

Pail

Many of the products of the dairy industry are so clean and of such great value that they are almost a necessity to the farmer.

One of the most important of these products is the milk pail. It is a simple, yet effective, and in great demand. It is made of clean, white, and is of great value to the farmer.

It is the duty of the farmer to get the most out of his land and his stock. This can be done by using the best methods and the best tools. The milk pail is one of the most important of these tools.

It is a simple, yet effective, and in great demand. It is made of clean, white, and is of great value to the farmer. It is a simple, yet effective, and in great demand. It is made of clean, white, and is of great value to the farmer.

It is a simple, yet effective, and in great demand. It is made of clean, white, and is of great value to the farmer. It is a simple, yet effective, and in great demand. It is made of clean, white, and is of great value to the farmer.

It is a simple, yet effective, and in great demand. It is made of clean, white, and is of great value to the farmer. It is a simple, yet effective, and in great demand. It is made of clean, white, and is of great value to the farmer.

# ANENT RECIPROCITY

## A Farmer Opposes Reciprocity

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—It is rather surprising to read in Farm and Dairy, to which as a typical agricultural paper we are accustomed to look for impartial opinions, such biased arguments in favor of reciprocity. Listen to the conversations on the streets, in the markets, the country stores, and blacksmith shops, and you will need no further assurance that you are not voicing the sentiments of the majority.

The most apt comparison I have seen is that which compares the reciprocity terms offered us by the Americans to the Trojan horse. Everybody knows the story of the strategy resorted to by the Greeks to enter the city of Troy. They built an enormous horse, in which were concealed numerous warriors, and presented it to the enemy. The unsuspecting Trojans took the "gift" into the city, and in the night were attacked by the concealed soldiers, and Troy fell. It is just such a bargain we are being offered now, and to those who remember what our neighbors have been to us in the past the old Trojan proverb holds good: "I fear the Greeks, even bearing gifts!"

As it affects the farmer, it is hard to see the great advantage which would accrue to the farmer under the proposed measure—our exceptional horse market in the West would be practically surrendered to the Americans. Our hog market would be ruined, as anybody can see who compares the average yearly market reports of Chicago and Montreal. We hardly appreciate the privilege of being allowed to send our wheat into a country which has already a considerable surplus of that commodity to export. The consignments of Chicago eggs which even under the existing tariff conditions slumped the Montreal market the other day, is a striking illustration of the future of that industry under the proposed change. Small wonder the vegetable growers are up in arms at the prospect, to say nothing of the Niagara fruit growers, who see ruin staring them in the face, because when they went to ask justice from their country, their Premier told them they were "too late."

There are many other aspects of the case to be considered. The audacity of two men, unsupported by mandate of the people, and without even consulting the other 280 odd members of the House, taking upon themselves to draw up a trade compact which surrenders all our natural resources, is unparalleled.

Anybody can see that a measure which deals such a crushing blow to manufacturers cannot help injuring the man who feeds the manufacturer and his thousands of employees. Our friend, Mr. Drury, objects to contributing to the making of Canadian millionaires. The American magnates will undoubtedly appreciate Mr. Drury's preference and his efforts on their behalf. If we are placed under the sway of the American combines—the Chicago beef trust of unsavory reputation, for instance—he will have ample opportunity to appreciate his blessings.

It is almost unanimously conceded that the proposed measure would be almost fatal to Imperial preference. That the President of this country should support, nay instigate, such a measure seems incredible. But when we remember the man who in an unguarded moment exposed his hand and called Lord Dundonald a "for-

eigner" and a "stranger," his attitude is more easily explained.

LOSS OF NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT  
I fail to see the pecuniary advantages this measure would bring us; but were we to derive mercenary benefits unlimited it would be a poor return for the loss of our self-respect. Mr. E. B. Rugar says: "The history of the rise and fall of the Empires of the past furnishes us with too many sad evidences that the nation whose policy is swayed first and last by trade considerations is running its train into a broken bridge." In a letter written on this same subject in 1887, Col. Fred Dennison says: "I fail to see why we should throw in our lot with a people who produce more bank thieves and embezzlers than any other people on the globe; a people who care so little for the sanctity of the marriage vow, that 100 divorces have been granted in one city in a day. To do so would be national suicide. The appeals in favor of commercial union are all addressed to the pocket, and you gentlemen who advocate it, talk as if my countrymen would sell everything dear to them for money. Believe me you entirely misunderstand my people."

Col. Dennison's words may be aptly applied to the present situation, and his faith in his fellow-countrymen would be borne out by the action of Mr. German and the other self-sacrificing men who see this is no time for party considerations, to weigh in the same balance with national issues. And in this they have the bulk of patriotic Canadians at their backs.—Yours truly,

R. E. BIRDSALL.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

Note.—In the foregoing letter Mr. Birdsall has given a strong presentation of the arguments used by the opponents of reciprocity. As most of these arguments have been already answered in Farm and Dairy, no extensive refutation is here needed. That the great majority of farmers are in favor of the agreement is proven conclusively by the resolutions passed almost unanimously by all the important farmers' organizations of both eastern and western Canada. We must also disagree with Mr. Birdsall when he claims that by the agreement we will lose our national and imperial status, and if a loss of such self-respect follows on larger trade we must have lost a lot of it in the last few years. In 1907 our total trade with Great Britain was \$98,985,000, and with the United States \$96,740,000. In 1910 our total trade with Great Britain had increased to \$234,819,000, but with the United States the increase was to \$321,792,000. At the same time, in spite of the great increase in our trade with the United States, there has been a steady growth in Canadian and Imperial sentiment. The question of our trade relations is an economic question purely, and if it will add to the prosperity of our farmers the proposed reciprocity agreement should receive the support of all intelligent citizens.

Mr. Birdsall does not see the pecuniary advantages to follow reciprocity. A comparison of market quotations should convince any one of the advantages of free entry to the United States markets. Cheese, which was sold in Canada last year at an average price of 10½ cents, averaged 14½ cents in the United States. Barley will bring at least 30 cents more under reciprocity. Already the price has gone up 10 cents under the influence of the prospects of free entry to the United States markets. Beans are 25 to 45 cents higher in the United States than in Canada. What a boon a free entry to United States markets would be to the bean growers of Southwestern Ontario, who even

now, handicapped by the tariff, sell their beans in the United States. Peas are 20 cents higher. Potatoes seldom go below Canadian prices, and quite frequently are 100 per cent higher. The potato market of the New England States would mean the regeneration of agriculture in many sections of the Maritime provinces. To compare prices of hogs on Montreal and Chicago markets is obviously unfair. As well might we compare prices on Toronto and Montreal markets and then condemn Ontario farmers for not shipping to the latter market. The difference comes in freight rates. The only true comparison is between hog prices on such

(Continued on page 20)

# IF YOU HAVE 50 LOADS OF HAY



this summer would it pay you to handle them in the old fashioned way when a Loudon Junior Sling Car with Centre Trip Slings would enable you to mow them away in one third or less time. Think of the saving of time and labor.

We make a full line of Hay Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Litter Carriers, Stalls, etc.

Write for our catalogue.

## Loudon Machinery Co. GUELPH, ONT.

# INVESTIGATION OF ALL SEPARATORS EMPHASIZES IHC SUPERIORITY

You cannot afford to buy any separator before comparing it with others. You should not take chances. The closer you investigate all separators, the more you will find superiority. You will then know how much closer the IHC skims, how much longer it lasts, how much easier it is to clean, and how much easier it is to turn. There are no weak spots in an IHC Cream Harvester.

IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are at the same time easily accessible. The frame is sturdy—without vibration. IHC Cream Harvesters are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. The crank is at the right height for easy turning, and the tank is at an easy height to fill.

The IHC local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others. Made in two styles—Dairyman's and Bluebell—in four sizes. Write direct for catalogue, or nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago (Incorporated) USA

## IHC Cream Harvesters



is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. It has only one spring. IHC Cream Harvesters always run steady—without vibration. IHC Cream Harvesters are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. The crank is at the right height for easy turning, and the tank is at an easy height to fill.

The IHC local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others. Made in two styles—Dairyman's and Bluebell—in four sizes. Write direct for catalogue, or nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago (Incorporated) USA

IHC Service Bureau  
The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the IHC Service Bureau.

## Books on Alfalfa

The Book of Alfalfa

by Coburn, Price \$2.00

Alfalfa in America

by Jos. E. Wing, Price \$2.50

Worth their weight in Gold. Handsomely bound, large books. You ought to have one or both of them.

BOOK DEPT.

FARM & DAIRY

PETERBORO, - - - - - ONTARIO

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK

Booklet Free

Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.