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EGGS IN THE SHELL

United Kingdom

Imports into the United Kingdom:

	1930 (Calendar Year)	
From Denmark	67,293,830 doz.	£ 4,698,556
Irish Free State	47,810,960 "	2,711,098
Netherlands	36,006,960 "	2,634,118
Poland	36,125,840 "	1,560,326
Belgium	25,334,560 "	1,545,222
Canada	180,250 "	10,214
Total, all countries -	242,412,800 doz.	£16,577,646

Exports from Canada to U. K.:

1930 (Calendar Year)	
26,260 doz.	£ 9,807

Production in Canada:

1930 (Calendar Year)	
303,255,755 doz.	£81,587,092

British Tariff:

Free	- 10%
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Remarks:

The United Kingdom is the dumping ground of low-grade European eggs, as a result of which her annual per capita consumption is only 11½ dozen in comparison with 31 dozen in Canada. The recent adoption of National Mark grading for home-produced eggs has not only increased the consumption of high quality eggs in Britain, but has improved the price for these graded eggs.

Canada can readily double or treble her production with a favourable price incentive.

Foundation work has been done on an Empire standard for eggs.

Recommendations:

- (1) The Canadian trade is unanimous that Empire eggs be exempt from individual egg marking requirements, (as United Kingdom eggs now are) because
 - (a) country of origin in itself is no criterion of quality;
 - (b) it is costly;
 - (c) it is unsightly.
- (2) Establishment of a standard of quality for the inspection and marking of foreign eggs.
- (3) Canadian producers ask for free entry of Empire eggs and a tariff of 2½d. per dozen on foreign eggs. The request for a specific duty instead of an ad valorem is explained by the fact that selected eggs from Denmark in 1931 sold for 8½ and 10½ a dozen less than Canadian eggs sold for in Montreal, plus transportation to Glasgow.