

mix thoroughly, and then add tobacco dust bulk for bulk. In using dusting powders, they must be thoroughly worked into the feathers, down to the skin, if they are to be efficacious, and it will be necessary to dust regularly at weekly intervals for at least three dustings in order to get rid of the successive crops of lice.

Liquid lice killer may be used on the rosts and dropping boards, or the fowl may be placed in a box, the floor of which has been painted with the liquid, and a box lightly covered with burlap to confine the bird and partially prevent the escape of the fumes of the lice killer, at the same time allowing sufficient air for the fowl to breathe. As the nits or eggs of lice hatch in about a week after they are laid, and as lice mature in from one to two weeks, one treatment with the lice killer will not be sufficient to get rid of them, since the young lice will be newly hatched every few days, and several treatments given at weekly intervals will be found necessary.

### III. MITES.

There are several varieties of tiny blood sucking mites to be found in carelessly kept poultry houses. These vermin are not lice, and they live and breed in the cracks and crevices about the poultry houses, particularly at the joints of the roosts or under accumulated droppings. They will breed in any part of the poultry house where they can hide by day and sally out at night and attack the fowls on the roosts. They are able to live for a long time without feeding on the blood of fowls, and are frequently found in poultry houses that have been deserted for a number of years. They are white or grayish in colour, except when filled with blood, when they vary from red to black. They will attack sitting hens, frequently worry hens so much as to drive them from the nests, and kill young chicks. When mites are discovered, vigorous means should be adopted to get rid of them.

*Treatment.*—The fowls should be treated with a liquid lice killer, and removed to other quarters. The poultry-house should be subjected to a thorough cleaning and the free use of some good disinfectant or lice killing fluid. In some cases it will be found necessary to fumigate the house thoroughly with burning sulphur. Liquid lice killers should be freely used on the dropping boards and roosting poles. Even if you are positive there are no mites in your poultry house, it is a wise plan to inspect the roosts and dropping boards carefully at regular intervals to make sure that they have not invaded the premises, as they are frequently brought into the poultry house by wild birds like sparrows, or may be brought in in litter material or by rats or mice. There are several varieties of the blood-sucking mites of various sizes.

**1. The Scaly Leg Mite.**—A very troublesome enemy to poultry is the scaly leg mite which produces the unsightly disease known as a scaly leg. To get rid of these pests, keep the poultry house clean and wholesome, and use liquid lice killer frequently about the roosts and dropping boards.

*Treatment.*—To cure scaly leg, one of the best means is to make a saturated solution of naphthalene flakes in kerosene (coal oil), and dip the fowl's legs in the solution several times, at intervals of two or three days, until the crusts are all easily moved. Three or four dippings will usually cure a severe case. Another good remedy is to use an ointment made by mixing a teaspoonsful of coal oil with a cupful of lard, applying it freely. There are a number of insects which affect poultry not as common as the foregoing, but the remedies advised will be found effective in treating all of them.

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