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### GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

The annual convention of the Ontario Good Roads Association will take place in Brockville, Ont., on the 28th and 29th prox. The subjects which will be discussed will include the county system of macadamized roads, road building and the construction of bridges. One of the leading speakers will be Mr. James McDonald, of Hartford, Conn., who is State Highway Commissioner of Connecticut. There will also be present representatives from other counties in Western Ontario, which have expended large sums of money on stone roads, who will explain the experiences of their counties in carrying out this work. The question of improving our high roads is almost of more importance to the general welfare of this country, even than the construction of new railroads, so far-reaching are the results of their present inefficiency, and so great the relief and economy that good highways would bring. It is greatly to be hoped that the convention will draw a large amount of public interest. Every township and county council in Eastern Ontario is invited to send delegates.

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### THE EGG TRADE.

The present unsatisfactory state of the Canadian egg trade with Great Britain, due mainly to too high a price in the primary market and to lack of uniformity in quality, renders timely a brief discussion of how the business is managed in Denmark. Previous to the year 1895 there had been much dissatisfaction in that country with the manner in which the sales of their most important farm products, butter and eggs, had been conducted by commission agents, which had caused consumers to question the quality of the articles and indisposed them to give

the prices which Danish farmers considered warranted. With the object of creating a sounder condition of affairs, several prominent egg-producers in Denmark came together and formed what was known as the Co-operative Export Society, the aim of which was to insure delivery in England of eggs in an absolutely fresh condition, and to receive the high prices obtainable only under such security.

The society began operations with five egg-collecting districts, but in 1903, it comprised 33,000 members, all producers, and this number is constantly increasing. The total exportation of eggs from Denmark, in 1901, was 31,700,000 dozen, valued at \$5,910,000, which in 1903 had increased to 38,741,400 dozen worth \$7,610,000. The receipts of the Co-operative Society are divided among the producers in proportion to their deliveries, with a small deduction for expenses. Heavy fines are inflicted for the delivery of eggs more than seven days old. As soon as received in the central station, they are carefully examined, sorted, and shipped at once, irrespective of the chance of obtaining a higher price by waiting. Each egg is stamped with the producer's and collector's numbers.

It is not too much to say that such an organization would be of immense benefit to Canadian farmers. Something certainly is needed whereby the honest shippers of good goods will be helped, and those inclined otherwise shall be discouraged. The possibilities of Denmark in the way of food products are limited by her area and population, while those of Canada are practically unlimited. Denmark, of course, is much nearer the market, an important advantage, but with a good system of cold storage this may be almost completely counterbalanced by Canadians. Dairymen's and other farm associations might take the matter up and consider whether they could not form a co-operative concern of this kind, which has already, in Denmark, had such remarkably