

larly. As soon as the vice appears, remove the worst offenders and improve the conditions of feeding and management.

FEATHER-PULLING.—The vice of feather-pulling can be prevented by keeping birds in sanitary conditions, providing plenty of exercise, green food, an abundant supply of meat food in the mash mixtures, and sour milk or buttermilk as drink.

TOE-PICKING.—Sometimes chicks develop the bad habit of picking one another's toes. This habit often starts when the chicks are being brooded in close quarters or when there is a deficiency of animal food in the ration. If the picking is continued until bleeding results, then cannibalism often develops, and a number of chicks may be lost. As soon as the habit begins, the chicks should be given larger quarters, placed on new ground if possible, and the chicks with bleeding toes should be kept away from the rest until they are completely healed.

DISEASES

When purchasing birds, always procure them from uninfected flocks. Keep the new birds isolated from the flock for a few days, to make sure they are not diseased. Frequently during shipment birds catch colds, and if introduced to the flock immediately upon arrival may cause the spread of colds throughout the entire flock.

Immediately separate from the flock any bird that shows symptoms of disease. When it is desired to determine the nature of the disease, ship by express live affected birds to the Biological Laboratory, Ottawa, Canada. The express charges are paid by the Laboratory. It is important to send complete information with the material; care should be taken to have the name and address written plainly.