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PARASITE DUST FOR ANIMALS

Nearly all insects are immediately disabled and then die after contact with Buck Mountain Parasite Dust (e.g. fleas, ticks, lice, flies, etc.). Fleas and their eggs, larvae and pupae, die quickly when they come in contact with this product. However, there have been instances where pet owners have expressed difficultly in controlling fleas.

If your pet has fleas you can expect that the pet's surroundings are also infested with fleas, flea eggs, larvae and pupae. Therefore a steady supply of fleas will reinfest your pet about as fast as you eliminate the pests on your dog or cat.

Fleas and their eggs, larvae and pupae are in the carpet, upholstered furniture, pet bedding, cracks and crevices of baseboards, the lawn and near everywhere. The best procedure to eliminate the fleas on your pets and reduce the flea supply is:

Procedure for Fleas

1. Apply the dust by running one hand against the fur and holding the parasite dust container in the other hand sprinkle lightly a little dust on the skin and hair. Then rub it in briskly and lightly. A little parasite dust goes a long way. One teaspoon full is plenty for a dog and way more than is needed for a cat. If you can see the dust when it's brushed in, you are using too much.

2. Dust from the tail to the head. Dust around the neck and around the rear of the pet as fleas will head either direction for moisture and will come in contact with the dust, become disabled and die. Dust all pets in your household.

3. Vacuum or launder the pet's bedding and sprinkle lightly with Parasite Dust. Rub the dust in with your hand or brush. If you can see the dust when you are done you are using more than is necessary.

4. Vacuum any rug, carpet or upholstered furniture frequented by your pet. Sprinkle it with and brush in the Parasite Dust.

5. You should not need to repeat this procedure for a month or more. It is not necessary to repeat treatment unless you see further evidence of live fleas.

Other parasites such as lice or ticks are much easier to treat because they don't present a steady supply of replacement critters.

General Procedure

For animals infested with fleas, ticks, lice (arthropods) sprinkle a small amount from tail to head along the spine. Run the hand from rear to front, against the way the hair lies sprinkling a small amount on the skin as it becomes visible.

On horses do the same thing plus ¼ lateral on each side. Three tablespoons, one for each front to rear application is about right. If dust can be seen brush with the hair to work it down to the skin. If it can't be worked down to the skin too much dust has been used.

For flies the underside and legs are also treated by use of the cupped hand as an applicator. Horn flies (Siphona irritans) are continually drawn to the treated horse and a whole hatch will be wiped out in about three days. Even engorged ticks will fall away after 24 to 36 hours. The dust will decrease by 1,000 times the number of flies in the stable by sprinkling it here and there around windows, stalls, etc. For lice also spread the dust on all infested areas with your hand.

In work and living buildings a teaspoon full laid in a line the height, and width of a pencil on a sash or two and along a baseboard will eliminate flies, ants and beetles of all kinds. The only bug you will see post treatment will be dead, dying or it just came in. Azadirachtin degenerates in light. Thus in windows and on hairless skin it has to be reapplied every five to seven days or so. In the vegetable or rose garden, aphides, leaf hoppers, etc. are history as well.

It lasts a very long time unless it is washed away. In dryer climates treatment once each year for horses when they are louse and tick infested is enough for the season.

There are no known side effects but avoid a cloud that would be inhaled and keep it out of the eyes, nose and mouth. There is no reason to be overly concerned it just seems like good sense.

Active ingredients

Neem, Azadirachta indica, is very healing and is a vermifuge and pesticide. It is claimed also to be an insect repellent. We have not found it to be an effective repellent.

Chemistry

Neem contains a fixed oil (10%) of glycerides. The oil is bitter. It smells like garlic and is yellow. It also had about 2% principles, nimbidin, nimbin, and a lot of related triterpenes.

Azadirachtin is the most active constituent insecticide, however related chemicals also have insecticide and claimed repellent properties. Other insecticidal constituents include deactyl-azadirachtinol and salannin.

Pharmacology

Neem is used as a contraceptive, antidiabetic, anti-ulcer drug. A primary importance in veterinary medicine is as an insecticide. Azadirachtin is, the most potent insect antifeedant and ecdysis-inhibitory botanical compound known. Azadirachtin is also a potent inhibitor of insect cell replication. It works.

Azadirachtin has not, as yet, been synthesized. Therefore only natural products are on the market. It is effective in concentrations of only one part in 10 million, so it is claimed in the literature. Buck Mountain parasiticide is about 7,500 parts in 10 million azadirachtin. It is nonmutagenic and nontoxic to warm blooded animals, fish and birds.