

through the plaster of Paris in order to give the powder the strength one wishes to secure. The stirring must be continually carried on as well as at a hard mass will not result. When enough plaster has been added to the acid, a dry pinkish-brown powder with a strong carbolic odour should be left. The gasoline simply works as a carrier in the form of a gas, carrying the carbolic into the plaster of Paris. This powder should be worked into the feathers, especially into the fluff around the vent, on the sides of the body, and in the fluff under the wings. It has been said that this powder will demonstrate its killing power to the user, if he wishes to demonstrate its effect, by shaking the bird which has been dusted over a newspaper after a minute's time.

LAWRY'S LICE-PAINT.

A good spray or paint to be applied to the inside of the house and all its fixtures may be made up of the following: Three parts kerosene-oil (paraffine) and one part crude carbolic acid. This should be stirred when used, and may be applied with the ordinary spray-pump or with a brush. In both of the above formulae it is very important that the crude carbolic acid should be used instead of the purified product. Crude carbolic acid is a dark brown, dirty-looking liquid, and its value depends on the fact that it contains tar-oil as a basis in addition to the carbolic acid.

As the price of kerosene makes the above preparation somewhat expensive as a spray, the writer suggests the purchase of a cheaper grade of engine distillate. This may be mixed in the same proportions that one would use kerosene-oil, and the same results will be attained. Crude carbolic acid is rather expensive when purchased in small lots, but can be obtained in larger quantities by a poultry association through a co-operative plan at a much more reasonable cost. At the same time, better results will be obtained much quicker with fewer applications of the above paint and powder than from many of the so-called lice-killers.

A PROFITABLE WORKING ROUTINE.

A good routine to follow in order to keep down the lice problem is as follows: All hatching and rearing of chicks should be done in incubators and brooders. The growing chicks should never be allowed to come into contact with old stock. If these two points could be carried out, the pullets should go into the laying-house in October practically free from lice. Such, however, is seldom the case; hence it is a wise plan to thoroughly dust the growing chicks about the last of May and again about the first of July.

Chicks to be hatched by natural methods, the hens should be dusted before they commence with a good strong lice-powder, and twice again during the season. The brooders should be dusted with sulphur. A good dust-bath of loam should be accessible as well. During hatching, the chicks should either be dusted with sulphur, or one may apply a little bit of white vaseline or glycerine on the chick's head in its stead. Grease should never be applied to any part of the hen's body while she is hatching and rearing the young chicks.

It is advisable to spray the colony houses at least once during the summer season, when chicks are in same. During August and early September the laying and breeding houses should be given a thorough cleaning and spraying. Oftentimes a great amount of dust accumulates on the plates and intricate corners of the houses. This dust should all be cleaned out by a hose, or by thoroughly dusting with an old broom. The above solution for sprays should meet with the desired results, but if it should be found that this spray is too expensive to go over the whole house, some of the patent sprays may be used in parts of the house, other than the droppings-boards, perches, and nest-boxes, and the floors and walls in the roosting part of the house.

The older birds, both male and female, which one intends keeping over should be given a thorough dusting once or twice during the late summer with the above-described lice-powder.