

market available to him in the days of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. It was a market worth something then.

But the produce of the Western and South Western farmer has increased since then.

The over production from these newer lands starved out the eastern farmers.

Will that make the Eastern Townships farmer rich which has made his Vermont and New Hampshire neighbor poor?

### Comparative Value of Live Stock.

We have compared the value of farms. Let us now consider the comparative value of live stock.

Again I take my figures from the Senate Document (No. 849, page 110).

From this it appears that the average value per head for the year 1910, of horses was, in the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, \$106.00. In Quebec the average value was \$139.00.

The average value of dairy cows in Vermont was \$34.20, in New Hampshire, \$36.20, in Quebec, \$31.00.

The average value of other cattle in Vermont was \$14.40, in New Hampshire, \$20.30, in Quebec, \$31.00.

The average value of sheep in Vermont was \$4.00, in New Hampshire, \$3.70. In Quebec it was \$6.00.

The average value of swine in Vermont was \$10.00, in New Hampshire, \$11.50. In Quebec it was \$13.00.

In practically every case these prices are favorable to the Eastern Townships farmer.

Why? Surely because the Eastern Townships farmer has not been obliged to meet the competition from the West and South West to which I have just referred.

The Canadian duty on farm products has protected him in his home market.

But reciprocity will make us one as regards trade.

There will be no duty between us.

The Eastern Townships farmer will then be subject to the same competition that his Vermont neighbors are subject to—a competition that has so decreased the price of their farms and animals that in 1900 the number of farms had decreased 2632 in number in twenty years, and \$22,360,043 in value.

Dark indeed will be the prospects of the East-