

with the live stock. Mr. Jones has drawn up the comparative summary of the awards given below which plainly shows that Canada, in the section in which we are most directly interested, received in comparison to the number of entries made about double the proportion of awards taken by the entire United States. During the exhibition the Canadian Commissioner Mr. J. S. Larke expressed a doubt that Canadian poultry were doing as well as other sections of live stock from the Dominion. This will convince him to the contrary.

KIND.	No. exhibited.		Awards.		Amounts.		Total.	Medals and Diplomas.	
	Canada	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.		Canada.	U.S.
	Cattle.....	184	532	104	306	\$ 6100		\$24166	\$30266
Horses.....	96	446	44	257	3935	27080	31015	2 gold medals 3 diplomas	6 gold medals 4 diplomas
Sheep.....	352	478	250	193	7503	7826	15329	10 medals 5 silver cups	12 medals 2 silver cups
Swine.....	68	96	64	67	1290	2692	3982	8 diplomas	4 diplomas
Total.....	700	1,552	465	823	\$18828	\$61764	\$80592		
Poultry, pigeons and other pet stock.....	1147	2453	501	671	2633	3286	5919	2 gold medals 17 medals	6 gold medals 25 medals
Grand totals.....	1847	4005	963	1494	\$21461	\$65050	\$86511	5 silver cups 11 diplomas	8 diplomas 2 silver cups

Classes in Live Stock in which Canada did not compete are not included in the above statement.

In some of the Poultry classes American associations duplicated the prizes. In these Canada's exhibits were few, which accounts in a measure for the greater amount of money in comparison to the number of the awards.

POULTRY IN ONTARIO.

From an interesting Bulletin, No. 48 from the Ontario Bureau of industries we get the following facts:—

An immense amount of capital is invested in fowl on Ontario farms, yet the lack of clear information regarding general management and profits is very apparent in the reports of correspondents. The annual profit of a hen well cared for is placed at 60c. to \$1. One correspondent claims that at prevailing prices of wheat and eggs a bushel of good wheat fed to hens should get \$1 in eggs. As ordinarily handled, however, there is little or no profit in poultry. Plymouth Rocks appear to be the favorites, as combining laying and table qualities. In Eastern Ontario the raising of domestic birds does not appear to be so prosperous as usual; and a disease said to be cholera, caused considerable losses in the county of Prescott. Generally speaking, however, fowl have been in good condition all over the province and the immense number of grasshoppers during the summer gave a supply of favorite food.

The number of poultry sold or killed during the years ending June 30, 1892 and 1893, are computed as follows:

1893	2,017,507
1892	1,996,409

MESSRS. HAYCOCK AND KENT, KINGSTON, ONT.,

have purchased the entire stock and good will of Derbyshire Red Caps from Mr. John Gray, of Todmorden, including the first prize pulle. at Toronto, which is probably as fine a specimen of the breed as ever seen in America. This stock, added to Messrs. Haycock & Kent's present Red Caps, gives them undoubtedly one of the finest flocks of this variety in the country.

THE CANADIAN HEN TRIUMPHANT.

"Uncle Sam" has come to the conclusion that though Canadian eggs "come high" he "must have them, you know," and so, according to the proposed revised tariff, taking force next March, eggs will again be placed on the free list. This should stimulate this branch of commerce, particularly now that it has been shown that a paying European trade can be done, thus placing both the practically unlimited market of England and that of the United States at the option of the shipper. Live animals are placed at 20%, and the following, in which we are more particularly interested, are free: Albumen; any animal imported specially for breeding purposes; birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments; birds, live, and land and water fowls; feathers and downs for beds, and of all kinds, crude or not dressed.