

producers, collectors, shippers, and forwarding companies, there is nothing to prevent Canadian holding the market against any foreign commodity, as the size, and when shipped fresh, the quality, leaves nothing to be desired, though I would again remind those interested that the greater the number of brown eggs the more saleable is the case." Mr. Dyke also says in the same report under the head of "Poultry," "I am sorry to say that this branch of our trade has not expanded in any great degree. In November, 1874, and again in 1878, I issued a circular letter giving instructions as to how turkeys should be prepared for the market. Acting in accordance with them one shipper in Ontario entered at once into the business and has carried it on successfully ever since. This season's annual shipment, which is the sixteenth, arrived in perfect condition, and as the character of his turkeys has become well known in this district, his birds are much sought after. I believe he could have sold three times the quantity of this year's consignment. A small number of ducks and geese were brought over this season and they surpassed anything of the kind on the market here. Some other shipments of Canadian turkeys were made to Liverpool, at which place the condition was good fair prices were realized, but a few arrived in poor condition and had to be sacrificed. The total value of poultry imported into the United Kingdom from all quarters during the year amounted to \$2,404,450. Mr. John W. Down, Canadian Commercial Agent at Bristol, on page 350 of the same report, under "Poultry and Eggs," says as follows: "Poultry appears only to be shipped once a year, viz., at Christmas, and our markets are often glutted with poultry sent from other countries to be sold on commission, and thus often finds a slow and bad market, whereas, I venture to think if the poultry were shipped weekly, and with judgment and care, a pretty fair market would be found all through the fall, winter, and spring months. If any dealers in Montreal, Toronto, or Quebec, are inclined to test the trade, I shall be pleased to make enquiries for them of the leading wholesale poulterers in this city and put them in communication with reliable men, willing to lend their services to establish a poultry trade between Canada and this port. The trade in Canadian eggs in Bristol is very small and I have not heard of any direct shipments to this city, as all Canadian eggs that have been handled on this market have been bought through Liverpool importers. I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining reliable information, but find that the mode of packing of Canadian eggs is open to much improvement. I am told that both large and small eggs are packed together instead of being

properly graded. There appears to have been no complaint as to the quality of the eggs. Surely this business is worth more attention, as France and Germany do a very large export trade at this port." Mr. Thomas Grahame, Canadian Government Agent at Glasgow, on page 358 of the same report, says: "The trade in eggs has been carried on in the same extensive manner as of late years, and on the whole has proved satisfactory. From all I can learn, however, I would desire to impress upon the farmers and local dealers the strong advisability of sending their eggs forward as quickly as possible as they come to hand, and upon farmers particularly the desirability of their using the small eggs for home consumption. The Clyde bill of entry shows equal to 35,000 cases of Canadian eggs landed in Glasgow, representing 105,000 long hundreds."

It is very evident from the above quotations that Canada can increase her export of both eggs and poultry. The profit to be made upon it depends very much upon the way in which the business is managed—good stock, well cared for, will produce returns that will pay well for work done and capital invested. Energy, perseverance, and common sense brought to bear upon this industry will make it as profitable, or more profitable, than any department of agriculture or live stock upon which the farmer has to depend for his livelihood. An egg shell full of fact is worth more than a balloon full of theory, and here is a fact which may encourage our young boys and girls, as well as more of our farmers and artisans, to spend their spare time and invest some money in the poultry trade. Mr. George Tuckett, the present Mayor of Hamilton, who has been for years a most successful business man, stock-breeder, and lover of poultry, had, before he was fourteen years of age a flock of chickens, about 100 in number, from which he cleared a profit of \$100 in twelve months. He kept his accounts carefully and correctly, and gives it as his opinion to-day that there are large profits to be made from poultry culture, as well as much profitable recreation and great enjoyment. Shakespeare tells us to look out for the man who has no music in his soul as a dangerous customer. The man who has no pets, if he be not dangerous, is at least to be pitied. The interest taken in the poultry-house and the pigeon-loft has laid the foundation of many a fortune, and of many a character, has saved numbers of boys and young men from those habits of idleness which are so dangerous to morals, and stimulated those of regularity, which lies at the base of success in every walk of life.