

sary 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 free use of these baths and the chances of infestation will be to a great extent reduced.

It will be found advisable also where brood hens are used to set them on tobacco stems which may be obtained cheaply from any cigar factory. The possibilities of infestation of the chicks will thus be greatly reduced.

#### 4.—Carbolized Sweet Oil.

Dusting young chicks will be found to be a difficult practice. Where head lice are very bad on young chicks it may be found necessary, however, to treat them. In this case a little carbolized Sweet Oil may be rubbed into the infested regions. The oil, however, must be used *only in extreme cases and then very sparingly*, as its use in any

quantity may endanger the life of the chick.

A much surer method is to protect young birds from infestation by thoroughly treating all old birds with which they may come in contact.

#### 5.—Disinfection of Houses.

If incubator and brooder-raised chicks are kept free from contact with old birds during their development, and are then placed in houses which have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, the danger of infestation is reduced to a minimum. Under these conditions any old birds which must be introduced into the house should, of course, be given two or three thorough dustings before they are allowed to run with the young birds.

Before the introduction of the young pullets the whole house, nests, perches, walls and floor should be thoroughly scraped and scrubbed and then well painted or sprayed with a mixture of 3 parts of kerosene and 1 part of crude carbolic acid 95%. This ensures absolutely lice-free surroundings for the young birds and also checks to a great extent, if it does not entirely eradicate, an infestation of red mites if such be present.

Following are the species of lice which are known to infest the Domestic Fowl in Canada with brief descriptions to aid in their identification.

#### THE COMMON HEN LOUSE

(*Menopon pallidum* N.)

This louse is about .04 to .06 inches in length. The body is compact, the head is long and the legs short. The abdomen tapers strongly and regularly to the posterior end and is beset with numerous bristles. The whole body is a light straw color.

This is in Canada as elsewhere the most common species affecting the Domestic Fowl. It can be readily recog-