

was suffering severely from this affliction, and was quite unable to hold up her head. She would persist on twisting her head as far between her legs as possible. I had her in my house in a hamper near the fire, and fed her several times a day with a spoon. The diet was milk and bread, soup, and anything tasty that we ourselves were partaking of. She eventually came round, and is still alive and well. A teaspoonful of cod-liver oil was also administered twice a day.

In giving these little drawbacks it is to be hoped that this will not deter fanciers from taking up the breed. The difficulties attending the preparation of Polands for the show-pen are not as bad as those attendant on heavy combed and heavily feathered breeds. A Poland's crest is much easier to preserve in good condition than the comb of a Minorca or the foot-feather of a Cochin. It is also remarkable what a long time they can be exhibited, and I believe I am right when I say that a hen belonging to Mr. Joseph Partington won the cup at the Palace six years in succession.

But no matter how much Polands are 'written up,' it must be admitted that they have deteriorated compared with what they were even ten years ago. It is much to be regretted that more classes are not provided for them, and when the Crystal Palace executive ceased to do so, it seemed the last rung of the ladder down which they have so rapidly descended.

An idea seems to prevail that these magnificent fowls are bad layers, but those who have kept them any period state that such is not the case. They compare very favorably with Game and the heavy legged varieties. The white-crested blacks lay the best, although their eggs are somewhat smaller than golds and silvers, which latter are similar in size to those of Leghorns, but of a shape peculiarly their own. In conclusion I may say I do not wish to pose as an authority, but here give my impressions on this breed.

As a dry ground is very desirable for all poultry it is almost imperative where Polands are to be kept. A roomy shed should also be provided in which to detain them in rainy weather, and to prevent them attaining bad habits, find them occupation by hanging up about a foot high a mangold or cabbage, and sprinkle the corn well amongst the covering of the floor. As nearly every variety has a club of its own, I trust that the idea mooted some few months ago to form one for

the Polish fowl may come to a head, and if well supported, as I firmly believe it would be, then might we hope to see this old and handsome fowl command the success it deserves.—"Feathered World."

#### WHAT A LARGE EXPORT FIRM SAYS AS TO THE EGG BUSINESS.

KEEP THE EGGS CLEAN.—LOSS THROUGH CARELESS HANDLING.

THE importance of the egg trade is not sufficiently appreciated. American statisticians place the total value of the eggs produced in the United States in excess of that of dairy products, cotton, wheat, the mineral output, or other staple industries of the country. The same may be said of Canada, although the industry is here carried on without the detailed publicity which characterizes other branches of the trade. As an article of food, especially for working people, the use of eggs could with advantage be extended. No other product can be as inexpensively and quickly prepared for the table, while few table products are capable of being served in such a variety of ways, and none offer more nourishment to the consumer.

The inhabitants of the British Isles appreciate more than any other people the value of eggs as food. In addition to the enormous consumption of domestic laid eggs, nearly \$15,000,000 is spent each year in purchasing foreign supplies. France, Belgium and Denmark contribute more than two two-thirds of this supply, and the monies received in the trade represent a great deal to the farmers and peasants of those countries. Although the consumption of eggs in Canada is capable of vast expansion, there will always be, as there is to-day, a surplus available for exportation. In competing for the egg trade of the United Kingdom it has always to be borne in mind that scrupulous care and pains must be exercised if the trade is to succeed. A fast steamship service and cold storage carrying facilities will do much to offset the advantage which Continental powers have over Canadians. But something more is required to win a good place for Canadian eggs in British markets, viz.—the unanimous co-operation of producers, merchants and exporters in marketing the eggs in the best possible condition.