

It is particularly during these times of high feed prices for all classes of live stock that cost of production and selling prices determine the extent of production. As far as relative efficiency is concerned Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes are practically on a par, bearing in mind, however, that the strain of a breed is more important than the breed



Barred Plymouth Rock No. 204, laid 91 eggs in four months, Nov. 1st 1917 to Feb'y 28th 1918, inclusive. This hen consumed, in the four months, approximately 26 lbs. whole grain, 4 lbs. ground grain, 10 lbs. mangels, 1½ lb. hen bone, 1 lb. oyster shell and ¼ lb. grit; the cost of same was In the vicinity of Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke, where producers sold direct to their customers, an average price was obtained of 60 cts. per dozen for the four months. In such cases hens laying as well as No. 204 made a profit of \$3.31 over cost of feed. In country places where the average price, for the four months, was 48 cts. per dozen a profit of \$2.40 over cost of feed would be realized in the four months. The good layer pays better than ever.

itself. With bred-to-lay stock under good management it requires about four and one-half pounds of feed to produce one pound of eggs or about seven pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs. Under conditions where the fowls are supplied with practically every article of food, they each consume, on the average, about ninety pounds of grain, twenty pounds of green food, two pounds of oyster shells, one pound of grit and one-tenth pound of charcoal annually. On the average far more the amount of grain supplied would not amount to ninety pounds because of the considerable quantities