

immense cold storage plants owned by the powerfully organized distributing agencies of the States are capable of preserving until one of dozens of eggs and shipping them to any market, with all the greatest advantages. In this way, the markets of Canada, so high and firm in the winter months, would be subjected to the enormous pressure of cheap eggs from such centres as Chicago. Instead of the Canadian farmer being in the position to debate and control his own prices, he would lose his independence, and he would stand under the lead of the trusts over his border. His home-made market would be gone and he would lose his home-made prices.

United States Would Possess the Eggs

Under a system of free trade in natural products, there is no doubt that the United States would supply Canada with most of the eggs so would also. But Great Britain, Hong Kong and Russia, who now send eggs into Canada over the tariff wall, would also have free admission to our markets under the R. I. protective agreement. It has been pointed out above what a large producer Russia has become, and it is well known that in the warmer climates of the Orient, such as China, the surplus production is sufficient to feed the land many times over. Chinese eggs have been entering Canada steadily during the past five years, and would be only too ready to join in the rush that would concentrate upon Canada in the event of free trade. Here again would be an agency to work havoc in the home market. The volume of egg imports from the United States would be increased by the unwillingness of suppliers from these other favored countries.

Loss of Revenue of Over \$70,000.

Besides losing their substantial, lucrative trade in eggs, the farmers, through the adoption of the Protective pact, would lose the benefit to their nation of over \$70,000 per year. This \$70,000 simply represents the expenditure upon foreign products, and indirectly are helping to finance the great public works of Canada. In short, the rights of the Canadian producer, by such payments as this \$70,000, are under the present protective tariff, contributing to the welfare of this country, which is predominantly a farmer's country.

What the Deal Amounts to.

Do the farmers of Canada wish to give away their home-made products, and by so doing meet the following results:

- (1) The subtraction of at least 3 cents per dozen from the prices which their wives and daughters now receive.
- (2) The disappointment among the women in the farm homes and the consequent lack of former cosmetics and bright adornments.
- (3) The loss of that independent position of controlling one's own home market and the humiliation of having a fine economic position undermined by cheap foreign eggs.

7941 (1) (4) The loss to the national treasury of \$70,000 per year, and the resultant reduction of that amount from expenditures on services of use to the farmer and others in the country.