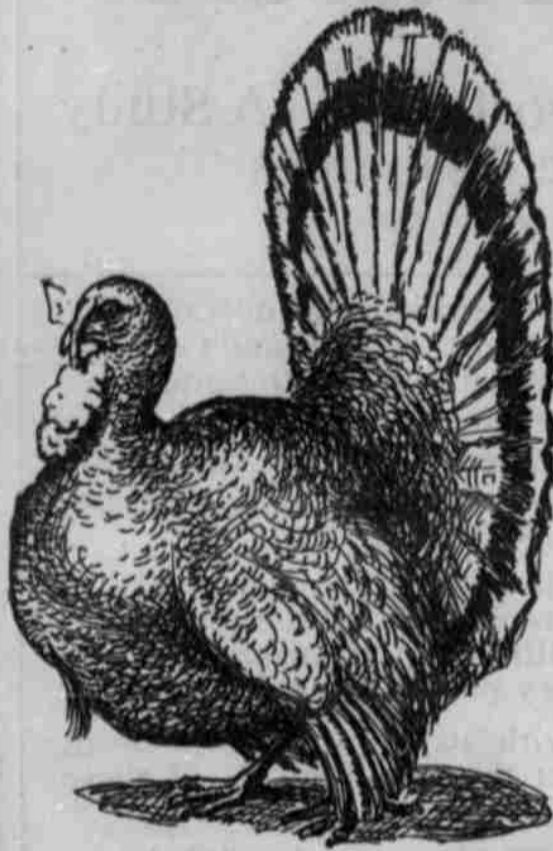


POULTRY



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DAN HANSON
ELSINORE, UTAH

LICE AND MITES.

Under the head of "Insect Pests," Farmers' Bulletin 287, United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Poultry Management," says:

Two classes of external parasites, popularly known as lice and mites, will be considered here. There are several varieties of lice which attack poultry. They subsist mainly on the feathers and perhaps on the epidermic scales. They are found largely on the head and neck, under the wings and about the vent, and when present in large numbers they cause the fowls much discomfort. Persian insect powder (pyrethum), powdered sulphur, and some of the various preparations on the market, such as the louse powders, are good in combating these pests. The hens can be dusted with one of these powders after they have gone to roost. Have the powder in a box with a perforated cover, grasp the fowl by the legs and shake the powder well among the feathers. Dust at least three times at intervals of about a week in order to catch the lice which hatch out after the first dusting.

The mites subsist on the blood of the fowls and are not usually found on the bodies of the bird except when at roost or on the nest. During the

day they inhabit cracks and crevices of the walls, roosts and nests. Sitting hens are often so annoyed that they are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these

parasites. The free use of kerosene about the nests and perches is useful in fighting mites. The walls of the house may be sprayed with kerosene; the operation being repeated every three or four days for two weeks. Insect powders are of little avail.

The following method has proved excellent in ridding houses of mites and lice when the weather conditions are such as to permit the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours. Close all the doors and see that there are no cracks or any other openings to admit air. Get an iron vessel and set it on the gravel or sand near the center of the house; place a handful of shavings on these, sprinkle sulphur at the rate of one pound to every 90 to 100 square feet of floor space. Instead of using the shavings and kerosene the sulphur can be saturated with wood alcohol. When everything else is in readiness light the material and hastily leave the house. In case any anxiety is felt about fire, a glance through a window will show whether everything is all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soil beneath the vessel. Allow the house to remain closed for three or four hours,

at the end of which time one can safely conclude that there are no living beings inside. Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds. Tobacco dust is also good to use instead of insect powder. The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed, and in a week another swarm will be hatched out. Therefore, it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this, care should be used to see that no strange fowl be admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of lice, for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

TECHNICAL MATINGS.

C. S. Gorline.

In the poultry publications and in the circulars and catalogues of breeders of particolored birds we find the terms "double matings," "cockerel matings," "pullet matings," "compen-



VOGELER SEED & PRODUCE COMPANY—Wagon in Commercial Travelers Parade, Salt Lake City, July 15th. See page 6.