

It is to be strictly in the *interest of the poultry industry*, and "cliques and booms" do not work with that object in view. We desire to make the WEEKLY of interest to all, and although it is not controlled by any breed or breeder it is in the interest of the *fancy* seeking in a humble way it may be, to extend the fancier's work, to open up a new path for sales to our brothers, and extend the boundary of the poultry world, and its usefulness and interest.

The Egg and Poultry Trade.

THE poultry industry in Canada and the United States is very large, and if the latest statistics from the United States are reliable, the poultry production of that country has exceeded that of wheat, cotton and dairy and is three times that of the pork output. Ontario has produced poultry in a like ratio. We over-produce in eggs and poultry, and want to find the best market. Now by establishing a trade with Great Britain, which annually imports \$15,385,545 worth of these commodities, a trade in eggs might be built up in that direction. The matter of storage, packing and freight rates would be prime factors in the profitable handling of eggs and poultry. With but little more additional trouble, cold storage and proper packing of eggs, this commodity could be placed in the British markets with bigger margin of profit than is possible in the larger cities of the United States. The minimum price of eggs in England is 25 cents per dozen, and the following recent report from the Metropolitan poultry market (London, England), will show how poultry sells there:—Chickens 50 cents to \$1.25 a piece; ducks 75 cents to \$1 a piece; turkeys, \$2.50 a piece; goslings or young geese, \$1.50 to \$2 by the single bird. If a regular trade were established ship loads of poultry and eggs could be profitably sent to London and Liverpool, just as well as cheese, butter or dressed meat; and where there is a want of \$15,385,545 annually in England we in Canada could supply a large amount of this demand. Let us try it.—London Free Press.

In the above item it is stated that "we over-produce in eggs and poultry." This must not be taken literally. We in Ontario can hardly be said to "over-produce," when for the largest part of the year our dealers cannot supply us with new laid eggs. Still the market in England could be made use of to our benefit, in the season of surplus. The prices are not over-estimated in the least, and in eggs it can be increased. Here is a market at our hand in the

event of a large increase in our out-put of eggs and poultry, but I am afraid that day is far distant. For these articles would only be open to such a market in very large consignments, and it would take capital to start it on the way to success, for the English market cannot be worked except by choice goods, and with a thoroughly practical and reliable man at the head to carry it to a successful issue. That there is money in it, I for one am quite confident it only requires a man of good business ability to handle it and success is assured;

The "Real Truth of It."

WHEN we know how to do it, it comes to be a very easy matter to breed good poultry, and to find this work both agreeable and profitable, if continuously managed just as such live stock should be cared for. The breeder must feel an interest in his avocation. He must educate his mind to sympathise with the needs and constant requirements of his stock's best daily welfare. He should look to their comfort and wants, *all the year round*.

The culture of poultry to profit is no longer a problem in this country. It matters not what branch of this trade the earnest competent poulterer undertakes—whether he breeds the "fancy" varieties for sale and exhibition, or whether he cultivates the more ordinary varieties and crosses of good fowls upon common stock, for the marketing of chickens and eggs. In either case, where the business is properly attended to, and the breeder avails himself of the opportunities current to make himself and his stock known, there follows satisfactory remuneration and constant pleasure in this work.

Yet we have been amused many times at the strange ideas that creep into some men's brains regarding the breeding and rearing of poultry. "It is so easy a thing to do," exclaims one; "It pays so well," says another; "anybody can raise chickens," contends a third "it's precious small business," adds a fourth; "I can do it as well as the next man," boasts the novice. "All you have to do," continues the first one, "is to get half a dozen old hens and set 'em. The chickens will come out fast enough, and then you turn hen and chickens into the barnyard, and let 'em grow. That's the way my folks do it on our farm." "It's mighty profitable, too," remarks the second wiseacre. "There's so-and-so, and so-and-so, and a hundred more, that have made a fortune out of it. Everybody knows that." "And any one can do