

other words, non-fertile eggs keep better than fertile ones. A temperature of 80 F. for four hours will start the germ in a fertile egg to grow. Many days during the summer the weather is even warmer, so what class of eggs may we expect from many farms? To summarize, the farmer should pay attention to the following points:—

**This province pays
Thousands of Dol-
lars for the Priv-
ilege of Hearing
the Roosters Crow
all Summer Long.**

1. Keep the poultryhouse clean.
2. Separate the roosters from the hens after the hatching season.
3. Provide plenty of clean straw on the floor and in the nests.
4. Do not allow broody hens on the nests.
5. "Break them up" by putting in boxes with slatted bottoms raised off the floor.
6. Gather the eggs twice a day.
7. Keep them in a cool, dry place.
8. Sell them twice a week if possible.
9. Use clean cases and fillers.
10. Sell only the best eggs, candling out any poor ones, and also all small eggs.

What the Store-keeper Can Do

From what has already been said, the store-keeper can gather a few points that touch him directly. Besides this, there are a few other things needed before he has performed his duty toward the egg trade. The store-keeper should know what a good egg looks like, and be able to tell the difference between a good one and a bad one. To do this, he must know how to candle or test eggs; also he should know something of the nature and structure of the egg and its contents.

As the matter stands now, he sells all his eggs "case count," so many dozen to the case, regardless of whether they are good, not so good, or bad. Often the egg cases are weak, poorly made and battered up. This means a heavy loss in shipping them. Probably one of the worst practices of the country store-keeper is using dirty, broken, mouldy and damp fillers. Nothing that is done by the store-keeper causes such heavy losses as it tends to lower the general quality of the eggs, more than this. The points mentioned here stand between the store-keeper and the egg trade; and it is clearly the personal duty of each store-keeper to remedy them.

**The Store - keeper
who pays for Eggs
according to Qual-
ity is a Real Re-
former.**

The store-keeper and the farmer must co-operate in the best interests of the egg trade as a whole. A mutual understanding of the question as it affects both is required. There must be a "give and take" on the part of both. If anything is to be done in egg trade improvement, the store-keeper must change his system of buying. At present he knows that he is getting some bad eggs; also he knows that he is paying for them at the same rate as for good ones. This is poor business. Summarizing the store-keeper's duties they are as follows:—

1. Candle all eggs when they are brought in.
2. Have one or two "Egg Day" a week.
3. On these days pay two or three cents a dozen more for all eggs that are of good quality and of proper weight.