

In looking over the public records I find that in 1868, just 25 years ago, the total value of eggs exported was only \$206,000, but the trade increased by strides and bounds each and every year until in 1894 it reached the prodigious sum of \$1,960,000 and remained about stationary at that sum until the year 1888, when the eggs sent out of Canada brought back into the pockets of our people \$2,122,000 and \$2,159,000 in the year 1889. Since the year 1889 there has been a falling off in the value of the export, which is partly due to the falling off in quantity shipped as well as in price realized. I find that the average price realized in 1883 was 16 8-10 cents, while this year the average has been 14 cents. Since the year 1889 the value of the egg export has been between one and two millions; in 1892 it is set down at \$1,089,000, the number of eggs exported being 7,931,000 dozens. I have not the figures for 1893, but I find that the British Board of Trade returns show that in January, 1891, they imported from Canada only 450 dozens and in January, 1892, only 11,600, while in January, 1893, they took from us no less than 43,000 dozens.

In speaking of our possibilities in this industry, let me say that while we now export about 8,000,000 dozens annually, that Great Britain imports 100,000,000 dozens at a cost to her people of about \$15,000,000 a year. In other words, if we could supply Britain with her eggs we would instead of realizing \$1,089,000 receive an annual return of \$15,000,000. It is this thought I know that has prompted the Provincial Government to lend with their presence and their grant so much valuable aid in assisting us to secure the greatest amount of that trade.

I find that up to the year 1891 our surplus eggs went to the United States. In that year Britain took only 83,000 dozens, but in 1892 our trade with Britain increased by 3,338,000 dozens, amounting to half a million dollars, and our trade with the States fell in the same year from nearly \$2,000,000 to \$494,000, the result, as you are aware of the almost prohibitive McKinley tariff.

But as the tariff is likely to be removed in the near future those engaged in the industry can look forward hopefully to two great markets were all they can produce may be sold at profitable prices.

In speaking of the enterprise of our poultrymen, I need only tell you that the public records I show that they have searched the whole earth for breeds wherewith to improve the stock—they have imported from Hong Kong, from Japan, the United States, Britain, British West Indies, and from China, and the splendid exhibit here to-day shows us that their labors have not been in vain. It is an exhibition that any of the old nations might well be proud of. In conclusion let me thank you for your kindly hearing. As a

citizen of this place I bid you all a kindly welcome here to-day. I congratulate you on having brought together so many representative men from different parts of the Dominion. I congratulate you on having in your midst so distinguished a person as the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture. I trust that your visit to our town will prove both pleasant and profitable, and that you will carry away with you a good impression of our people, as I know you will their best wishes for your future prosperity. And I further trust that your impression is such that you will decide to bring back the Provincial show to us at no distant day.

DERBYSHIRE RED CAPS.

BY F. H. BROWN, PORT HOPE.

THE Derbyshire Red Caps are natives of Derbyshire, England, and are especially noted for their great egg producing qualities, as they are claimed to excel the Leghorns and all other non-setting varieties in the production of eggs. In fact, they are regular egg machines in themselves, and are decidedly the fowl for the raisers of eggs for market. The eggs are above the average size, and are of a superior quality and flavor. The color of egg is white or slightly tinted. The birds possess a plumage that will stand exposure to dirt, dust and weather and still look well the year round. The distinguishing feature of the Red Caps as suggested is the rose comb, which should be of good medium size, full of fancy work or spikes standing perfectly straight on the head, with long, straight spike behind. Of course the comb of the cock should be much larger than that of the hen. The neck hackle of the cock should be rich dark red, or golden red, striped with bluish black, the back should be black and red; breast and tail solid black: saddle rich deep slate color and of good length ear-lobes and face, rich red. The standard weight of a cock is seven and a half pounds. The ground color of a hen is a rich, nut brown, each feather spangled with a bluish black half moon or crescent shaped spangle; tail, back; ear-lobes and face, red; neck hackle, laced with red; standard weight of hen six and half pounds. A Red Cap cockerel at six months will weigh six pounds and a pullet of same age will go five pounds. The Red Caps are a fair table fowl, much better than the Leghorns or Minorcas, being of a nice rich, juicy meat. The size and weight place them in the front rank as a general purpose fowl, they are a happy and contented family and good foragers. They bear confinement well, and the chicks are very easily raised and