

confined to small runs require to be fed more or less animal foods during the winter, and during very long dry spells in the summer; even where the range is unlimited it frequently pays to feed a little animal food.

Animal foods usually assist very materially in the production of eggs in winter. By some people these foods are considered as a forcing food, that is to say, they will induce heavy laying, which in some instances may be followed by serious sickness, or possibly the injury may be only very slight; in fact unnoticeable, except that the eggs from birds so fed may be of very low hatching power.

It is generally believed, and I think rightly so, that good egg yields cannot annually be secured without the use of such foods as green cut bone, beef scrap, or cooked refuse meat, etc. Many believe that the larger the amount of these foods fed the greater will be the egg production. There is good ground for doubting this statement, in that these foods are expensive, and the extra eggs may cost more than they are worth, moreover, herein is where serious injury may be done to the hen's digestive and reproductive organs.

Milk is available on many farms, and it is claimed that as an egg producer, this food is equal in value to any of the meat foods. Our experience has been that sour milk for fowls has a slightly greater value than sweet milk, and is certainly much more easily obtained.

Last year we planned an experiment with the idea of studying what effect various animal foods would have upon the egg production, and the hatching power of the eggs.

The plan of the experiment is for five years, with a different breed for each year. The males used in the different pens were brothers. Buff Orpingtons were used for this trial. The grain and green food were the same for each pen, and all were housed in the same building. There were twenty-five females and two males in each pen. The pen given green cut bone were fed about three quarters of a pound daily. Several trials were made to determine the hatching qualities of the eggs during January, March and April.

The following are the results for seven months, from October 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910:

Pen No.	Animal Food Used.	Whole Grain. Lbs.	Dry Mash. Lbs.	Animal Food. Lbs.	Total Cost.	Total Eggs Laid.	Cost per Dozen Eggs.	Percentage of Eggs hatched.
1	Buttermilk.	720	233	1453	\$18.16	2040	10-68c	55.0
2	10% dry mash							
3	is B. Scrap	840	327	34	19.85	1670	14-28c	50.5
4	B.S. in hopper.....	900	216	141½	22.21	1664	15-84c	33.0
5	No animal food.....	900	224		17.99	1496	12-00c	59.5
6	Green cut bone	900	196	127½	21.37	1654	15-48c	40.5