

It would appear, therefore, that the initial effect of Kamala is to cause a decrease in the amount of egg materials secreted. The maximum decrease in both rate of production and egg size occurs on the ninth day after treatment. The degree to which Kamala affects egg production and egg size is probably determined by the inherent constitution of the individual bird.

In conclusion, it may be said that while the administration of Kamala to a flock which is laying heavily causes a decrease in the rate of production and in the size of eggs, this decrease varies so much with the individual bird and extends over such a short period of time that it cannot be regarded as a serious setback to production.

Bone Char in the Chick Ration and the Possible Control of Slipped Tendons in Battery-Brooded Chicks:

Steamed bone meal has been a common product in all chicken rations, but of late years the practice has been to delete this product from the chick ration because of the appearance of slipped tendons in battery-brooded chickens. Bone Char, a by-product of sugar refining, has been used to ascertain its value in replacing the bone meal in the chick ration.

Five groups of Barred Plymouth Rock chicks were started in battery brooders, being fed on basal rations plus, respectively, 1% bone meal, 1, 2 and 5% bone char, and 1% bone char with fishmeal replacing the beef meal. The results tabulated below are quite clear that steamed bone meal caused more slipped tendons in growing chicks than the equivalent amount of bone char, and that beef meal also, apparently, has too much phosphorus when used in combination with bone meal. Where bone and beef meal were removed from the