INTRODUCTION
Protein is the most essential element for growth and production. The animal protein fraction in our day to day diet is being met through milk, meat, fish and eggs. Per capita availability of milk is far less as against the minimum requirement. Meat and fish are too costly to be afforded while milk is not only costly but also scarce and prone to various adulterations and therefore the easily available but cheap source of unadulterated protein is the egg.

As per report of International Egg Commission it is revealed that the egg production has expended by 50% in the past 15 years, reaching 23.4 million tons in 1975. This rate however varies from region to region. In the developed countries this rate of increased production has been to the tune of 34 per cent, whereas in the developing countries the rate being substantially more, for example, the rate has been as much as 111 per cent in the Near East. Again, countries with centrally planned Economics have reached an overall increase of 67 per cent in output, though in Russia and Eastern Europe the rate amounted to 81 per cent. U.S.A. still remains as the largest egg producer in the world (3,796 million tons in 1975), China comes next (3,626 million tons) and Russia (3,175 million tons).

The increasing demand always commands production. The consumption level of eggs has increased by 33 per cent over the past 10 years. However, per capita consumption has
improved by only about 10% owing to a simultaneous increase in the world population by 21%. This world egg consumption average has risen from 101 to 111 eggs per capita per year since 1965. India's egg consumption per capita was 4.4 in 1965, which has come down to 3.8 in 1975 in spite of manyfold growth of the Poultry Industry due to no doubt the population explosion, which has more than offset the increased production.

The potentiality for further development of the Poultry Industry is obvious, since the need is potent for the cheapest, safest and easily available protein. This increasing demand for more and more eggs forcing the Poultry-man to produce egg and meat as rapidly, efficiently and economically as possible. Naturally more and more poultry feed has to be produced to feed them.

Poultry rations contain 40 to 50% cereals (maize, rice, wheat etc.) to supplement energy sources and with the increased multiplication of Poultry Industry the requirement of cereals for poultry feed will also be more and more, and obviously the cereals will be scare and will share human diet.

Our country's food position is not rosy, as we are just trying to reach self sufficiency to overcome our hunger and in near future poultry diet will compete human diet to satisfy their hunger and the prices of such cereals will be increased by leaps and bounds and since poultry production is directly proportional to the feed cost, the price of poultry...
production also will be high and ultimately the poor class of people will be deprived of getting eggs at a reasonable rate.

It has become a pertinent need of the day and a crucial problem before the nutritionists to hunt for newer sources of feed ingredients which are at present going to waste or at best are not being exploited to the fullest extent and to replace such ingredients, without any harmful effect towards lifetime performances of animals. It is always a question of collection, processing and supply of such products in a commercial way, yet the more the availability of such products, the more the scope of lowering the feed cost vis-a-vis the egg, and so much pressure from the conventional feed ingredients will be relieved.

In West Bengal there are about 20 Biscuit Factories and each factory emits considerable amount of waste depending upon their production. It has been observed that about 200 Metric Tons of Biscuit factory Waste (BFW) could be available in Calcutta per month.

These wastes were fed directly to pigs and cattle for last 20 years without any harmful effects (personal communication). The work conducted by E.T.Kornegay in the Department of Animal Science, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, U.S.A. (1974) supports the views and tempted to take up this work and utilise BFW in the replacement of cereals in Poultry Feed stepwise to 100% level on both commercial Broiler and Pullets and study their effects on growth and production.