

BIG OPPORTUNITY

THINKS IT IS A CHANCE OF LIFETIME.

Thomas McMillan, of Huron County, Writes in a Manner That Must Appeal to Farmers.

The Farmers' Advocate, London.

It is certainly amusing to notice in your columns occasionally the expressions of some, who really work themselves up to the pitch of believing that the present reciprocity agreement with our American neighbors, if carried into effect, will result injuriously to the Canadian people, and that your "undisguised friendliness" to the agreement surprises them.

The remarks of Mr. Scatchell in your recent issue, is a very good sample, although I am pleased to pay him the compliment of discussing the question upon its merits, so far as he goes, which cannot be said of too many of the deliverances, which we notice.

If there is one fact, more than another, of the agricultural industry of Canada, should be proud, it is that all the leading agricultural journals of the country have effectively shown that their management is "big" enough to discuss this question from the broad standpoint of the national welfare, and, that, from this exalted point of view, and without exception, they have enthusiastically in favor of ratifying the agreement.

Take, for instance, my friend's argument on the horse question. After telling us that the western provinces constitute the greatest horse market in the world, he goes on to try to make us believe it will be ruinous to Ontario and the east if this agreement is ratified and our western farmers can get their horses from the south. If that is so (and I dispute it); what does it mean? It simply means that our western farmers will be able, then, to get better value for their money in buying horses across the border; and if my friend were a westerner, he would be enthusiastically in favor of the scheme.

We, as agriculturists, must realize that the government of this country is commissioned to legislate for the whole of Canada, not any sectional part of it. According to his own argument, he has shown that this will be a good arrangement for the western farmer. If his argument proves to be true in any sense, it can only apply to the very medium and inferior grades of horse-classes of animals which no government should encourage the farmers to grow. What about the best classes—the good drafters and gentlemen's good driving, saddle and carriage horses? These are the animals which always bring the profitable returns. He seeks to belittle the great horse market of the big cities of the eastern states. If this agreement materializes, Ontario and eastern breeders will still have the Winnipeg, Montreal, and other Canadian markets, and, in addition to these, they will also have the great cities of eastern states, which really is speaking from the past experience of Ontario dealers, and for the years that are to come) the greatest market of the world for daintily high-class animals of these two sorts.

Every old horse dealer and breeder can well remember how we always looked for our best prices from the "Yankee" dealers, as we used to call them; and when these purchasers are again allowed the freedom of our market, and can step on the train in the evening, and be up into Ontario the next day, I predict (although no prophet) that they will again be welcome visitors.

Ontario horses, being reared in the healthy climate, and nourished on the muscle-forming oat, used to be of a distinct preference over American confined horses in their own market; and, without doubt, they will command this preference again. So that, in the matter of the horse market between the two countries, speaking broadly, Canada has everything to gain and very little to lose.

Then he talks about fruit. If we only consult the last published trade returns (year ending March 31st, 1910), we find that 48,272 barrels of Canadian apples jumped over the American tariff wall of seventy-five cents per barrel into the American market. That shows how the free trade wind will blow. Ontario can grow the best apples in the world, and the rich Americans are bound to have the best.

In small fruits and vegetables, prices will be realized to the general consumer. They will get this early American produce before similar Canadian products are ready to market) the duty less than they have to pay for such produce now, and Ontario producers will have the benefit of the big American market later on in the season.

When we come to high-class beef cattle, this is the line of which I have made a study. It gives me my bread and butter. I have taken a leading American live stock journal, and carefully watched the trend of prices in both countries for years. To one who has done so it is surprising what nonsense is being written and expressed by those who oppose this agreement. Had I been allowed free access to the American market for my season's turnover of beef cattle for the year ending September, 1910, I am safe in saying that my returns would have been at least an additional \$1,000. This arrangement, will, if selected, prove a rod-rod to the Ontario grower of high-class baby-beef.

Every Canadian citizen, and more particularly every Ontario farmer, should deprecate the terming of the ratification of this agreement into a party issue. This has never been a party question in this country. Both political parties have most earnestly

desired it in the past. From the time of the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty in 1866, that great statesman, Sir John Macdonald, spent his life sedulously endeavoring to bring about a similar trade arrangement. His very last appeal to the country was for a further mandate from the people along this line. And now, when we have it almost within our grasp, why should we allow the professional politicians of this country to divert us from the course?

In the past, a spirit of blinded partisanship has been the greatest curse with which the Canadian farmer has surrounded himself. By the petting of himself the football of professional politicians to such a degree that, today, he has no effective voice upon the floor of parliament. If he will only profit from the action of other industrial lines in this country, and give the timely warning that, heretofore, the true interests of Canadian agriculture are his politics, he will at once awaken the dawn of a better day, which will place the public life of this country on a higher plane, and enable himself to sufficiently vindicate the pre-eminence of his position as a member of this all-important industry.

This present issue furnishes the opportunity of a lifetime to the farmers of Canada, and if they will only follow the lead of the "big agricultural journals," they will be guided wisely through the storm, and into the free and open ports beyond.

—THOS. McMILLAN, Huron Co., Ont.

AUTOMATIC SHOPS.

Edison Predicts They Will Come and do Away With Charity.

"If some rich man seeking a worthy outlook for his money would install a series of automatic stores to be located in the poorest sections of our large cities," says Thomas A. Edison in "Business," "he could make five per cent on the investment and yet accomplish a benefit greater than any produced through the millions given in the past."

"With the purchasing power these stores would have they could buy everything at wholesale. Then let them dispense only the necessities, put up in penny and five cent lots. We already know what can be done with automatic vending machines, and these could be adapted to the sale of packages of tea, coffee, beans, peas, flour, sugar and all other staple foods, as well as fuel."

"At present the market for such wares is just the reverse of what it should be. The rich, with the ability to buy in quantity, are able to purchase their foods and fuel at a little more than a fraction of the prices paid by the poor, and by our present methods this may not be obviated.

"The automatic store—and it will just as surely come as will new inventions designed to reduce hand labor through the adoption of more efficient machinery—will not only save through its ability to make quantity purchases, but will do away with clerks and cashiers, will in fact demand only the presence of a single person, whose duty will be that of a general overseer."

"These stores, built of concrete, will demand little if any fire insurance, and must be kept sanitary even in the most congested districts by giving them a thorough washing with a hose at night. Their economical operation, combined with their purchasing power, will make it possible for the man who earns a dollar and a half a day to buy as cheaply as the rich man."

The Early Instinct.

Boston Traveller.

After Morgiana, the maid servant of Ali Baba, had poured the boiling oil into the forty cans and destroyed the Forty Thieves, her master asked her what he could do to show his gratitude.

"I want two afternoons out every week," replied Morgiana; "with the privilege of entertaining my gentlemen friends in the parlor. Then you can have me to clean the windows and the rugs, and the washing and ironing must be done out of the house. In addition to this you must raise my wages two sequinettes a week."

Ali Baba gasped.

"Why, we are paying you five sequinettes now," he said.

Morgiana tossed her head.

"The wife of the cad offered me eight a week only yesterday."

So Ali Baba, realizing how hard it was to get good help in Bagdad, came to terms.

Scribe Did Marathon Stunt.

The trainmen on the suburban had the laugh on a local "cub," yesterday. He was going out on the train to meet No. 1 on the west, just as the other side of the K. & P. crossing he stuck his head out of the door and the wind carried his derby away. The train was moving too fast for him to jump so he had to wait till the station was reached. When the train slowed down he procured a can from a bystander and hit the trail for the crossing in a way which eluded Longboat entirely. It is about half a mile back to the crossing and the trainman said he traversed the distance three and back in an incredibly short time, in fact they say No. 1 blew for Kingston before he left and he was back before she arrived.

To Prevent the Grip.

Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." Look for signature of E. W. Groves, 25c.

His Wish.

"Life is something of a game after all," said the cynical person.

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Meekton, "but I wish Henrietta wouldn't regard it as bridge, with me forever playing opposite as dummy."—Washington Star.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

A BILLION DOLLAR ARGUMENT IN CANADA'S FAVOR.

Over 500,000 U.S. Farmers Have Carried Belongings Worth That Much Across the Border in the Last Nine Years.

Arthur Stringer, who is recognized as one of the best authorities on Canadian subjects, has an article in the current number of Hampton's Magazine, which is very significant at this period, pending the convening of congress to take up again the matter of reciprocity with that country. In the article, which is headed, "If Canada Should Come In," Mr. Stringer tells how an Idaho farmer walked into the office of the commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg a year ago, saying that he was a stranger in that section, and turning over to the commissioner his old wallet containing \$25,000, while he went to get a land claim located. The commissioner accepted the money as merely an incident of the day's work, for that commissioner had come to know certain things. As Mr. Stringer says:

"He knew, for instance, that more than one hundred and twelve thousand figures strangely similar to the one who stood before him had in one summer trekked silently across the international boundary into Canada. He knew that each man had brought with him, on the average, live stock and cash and worldly goods to the amount of over three thousand dollars. He knew that in that same summer, on one train crossing into Canada at North Portal, settlers from the western states carried in with them two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in actual cash."

"He was also not ignorant of the fact that in this same city of Winnipeg where he stood, two hundred of the larger business houses were paying their hands with money that came out of an American pocketbook. It did not greatly disturb him, for he knew that Winnipeg could take care of its own. He had seen it emerge, thirty years ago, from a little Red River fur post to a city of two hundred thousand, and he had seen it, scraped, many parks and boulevarded metropolis with twenty-three chartered banks, a municipal electric power plant, with a capacity of 60,000 horsepower, municipal quarries, and even a municipal asphalt manufactory."

"He had seen it grow into the largest wheat market in the world (even in 1909 it had 'inspected' over eighty-eight million bushels), and such being the case, he regarded it as only natural that this same city had, during that same summer, shipped six hundred steam plows into a single colony of Canadianized American farmers, to be used in breaking the virgin prairie. Each one of these plows was able to break one thousand, five hundred acres of land, and that meant nine hundred thousand acres for the lot. And from that lot, averaging for the low average of even twenty bushels to the acre, would spring eighteen million bushels of wheat—not ordinary wheat, but wheat which grades highest at the markets and sells quickest at the mills, 'No. 1 Canadian Hard'."

"He also knew that over five hundred thousand American farmers had crossed the border during the last nine years, and that most of the movement was spreading and was gathering momentum. He knew that they carried with them, all told, belongings which approached dangerously close to the billion dollar mark, and that this depletion of the American west did not take count of money invested from the Land of the Free in Canadian stocks and bonds."

"He knew many other things, for he was his business to do so. He knew why those Americans were coming in to Canada, and he knew the nature of the country into which they were coming, the possible wheat belt of what the rest of America had of what to regard as 'The Frozen Zone,' aggregated an area of one hundred and eighty million acres. Of that 272 million acres only a little under six million acres are actually under cultivation. The great remainder lies either virgin prairie hungering for the plowshare, or fertile coulees and valley lands awaiting the advent of man."

"Had any of his new-found American friends doubted this, he could have turned to his map and pointed out to them the Mackenzie Basin, rolling from Great Slave Lake right up to the Arctic Ocean. He could have shown that this great watershed, second only in magnitude to that of the Mississippi itself, was made up of one million, one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, constituting a country about nine times the size of England and Ireland."

"This is what the Canadian senate committee reported, after scientific examination:

"Within the scope of the committee's inquiry there is a possible area of 656,000 square miles fitted for the growth of potatoes, 467,000 square miles suitable for barley, and 816,000 square miles suitable for wheat of 860,000 square miles, 26,000 of which is open prairie with occasional groves, the remainder being more or less wooded."

"Huyler's sweets," at Gibson's. Don't cry over spilt milk. Give the cat a chance.

"Fresh Huyler's sweets," Gibson's. The more style some people put on the more collectors they put off.

This is One On Us.

But as usual we blame the man who sets type. The item was made to read "81.50 to 82.50," whereas it should have read, "A saving of \$130 to \$250," on every course in stenography, is effected by the thirty-day syllabic shorthand method, copyrighted by the Moon College, 283-286 Yonge Street, Toronto. This error would have been quite apparent, had he, for a moment, stopped to realize that not only are the fees reduced by one-half, but the length of study is reduced by from four to five months, and the student thereby earns a salary just this much earlier than under any other system.

CURIOUS HIDES IMPORTED.

Millions of Skins Brought to New York From Latin America.

New York Sun.

Among the many curious things to be found on the inward manifests of steamers trading between this port and Latin-American countries are deer skins, of which many thousands are brought here annually.

The deer skins thus imported are gathered in Mexico and Central America and in the northern countries of South America, including Brazil. In these countries, where deer abound, there are many natives who make a living collecting deer hides, which they bring by muleback or foot to the various places where the importers' agents are found. The supply is still large, but with continued killing the deer in these countries are less plentiful than they were.

Deer skins are shipped dry in bundles of one hundred each. They are tanned in this country and used here in the manufacture of light and medium weight gloves for men and women.

Boar skins come from Mexico, and the hides of the Mexican peccary, with fur or bristles of a pepper and salt mixture in color, the best being a savage looking animal alive. Like deer skins, boar hides are shipped dry. The boar skin makes a heavier leather than deer skin and is used for glove trimmings.

Goat skins in large numbers are imported from the various Latin-American countries, including the West Indies; but the great source of the world's supply of goat skins are China, Russia and the East Indies in the order named. From those countries there are imported into the United States annually millions of goat skins which are made into leather, ninety per cent of which is used in the manufacture of shoes. Goat skins are shipped principally dry.

From the countries to the south of the United States are brought annually some thousands of alligator hides, mostly from Mexico and the United States of Columbia, with some from Ecuador. These alligators are shot or speared from boats. Alligator hides are shipped wet salted. If they were once dried they never could be softened sufficiently to be made into leather.

To be kept in perfect condition in the hot countries the alligator must be skinned and the hide salted right away. Alligator hides are shipped in packages of seventy-five. The supply is still sufficient; but in the countries from which the hides are now mainly brought alligators are diminishing in number. There are too many hunters and too many young alligators are taken.

Formerly, some alligator leather was used for shoes and boots, but now it is used chiefly in the manufacture of handbags and suit cases.

Occasionally there are brought here a few manatee or sea cow hides, which come from Mexico. These hides are shipped wet salted. The manatee hide tans into a very thick leather, cheaper than walrus leather, but used like it for the making of buffing wheels for polishing purposes.

From Mexico also come a few tiger sub skins, which are tanned and made up into rugs.

Facts About Coffee.

It's native to Abyssinia and Arabia. Trees grow fifteen to twenty-five feet high.

Leaves are evergreen and leathery; flowers white; berries, dark-red.

Does not retard the action of the bowels, as does strong tea.

The grounds are nutritious; Asiatic people eat them.

Americans consume over nine pounds a year per capita.

A cup of coffee contains ninety-eight per cent. water and two per cent. nutritive material.

Roasted coffee beans contain one per cent. water and fourteen per cent. fat, equal substitutes about six per cent. water and three and a half per cent. fat.

Trees yield first crop in third year and yield about forty years.

Leonhard Rauwolf, German, physician, introduced coffee into Europe. Substitutes and adulterants for coffee are roasted chicory root, jambon root, seeds of the yellow iris, and sweet potatoes.

Coffee allays hunger, exhilarates and refreshes, and possibly diminishes the amount of wear and tear of the animal frame.

One for the Laird.

New York Sun.

At a recent dinner given by Andrew Carnegie, an eminent lawyer, seated half way down the table, was deeply immersed in conversation with his neighbor, when the host opened up the subject of the British coinage system and showed signs of wishing undivided attention. "Every other civilized nation," he declared, "has the decimal system, while England adheres to the absurd and cumbersome table of pounds, shillings and pence."

"And even fartherings," continued the iron master. "Is there anything else in finance so ridiculous as the farthing?"

"Rap-rap."

The lawyer glanced around somewhat impatiently.

"Just G—," Mr. Carnegie called out. "Why do the British continue their coinage of farthings?"

"To enable the Scotch to practice benevolence," Mr. Carnegie, returned the lawyer.

A Cynical Error.

"Your daughter looked very beautiful at the opera last night," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "I heard several people say they thought she was the best-dressed person in any of the boxes."

"Yes," replied her hostess, as she hung her \$20,000 dog collar over the back of a real Chippendale chair. "Both me and Josiah could see that she was the sincere of all eyes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Fresh McConkey's sweets," Gibson's. A smart woman who knows more than her husband is also smart enough not to let him suspect it.

A grin is merely a counterfeited smile.

"Day infants' foods," at Gibson's.

NON RUSTABLE D & A CORSET



Stay Style and Corset Comfort

The non-rustable D & A, model No. 636, here illustrated, has solved the corset problem for many women. It has the long flowing lines demanded by the mode, and produces a perfect figure. At the same time it is hygienic and comfortable, and sells at the very low price of \$1.50. An imported corset of equal value cannot be bought for less than \$2.25.

Why pay such high duties on imported corsets, when it is possible to obtain full corset value for your money by getting a D & A? The D & A embodies the latest ideas from Paris, and in fit and workmanship is superior to many stays at double the price.

DOMINION CORSET CO. QUEBEC, Que.
Makers of the celebrated La Dira Corsets

636

THE HOBBLE HAIR DRESS



MODEL AND DESCRIPTION BY MADAM LULU BUTLER, PRINCIPAL MADAM BUTLER'S SCHOOL OF BEAUTIFYING ARTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE HOBBLE (See Note) Wave the hair entirely around the head. A side parting is made and that portion of the hair brought to the crown of the head and formed into puffs and ringlets. The main portion, or unwave centre of the hair is fastened and made into puffs and ringlets which are pinned to a wire frame covered with crepe wool. It is this wire foundation which makes the hair stand out. The finishing band of ribbon produces the Hobble effect.

Newbro's Herculicide

Makes Elaborate Hairdressing Possible

Hair that is uneven, dull and brittle will not work up nicely and never looks tidy and pretty. Regular and intelligent applications of HERPICIDE will do much to insure every one having a nice head of hair. A truly wonderful scalp product, HERPICIDE destroys dandruff, keeps the head and scalp clean and sanitary and stimulates the flow of nourishment to the glands. It prevents the hair from falling out and on account of its exquisite and refreshing odor HERPICIDE is a most delightful and elegant dressing. The terrible itching which indicates the presence of dandruff usually stops almost instantly. HERPICIDE contains no grease and does not stain or dye.

Applications may be obtained at All the Best Hair Dressing Parlors and Barber Shops Everywhere. Insist on having genuine HERPICIDE, the ORIGINAL Dandruff Germ Destroyer.

ONE DOLLAR SIZE BOTTLES SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Herculicide Aseptic Tar Soap is fine for shampooing.

There is real comfort in the use of a Herculicide Comb.

Ask your druggist about them.

FOR SALE AT
JAMES B. McLEOD'S
Special Agent.

NOTE—The Herculicide Co. have arranged with the leading hair dressers of the country to furnish models with description of the latest and most approved modes in hairdressing. Ladies who adopt these styles will enjoy the satisfaction of being in perfect vogue.

CATCHING TINY FIREFLIES.

Expert Known to Gather 3,000 in Night.

Harper's Weekly.

In Japan fireflies are an adjunct to all grades of social festivities, from the private garden parties of nobles to an evening at a cheap tea garden.

Sometimes they are kept caged, sometimes released in swarms in the presence of guests. To supply this demand there are a number of firms in Japan employing men to catch the fire flies.

At sunset the firefly hunter starts forth with a long bamboo pole and a bag of mosquito netting. On reaching a suitable growth of willows near water he makes ready his net and strikes the branches, twinkling with the insects, with his pole. This jars them to the ground, where they are easily gathered up. But this must be done very rapidly before they recover themselves enough to fly. So the skilled catcher, sparing no time to put them at once into the bag, uses both hands to pick them up and tosses them lightly into his apron, where he holds them unharmed till he can hold no more, and only then does he transfer them to the bag.

His work lasts until about two o'clock in the morning, when the insects leave the trees for the dewy soil. He then changes his method. He brushes the surface of the ground with a light broom to startle the insects into light; then he gathers them as before. An expert has been known to gather three thousand in one night.


Besides being a business, firefly catching is a sport in Japan. Little girls pursue the insects with their fans, boys with wands to which a strip of yarn is fastened, and they sing an old folk rhyme as they follow the glistering insects. Nor do their elders disdain to join the sport. They organize festival parties to visit certain spots, long known and famous, to witness the beautiful spectacle of the fireflies swarming.

The Bending of Big Guns.

Tooth's Companion.

Among the problems with which army and navy engineers have to deal nowadays is that of the drooping of the muzzles of excessively long guns under the stress of their own weight. Experiments have shown that the wire coils of twelve-inch calibre and fifty feet length droop at the muzzle, about four and a half inches of arc, while built up solid guns of the same size droop about two and a half inches. Differences of temperature in the body of the gun also cause bendings, which may either increase the droop at the muzzle or counteract it, according as it is the upper or under part of the gun that has the higher temperature. In consequence of these distortions projectiles on leaving a gun have a wobbly motion, continuing up to 500 yards, and probably more.

"Ray Peruna," at Gibson's.



"ELECTRO BALM"

CURES ECZEMA.

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This Balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

Write for Free Sample
ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE.
50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from
THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO.,
LTD., OTTAWA.

Thin Hair on Top

If Parisian Sage, the hair grower that J. B. McLeod guarantees, will not cause hair to grow where the hair is thinning out, nothing on this earth will.

And we say to everybody, you can have your money back if Parisian Sage isn't the best hair grower, hair saver, hair beautifier and dandruff cure on the market to-day.

It stops itching scalp and falling hair and makes hair grow thick and abundantly, or money back. Fifty cents for a large bottle. Parisian Sage makes the hair soft and brilliant and promotes growth.