

*If Mice Could Fly [John Cameron] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Humorously explores what would happen if mice could fly, could swim, or were as big as elephants and shows how ingenuity enables even ordinary mice to defeat lurking cats.*

Field mice is a term used for a variety of mice found in the U. As the name implies, they are common in fields, which is also true of many other mice species. However, several species may also be found dwelling in the plains, forests and in old, rural homes. What do they look like? House Mouse Mice range in color depending on species and can be brown, black or white in color, with tails of varying length. They are extremely curious. The common name field mice includes a wide variety of small rodents and one of the most important is the domestic house mouse. These rodents possess an almost unbelievable ability to get into homes since they are able to climb, jump, swim, and gnaw their way into structures. After getting inside, they usually nest in attics, walls, voids under and behind cabinets and even under appliances. These rodents are highly aware of their surroundings and spend time exploring their environment. They eventually memorize pathways as well as where to locate food and shelter. This allows them to find entry points into houses in almost any situation and once inside, navigate a familiar environment at nighttime. How Serious Are Field Mice? In some cases, field mice cause extensive damage when they enter homes. For example, they contaminate stored foods with their feces or urine and gnaw on food containers and other items inside the home. Mice also can cause fires should they gnaw on electrical wires. Homeowners with field mouse infestations are at risk for food poisoning, tick-borne diseases, and other health issues. Field mice can also bring fleas and mites inside if they infest the home. The pests also chew through wires, rip up insulation, and destroy stored items in attics and garages. Fecal droppings, rub marks left by their oily fur rubbing up against surfaces, plus gnaw marks on wood, wiring, or plastic are often the first signs of a field mouse problem in homes. Since every yard or home is different, your Orkin technician will design a unique program for your situation. Keeping mice out of your home is an ongoing process, not a one-time treatment.

## Chapter 2 : Vermin and pests in ancient Egypt

*If mice could fly or swim, or if they were as big as elephants, they would still have one goal in mind--the defeat of cats!*

House mice are considered among the most troublesome and economically important rodents in the United States. They are generally grayish brown with a gray or buff belly. Similar mice include the white-footed mice and jumping mice which have a white belly, and harvest mice which have grooved upper incisor teeth. For more details on species identification, see a field guide such as that by Burt and Grossenheider. Native to central Asia, this species arrived in North America with settlers from Europe and from other points of origin. House mice are much more common in residences and commercial structures than are rats. Brooks regards them to be the most common mammal in cities, next to humans. Habitat House mice live in and around homes, farms, commercial establishments, and in open fields and agricultural lands. At times they may be found living far from human settlements, particularly where climates are moderate. The onset of cold weather each fall in temperate regions may cause mice to move into structures in search of shelter and food. Food Habits House mice eat many types of food but prefer seeds and grain. Foods high in fat, protein, or sugar may be preferred even when grain and seed are present. Such items include bacon, chocolate candies, butter, and nutmeats. Unlike Norway and roof rats, house mice can survive with little or no free water, although they readily drink water when it is available. They obtain their water from the food they eat. An absence of liquid water or food of adequate moisture content in their environment may reduce their breeding potential. General Biology, Reproduction, and Behavior House mice are mainly nocturnal, although at some locations considerable daytime activity may be seen. Seeing mice during daylight hours does not necessarily mean that a high population is present, although this is usually true for rats. Mice have poor eyesight, relying on their hearing and their excellent senses of smell, taste, and touch. They are considered color-blind; therefore, for safety reasons, baits can be dyed distinctive colors without causing avoidance by mice, as long as the dye does not have an objectionable taste or odor. House mice may burrow into the ground in fields or around structures when other shelter is not readily available. Nesting may occur in the ground or in any sheltered location. They are usually 4 to 6 inches. Litters of 5 or 6 young are born 19 to 21 days after mating, although females that conceive while still nursing may have a slightly longer gestation period. Mice are born hairless and with their eyes closed. They grow rapidly, and after 2 weeks they are covered with hair and their eyes and ears are open. They begin to make short excursions from the nest and eat solid food at 3 weeks. Weaning soon follows, and mice are sexually mature at 6 to 10 weeks of age. Mice may breed year-round, but when living outdoors, they breed mostly in spring and fall. A female may have 5 to 10 litters per year. Mouse populations can therefore grow rapidly under good conditions, although breeding and survival of young decline markedly when population densities become high. House mice have physical capabilities that enable them to gain entry to structures by gnawing, climbing, jumping, and swimming. For more detailed information on their physical abilities and the resulting need to design rodent-proof structures, see the chapter Rodent-Proof Construction and Exclusion Methods. Studies indicate that during its daily activities, a mouse normally travels an area averaging 10 to 30 feet 3 m to 9 m in diameter. Mice seldom travel farther than this to obtain food or water. Because of their limited movement and feeding behavior, both of which differ from those of commensal rats, they are much more difficult to control in some situations. Mice constantly explore and learn about their environment, memorizing the locations of pathways, obstacles, food and water, shelter, and other elements in their domain. They quickly detect new objects in their environment but, unlike rats, do not fear them. Thus, they will almost immediately enter bait stations and sample new foods baits. The degree to which mice consume a particular food depends on the flavor of the food in addition to its physiological effect. Mice may reject baits simply because they do not taste as good as other available foods. If the bait contains poison or some other substance that produces an ill effect but not death within a few hours, the bait will often become associated with the illness. Bait shyness can persist for weeks or months and may be transferred to nontoxic foods of similar types. Prebaiting, that is, training mice to feed repeatedly on nontoxic bait for a period of days prior to applying the toxicant in the bait, will largely prevent sublethal doses and thus bait shyness. It will also

reduce the number of mice left to be bait shy. Prebaiting is especially recommended with zinc phosphide baits. All of the other toxic baits currently registered for house mice are chronic or slow-acting. These baits, in effect, serve as their own prebait.

**Damage and Damage Identification** When house mice live in or around structures, they almost always cause some degree of economic damage. In homes and commercial buildings, they may feed on various stored food items or pet foods. In addition, they usually contaminate foodstuffs with their urine, droppings, and hair. On farms, they may cause damage to feed storage structures and feed transporting equipment. A single mouse eats only about 3 grams of food per day 8 pounds [3. House mice living in fields may dig up and feed on newly planted grain, or may cause some damage to crops before harvest. But losses in stored foods are considerably greater. Mice commonly damage containers and packaging materials in warehouses where food and feeds are stored. Much of this loss is due to contamination with droppings and urine, making food unfit for human consumption. House mice cause structural damage to buildings by their gnawing and nest-building activities. In livestock confinement facilities and similar structures, they may quickly cause extensive damage to insulation inside walls and attics. Such damage also occurs in homes, apartments, offices, and commercial buildings but usually at a slower rate because mouse populations in such structures are smaller. House mice often make homes in large electrical appliances, and here they may chew up wiring as well as insulation, resulting in short circuits which create fire hazards or other malfunctions that are expensive to repair. Mice may also damage stored items in attics, basements, garages, or museums. Damaged family heirlooms, paintings, books, documents, and other such items may be impossible to replace. Among the diseases mice or their parasites may transmit to humans are salmonellosis food poisoning , rickettsialpox, and lymphocytic choriomeningitis. Mice may also carry leptospirosis, ratbite fever, tapeworms, and organisms that can cause ringworm a ungal skin disease in humans. Droppings may be found along runways, in feeding areas, and near shelter. Differentiating between mouse droppings and those of certain insects may be difficult. In comparison, droppings of bats contain insect fragments and are more easily crushed between the fingers. Tracks, including footprints or tail marks, may be seen on dusty surfaces or in mud Fig. A tracking patch made of flour, rolled smooth with a cylindrical object, can be placed in pathways overnight to determine if rodents are present. Urine, both wet and dry, will fluoresce under ultraviolet light, although so will some other materials. Urine stains may occur along travelways or in feeding areas. Smudge marks rub marks may occur on beams, rafters, pipes, walls, and other parts of structures. They may be less apparent than rub marks left by rats. Gnawing may be visible on doors, ledges, in corners, in wall material, on stored materials, or on other surfaces wherever mice are present. Fresh accumulations of wood shavings, insulation, and other gnawed material indicate active infestations. Mice keep their paired incisor teeth, which grow continuously, worn down by gnawing on hard surfaces and by working them against each other Sounds such as gnawing, climbing in walls, running across the upper surface of ceilings, and squeaks are common where mice are present. Visual sightings of mice may be possible during daylight hours, and mice also can be seen after dark with the aid of a flashlight or spotlight. Nests frequently are found when cleaning garages, closets, attics, basements, and outbuildings where mice are present. They consist of fine, shredded fibrous materials Odors may indicate the presence of house mice. A characteristic musky odor is a positive indication that house mice are present, and this odor can be used to differentiate their presence from that of rats. Mouse sign and visual sightings are of limited value in accurately estimating mouse numbers, but they are the simplest and often the only practical method available. Search premises thoroughly when looking for mice. In structures, searches should include attics, basements, around foundations, crawl spaces, and behind and under stored materials. One method to detect the presence of mice is to make nontoxic tracking-dust patches of flour or talc at to foot 6- to 9-m intervals throughout a structure. The number of patches showing tracks after 24 hours, and the abundance of tracks in each patch, indicate the size of the population. Because house mice, unlike rats, do not travel far from their nests or shelter, the percentage of patches showing tracks is a good indicator of the relative size and distribution of the mouse population. Snap trapping is also an excellent way to determine the presence of mice. A relative index of mouse abundance can be calculated from the number of mice trapped for a certain number of traps set during 1 or more nights for example, 35 mice caught per trap nights. Legal Status House mice are not protected by law. They may be controlled using any pesticide

registered by federal or state authorities for this purpose, or they may be controlled by use of mechanical methods such as traps. Damage Prevention and Control Methods Effective prevention and control of house mouse damage involves three aspects: The first two are useful as preventive measures, but when a house mouse infestation already exists, some form of population reduction is almost always necessary. A flow chart outlining steps in controlling house mice is found in figure 4. Control of house mice differs in important ways from the control of Norway or roof rats. Mice are smaller and therefore can enter narrower openings, making rodent-proofing more difficult. They have limited areas of movement home range and require little or no free water. While having a reproductive capability that is higher than that of rats, house mice are usually less sensitive often far less sensitive to many rodenticides. Persons who do not take these differences into account when attempting house mouse control may expect poor results.

Chapter 3 : [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com): Customer reviews: If Mice Could Fly

*If mice could fly. [John Cameron] -- If mice could fly or swim, or if they were as big as elephants, they would still have one goal in mind--the defeat of cats!*

Search new window Printout For best results save the whole page pictures included onto your hard disk, open the page with Word 97 or higher, edit if necessary and print. Vermin The ancient Egyptians were plagued by all sorts of parasites and vermin, of which the Bible mentions a few just an aside: Blaidell in his The curse of the pharaohs sees the ten plagues as symptoms of an anthrax epidemic, others connect them with the explosion of the volcano on Santorini. These bible passages do not record historical facts to the best of our knowledge. They are quoted here for illustration only. The snake has seized half the grain, and the hippopotami have eaten the rest. The remains on the threshing floor are for the thieves. Four Surveyors of the Gods: While the blood sucking ectoparasites were mostly just an irritation in their eyes, and ants which could be driven away by origanum,[ 9 ] a nuisance, a locust swarm might mean famine. There was little one could do about such a plague, apart from praying to the gods, such as the fertility god Min, protector of crops, or Isis as guardian of life. Mosquitoes and gnats were trying during the times when water stagnated in the irrigation canals and basins. The reed-cutter travels to the Delta to get arrows; when he has done more than his arms can do, mosquitoes have slain him, gnats have slaughtered him, he is quite worn out. The Satire of the Trades M. Lichtheim Ancient Egyptian Literature Vol. Against the gnats, which are very abundant, they have contrived as follows: The Egyptians shaved the heads of their small children, above all the boys. The body shaving of the priests may have been of ritual significance rather than a question of hygiene: The priests shave themselves all over their body every other day, so that no lice or any other foul thing may come to be upon them when they minister to the gods; Herodotus, Histories II, Project Gutenberg Bed-bugs are first mentioned in a 2nd millennium papyrus. The paleoentomologist surmises that the plague epidemics originated in Egypt where the Nile rat, immune to the plague after evolving together with the disease, was the natural host of the flea. Black rats, which came into contact with Nile rats in the insanitary cities spread the flea, and with it the plague, throughout much of the ancient world. Magpies and orioles, generally useful insectivores, love fruit as well and descended upon the carefully tended trees in the gardens, when the fruit began to ripen. The sparrow, a gregarious seed-eater descending on the cornfields when the grain was ripening, was common and its hieroglyph, , was used as a determinative not just for "common" and "small", but also for "bad". Getting rid of birds was labour-intensive. Nets were spread over the trees, held up by poles, so the birds could fly underneath and settle in the trees. After removing the poles the birds, unable to fly off, were easily caught. In the picture on the left a boy is protecting ripe pomegranates with a sling, while a grown-up is harvesting them. Rodents Mice and rats caused a great deal of damage. Apart from being carriers of diseases, they broke into the vital grain stores and spoiled their contents. Remains of walls of houses, built of unburned mud bricks which rodents could gnaw through, often show the attempts of their human inhabitants at plugging rat holes with stones. Rodents were hunted with cats and ferrets and seemingly also captured in traps. In the following text rats are apparently connected with Sekhmet , goddess of pestilences. One should be wary to read too much into such snippets. The Egyptians had no idea what brought about epidemics such as the plague. Their thinking was to a large extent magical: You should not see any rat on this day. You should not go near it in your house. This day, on which one wards off all matters of Sakhmet on this day. Next morning they commenced their fight, and great multitudes fell, as they had no arms with which to defend themselves. There stands to this day in the temple of Vulcan, a stone statue of Sethos, with a mouse in his hand, and an inscription to this effect- "Look on me, and learn to reverence the gods. Hearsay recorded by Herodotus, Histories 2. While some of them are ostensibly effective, others seem to be based on magical thinking. Household insects can be killed by washing the house with a solution of natron or whitewashing the walls with bebit mixed with crushed charcoal. Some natron, dried onion seeds or a dried Nile Tilapia placed in front of the hiding hole of a snake will prevent it from leaving its lair. Fat of the Oriole is efficient in eradicating flies and fish eggs get rid of fleas. Loose ash spread around a grinding mill kills flour eating insects. Fat of the

woodpecker was used against fly stings while fresh palm wine would protect against gnats. Fat of a cat spread on sacks and bundles keeps rats away, while grain is best protected from them by burning deer excrement. You can protect yourself against the predation of kites by planting an acacia tree. Using proper incantations increases the efficacy of this means. Fumigation of the house with incense and myrrh is recommended but was not affordable to many. Amulets, sometimes in the form of a protective deity, at others shaped like the pest itself, were hoped to ward off the danger, e. The main - effective - means to keep the house free of vermin seems to have been to keep it clean and keep a cat. Shaving the head, above all of little children, greatly reduced the incidence of head-lice. Personal cleanliness, as mentioned by Herodotus, and frequent grooming added to the well being. The Egyptians may not have liked the pests which plagued them and tried to prevent them from bothering them, but they accepted them as a legitimate part of creation, cared for by their divine maker: From the Hymn to Amen-Re, c. A dog mummy dated to the Roman period was reportedly infested by brown dog ticks *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* , louse flies *Hippobosca longipennis* Fabricius and sarcosaprophagous flies Diptera: The latter may be the source of myiasis, i.

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One mouse was randomly turned into a bat and had to infect the other mice by touching them. This map was the first side-scrolling map. Some presents were scattered about the vanilla maps and mice had to gather them by completing the map with the present. These gifts could be given to the other mice or could be exchanged for items on map. Snow was also introduced for the first time during this event and mice could throw some snowball by ducking. Like the old christmas event, presents were featured on vanilla maps and by clicking them mice could unlock a new special item, a random item from the shop, a cheese or nothing. Mice could also kiss the other mice under the mistletoe to unlock some titles. Grass grounds also became snowy grounds and many decorations had snow on them! A special map could appear randomly and all mice had shaman abilities and were also dressed up as Santa. One mice was randomly turned into a cupid and had to throw arrows at 3 mice to make them pink. These three mice could exchange gifts with the other pink mice and received gifts from the others. Mice unlocked titles by giving presents to each other. At the end of this map, mice entered in a romantic restaurant and could click on one of the chairs to sit on it. Kissing the mouse in front of you 4 times would give it a present. Also known as Fishing event, this event consisted of fishing on the map. The reward was a new item or a simple cheese. Mice could win 2 items per aquarium available. As the the christmas event, eggs were located on vanilla maps and mice had to gather them by completing the map with the egg. Items were unlocked from 10 to eggs, and they could be regular or new shop items. On this special map, mice had to throw some confetti by pressing E to unlock items. The map has now been removed like all the other special maps but mice are still able to throw confetti in game!

**Chapter 5 : If Mice Could Fly by John Cameron**

*Cameron works hard to animate his whimsical notions with manic scenes of cats chasing mice through air, water, and land. In these fantasies, whether the cats' vehicle is a balloon, a rowboat, or a platform on wheels, the mice with scissors, saw, or hatchet always prevail. Cameron's stiff rhyme.*

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## Chapter 6 : How to Get Rid of Mice in Walls & Crawlspace

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## Chapter 7 : Prevention and control of house mice, Mus musculus

*Just watch? A flash animation I did for my Multimedia Class. It's like my first one so don't be disappointed when you see how bad it is xD No music = No t.*

## Chapter 8 : blow flies in my house! | PEST CONTROL CHEMICALS

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## Chapter 9 : Consent Form | Flying Magazine

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