white, however, had a "musty" flavour, but not in any sense putrid.

Examination 38.—Examined on the 4th of June, 1891, an egg laid on the 3rd of January, 1891, and was probably in and out of the incubator till 11th of February following. Air space about twice natural size; yolk firm; white nearly transparent; contents perfectly sweet, and free from all mustiness.

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On the 18th March, 1892, a final examination was made of the eggs packed away, or kept in the incubator and cellar, as above stated, and it was found that they had, in the great majority of cases, lost their fluid contents and had become musty; but only two or three out of the number could be put down as being positively bad.

Examination also was made of an egg which was laid in August, 1890, and left in the drawer of the table in the office of the poultry building until it was opened on the 18th of March, 1892, when the contents were found to be dried up and the yolk quite solid and firm, but quite free from any offensive or musty odour

Examination was made at the same time of other eggs which had been put in the drawer of the table in the office during the month of April, 1891, and left there since untouched, till date of opening, as given below, with date when laid and result of examination.

No. 1.—An egg laid on the 20th March, 1891, and opened on the 18th March, 1892, was found as follows:—Air space fills one-third shell; yolk firm and natural in colour; white nearly transparent; slightly clouded; contents quite sweet, and free from all mutiness or unpleasant odour.

No. 2.—Laid 4th March, 1891. Yolk natural in colour; just like No. 1 but yolk partly adherent to shell.

No. 3.—Laid 27th March, 1891. Same as No. 2, but air space fills more than one-third of shell.

No. 4.—Laid 20th March, 1891. Same as No. 3.

No. 5.—Laid 22nd March, 1891. Quite sweet; white entirely evaporated; yolk firm and sticky, but natural in colour, and quite free from all mustiness or any offensive odour.

No. 6.—Laid 18th March, 1892 Air space fills about half of egg; white more than half evaporated; nearly transparent, slightly clouded; yolk of natural colour, but much firmer than natural; contents quite sweet, and free from all mustiness.

No. 7.—Laid 18th March, 1891. Contents occupy about one third of the shell; yolk very firm and sticky; quite sweet, and free from all mustiness.

Nos. 8, 9 and 10.—Same as No. 7, except No. 10, which has a small quantity of albumen, but quite sweet.

Weight of Eggs.

During the past year much attention has been directed to the size of eggs and the breeds that lay them. It is well known that the breeds which lay the most eggs do not always lay the largest—for instance, take the black Hamburgs, which lay from 200 to 240 eggs per annum, under favourable conditions, but their eggs are much smaller than those of any other of the standard breeds. On the other hand, the Brahmas, which are credited with laying an egg of large size, only lay 80 to 100 per annum while there are a number of breeds which lay eggs of medium size and number. Again, different strains of the same breed lay eggs of different size. Pullets do not lay as large egg as they do when they are hens. Fowls which lay all winter do not lay, as a rule as large as the hens that have been idle during that time, and only begin to lay when the warm spring weather sets the egg machinery in motion. Eggs laid by hens in confinement are not as large as the eggs laid by the same hens when running at large. It will be said by one person that the white Leghorns lay a small egg as compared with those from the Plymouth Rock or Brahma. Soon after another person will be heard to express surprise at the small egg laid by their Brahmas or Plymouth Rocks as compared with their neighbour's white Leghorns. Some of the eggs laid by the farm buff Cochin hens of the same age are remarkable in their difference of size, one hen laying during last month an egg weighing 2¼ ounces while an egg laid about the same time by her full sister only weighed 1⅔ ounces. Both hens were kept in the same pen under the same conditions.

In view of the differences noted above, the following table of the weights of eggs of different breeds will be read with interest. It may be stated that the weighing was done on one of the scales in the Chemist's laboratory.

HENS' EGGS.

	lbs.	oz
Plymouth Rocks, single egg		2¼
" per dozen	1	11
Brahmas, single egg } Weighed		2¼
" per dozen } in Febru-	1	9½
ary when hens were confined to house.		
Brahmas, single egg, weighed May, hens out		2¼
Brahmas, per dozen, weighed May; hens out	1	13
Buff Cochin, single egg		1⅔ to 2¼
" per dozen		1 to 1 10
White Leghorns, single egg		2¼
" per dozen	1	10
Wyandottes, single egg		
" per dozen	1	9
Andalusians, single egg		2¼
" per dozen		
Black Minorcas, single egg		2¼
" per dozen	1	11

PULLETS' EGGS.

White Leghorns, single egg		1 9/10