

old system of judging makes no provision for this at all. Why? Simply because the leading and only object had been lost sight of, as the boy who is working for a prize loses sight of the object which that prize was intended to secure.

Again, if scoring is used just to determine the winning birds it is not used in its legitimate way, and fails to provide what is its peculiar province to provide. This is only prostituting the art of scoring. Any man can see that if it is to be educative all must be scored. Then every exhibitor takes his score cards home, and they furnish him with the best text book for the study of this subject that has been proved upon any subject in the world.

Now, I would advise the beginner to exhibit as many of his birds as he can, for it is not likely they will all have the same defects. Say one is defective in comb, another is marked perfect; now you have the living difference before you, and you can't but detect it. But this is not enough. You know how vitally necessary reviewing is; you forget so soon, but here you are supplied with living demonstration till your mind becomes familiar with it, and it is yours for life.

Again, what a help in mating your birds for next year's breeding you have, so as to offset the defects of one by the perfection of the other.

Again, it pays to have a lot of your best stock scored when it can be done for 25c. You may not be able to say to a purchaser just what your birds are worth, and as you are a beginner he may not like to take your judgment for it. By this means you are able to get just as much for a 92 or 93 point bird as P. Williams or I. K. Felch can. Without this you may either sell a good bird for a dollar or two or keep it. You may send your bird to a show where only the prize birds are scored, or if scored you must pay \$1 per pair for entrance, then 50c. per pair to have them scored; and if you don't choose to pay this, if you get no prize, you may never know that probably your bird came within a half point of the winner.

Now, Toronto show, as you see, is got up with the true and only object of such shows in view, and has therefore made ample provisions to furnish every exhibitor every encouragement to continue his exertions, and to spread abroad the knowledge of fine poultry through the country, as every exhibitor, furnished with his score cards, will become a little education centre. Others seeing and comprehending will be led to admire, and your sales will increase.

I may say in conclusion that, remembering the many hours hard work I have done in comparing and examining to learn my birds, leads me to be all the more importunate that every beginner should show at Toronto, where all birds are to be scored by I. K. Felch, whose score card is legal tender throughout the continent, and all for the sum of 25c. per bird. Yes, I do most heartily agree with Mr. Doel: Toronto ought to take the lead when she can detect the spirit of the times and govern herself accordingly.

Yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Nantye, Nov. 2, 1885.

Our Egg Trade.

We find, by referring to the Trade and Navigation Reports of the Dominion of Canada that there has been quite a falling off in the quantity of eggs exported in the year ending 30th June, 1884, as compared with the previous year. The figures are as follows:—

1883.	VALUE.	1884.	VALUE.
Ontario.....	\$2,256,586	Ontario.....	\$1,335,638
Quebec.....	252,338	Quebec.....	208,152
Nova Scotia.....	105,376	Nova Scotia.....	117,738
New Brunswick.....	162,647	New Brunswick.....	137,768
P. Edwards Island..	124,182	P. E. Island.....	160,901
	\$2,256,586		\$1,960,197

Our imports for the same year were as follows:—

1883.	VALUE.	1884.	VALUE.
Ontario.....	\$28,783	Ontario.....	\$12,623
Quebec.....	2,050	Quebec.....	3,475
Nova Scotia.....	457	Nova Scotia.....	66
New Brunswick.....	18	New Brunswick.....	26
Manitoba.....	27,860	Manitoba.....	32,538
British Columbia..	5,803	British Columbia..	11,719
	\$84,977	P. E. Island.....	10
			\$60,457

Our surplus of eggs last year was 11,189,531, valued at \$1,899,740.

It will appear strange to many that having such a large surface we should figure so heavily as importers, but the explanation of this is, that having no reliable market of our own, our shippers avail themselves of that of New York, which is the great egg market of the continent; and in the desire to place their stocks before cold weather almost denude the country of pickled eggs, and in case of a severe winter, and a consequent scarcity of the fresh article, prices go up, and the eggs are re-shipped to us from New York. Eggs that have been sold by our packers for 18c. per dozen in New York have been shipped from that city and retailed in Montreal at 45c. and 50c. per dozen.

Manitoba and British Columbia are large consumers of American eggs, and the latter imported 8,465 dozens from China in 1884. Manitoba will rapidly decrease her imports, and we see no reason why British Columbia should not do the same.

It is impossible to arrive at any reliable estimate of the increase in the home consumption of eggs, but it must have been very great. We believe we are within the mark when we say that the production was at least one-quarter greater in 1884 than in the previous year.

A Word for the Wyandotte.

Editor Review.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable journal for a few remarks in the interest of Wyandottes. Having attended many exhibitions this fall, I am astonished at the—I don't know which to call it—ignorance or impudence of breeders, in entering so many worthless birds as representatives of this most useful and beautiful breed. If it was not so serious as affecting the Wyandottes, it would be absolutely laughable. It seems to me that when some