can best be shown by the following statements of exports and imports in the years 1902 and 1911:

IMPORTS.

Imported into Canada for home consumption in 1902 with values:

	Quantity.	Value.
United States	[illegible] dozen	$1[illegible],7[illegible]
Other Countries	9,77[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]72,572	$169,457

Since 1902 Canada has taken eggs from Hong Kong and Great Britain, both of which would have equal privileges with the United States under the Reciprocity Agreement.

The imports of eggs in the fiscal year 1911 for home consumption were:

	Quantity.	Value.
United States	2,212,727 dozen	$41[illegible],[illegible]
Great Britain	12,[illegible]40	2,[illegible]
Hong Kong	[illegible]	4,2[illegible]
Other Countries	[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$[illegible],0[illegible]

EXPORTS.

The following statement of Canada's exports of eggs shows conclusively that it is the home demand for this commodity that determines its price.

Fiscal year 1902:

	Quantity.	Value.
Great Britain	1,35[illegible],825 dozen	$[illegible]
United States	237,[illegible]	35,784
Other Countries	43,84[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	11,6[illegible],[illegible]08	

Fiscal year 1911:

	Quantity.	Value.
Great Britain	[illegible] dozen	$2,[illegible]
United States	24,[illegible]	[illegible],327
Other Countries	[illegible]	15,3[illegible]1
Total	9[illegible]	$[illegible],075

Whereas in 1902 [illegible] millions of dozens were shipped to Britain, and Canada's farmers were [illegible] dependent on that export trade, to-day this country imports more eggs from Britain than she exports [illegible] showing that [illegible] the [illegible] of the Mother [illegible] have [illegible] so far as eggs are concerned.

Not Due to the Climate

"Why," you ask, "have Canada's exports in eggs decreased so rapidly?"