Mr. A. R. Taylor,—

That is the idea. Suppose you have a temperature of 30°, you have a humidity point of 78°. With a temperature of 40°, a humidity point of 76°. At the point which is 40° we will say it contains 7½ grains of water. With the temperature at 30°, and a humidity point of 78°, it only contains 2½ grains of moisture. What I want to show you is this; the lower the temperature the higher the humidity point, but the less moisture although more per cent.

Mr. G. Baldwin,—

I think we have listened with a great deal of interest to Mr. Taylor's paper. If there are any questions the members would like to ask, I am sure Mr. Taylor will only be too pleased to answer them.

Mr. H. H. Wilson,—

I would like to ask the speaker what effect would cold storage have on a non-sterile egg. I mean an egg where the rooster has not been in the flock.

Mr. A. R. Taylor,—

You will find an unfertile egg is the same as keeping an egg in too cold a temperature in cold storage. If you keep it too cold, you cook the yoke; what I mean by that is the yoke becomes hard and the white becomes watery. I have had an egg that has not been actually frozen, but on opening it the yoke falls out "flap," and is round like a ball, which never seems to thaw out.

Mr. H. H. Wilson,—

What I had in mind—is there any advantage to be gained by keeping the rooster away from the hens?

Mr. A. R. Taylor,—

I know that the white of an egg can become very watery when unfertile, if kept too long.

Mr. P. F. McCarthy,—

I would like to ask the speaker if they have ever tried keeping the storage rooms below actual atmospheric pressure. It seems to me there might be something in this.