they do now, the Canadian farmer will not be as well off as he is now with the more even prices of his steady home market.

This steady, stable home market has hitherto taken four-fifths of all that the Canadian farmer has produced.

Most of the remaining fifth has gone to England, where there is an ever increasing demand for Canadian goods. The market there is stable also.

Now, under reciprocity the conditions will be changed.

As is generally known, the English market requires a different article and differently put up from that required by the United States market. The Canadian farmer will therefore be required in the very beginning to choose between the two markets.

The Canadian farmer must have in mind when he begins production, for which market he intends his products. If he produces for the United States market he cannot, provided the prices are not satisfactory, resort to the English market.

It will be a pretty difficult matter, too, for him to tell in advance which will be the better market.

Present Channels of Trade will be Lost.

Of course the intention of reciprocity is, and the effect will be, that the channels of trade established after many years' hard work and the expenditure of millions of dollars will be changed. New channels of trade will be established. The old channels will be less used, and in the end pretty well abandoned.

Furthermore, the tendency under reciprocity will be to market the less perfected products.

Hay, grain, cattle, milk and cream will be stripped from the farm and exported to the United States.

Our butter and cheese and meat factories are bound to suffer.

Intensive farming, which the government has been urging upon farmers, will decline.

The advantages which after many years the Canadian farmer has gained in the English market will be lost.

And in this connection, here is a question which is worthy of the most serious consideration by every Canadian farmer; viz:

After we have left the old paths of trade and got established in the new; after we have lost