply restricted. The producer, too, must supply all costumes that cannot be worn in common life.

The managers claim that the last provision would work a great hardship upon them and point out that it would of necessity result in lowering still further the already small salaries which are paid to German actors and actresses, except in the case of large, well-paying playhouses in the big cities.

E. W. Kerngold, a 15 year old lad, has just been honored by the production of the famous Philharmonic orchestra under the direction of Arthur Nikisch, in a musical overture, his fourth work of importance.

The Nikisch concert is musical events of the first importance in musical Berlin and where the programme was announced musical critics and habitual concert-goers worried their heads over the identity of this mysterious composer whose work has been selected for such signal distinction.

Disregarding the youth of the composer the critics have praised the work highly as showing complete mastery of the art of orchestration and modern musical technique and the experience of a composer of years' training. A certain lack of originality, to be expected in so young a musician, under the influence of composers like Strauss, was the chief criticism brought against him and this he is expected to outgrow.

Although the story of Madame Hum-

bert and her fraudulent millions has presumably penetrated all parts of the world, a German version of the swindle has just been stopped and the perpetrator, Mrs. Anna Sauneeck, sentenced to 2 1/2 years imprisonment. With a companion, an architect named Spel, she played upon the gullibility of Berliners through an alleged inheritance of \$450,000 from an uncle in Russia. Spel was able to embark in extensive building operations, many of which were conducted at a profit on credit, based upon the supposed inheritance, but finally defrauded workmen, contractors and others out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The pair led a luxurious life while the story was believed, furnished an expensive apartment in a good section of the city and played no small role in the social life of their quarter until the bubble burst.

Gustav Woelfeling, an ex-sergeant in the German army, has just been sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor as a penalty for too much prosperity. Woelfeling was long detailed as secretary at the military headquarters at Thorn, near the Russian frontier, where he enjoyed the utmost confidence and had access to confidential military plans. Early in 1912 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and his superior officers, but suspicion was aroused when after a few months of quiet life he began to spend money freely and place mortgages on a scale all out of proportion with his former pay and pension.

The military authorities had him closely watched and through espionage and in other ways, finally established that the trusted sergeant had for years been betraying to the Russian authorities mobilization plans and other material of great value to them in case of war.

After a secret trial he was given the highest permissible sentence, fifteen years at hard labor, fined \$2,750 and money loaned on mortgages by him to the amount of \$17,650 ordered confiscated to the state. The total of \$21,400 apparently representing his profits as a Russian spy.

## SCIENTIFIC INCENDIARISM

Ingenuity Applied to Evil Purposes—A Story of the Chaparral Hills.

(From the Scientific American.)

In Southern California where the hills are covered only with "chaparral" or brush, the stockmen have used them for their flocks and herds for over a century. These pioneer stockmen found that by burning off the brush covering of these hills they could obtain several years of excellent feed, while five or six years of no fires and the brush reached a density and height through which no grazing animal, not even a goat, could make its way. So there grew up the practice of frequently burning off these brushy areas that their herds might the better graze over them.

Along the western slope of these mountains, and depending on them for every drop of water with which to irrigate the lands, lies one of the garden spots of the world, the orange growing district of Southern California.

Here water for irrigation commands the highest value of any place on the globe. Every drop is needed, every drop must be saved, and the brush covering these hills is the sole means of saving the snow and rainfall and keeping it from running off in floods into the nearby Pacific.

Thus it was that many of the stockmen resented the coming of the Forest Rangers who stopped the whole-sale burnings and where the fires did get started fought them day and night till they were out.

The burning of a brush-covered mountain may seem a small matter, but of all the fires which a forester has to combat a brush fire is the worst. For these reasons, when a series of brush fires occurred in a certain district in southern California, for the origin of which no reasonable explanation could be found, the forest officers set diligently to work to discover the source. They saw the effect, and eventually found the cause.

One hot summer day a fire broke out on a mountain side where the brush was thickest and conditions for a fire almost ideal. There had been half a dozen smaller fires in this immediate vicinity, but although after each was out they made the most careful investigation not a thing could be found to which they could tie a reliable suspicion as to its genesis.

After the last fire the forest officer in charge of the district started in to make a systematic search of every foot of the area about where it was known to have originated to see if he couldn't find something on which to build up some theory or suspicion as to its start.

It was not lightning, for it had not rained there for six months. It was not campers, for no game person would camp in such a spot. It was not sheepherders, for a chipmunk was about the only animal that could worm its way between the dense tree-like commonest of all sources of forest fires—for there was not a foot of railroad bushes. Nor was it a locomotive—that commonest of all sources of forest fires—for there was not a foot of railroad within 20 miles. This exhausted the list of ordinary causes. He must look further for the reason.

Like a bloodhound on the trail this man followed the edge of the burned-over area. Hour after hour he crawled along, bent almost double, his eyes watching every inch of ground over which he passed. Finally he came to a little piece of fencing wire some ten inches long stuck into the ground at an angle of about forty-five degrees. At its upper end was a small loop in the wire about the size of a silver half-dollar.

He sat down in the black dirt and studied that piece of wire for half an hour. Every inch of the ground about it was scrutinized and gone over as if with a fine-toothed comb, in an endeavor to connect the wire with the wire—the possible cause with the certain effect.

In a hole, were a few minute particles of glass and some ashes, unlike

the ashes made by the burning brush.

Then he saw a great light. He resumed his search more carefully than ever, and a hundred yards from there, under a tall bush, in a little island of unburned brush, he found another piece of wire fastened to a lens or glass taken from a pair of common spectacles or eye glasses. One end of the wire was in the ground, the other with the glass was in the air. Directly under this glass, which made a most effective burning glass, was a little hole scooped out in the earth and in it a block of charcoal. The charcoal rested down amid a lot of fine dry grass, bits of dry wood and other inflammable material, all placed as to quickly carry any fire that came to the surrounding brush and grass.

It needed no Sherlock Holmes to tell this forest officer what the whole affair meant. Given a bright southern California day in the month of August, a lens for a burning glass, and a bit of inflammable material to catch the heat of the sun, the work was done. It took the lens and the whole plan was perfect.

But evidently the plans of the cunning incendiary had gone wrong for this second fire trap had failed to work at the critical time, leaving it here a silent but effective witness to his ingenuity.

Wise in his generation was this forest officer. Not a step did he take or a thing did he touch in the vicinity of this unsprung "fire trap." Hastening to his station, he returned with witnesses and a camera lest his evidence might not be accepted when the time came.

Later on, the boasting of a certain person that he "could start a fire in the hills and be miles away from it at the time," gave a faint clue which followed up carefully led to the arrest. One day this individual found himself facing a United States Judge in Los Angeles who was asking him if he knew any reason why he should not pronounce sentence upon him for starting a fire on government lands.

Evidently his reasons were not satisfactory, for the man eventually found himself located in the county jail with six long months ahead of him in which to study over the changed conditions concerning the use of the hills and mountains for bonfire purposes. Incidentally, also, the judge asked him to contribute the sum of \$500 to the public treasury as a slight recompense for the trouble he had caused his Uncle Sam.

Ray Bronson of Indianapolis will be a busy man for the next few weeks. He has been signed for three matches. Jan. 12 he will meet "Spike" Kelly of Chicago in an eight-round bout at Memphis; his next bout will be with Hilliard Lang of Canada at Indianapolis, Jan. 15, and Jan. 22 he will battle 10 rounds with Tommy Howell at Kansas City.

## Do Your Looks Quite Satisfy You?

If Your Color is Bad, If You Suffer From Pimples, Here is Good Advice.

Fine Results in Two Weeks.

Miss Nettie E. Callaghan, a well-known young lady in Middleton, writes as follows: "I was affected for two years with a rash, and ugly looking pimples that spread over my face. My color was poor, and my blood evidently completely out of order. Certainly it was a most despairing sort of a case, because various treatments did but little to help me. A friend of mine in Toronto, Ont., advised me to get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, so I sent at once for five boxes. In two weeks I felt like new—looks improved, spirits rose, and I felt I was getting well. I have used this remedy for a long time, and now wouldn't be without it."

If you are in ailing health, have blood disorders, stomach trouble, or headaches, Dr. Hamilton's Pills will help you quickly. All druggists and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. 25c. per box, five for \$1.00. Sent postpaid by the Catarrhone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

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is all fuel-food—no waste, no indigestible material to clog the system and tax the vitality. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven and served with hot milk and a little cream, for breakfast, will supply all the heat and strength needed for a half day's work. Not "pre-digested," but "ready-to-digest," not compounded, flavored or "treated" with anything—just plain, whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked a crisp, golden brown. It makes delicious combinations with baked apples, stewed prunes or other fruits, fresh or preserved.

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You may not drive a milk-wagon, but there are countless ways in which one of these heaters would be a convenience and comfort to you in your home. You can adapt it to your own requirements.

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THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited  
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## JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

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CHEWING TOBACCO

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## Memoir

CHINA'S VICTORY  
TELLS OF VICTORY  
TOUR

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