

Dr. Salsbury's

POULTRY HEALTH MESSENGER

SUMMER

1939



A Personal Invitation:

POUTRYMEN everywhere, all kinds and sizes, are personally invited to visit our booth at the World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7. This is a jubilee year for poultrymen in the United States. Production prices and conditions of growth have been up to normal or above. On top of all that, the World's Poultry Congress will be held in the United States. That is something entirely new and different.

Royalty from Europe are making their visits to the United States in 1939, so POULTRY ROYALTY from all over the world will congregate in Cleveland, Ohio, this summer. By poultry royalty we mean not only the kings and queens in the poultry rearing work—the breeders, judges, and great personalities from all over the world, but also chicken royalty itself. The finest birds of all the breeds known to mankind are promised for the live bird exhibit. Nowhere else will one be able to see such a cross section of the entire poultry industry from top to bottom. Both the personalities and the materials with which they work will be on display.

The magazines and radio announcements are full of descriptions of the World's Poultry Congress. It is not our purpose to repeat any of these general descriptive statements. What we want to do here is to make the invitation real and personal. Come to the Congress. Come to the Dr. Salsbury booth. Ours is the angle of diseases — their prevention and cure. Come to see our exhibit and talk to us about these problems. Whether you raise five birds, five hundred or five thousand, we are interested in your problems, and there will be plenty of surprises for you — real educational too.

We will have a great deal to show you that will be interesting, educational and beautiful. There will be plenty of staff members at the booth who understand poultry and poultry problems. They will be there to talk with you in a friendly, understanding and cooperative manner. The Dr. Salsbury men trained in poultry problems will be easily recognized. Stop and talk to them anywhere you see them.

Regardless of where you live or what you do in the poultry world, it will be worth your while many times over to come to the Congress and most important of all, come and see our booth.

Dr. J. E. Salsbury

President,

DR. SALSBUry'S LABORATORIES.



Left: Bringing birds to the live bird exhibit at the 6th World's Poultry Congress, Leipzig, Germany, 1936.

THE POULTRY HEALTH MESSENGER

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DR. SALSBUry'S LABORATORIES

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1 year — \$.50

3 years — \$1.00

LET'S RAISE SOME REAL LAYERS



The Growing Period Is Important to Winter Egg Production

FINE, vigorous, healthy pullets, developed with proper care during the summer growing period, are the ones that make the fall and winter profits, experienced poultrymen will tell you.

That is why a good management program during the summer months is so important in successful poultry raising.

Feeding a well-balanced growing ration, green range, shade, shelter, a constant water supply close at hand, adequate feeders, and careful attention to disease prevention and control are all important factors.

The program for the growing flock should be outlined and preparations made to follow it throughout the summer, beginning just as soon as the chicks are past the brooding stage.

As soon as the sexes can be distinguished, the males should be removed and placed in a separate pen. At this age, the chicks will have made sufficient growth so that the original number started in the brooder house will be too crowded for best development. The pullets will make better growth if separated, and the males should be fed a broiler mash to finish them for market. The broilers should be sold as early as the market will take them, as the early gains are the most rapid and the most profitable.

As the pullets develop, more and larger mash hoppers should be provided. It is a good sanitation practice to have frames covered with hardware cloth on which to place the feed hoppers and water fountains, more especially the water fountains. There is always more or less moisture around the water fountains, and if these are placed on wire-covered frames, the growing birds are prevented from scratching and picking in the moist areas around the water fountains where coccidia oocysts may be sporulating.

Where water fountains are used out-of-doors, as on the growing range, they should always be provided with wire-covered frames. By removing a few spadefuls of earth from beneath the frame, any leakage or water spilled around the fountain will seep away rapidly. The water should be close enough to the feed and shelter so the birds can drink frequently without having to go far. This is important to growth.

Teach the pullets to roost early. When birds begin to roost, the danger from overcrowding is greatly reduced. As soon as the pullets are old enough so that they no longer require brooder-stove heat, they should be moved out on the range and range shelters provided. If left in the colony or brooder house, there will be many nights when it is too warm for them, and they will not make as good growth and development as they will if provided with range shelters. At this age, the pullets produced from a good healthy brood do not have sufficient room in the colony or brooder house. Crowded quarters and poorly ventilated brooder houses have produced a lot of unprofitable pullets.

The statement is made, "The trees were the first but not the worst poultry houses," and there is a lot of truth in this statement. The inference is that the pullets roosting in the trees were not crowded nor kept too warm during the growing months.

The Feed Is Important

Animal proteins and plant proteins differ in their digestibility and usefulness, consequently for most feeds especially poultry feeds there needs to be a proper blend of plant protein such as soybean meal and similar products as well as the animal proteins, milk and meat scraps.

The importance of the right amount of protein during the growing age is shown by the following table as presented by the Illinois Experiment Station:

When chicks were fed 9.8% protein, the birds doubled weight in 26 days.

Chicks fed 13.5% protein, doubled weight in 16 days.

Chicks fed 17.3% protein doubled weight in 13½ days.

Chicks fed 21.1% protein, doubled weight in 11 days.

The maturity average is the same regardless of the speed of growth. Consequently, a higher protein brings about a faster gain although not necessarily a more rapid maturity. The minerals listed might be listed in the following order: Lime, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, sulphur, chlorine, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, silicon, iodine, fluorine and arsenic.

THE BIG DANGER:

OF ALL the diseases and troubles that affect poultry, it is generally agreed that coccidiosis is enemy No. 1. It takes the heaviest toll of all the diseases, it is more widespread from one end of the country to the other and affects birds of various ages more definitely than any other disease condition.

It is not one of the unknown diseases. We know there are at least six species of coccidia that affect chickens and other species that affect turkeys and waterfowls. We know that coccidia are found in the droppings, litter and other damp, secluded places where they undergo a change called sporulation. When these sporulated coccidia are picked up they complete their hatching within the intestines from a complicated life cycle that is difficult to trace and comprehend for the average person. Anyway, during that time the intestinal lining is attacked by the coccidia, the cells are destroyed, swelling and bleeding take place and the bird dies from the effects of coccidia.

All of that we must believe as scientists tell us, but as far as we are concerned, coccidiosis is not so complicated. We recognize it readily and simply in two forms: The cecal and the intestinal.

SYMPTOMS EASILY RECOGNIZED

It is easy to recognize the symptoms of both forms because the droopiness, pale condition, watery or bloody droppings with inflammation of the intestines or ceca tell the story.

Coccidiosis is not confined to bloody droppings alone and is not confined to the growing birds. There is more trouble with intestinal coccidiosis in birds of various ages and there is more trouble with coccidiosis in full grown birds than many people realize. Therefore, coccidiosis is not strictly a seasonal problem but is one that must be combated continuously.

THREE STEPS OF ATTACK

What can be done? There are three steps of attack in handling coccidiosis. One is to treat from the inside using medicines to help allay irritation, check hemorrhages and generally soothe and heal the bowel. Second is to give a rich, nutritious diet, easily digestible, during the time the birds are sick. Third is to kill off all the coccidia possible by good thorough sanitation, burning of the old litter and spraying and sprinkling the new litter with Dr. Salsbury's Mite-O-Cide to help check the development of coccidia that are passed before they have had time to sporulate.

So far there is no specific curative or preventive treatment on the market. For coccidiosis these three principles should be followed through in a careful and conscientious manner.

One can do a great deal to prevent coccidiosis by giving regular treatments once every ten days or two weeks during the height of the coccidiosis season or when

birds seem in imminent danger. A treatment once a month during the remainder of the summer is usually helpful and sufficient. The medicine to use for this purpose may either be Phen-O-Sal or Rakos. The fact that there are two treatments need not be confusing because it is largely a matter of what you prefer and a matter of convenience. It is also a matter of varying conditions. Sometimes one medicine is better in a certain flock while another medicine is better in another flock. That is true of medicines and treatments in general. We can't expect

THESE BIRDS RECEIVED PHEN-O-SAL TREATMENT



TREATED BIRDS — Received Phen-O-Sal treatment in mash. Each bird given 100,000 coccidia oocysts. Mortality only one-eighth as much as control pen which received no treatment. Note liveliness, alertness of birds, activity of feeding, and lack of coccidiosis symptoms. 28.3% of droppings examined showed light coccidiosis infection. Photo of test birds at Dr. Salsbury's Research Farm.

to have one medicine that is equally good under all conditions. Birds often need change of medicine the same as humans.

PHEN-O-SAL TREATMENT

The customary way to use Phen-O-Sal, which comes in tablet form, is to dissolve from eight to ten tablets in every gallon of drinking water. Give this to the birds while they are thirsty and consume the freshly prepared medicine. In connection with this treatment, feed is taken away for several hours during the day so the intestinal tract will have a chance to rest and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act.

Under many conditions Phen-O-Sal is preferred mixed with the regular mash. In our experimental trials, very excellent results have been obtained by using six Phen-O-Sal tablets, moistened with a little water, and added to a quart of feed. Give as much of this as the birds will eat and continue for as many days as necessary. This may be from four, five to ten days.

The birds will determine their own dosage by the amount of feed they consume. Larger birds need more medicine and they eat more feed.

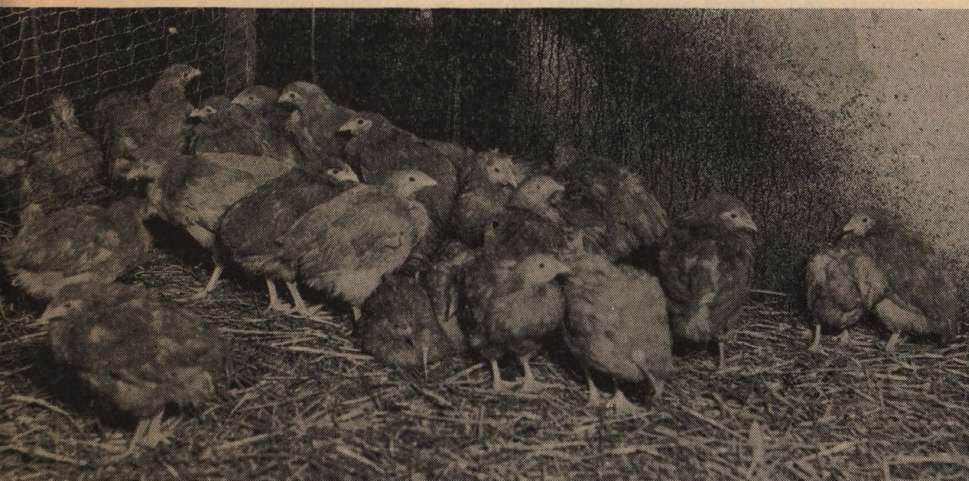
RAKOS WITH GRAIN

When Rakos is preferred it is usually given in a dampened ground corn or other type of grain feed. Dampen the corn and add the Rakos according to the schedule for the

COCCIDIOSIS

various ages as given on the bottle. Rakos is a very strong medicine. It is palatable and pleasant to take, and birds will usually show nice increase in appetite and general appearance following the treatment. This type of feeding is popular. Many people have used Rakos at the rate of one ounce to the gallon of drinking water with good results.

THESE BIRDS DID NOT GET PHEN-O-SAL



Above: **CONTROL BIRDS** — No Phen-O-Sal Treatment. Each bird given 100,000 coccidia oocysts. Note characteristic huddling, droopiness, paleness which are symptoms of coccidiosis. Mortality eight times more than birds treated with Phen-O-Sal. 81.6% of droppings examined showed heavy coccidiosis infection. Photo of test birds at Dr. Salsbury's Research Farm.

With this system of treatment it is not necessary to use milk in most cases. However, milk is an easily digested, nourishing food and may be given to good advantage. It may be given in whatever form is most easily available. The freshly prepared soured milk is usually preferred.

A system of feeding in which light grain is given in the morning, then all feeds taken away until about four o'clock in the afternoon when the mash is given, makes a very good combination. During that time the birds drink the medicine in the drinking water to general advantage.

SPRINKLE LITTER WITH MITE-O-CIDE

While all of this treatment is going on, kill the coccidia that are passed by sprinkling the litter with Dr. Salsbury's Mite-O-Cide. Tests have shown that when diluted even as low as one to ten with inexpensive kerosene or fuel oil, it makes a very effective means of killing the coccidia, stopping them from sporulating. When coccidia have been exposed to the Mite-O-Cide they stop the sporulation process. When you look under the microscope in place of finding the spore form, the internal parts of the coccidia become shriveled up, granular and look like they have been cooked. It is like an egg that has been treated in such a way that it cannot hatch.

Mite-O-Cide makes a very inexpensive type of general spray for the control of many types of parasites. It is concentrated so that it may be diluted with inexpensive oils

on the farm. Mite-O-Cide may also be diluted with water and has many uses in the farm sanitation program.

COCCIDIOSIS IN TURKEYS

Turkeys become infected with two species of coccidia, neither of which infect chickens. On the other hand, none of the six known species infecting chickens will live and develop in turkeys. Like the coccidia of chickens, the oocyst is the infective stage of the parasite and will not develop in a turkey until it has undergone a sporulation period of twenty-four hours or longer outside the turkey's body. The temperature and the amount of moisture present are factors determining the length of this sporulation period.

Turkeys suffering from coccidiosis show symptoms similar to those of blackhead. The appearance of blood in the droppings, accompanied by loss of appetite, droopiness and ruffled feathers are characteristics of diagnostic importance. On post-mortem examination, the affected organs appear inflamed with more or less blood present. The liver is not affected and that distinguishes coccidiosis from blackhead and the bacterial diseases.

Whenever an outbreak of coccidiosis occurs, especial effort should be made to keep the feeders and waterers from becoming contaminated with droppings from infected birds. Isolation of sick birds should be practiced. Remove feed from the flock for two or three hours in order to give the birds time to empty their crops and gizzards. Follow immediately with Dr. Salsbury's Rakos. Treat early each morning for three days; then follow with a dose of Epsom salts and repeat the treatment again on the fifth day.

RAKOS DOSAGE FOR TURKEYS

(Quantities indicated are for 100 birds)

AGE	1ST DAY	2ND DAY	3RD DAY	4TH DAY	5TH DAY
2 to 4 weeks	2½ oz. Rakos	2½ oz. Rakos	2½ oz. Rakos	2 teaspoons Epsom Salts	2½ oz. Rakos
4 to 7 weeks	3½ oz. Rakos	3 oz. Rakos	3 oz. Rakos	4 teaspoons Epsom Salts	3 oz. Rakos
7 to 10 weeks	4½ oz. Rakos	3½ oz. Rakos	3½ oz. Rakos	8 teaspoons Epsom Salts	3½ oz. Rakos
Adults	8 oz. Rakos	6 oz. Rakos	6 oz. Rakos	¾ lb. Epsom Salts	6 oz. Rakos

NOTE: This table is for turkeys ONLY. Use Rakos according to the table printed on the bottle label when treating chickens. (Two table-spoonfuls equal one ounce.)

Summer Care

THE KEY TO FUTURE PROFITS

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure

HOW familiar this old expression and yet how true it remains as time goes on. In rearing a healthy flock of chickens or turkeys, how appropriate and how important this statement is.

What can a person do to exercise an ounce of prevention and what will that ounce of prevention cost? Sometimes people think that the cost of prevention is too high and they therefore decide to take a chance without a prevention program.

Did you ever stop to analyze just what should be done in preventing diseases of poultry, and next, what it actually costs? Here is a real prevention program and the cost is very low. If a person can raise chickens up to a five month period, just when they come into production, and have gone through all the pitfalls of the rearing age, if one can do that for ten cents a bird, he has certainly gotten

by with cheap insurance. When you think in terms of chick losses and how easy it is to lose ten or fifteen birds from pox, another dozen or so from coccidiosis and a few from worms, some more from roup and colds, besides the miscellaneous less common infections, it certainly shows the tremendous toll that can be taken in a flock that is not properly treated or protected. An insurance program for the chicks is similar to a fire insurance program for a building. The policy does cost some money, but think of the difference between the cost of that policy and the protection afforded.

Here is a program and the cost in detail. Buy medicine in larger quantities and save money. Avi-Tone is figured in fifteen-pound packages, Phen-O-Sal tablets in 500 size, Rakos in gallon sizes. For smaller flocks and smaller purchases the cost will be slightly higher.

Follow This Program. The Cost is Surprisingly Low.

Age	What to Do	Medicines Needed	Cost per 100 Birds Purchased in Quantities for a Flock of 500
1 to 14 days	Use one pound Avi-Tone Powder in each 100 pounds mash. Spray every evening and night with Cam-Pho-Sal. Use 2 Phen-O-Sal Tablets in each gallon drinking water.	8 cents worth Avi-Tone 15 cents worth Phen-O-Sal 30 to 40 cents worth Cam-Pho-Sal	Total for the first two weeks, 43 to 53 cents.
14 days to 8 weeks	Continue using 1% Avi-Tone in mash until chicks are 5 weeks old. Use 6 Phen-O-Sal Tablets in each gallon drinking water for 2 successive days each week. Give 2 successive days treatment Rakos each 10 days. At 5 weeks old, start feeding 6% Avi-Tone in mash for 5 successive days.	Avi-Tone regularly up to five weeks Avi-Tone for 5 day treatment Six Phen-O-Sal Tablets for two days each week for six weeks Rakos	\$.25 1.10 .65 1.90 Cost for six wks. treatment, \$2.44
8 to 12 weeks	Continue 2 successive days treatment Rakos each 10 days. At 9 weeks old, feed 6% Avi-Tone again for 5 days in mash. At 10 weeks old, use 8 Phen-O-Sal tablets in each gallon drinking water for 3 days and follow immediately with Rota-Caps, pullet size, and at same time vaccinate with Fowl Pox Vaccine.	Two treatments Rakos One treatment Avi-Tone Three day Phen-O-Sal treatment Pullet size RoTa Caps (at 300 price) Pox Vaccine (at 500 price)	\$.75 1.12 .43 .80 .65 Cost for next four weeks, \$3.75
12 to 16 weeks	At 13 weeks old, feed 6% Avi-Tone again for 5 days in mash. At 14 weeks, give another 2-day treatment Rakos. At 16 weeks, give a 10-day treatment Avi-Tab Krumbles.	One treatment Avi-Tone Rakos One 10-day treatment Avi-Tab Krumbles	\$.72 .50 1.00 Cost second four weeks, \$2.22
16 to 20 weeks	At 18 weeks, use 8 Phen-O-Sal Tablets in each gallon drinking water for 3 days, then follow immediately with RoTa Caps, adult size, and at same time vaccinate with Mixed Bacterin.	Phen-O-Sal Tablets RoTa Caps (adult) Mixed Bacterin	\$.42 1.00 1.15 \$2.57
		Cost for 100 birds	Total, 5 months \$10.98

This program has been followed in detail by many of the larger users, who have used it very successfully.



THE SUMMER PROGRAM

There is a right time for everything. So in raising chickens, there is a right time to do things that prevent troubles later on. It is often easy to forget the right time and the first thing you know it has changed to the wrong time and the job has not yet been done. How many times we hear of people neglecting to vaccinate their chickens in the summer and before they know it, fall and winter are upon them, pox and other diseases are beginning to break out and they cry out, "Why didn't I vaccinate when the birds were the right age."

Others bring their birds in to the diagnosis laboratory when the growing birds have not developed as they should, they are thin and pale. On examination they are full of worms and parasites of all sorts. Here again the right time has passed, the worm treatments and worm control have not been given at the right time and as a result the chickens haven't come up to expectations, the owner is disappointed, the season has been wasted, money has been lost. If that person could only have realized that there was a right time and had he done things by the calendar, he could have avoided so much of that trouble.

Here are some things to do before July 1. For late hatching a month of grace may be given and time may be extended to August 1.

1. Separate the cockerels from the pullets. Market the cockerels as fryers while the market is at its best.

2. Cull the growing birds and remove from the flock those that are physically deformed and have the recognizable disqualifications and other characteristics that indicate a poor breeder. It does not pay to spend money on treatment, vaccination or feed for such birds. Sell them as fryers while they are young.

3. Vaccinate all those that are left with the Fowl Pox Vaccine. Don't wait until a better day. Vaccinate everything on the place that hasn't had the disease before or that hasn't been vaccinated previously.

It is the biggest thing you can do to check losses from a common form of respiratory troubles. Vaccination is very simple and easy to do. Complete directions come with each package and by now most people know how to do it. Fowl Pox Vaccine is the most popular and most widely used vaccine for all live stock. The results

have made it that. We know you are going to vaccinate before the year is over and what we want to impress upon you is that for best results, a good immunity and freedom from complications, vaccinate right now.

4. Vaccinate for laryngotracheitis. This recommendation will depend somewhat upon the locality. However, laryngotracheitis is more prevalent than many people realize. If you have had trouble with laryngotracheitis in the past and if it has been in your community, then you are safest by vaccinating now.

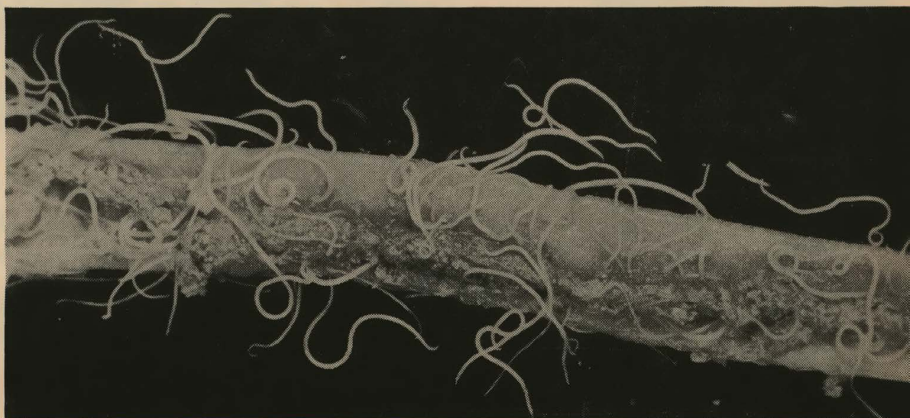
We prefer to vaccinate with Laryngotracheitis Vaccine about two weeks before the Pox Vaccine is used. Some
(Continued on page 12)



Pox Vaccine may be applied either with a brush (follicle method) or a sharp instrument (stick method). Inset: A good take is essential.

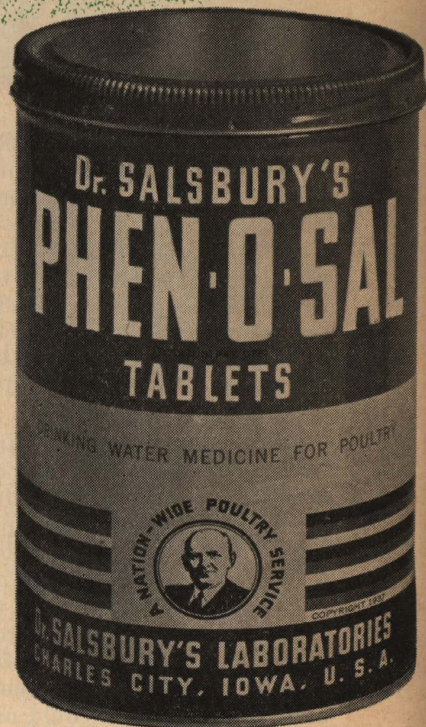


Tracheitis Vaccine is applied to the vent with a brush. Inset: The take shows redness and swelling in 5 days.



Roundworms in the intestines of a chicken. They rob the bird of feed and produce toxic irritation resulting in poor growth and development. Thus worms make culls of pullets. Avi-Tone for flock treatment or RoTa Caps for individual treatment will give effective worm control.

FIGHT COCCIDIOSIS!



Attack This Deadly Disease With Prompt **MEDI-CATION** in the **DRINKING WATER** or in the **FEED**!



IN THE
DRINKING
WATER

Dr. SALS'BURY'S
PHEN-O-SAL

There's hardly a flock that can escape the danger of coccidiosis! So be on the lookout. At the first sign of trouble, act quickly! If you prefer the drinking water method of treatment, use Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets — the **TRIED AND PROVED** medicine.

Phen-O-Sal is a **BALANCED BLEND** of antiseptic and astringent drugs. When put in the drinking water, the birds take it into their systems whenever they drink. Every tablet is uniform in quality and composition — for **ACCURATE** dosage. Come in — get a package today!

INEXPENSIVE!

25 Tablets.....	\$.25	300 Tablets.....	\$2.00
50 Tablets.....	.50	500 Tablets.....	3.00
125 Tablets.....	1.00	1000 Tablets.....	5.50

**PROPER Sanitation
IS IMPORTANT TOO!**

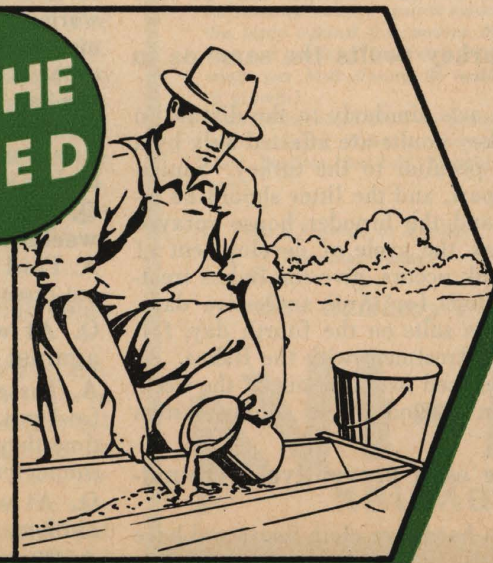


Spray the Litter, Floors,
Runs, Etc. with
**DR. SALS'BURY'S
MITE-O-CIDE**

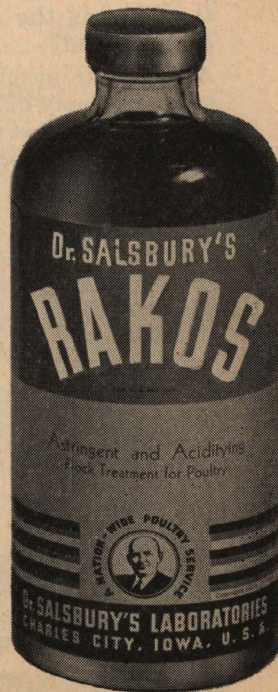
Coccidiosis is such a serious and wide-spread disease that it should be attacked not only internally but externally as well. For coccidia live and develop in the ground and in the litter, where they are picked up by the birds. That's why it is so important to keep the poultry house clean and sanitary. For proper sanitation in and around the poultry house, equipment and lower part of the house with Dr. Salsbury's Mite-O-Cide. Just one part of Mite-O-Cide mixed with ten parts of kerosene **STOPS** the development of coccidia, thus helping to control the spread of the disease. When mixed in this proportion, Mite-O-Cide costs only about 30 cents per gallon of spray! So use it freely in fighting coccidiosis! Get some today!

Dr. SALS'BURY'S
RAKOS

IN THE
FEED



If you prefer to treat coccidiosis through the feed, use Dr. Salsbury's Rakos. A scientifically blended, triple acidified, liquid treatment, Rakos provides ingredients that tend to check intestinal bleeding and help to reduce inflammation. Also contains ingredients to whet the birds' appetite. Rakos is easy to mix with ground corn, cracked wheat, oats, or other grain. Highly concentrated, a little goes a long way. For quick action when needed, keep a bottle of Rakos handy at all times. Remember — it helps the birds to recover, and makes them less subject to become chronic carriers of coccidiosis.



PRICES: Pint, \$1.25; quart, \$2.00; half-gallon, \$3.50.

SEE YOUR DR. SALS'BURY DEALER - HIS NAME IS ON THE BACK PAGE

Questions ABOUT TURKEYS

Q. What diseases are likely to affect baby poults during the first eight weeks?

A. Diseases that are likely to affect baby poults are pullorum or B.W.D., paratyphoid, brooder pneumonia, omphalitis, and coccidiosis.

Q. What can be done to prevent pullorum?

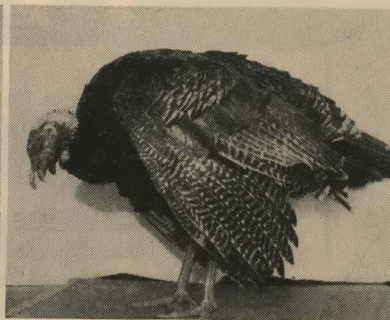
A. First the adult stock should be tested and reactors removed. If the poults are not from tested stock, prevention of the spread of the disease among the poults should be followed. Pullorum and paratyphoid affects the lungs, liver, intestines and often the unabsorbed yolk. Spraying the poults with Cam-Pho-Sal each evening when they go to roost is a preventive. Should an outbreak occur, spraying the poults every hour during the day and night for two or three days will prevent serious infection of the lungs. Two Phen-O-Sal tablets should be used to each gallon of drinking water from the beginning as a preventive. If an outbreak should occur, eight tablets to the gallon should be used.



Bowel troubles are common in poults. They may be due to various causes. Treatment is Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water.



Even young poults are susceptible to colds, often due to infectious and nutritional causes. Treatment is Cam-Pho-Sal used as a spray or cough medicine in the feed.



Growing turkeys are very susceptible to coccidiosis — often mistaken for blackhead. Anyway the treatment is the same — Rakos with Avi-Tone.



Mycosis affects turkeys of all ages. Cankers in the crop in the stomach tell the story. Treat with Avi-Tab Krumbles.

Q. What is the difference between pullorum and paratyphoid?

A. They are identical in appearance lesions and treatment. The only difference is a slight variation in growth on certain types of media. The same antigen may be used for detecting carriers.

Q. Is coccidiosis in turkey poults the same as in chicks?

A. Coccidiosis in poults acts similarly to the disease in chicks. However, the turkey poults are affected only by a specific type of coccidia peculiar to the turkey. Sanitation plays an important part, and the litter should be removed every other day and the brooder house sprayed with Mite-O-Cide to break the cycle of development of the oocysts. If an outbreak occurs, give the Rakos treatment according to directions for three successive days, then a treatment of Epsom salts on the fourth day, followed by one more day of treatment with the Rakos. As a preventive Rakos can be used two days out of the week. Move the poults to clean ground if the colony system of brooding is used.

Q. What can be done as a preventive of roundworm infestation?

A. If poults are raised on hardware cloth floors and have sun porches equipped with the same type of floors, it is a big factor in prevention. However, some worm eggs may be introduced through the feed or water. As a pre-

ventive use one per cent of Avi-Tone in the mash from the start. If the birds are thought to be infested with worms, use six per cent Avi-Tone in mash for five days.

Q. What proportionate area of sun porch should be provided?

A. If the brooder house is 12 ft. by 14 ft. in dimension and 200 to 250 poults are put in the brooder house, then sun porch should be 12 ft. by 14 ft. also.

Q. What preventive methods can be used against tapeworm infestation?

A. Wire floors are not a hundred per cent prevention for tapeworm infestation. This is due to the fact that the tapeworm is spread through an intermediate host. Flies, grasshoppers, bugs of many kinds serve as intermediate hosts for the tapeworm. It is better to use a well-balanced starting mash containing dried milk and not use liquid milk. The liquid milk draws flies, and the turkey poults will catch and eat a considerable number of flies. If tape-

worms are prevalent in the adult birds, the flies will be carrying cysts.

Q. At what age can turkey poults be treated with RoTa Caps for tapeworms?

A. If it is thought that the poults are infested with tapeworms, they can be treated as early as eight weeks. They may be too young for the pullet-size RoTa Cap at that time. A few poults may be treated with the whole pullet-size cap. If there are no detrimental results, the rest of the flock may be treated likewise. However if the pullet-size seems to be a heavy dosage, the caps may be cut or broken and each poult given one-half of a RoTa Cap.

Q. What diseases are to be considered from eight weeks to maturity?

A. Fowl pox, cholera, typhoid, mycosis, and blackhead are diseases to be considered in the growing poult.

Q. At what age can turkey poults be vaccinated against fowl pox?

A. Turkey poults can be successfully vaccinated against fowl pox when they are nine or ten weeks old and at the time they are usually moved from brooder house to the summer range.

Q. At what age can turkeys be vaccinated against cholera and typhoid?

A. When the birds are about half grown or from twelve to fourteen weeks old is an ideal time to vaccinate against cholera and typhoid.

Q. Can poult be vaccinated for cholera and typhoid and fowl pox at the same time?

A. Poults can be successfully vaccinated for both at one time. If the poults have not been vaccinated for pox at the time they are put on the range, then it would be advisable to vaccinate for pox and cholera and typhoid at the same time.

Q. What is mycosis?

A. Mycosis is a term used to describe a class of diseases produced by fungi.

Q. Where does mycosis affect the bird?

A. Mycosis may affect the breathing organs, the digestive tract, or the skin. There may be crossing over and in the same individuals both the breathing organs and digestive tract may be affected.

Q. What are symptoms of mycosis of the breathing organs?

A. Labored breathing, gasping, and general unthriftiness may indicate an infection of the respiratory tract.

Q. What can be used as a preventive or relief?

A. Spraying with Cam-Pho-Sal inhibits the growth of the infection and gives relief to the affected membranes.

Q. What are symptoms of mycosis of the digestive tract?

A. Pendulous crops showing warty growths on the lining are indications of an infection, also ulcers and sloughing off of the lining of the gizzard and proventriculus as well as inflammation throughout the intestinal tract.

Q. What can be used as a preventive in the digestive tract?

A. Using Avi-Tab Krumbles two days out of each week has been found to be an efficient preventive. Should the flock become infected, it may be necessary to put the entire flock on a ten-day treatment of Avi-Tab Krumbles followed by a five-day treatment each thirty days; these are necessary as the birds will become reinfected.

Q. What can be used as a preventive against blackhead?

A. Raise the poults on as clean ground as may be available. Be sure to keep the flock free of cecal worms. The cecal worm harbors the blackhead organism and also causes an abrasion of the cecal lining which enables the organism to get into the blood stream and go to the liver. The use of Rakos is effective because the blackhead organism belongs to the same group as the coccidia. The use of Phen-O-Sal in the water or feed is also a help. Turkeys that are immunized to cholera and typhoid are much more resistant to blackhead. While there is no specific bacterin to prevent blackhead, cholera or typhoid is usually present as a complication. Immunizing the flock to cholera and typhoid is a big factor in the prevention of blackhead. Monthly treatments of either RoTa Caps or Avi-Tone are recommended for their combined effect of worm removal and blackhead control.

Q. What steps may be followed to prevent colds and roup in turkeys?

A. Colds and roup may affect turkey poults at any age. Spraying the poults liberally with Cam-Pho-Sal while in the brooder house is an efficient preventive. Cam-Pho-Sal may also be used in the mash. The poults should be sprayed each evening after they go to roost. When the poults are twelve to fourteen weeks old they may be successfully vaccinated against colds and roup using Mixed Bacterin (Fowl). Keeping the flock free from intestinal parasites and supplying plenty of vitamins in the feed are big factors in the prevention of colds and roup.

**2564
EXTRA EGGS**

In a recent test to compare egg production, two flocks of 150 birds each of the same breed and hatch were used. Feed, management, and other conditions were the same for both flocks, except that one flock received Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab Krumbles in the feed, and the other didn't.

And here's the difference in egg production. Over a period of six months the flock receiving Avi-Tab Krumbles laid 2,564 more eggs than the other flock! At 25c per dozen, the Krumbles-fed flock brought in \$53.41 more in egg money. The cost of the Avi-Tab Krumbles was only \$9.72, leaving an EXTRA PROFIT of \$43.69 for the poultry raiser.

Wouldn't YOU like to get more eggs from your flock? Wouldn't you like to have more egg money to spend for things you want? The above test indicates what may be expected when hens are given Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab Krumbles in the laying mash.

What's more, Avi-Tab Krumbles are widely used as a treatment for mycosis in growing and adult birds. Repeated tests show that affected birds respond surprisingly well to the treatment.

So give your flock the benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab Krumbles. They're easy to feed in moist or dry mash.

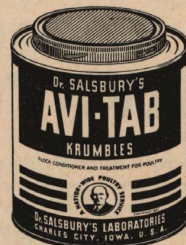
For Turkeys, Too!

Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab Krumbles are also recommended for treating turkeys against mycosis. All it costs to guard the birds against this serious disease is two-tenths of a cent per week! Think of it — less than five and a half cents per bird during 26 weeks of growth!

Can you afford NOT to protect your turkeys? Take no chances! Start feeding Avi-Tab Krumbles now.

Get a Package of Avi-Tab
Krumbles Today!

Dr. Salsbury's



**AVI-TAB
KRUMBLES**

SEE YOUR LOCAL DR. SALSBUARY DEALER
HIS NAME IS ON THE BACK PAGE

SUMMER CARE

(Continued from page 7)

people vaccinate for both at the same time but once in awhile birds will be in such condition that they cannot stand the two vaccines at the same time. That is why we recommend that the two be done separately under average and ordinary conditions. The vaccine is applied to the vent. This job is not difficult to do after you get used to it.

To do a good job, look for takes on the fifth day. If there is not a marked swelling and inflammation at the point of inoculation, revaccinate. That is what prevents trouble.

Be sure to specify Dr. Salsbury's Fowl Pox Vaccine, Egg Propagated. That is a new method of making vaccine. The vaccine is grown on chick embryos on the inside of eggs. It is harvested in a careful manner and is pure virus vaccine. It is also vacuum sealed. That is a big point in favor of its potency and good keeping qualities. These two outstanding points make the Salsbury brand an outstanding vaccine and one on which you can depend.

5. Worm Control. Late spring and early summer is the most favorable time for worms eggs to hatch and develop. Birds pick them up as they go about their daily routine.

Two things can be done to aid in worm control. One is to treat the litter with Mite-O-Cide to keep the worm eggs from developing. This together with strict sanitation keeps the birds freer from worms. The second is to give the entire flock a treatment of six per cent Avi-Tone in the mash once every month. That will keep the roundworms on the move. When tapeworms are present, give RoTa Caps. This is the only tapeworm treatment we know of that actually gets heads and all of certain common species of tapeworms. These you will find listed on the label.

Quite often coccidiosis is present in birds and you may not recognize it. For that condition give a treatment of Rakos. Even a treatment before the RoTa Caps are given is many times a good thing for the birds.

6. Paralysis Prevention. Here is a report that comes to us from Washington State in regard to prevention of paralysis with Avi-Tab Krumbles. But this treatment cannot be depended upon to stop all forms of paralysis under all conditions, yet it is an indication what may be done and it is worth trying.

AVI-TAB KRUMBLES IN WASHINGTON

The popularity of Krumbles in the State of Washington has been very phenomenal. L. H. Fretz reports that there is never a failure when it is properly used. The Krumbles are used for the first ten or fifteen days of the chick's life. This seems to help check mycosis and gives the chick a boost which one could not help but notice. In the treated flock the mortality has been less, chicks have been larger, hardier and more uniform. The treatment is repeated every thirty to sixty days up to the laying period.

The troubles with paralysis and leukemia have been greatly reduced in the treated flocks. In fact Mr. Fretz says they have had no paralysis or leukemia.

The first treatment should consist of four or five ounces of Krumbles and Phen-O-Sal in every one hundred pounds of feed. The second treatment from eight to nine ounces of Krumbles in every one hundred pounds of feed together with Rakos for the first five days of the ten-day treatment. Much better and quicker results are obtained when Rakos is given for the first five days.

Many dealers mix the Krumbles right with the mash. They label this mash K-4 meaning four ounces of Krumbles to the hundred pounds for baby chick feeding, K-8 and K-9 meaning eight or nine ounces of Krumbles per hundred pounds for feeding of growing birds when part mash and part grain is used. This system has worked out well with turkeys and Avi-Tabs has been giving good results for breeding turkeys.

An expensive program? Not at all. It sounds much worse than it is. The details on the Prevention Program on page 6 show how

(Continued on page 13)

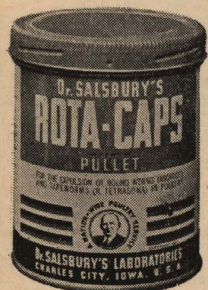


WORMY PULLETS DON'T MAKE GOOD LAYERS!

Treat YOUR Flock NOW

With Dr. Salsbury's

ROTA-CAPS



When worms infest your pullet flock, they rob the birds of feed, vitality, and health . . . stunt growth . . . wreck future egg production!

Don't let this happen! Treat your flock NOW—with Dr. Salsbury's RoTa Caps. Their Record of Performance on millions of birds proves: (1) they expel large round worms, capillaria worms, and these tapeworms (heads as well as segments!): *R. tetragona* and *R. echinobothrida* in chickens, *M. lucida* in turkeys; (2) they DON'T set back growing birds—cause no loss of weight!

PRICES, Pullet Size:
50 RoTa Caps, \$5.50;
100, \$9.90; 300, \$2.50;
1000, \$6.00.

Remember — worm-free birds are thriftier, have more vitality, grow faster, make better layers. So get a package of pullet size RoTa Caps today. See your local Dr. Salsbury dealer.

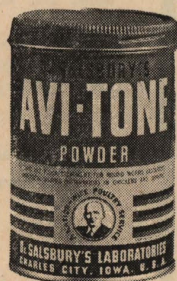
THEIR RECORD of PERFORMANCE PROVES THEIR EFFECTIVENESS

For Flock Control of Round Worms

Dr. Salsbury's

AVI-TONE

As a dependable aid for prevention and control of large round worms and cecal worms, mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone in the mash. It's the ideal flock treatment because it also contains FIVE drugs that are widely recognized for their tonic and appetizing properties. Mixes easily with moist or dry mash. Give it to your pullets regularly — and notice the difference in their condition. Get a package today from your Dr. Salsbury dealer.



PRICES: 10 oz.,
\$.25; 3 lbs., \$1.10;
6 lbs., \$2.00; 15
lbs., \$4.75.

Its Record of Effectiveness Proves Its Merit

SEE YOUR DR. SALSBUARY DEALER
HIS NAME IS ON THE BACK PAGE

Hog Worm Treatment

How to Use Dr. Salsbury's Hog Worm Oil

HERD TREATMENT. Keep the pigs away from feed and water for twelve hours (over night) before worming. No evening feed. Take the water away at night. They will take the medicine easier and it will get the worms better.

Make a small amount of thick slop of shorts and milk or buttermilk. Add the Hog Worm Oil to this slop and mix thoroughly so that the Hog Worm Oil is well blended with the small amount of thick slop. Add this mixture to as much thick gruel-like slop as the pigs will clean up in a half hour, or pour this mixture over a small quantity of dry whole oats and mix thoroughly before putting into feed troughs. The addition of this small quantity of oats serves to stimulate digestion and carries the worm medicines through the digestive tract quicker.

Sort out the pigs so the unthrifty and weaker pigs get to the feed first to get most of the medicine. The worst disadvantage of the herd treatment is that the pigs that need the medicine most will come last and get the least. Sort the pigs to avoid this. Also, do not let more pigs out to the troughs at a time than can find room to eat without crowding.

Follow the above directions for mixing carefully because it prevents the oil from floating on the top, it prevents poisonous effects and pigs will take the treated feed better.

FOR INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT. Catch each pig and hold it with the head up. Use a two ounce Dose Syringe and give the medicine slowly by depositing it on the back part and along the side of the tongue. It will be swallowed by the pig in a natural manner, thereby eliminating the danger of any of the medicine finding its way down the windpipe.

AFTER TREATMENT

Three hours after giving the Hog Worm Oil give a dose of Glauber's salt at the rate of one pound to sixteen pigs. Dissolve the Glauber's salts in hot water and either mix thoroughly with milk slop or pour over a small quantity of dry whole oats and let soak at least a half hour. Then put in troughs and let the pigs help themselves. Water should be kept away from the pigs until they have consumed the Glauber salts when free access to water should be given.

Hog Worm Oil may also be used for other classes of animals that harbor roundworms and hookworms.

Utmost precaution should be used to prevent even a small amount of all preparations of this nature from getting into an animal's lungs when administered individually with a syringe.

SUMMER CARE

(Continued from page 12)

comparatively inexpensive this treatment is. People who raise good fruit have become accustomed to daily vigilance against insects, scabs, scars, rots, and so forth, that affect the trees. They treat the soil, they spray the leaves and the fruit in the various courses of development and they have become accustomed to certain routine procedures. They have accepted the cost as a necessary part of fruit raising. So with poultry. The sooner we come to accepting the cost of medicine as a routine part of raising chickens and the sooner we follow these methods to the very last letter, the sooner will we be able to reduce the great national poultry mortality. We have frequently made the statement, and it cannot be repeated too often, that if poultry raisers generally would do all the things that are known that should be done in keeping poultry healthy, they would raise a better quality of poultry and would make more money.

POX IS Preventable

Dr. Salsbury's
FOWL POX VACCINE



Why expose your flock to the risk of pox when it's so easy to **prevent** this serious disease!

Just vaccinate **now** with Dr. Salsbury's Fowl Pox Vaccine. Its outstanding record of immunity proves its effectiveness. Gives lifetime protection against pox, sorehead, cankers.

Choice of new, purer egg-propagated form or standard chicken grown vaccine. Both are safe. Produced under U. S. government license.

Easy to use — no syringe or needle needed.

100 doses\$.75

Dr. Salsbury's LARYNGOTRACHEITIS VACCINE



Infectious laryngotracheitis (formerly called bronchitis or gaps) is a disease to be dreaded. Spreads fast... wrecks egg production... kills suddenly!

Take no chances! Vaccinate your flock **NOW** with Dr. Salsbury's Laryngotracheitis Vaccine. A dependable preventive. Egg-propagated and vacuum sealed for greater purity and security. Produced under U. S. government license. Can be applied at same time you vaccinate for pox.

100 doses\$2.00

MIXED BACTERIN (Fowl)

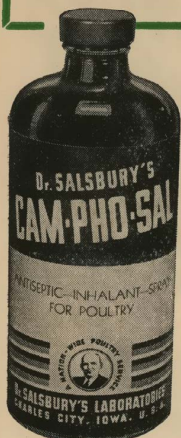
For vaccination against bacterial forms of roup and colds. Preventive and curative.

MIXED BACTERIN (For Turkeys)

Special bacterin for vaccination of turkeys against cholera, typhoid, and many forms of colds.

SEE YOUR LOCAL DR. SALSBUARY DEALER

WATCH OUT for COLDS in CHICKENS and TURKEYS!



● Don't let colds, roup and other respiratory diseases hold back your pullets or turkey poult! At the first sign of trouble — discharge from the nostrils, sneezing, huddling, gasping for air, or other symptoms — spray the birds frequently with Dr. Salsbury's Cam-Pho-Sal. Cam-Pho-Sal's soothing, medicated vapors help to check the spread of the disease, provide relief and speed up recovery.

Keep a bottle handy for quick action when needed. Four-ounce bottle (makes more than a quart of spray) is only \$.75.

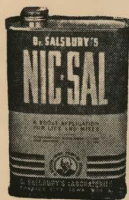
Dr. Salsbury's

CAM-PHO-SAL

SEE YOUR LOCAL DR. SALSBUURY DEALER



Kill Lice - Quick!



Kill the lice that torture your birds, hold back growth, and check egg production! Spread Dr. Salsbury's Nic-Sal on roosts. Fumes penetrate deep between the feathers—kill the lice while the birds are roosting. Harmless to birds. Economical—Pt. can (350 feet of roosts) only \$1.25.

Dr. Salsbury's

NIC-SAL

DEATH to RATS!



Rats and mice steal feed, kill chicks, spread disease! Rid your premises of these pests. Use Dr. Salsbury's Rat Death—a red squill powder to be mixed with fresh meat, cereal, grains, or other food rats eat. Harmless to birds—kills rats and mice only. 4-oz. can only \$.50.

Ask Us for

Dr. Salsbury's

RAT DEATH



Abortion in Cattle

THE interest in abortion in cattle continues both from the livestock raisers' standpoint and from that of the government investigators. The vaccination to prevent abortion is becoming more widely adopted by the cattle raisers and the experiment stations who are working on the subject are continuing to get encouraging results.

Many readers may be interested in the recently published report of the Department of Agriculture for 1938. In this report the Bureau of Animal Industry reports that "no drug or combination of drugs can be found effective in the treatment of Bang's disease. However, experiments on calfhod vaccination involving the use of biologics continue to be encouraging."

Up to June 30, 1938, 8130 calves between the ages of five and seven months had been vaccinated. The results at the time of the report indicated that these vaccinations would be highly successful. Continued work with previously vaccinated animals also show that the immunity lasted through several pregnancies. In other words, calfhod vaccination produces lasting immunity. It is not necessary to repeat from year to year.

It is reported that during the year approximately \$8,725,000 were used for making federal payments to owners of reacting cattle. Nearly three million dollars were used for operating expenses. In addition to this the various states contribute heavily towards the work. Nearly eight million head of cattle were tested under government control. Four per cent were declared reactors. Of the reactors nine per cent were pure-bred registered cattle.

Testing is a means of removing old chronic carriers from the herd. Vaccination of young calves is a means of building up immunity to abortion disease in the future years. By testing one cannot be assured that abortion will not recur. With vaccination for abortion there seems to be considerable insurance that a lasting immunity will be built in the coming generation.

DR. SALSBUURY'S ABORTION VACCINE

From our observations we believe that vaccinations with the Abortion Vaccine is the best answer to the future abortion problem. Dr. Salsbury's Abortion Vaccine is made from cultures of low virulence developed by the federal government at Washington. It is made in such a way that 5 cc becomes the average dose. The following packages and prices are now available.

2 doses— 10 cc vial.....	\$.70
12 doses— 60 cc vial.....	3.50
25 doses—125 cc vial.....	6.30

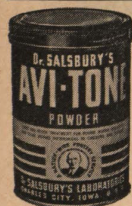
It is recommended that cattle owners vaccinate their own animals but that they take precaution to sterilize the syringe, needle and site of injection both before and after vaccination and that they destroy the bottle by burning after the contents have been used.

THIS IS WHAT ONE USER HAS TO SAY ABOUT ABORTION VACCINE

"I have been vaccinating my calves for the last three years in the past eight years that I have been in charge of the Guernsey herd. Have had 100% of calves live that came, have about two a year slow or shy breeders but one retention in eight years and that on a pair of twins "Male and Female." My cows this year have settled except one at 30 or 52 days after freshening."—J. P. S., Nebraska.

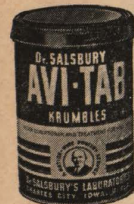
Here is another: "I vaccinated the cows in 1935 with your Abortion Vaccine and had no abortion in the herd since."—L. W. B., Minnesota.

DR. SALSBUURY'S MEDICINES FOR POULTRY



Preparations	Size Packages	Price
AVI-TONE 100% Medicine	10 oz.	\$.25
	25 lbs.	\$ 7.50
	3 lbs.	1.10
	50 lbs.	14.00
	6 lbs.	2.00
	100 lbs.	27.00
	15 lbs.	4.75

Flock treatment for round and pin worms, worm preventive and general tonic. For baby chicks and turkeys, growing stock and laying flocks. In powder form.



AVI-TAB KRUMBLES	2.7 oz. for 25 adults.....	\$.50
	5 oz. for 50 adults.....	.90
	10 oz. for 100 adults.....	1.65
	1.2 lbs. for 200 adults.....	2.80
	3 lbs. for 500 adults.....	6.50

Flock treatment and tonic in form of Krumbles for mixing with wet or dry mash.



	Adult Size	Pullet Size
RO-TA CAPS	50.....	\$.75
	100.....	1.35
	200.....	2.50
	300.....	2.50
	500.....	5.00

A new individual treatment for roundworms and tapeworms in poultry. Contains ROTAMINE, a new chemical more certain and safer than any worm treatment ever used for poultry. No bad after effects. No disruption of egg production.



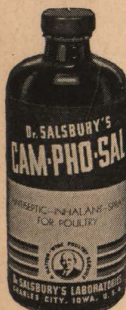
PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS	25.....	\$.25
	50.....	.50
	125.....	1.00
	300.....	\$2.00
	500.....	3.00
	1000.....	5.50

Excellent corrective for diarrhea and coccidiosis of chicks, Fowl Typhoid, Fowl Cholera, Enteritis, irritation from worms, black-head in turkeys, also duck and goose cholera.

CAM-PHO-SAL	Special	\$.45
	Small bottle75
	Medium bottle	1.10
	Large bottle	1.85

For roup, colds, flu, gapes, bronchitis, brooder pneumonia, etc., in fowls of all ages.

Pure medicine to be diluted with water.



LIQUID FUMIGANT	½ pint	\$.75
	1 pint	1.25
	1 quart	2.00

Incubator, brooder house and poultry house disinfectant to be vaporized.

FUMI-TABS	50.....	\$.50
	100.....	.85
	500.....	\$3.00
	1000.....	5.00

Incubator and brooder fumigant, very effective in killing germs without injuring the chicks.



ABORTION VACCINE FOR CATTLE	2 doses	\$.70
	12 doses	3.50
	25 doses	6.30

For Calhoo vaccination against abortion (Bang's disease) in cattle.

Abortion blood tests 15c each. Private report on blood samples sent in for test. Send samples direct to Charles City.

GARGET BACTERIN (Autogenous)	Three complete treatments for	
	4 head \$2.50	8 head \$ 4.00
	16 head 7.00	32 head 12.00

Made for your own herd from milk samples sent to Charles City.

UDDER OINTMENT	1-lb. can.....	\$1.00
	5-lb. can.....	4.00

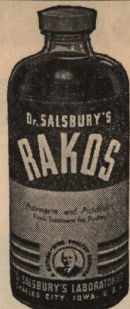
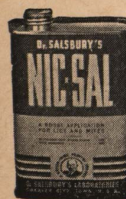
For caked and swollen udders, sore teats.

NIC-SAL	½ pint.....	\$.75
	1 pint.....	\$1.25
	1 quart	2.00
	1 gal.....	6.00

A nicotine preparation to paint on the roosts for lice.

LOUSE POWDER	Large sift top can.....	\$.25

Very effective for dusting fowls and nests for lice.



Preparations	Size Packages	Price
RAKOS	8 oz. \$.75—pint	\$1.25—qt. \$2
	½ gallon \$3.50—1 gallon	\$6.00

Triple acid, antiseptic and astringent, treatment for coccidiosis in young and old fowls.

STOP-PICK	2½ oz. tube.....	\$.25
	6 oz. jar \$.50—16 oz. jar	\$1.25

A preparation for toe, vent, tail picking, and all forms of cannibalism in poultry.

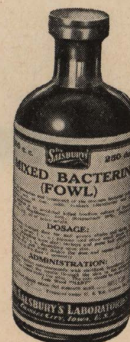


PAINT-O-SAL	4 oz. jar \$.50—½ pint	\$.90
	1 pint \$1.50 — 1 quart	\$2.50

For painting windows to prevent cannibalism.

MIXED BACTERIN FOWL and/or	60 doses,	60 c.c. \$.85
	250 doses,	250 c.c. 3.00
CHOLERA-TYPHOID BACTERIN	500 doses,	2-250 c.c. 5.75
	1000 doses,	4-250 c.c. 10.00

A preventive and curative treatment against roup, colds and related diseases of chickens and turkeys. One full c.c. per dose. To vaccinate for Cholera and Typhoid in all poultry, both preventive and curative.



SYRINGE, complete with 2 needles, Pullorum or Tuberculin testing syringe, 2 c.c.....		\$3.50
	LIFETIME BACTERIN SYRINGE, 10 c.c.....	2.75

MIXED BACTERIN (FOR TURKEYS)	30 doses,	60 c.c. \$.85
	125 doses,	250 c.c. 3.00
	250 doses,	2-250 c.c. 5.75
	500 doses,	4-250 c.c. 10.00

Special bacterin for the common bacterial diseases of turkeys.



FOWL POX VACCINE	100 doses.....	\$.75
	Chicken and Pigeon Strains 500 doses.....	3.25

To prevent Chicken Pox by feather follicle or stick method of vaccination.

EGG PROPAGATED INFECTIOUS LARYNGO- TRACHEITIS VACCINE	100 doses, vacuum packed.....	\$ 2.00
	500 doses, "	8.50
	1000 doses, "	16.50

For permanent immunity against the virus form of bronchitis.



DIP-SAL	1 quart	\$.50
	1 gallon	1.60

A high grade coal tar disinfectant with a co-efficient of 4 for poultry houses and for general farm purposes.

MITE-O-CIDE	Quart can	\$1.00
	Half gallon can.....	1.50
	Gallon can	2.50

To kill and control mites. A powerful insect destroyer. For spraying litter against development of coccidia and worm eggs.



RAT DEATH	4 oz. can	\$.50
	A Red Squill preparation that kills rats and mice only.	

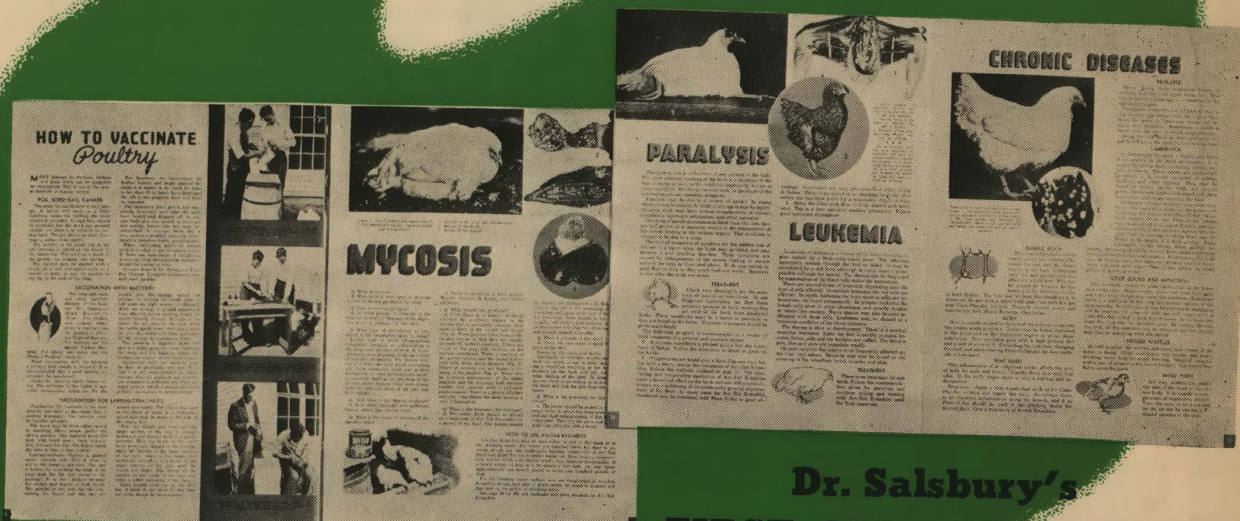
HOG WORM OIL	Quart can	\$1.80
	½ Gallon \$3.25 — Gallon	\$6.00

To remove roundworms in hogs, sheep and poultry. Two ounce syringe for administering oil, \$1.50.

Dr. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES Charles City, Iowa

COLUMBUS, OHIO; KANSAS CITY, MO.; FORT WORTH, TEXAS

HAVE YOU ASKED FOR *Your* FREE COPY of THIS HELPFUL NEW POULTRY BOOK?



Dr. Salsbury's FIRST AID to POULTRY

FREE

If you haven't received your FREE copy of Dr. Salsbury's "FIRST AID TO POULTRY," come in and ask us for it now. You'll find it one of the most practical and helpful books you've ever seen.

You'll want a copy of this book because it is literally packed with information on the care and treatment of your flock . . . information which you can use throughout the year. For example,

it tells you how to recognize many problems of baby chicks, growing birds and laying flocks. Tells you what to do for your birds when they get sick. Contains scores of poultry pointers that will help you to raise a thriftier, more profitable flock.

Actual size of this brand-new book is 8½ by 11 inches. It has 36 pages . . . is beautifully printed in four colors . . . and is full of pictures that make it easy to recognize poultry troubles.

Incidentally, our supply is limited, so come in at once, for your copy. If you can't do that, write us to save a copy for you.

Dr. Salsbury's
POULTRY HEALTH
SERVICE STATION

Your Firm Name

ADDRESS

PHONE

TOWN