

louse is then spent on the body of this bird with the exception of course that migration may take place from bird to bird during contact on the perches or in nesting boxes.

Control Measures.

1.—*Lice Powders.*

There are many different lice powders on the market. Many are costly and some are not extremely effective. One of the most successful powders is that known as the "Lawry Lice Powder." This is not a proprietary powder and can be prepared cheaply by the poultry man. It will give extremely satisfactory results. This powder is made by adding to 3 parts of gasoline and 1 part of crude carbolic acid 90-95% enough plaster of paris to take up all the liquid. The plaster should be stirred in gradually so that a dry pinkish powder results.

This powder should be worked into the feathers of the bird especially on the more heavily infested parts of the body, that is in the region of the vent, wings and under side of the body. It must be borne in mind that this powder will not kill the eggs or "nits" of the lice, and it will accordingly be necessary to give another dusting and in severe cases even a third at intervals of 5-7 days, to kill those young lice which have hatched since the last dusting.

There are several grades of crude carbolic acid on the market. That of 90-95% must be used in the powder to obtain satisfactory results. The Poultry Department of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station state that they have used cresol in place of the crude carbolic acid with good results where the carbolic could not be obtained.

2.—*Blue Ointment.*

Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, states that he has used Blue Ointment with success where setting hens are heavily infested with lice. The ointment is worked into the feathers of the bird by hand, but it must be used *sparingly and very carefully.*

3.—*Dust Baths.*

Baths containing a mixture of road dust and tobacco dust may be kept in the poultry house or in the run. Birds will make