spluble food coloring.* The spaghetti sticks were placed in a pan of dye water until a desirable saturation of color was obtained (usually 2 to 3 minutes). Then they were removed and air-dried, after which they were broken to suitable length. After developing a shearing machine for the breaking operation which did not work too satisfactorily, it was discovered that an ordinary food chopper did an excellent job if the spaghetti was thoroughly dry and brittle.

The first experimental batch of colored spaghetti was presented to the chicks seven hours after completion of Experiment 1. The manner of presentation was the same as that described in Experiment 1. The results are given below:

Feed	Amount In	Amount Left	Amount Eaten
Yellow spaghetti pellet Red spaghetti pellet Green spaghetti pellet Broiler pellets (chick)	68 grams 43 g " 29 " 50 "	49 grams 42 " 29 " 48 "	19 grams 1 " 0 " 2 "

Thus the chickens appear to show a distinct preference for the yellow spaghetti.

Experiment 3

Age of chickens: 34 days.

This is essentially a replication of Experiment 2 with the exception that the amount of each feed presented was the same (50 grams) for all feeds except the yellow spaghetti. Since it was anticipated that the chickens might eat more than 50 grams of this, 75 grams were given.

Therechickens had had no food during the night preceding the experiment. At 9:00 A.M., they were given 150 grams of mash. The experiment was started at 2:30 P.M. The chickens were thus on a moderate drive. The results are as follows:

Feed	Amount In	Amounn Left	Amount Eaten
Yellow spaghetti pellet Green spaghetti pellet	75 grams	25 grams	50 grams
Red spaghetti pellet	50 "	46	4 "
Broiler pellets (chick)	50 "	46 "	4 "

Again a clear preference was shown for the yellow spaghetti.

Experiment 4

Age of chickens: 35 days.

This is a duplication of Experiment 3 except that the chickens, having been without feed overnight, were fed 100 grams

A Samples of this feed are being forwarded.