

*Dr. Salsbury's*

# POULTRY HEALTH MESSENGER

SPRING

1939







## Aerial View of World's Poultry Congress Site

- (1) HALL OF LIVE POULTRY, covering an area of 92,720 sq. ft.
  - (2) HALL OF NATIONS AND STATES, covering an area of 73,164 sq. ft.
  - (3) HALL OF YOUTH, center of all activities of youth groups.
  - (4) CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM, which will seat 15,500 people in the main arena.
  - (5) AUTOMOBILE PARKING AREAS, providing ample facilities for over 200,000 cars.
  - (6) THE MALL, added scenic beauty to the Congress surroundings.
  - (7) THE UNDERGROUND EXHIBITION HALL, one of the finest of its kind in the country.
  - (8) CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL STADIUM, built with a seating capacity of 80,000 people.
  - (9) PASSENGER BOAT DOCKS, affording perfect convenience for adequate transportation facilities at the Congress.
  - (10) THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, one of the scenic wonders to be witnessed at the Congress.
  - (11) TERMINAL TOWER, one of the finest, most modern railroad terminals in the country.
- ★ HOTELS, showing the convenience to Congress activities.

**P**OULTRYMEN should plan to visit the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, July 28 to August 7. This will probably be your last as well as your first chance to see and take part in a World's Poultry Congress centrally located in the United States. For all these many years the Poultry Congress has been held in other parts of the world and now for the first time it is being held in the U. S. The European countries seem anxious to have the Congress. Many others such as South Africa want to have the Congress. Therefore, it is quite likely that it will be a long time before we will again entertain the poultry world and benefit from the advantages that such a Congress brings.

Let's not forget that point. It is very important. It is going to be too easy to look back after the Congress is over and wish we had done something different in making plans and arrangements for attending.

The picture on this page shows a portion of Cleveland set aside exclusively for the use of the World's Poultry Congress next July 28 to August 7. It is going to be a real poultry show in the broadest sense of the word.

The Hall of Live Poultry will house some 10,000 birds of all types. The Hall of Nations will house exhibits from some twenty foreign countries and forty-four states. The Hall of Industry will house five acres of commercial exhibits. Here's where you can see the business side of the American poultry industry.

There will be programs for the consumer and these are the ones to which we are catering. We want to educate more city people on the value of consuming poultry meat and eggs. That is what is going to help the poultry business in the United States for years to come. It is going to increase the demand and the consumption and with it will come the increase in poultry income.

The Youth Program will be a very important part. 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers and all of the youth organizations will be housed in the building to themselves where their exhibits will show up to best advantage and will not have other attractions competing for attention. Programs on poultry raising will be presented. To the scientific person the programs of the World Poultry Science Association will be of special interest. For the poultry raiser there will be a thousand and one things to see and to interest him in addition to the scientific programs.

The United States has been organized into state and county committees for the purpose of popularizing and promoting the World's Poultry Congress. When anyone solicits you for membership in the Congress give him an attentive ear, and be sure to get a membership. It will entitle you to attend the public programs and see the exhibits for the eleven days of the Congress.

Farmers, poultry raisers and everyone connected with the poultry industry will find much of value and interest in the World's Poultry Congress. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories will have an unusual and outstanding educational exhibit and other companies will do likewise. If we have never met you before, let us meet you at the next World's Poultry Congress.

*Dr. J. E. Salsbury*

President,

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES.

### THE POULTRY HEALTH MESSENGER

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# FUTURE MONEY MAKERS

Place of  
Flock  
re. A  
a farm



enterprise.

That income from poultry is of poultry raiser from the big, speci the farm poultry raiser and the l who has a small flock to supply eggs and meat home use.

"The poultry and egg money always buys the groceries," says one farm woman. Another farmer found that his average farm flock brought in more than \$700 last year. "You don't realize the chickens mean so much until you figure it up," he said. Still another farm woman remarked, "We can always make money with chickens, even when other stock and crops don't pay. It wouldn't be a farm without a good-sized flock of chickens."

Broilers and roasters to sell—an egg check every week: Those are the things that make the poultry flock a regular farm standby year after year while other crops dry out or prices go up and down. Even ordinary flocks bring in \$300 to \$500 a year in eggs and meat sold and consumed at home.

## 1939 OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Conditions for 1939 are also favorable for poultry raisers. All through 1938 poultry storage supplies of eggs and meat were below normal.

The close of 1938 found no burdensome surplus of frozen and cold storage stocks of eggs and poultry, and surpluses were not a serious problem of poultry markets as with many other farm crops.

With lower feed prices and lower prices of farm grain, the feed egg ratio is considerably more favorable. The poultry flock may be even more important in converting feed and grain into profit.

## GOOD BREEDING — GOOD CARE

Good breeding in the baby chicks you start this year and good care in raising them to healthy, early-laying pullets is the key to a profitable flock of layers.

Good breeding is vitally important in the egg production that means profit on your flock. On the average, a layer must produce 80 eggs a year to pay for the feed she consumes. An average of 100 eggs a year cannot be con-

well-bred for egg production, be well fed, carefully culled,

ods of the exclusive poultry farmer in addition to good breeding. Few farm poultry raisers find the time and means to develop a flock to that level of production, but the specialized poultry raiser finds high production necessary to pay for devoting his full time to poultry raising.

## MEAT QUALITIES CONSIDERED

Meat-producing qualities as well as egg production is to be considered in the general purpose farm flock, because a good share of the income from farm poultry raising is derived from the sale of fries and roasters and also the marketing of surplus stock. Heavier breeds are also preferred by many for home consumption.

With good breeding for egg production, heavier breeds of birds are also profitable layers. Good breeding for egg production is of special importance and usually pays extra dividends on the added investment in the chicks.

## HEALTH PROBLEMS REQUIRE ATTENTION

All through the poultry management program, problems of disease control and prevention are of increasing importance in poultry raising. Disease is one of the big factors to contend with and proper measures should be adopted right from the first. Many poultry raisers sacrifice considerable in the way of flock income to neglect the health of their flocks. Neglect of health is unnecessary when sanitation, prevention, and treatment are inexpensive and easily applied to the program of management in flocks of all sizes.

At one time, authorities considered a pullet or layer not worth special attention and treatment to keep disease from claiming the bird; but with the development of effective, flock treatments in the drinking water and mash, and simply applied, individual treatments in the form of capsules and vaccines which the flockowner can use himself, it is very easy and inexpensive to combat disease.



# BABY CHICKS



## BOWEL troubles!

*In Raising Healthy Chicks It Is Important to Keep Them Free From Diarrhea, Pasting Up and Other Intestinal Troubles*



1. The sleepy attitude indicates bowel trouble even at an early age.
2. Chicks sit on their backs and may fall over backwards.
3. Complication of bowel and lung trouble in a ten-day chick.
4. Pasting up from intestinal inflammation.

**T**HE newly hatched chick or tested stock bought from a reliable hatchery is healthy, in fit condition to begin life, and well able to take care of itself under proper conditions. To assure continued good chick health the attendant must be constantly on guard to protect the chick from unusual, though not uncommon, dangers of the ever present disease infection easily contracted when chicks are overheated, overcrowded, chilled or have improper ventilation as well as irregular and improper feeding conditions.

Good equipment, brooding in small units, good feed, regular feeding, good housing and brooding conditions with proper ventilation are very important and must not be neglected.

Because perfect conditions are difficult to maintain and because unforeseen troubles may arise we recommend that the chicks be given a better chance by aiding them with proper medicinal agents at regular intervals as outlined on these pages.

Bowel troubles in baby chicks are easily caused by sudden changes in temperature, overheating or chilling or crowding. This is often the beginning of disturbance in the delicate intestinal organs. As a result there may be a pasting up or a diarrhea, and there may be complication of lung trouble.

### WHAT TO DO

When infection breaks out and the chicks are definitely showing danger signals as indicated above, do these two things:

**FIRST**, use six tablets of Phen-O-Sal in every gallon of drinking water for a period of five days.

**SECOND**, clean the brooder house and spray the chicks with Cam-Pho-Sal.

Next, correct the ventilation. See that the chicks have the right temperature, the right humidity and still a good circulation of fresh air without drafts.

### PREVENTION

As a precautionary measure use two Phen-O-Sal tablets in every gallon of drinking water right from the start and continue for the first ten days. After that give six Phen-O-Sal tablets in the drinking water two successive days each week for the next six weeks. Keep the brooder house warm, clean and sanitary.

Watch the chicks very carefully for the first ten days. They are the most important in the entire life of the chick. Feed a well-recommended, balanced ration. Use Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water, spray the chicks with Cam-Pho-Sal at night after they have settled around the hover. Use plenty of feed hoppers and plenty of drinking water vessels. A great many chicks literally starve to death during the first days because they have not found the water or the feed.

### HOW TO USE DR. SALSBUARY'S PHEN-O-SAL

Phen-O-Sal is a tablet of medicine that dissolves readily in the drinking water and may be used in any kind of container. It is used for chicks of all ages and may be used at the rate of two tablets to the gallon right from the start before there are any signs of trouble. When signs of trouble occur, the dosage is increased to six tablets to the gallon and as the birds reach ten days of age it should be increased to eight tablets to each gallon. Fill the drinking vessel with water. Put the tablets in the water and stir until the Phen-O-Sal has dissolved. The undissolved particles that may settle are of medicinal value and should not be discarded.

Baby chicks need medicine in the drinking water from time to time. Use Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal. When used as a precautionary measure it is not expensive. It is made only by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories from chemically pure ingredients that have proved their worth for many years.





## DANGER SIGNALS

1. Gasping for breath or labored breathing—Bronchitis or brooder pneumonia.

2. Chicks seek heat, huddle and act sleepy — Bowel trouble, pneumonia and other infections that may spread rapidly after they get started.

3. Yellow or other off-colored droppings — Early stages of bowel disorders, enteritis, etc.

4. Pasting of the Vent—Often called diarrhea but in reality a constipation and nearly always traced to lung infection.

# COLDS, BRONCHITIS and PNEUMONIA

**T**HE breathing organs of the baby chick consisting of the nose, throat, windpipe, bronchi and lungs are very delicate and are easily subjected to infection. Specific viruses and germs attack these organs and bring about the symptoms of watery eyes, swollen eyes, gasping for breath, labored breathing, sneezing or sniffing, and running noses.

Chick bronchitis or gaps is probably the most feared disease among baby chicks. It is caused by a specific virus that locates in the bronchial tubes and causes the chicks to choke to death if not properly treated.

Colds of the eyes are caused by specific germs but are aided by drafts, chilling and other unfavorable brooding conditions.

Pneumonia is recognized by white or yellowish spots or dark red areas in the lungs.

## WHAT TO DO

At the first signs of gasping, watery eyes, running noses or labored breathing, start action at once.

**FIRST**, use Cam-Pho-Sal either as a spray or as medicated fumes generated by hot skillets or hot bricks. Keep the house closed for some little time after the Cam-Pho-Sal has been used. This gives the medicated vapors a better chance to penetrate the nasal organs of the chicks. To start with, spray four or five times each day and several times after the chicks have settled for the night. Spray heavily and get the mist right on the birds.

At the same time as an aid in the treatment use Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water as outlined for bowel troubles.

**SECOND**, run the temperature of the brooder stove a little higher than normal. They need extra heat while they are sick.

**THIRD**, good ventilation and proper humidity are important factors in treating respiratory troubles. The Cam-Pho-Sal spray furnishes both medicated vapors and moisture at the same time.

## HOW TO USE DR. SALSBUURY'S CAM-PHO-SAL

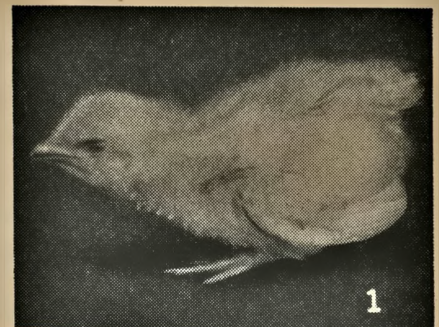
Cam-Pho-Sal may be used in any of the following ways. For severe colds and bronchitis it is used several ways at the same time.

**THE SPRAY METHOD.** Add three teaspoonfuls of Cam-Pho-Sal to one-half pint of hot water. Put in a sprayer that throws a fine mist and spray this over the birds as precautionary measure during the first ten days or as treatment when needed.

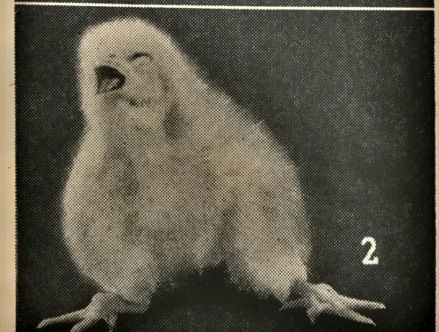
**THE VAPOR METHOD.** For a house 10 by 12 add three teaspoonfuls of Cam-Pho-Sal to half a pint of water and put in a bucket or pan set on the stove. The medicinal vapors are released without further effort.

**THE FUME METHOD.** Pure Cam-Pho-Sal is poured over hot bricks put in a bucket.

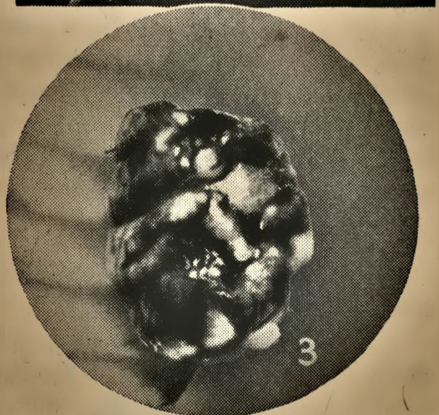
**THE FEED METHOD.** For 100 chicks one to three weeks old, use one teaspoonful of Cam-Pho-Sal in enough water or milk to moisten (crumbly) one to two quarts of any kind of feed. Take all other feed away for an hour, spread the medicated feed out in feeders and leave before the birds until consumed. Repeat this treatment from one to three times daily for three or four days. Birds over three weeks should have two teaspoonfuls of Cam-Pho-Sal with larger amounts of feed.



1



2



3

1. Symptoms of chick bronchitis.
2. Brooder pneumonia.
3. Nodules of pneumonia—the lungs.





### ***Digestive and breathing organs of the baby chick***

This photograph is presented to aid the understanding of the internal organs and their relation one to the other. Diseased organs are more easily located and diagnosis made. This illustrates why certain medicines are given in spray forms to reach the lungs while other medicine is put in the drinking water or feed to reach the digestive tract. Use Cam-Pho-Sal for the respiratory tract, Phen-O-Sal for the digestive tract.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—What is the best breed of chicks? How many should I get?

A.—There is no best breed. Select the breed that you like the best, the one that you enjoy working with and select breeds from strains and families that you have reason to believe are good producers and healthy stock. Long livability and high egg production are inherited. Therefore it pays to select good stock.

\* \* \*

Q.—How many chicks should I put under one hover in a house 10 by 12?

A.—Not more than 300. For a house 12 by 14 one may use as high as 400 chicks. One should never have more than 400 chicks under one hover. There is less mortality when fewer chicks are raised under each hover.

\* \* \*

Q.—How shall I arrange brooding quarters in a long house?

A.—Partition the house either with wire netting or with boards so that you have a number of smaller units, say about 10 ft. by 12 ft. Put a brooder stove in each one and raise not over 350 chicks around each one. Three hundred is better.

\* \* \*

Q.—What shall I do to prepare before the chicks come?

A.—At least two days before the chicks are to arrive clean the house thoroughly and then disinfect and fumigate. Set the stove, light it and let it run for at least twenty-four hours to regulate it properly before the chicks are put in.

\* \* \*

Q.—What the best temperature for raising chicks?

A.—A thermometer at the edge of the hover two inches from the floor should read between 90° and 95° depending upon the weather conditions outside. The room temperature should be about 70°.

Q.—How soon should the temperature be reduced?

A.—Reduced three or four degrees every week until the chicks are six weeks old.

\* \* \*

Q.—Is it necessary to use a wire netting around the hover?

A.—In cold weather it is quite necessary to use wire netting placed from two to three feet from the hover. This will keep the chicks close to the stove and teach them the source of heat.

\* \* \*

Q.—Is there danger from overheating chicks?

A.—Yes. Overheating is one of the most serious conditions that lead to trouble and frequently is a predominating cause.

\* \* \*

Q.—Can yolks be cooked in the chick?

A.—No. Even though the chicks are overheated yolks are not cooked because the heat does not get high enough.

\* \* \*

Q.—What does it mean when cooked-like yolks are found in the chicks?

A.—It means that something has happened to ferment the yolk rather than cook it. This is brought about by infection and by intestinal inflammation.

\* \* \*

Q.—Do unabsorbed yolks kill chicks or cause disease?

A.—No. Unabsorbed yolks are always a result and not a cause.

\* \* \*

Q.—How can one avoid conditions of that kind?

A.—Start the chicks out right, that is, have everything ready before they come: Proper heat, plenty of room, good wholesome feed and start out with Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water from the very beginning.

### **START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT**

Do this for the first two weeks.

1. Use two Phen-O-Sal tablets in every gallon of drinking water or milk for the first two weeks. After that use six or eight tablets in every gallon for two days each week as precautionary measures. Phen-O-Sal contains astringents and inhibitors of common bacterial growth such as staphylococcus and pullorum.

2. Spray with Cam-Pho-Sal every evening after the birds have settled for the night. Cam-Pho-Sal is highly antiseptic and the medicated vapors help to make breathing easier. It settles the dust and makes the air more pure.

Q.—What is the best feed for baby chicks?

A.—Commercial rations are now available especially prepared for baby chicks. These are usually very satisfactory and very good. Consult your local dealer or serviceman for more detailed information on what feed to use.

\* \* \*

Q.—When should chicks be fed?

A.—Chicks may be fed as soon as they are brought out to the brooder house. They are at that time usually from twenty-four to forty-eight hours old. They should be fed before they are sixty hours old.

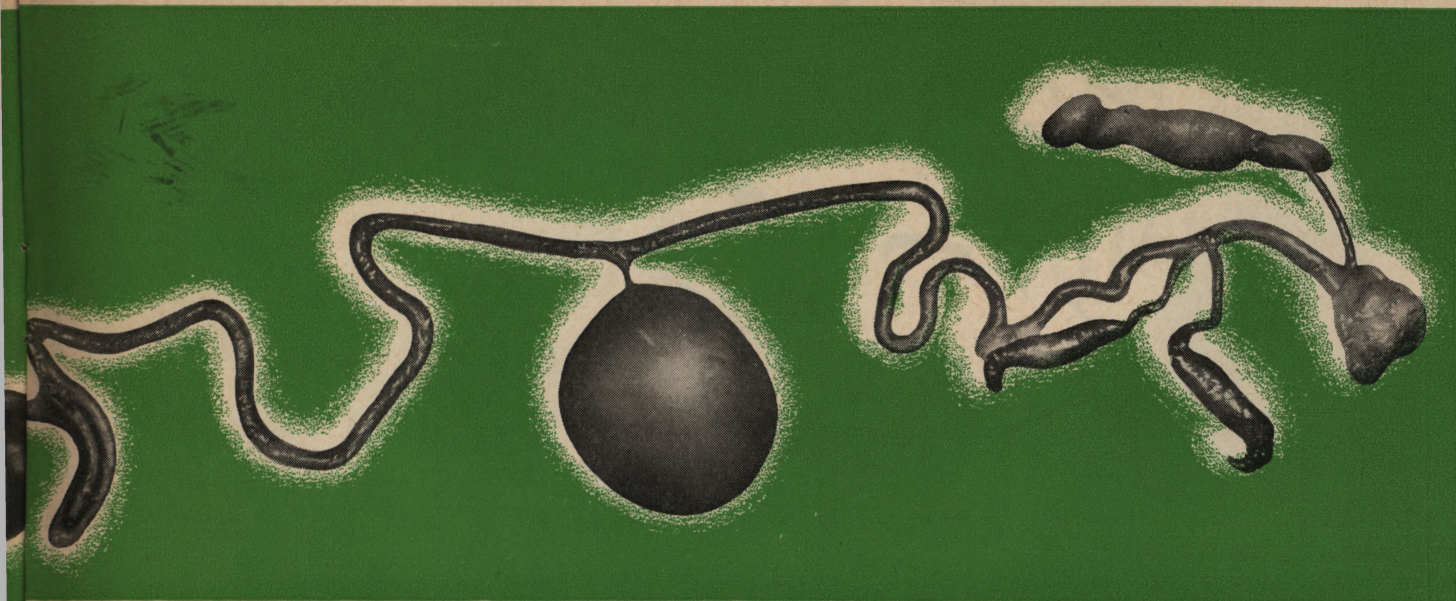
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Q.—What is the proper dosage of Epsom salts?

A.—The dosage of Epsom salts per one hundred birds is as follows: Dissolved in as much water as the flock to be treated will usually drink in half a day.

1 to 3 weeks of age.....	1 tablespoonful
3 to 4 weeks of age.....	2 tablespoonfuls
4 to 7 weeks of age.....	4 tablespoonfuls
7 to 10 weeks of age.....	8 tablespoonfuls
10 to 16 weeks of age.....	½ pound
16 weeks and over.....	1 pound
(tablespoonfuls should be level)	





# ON BABY CHICK PROBLEMS

**Q.—How much feeder space should be allowed per chick?**

**A.—**It is safe to figure two inches of feeder space per chick and increase with age. Supply four quart jars or one gallon fountain for every hundred chicks.

\* \* \*

**Q.—What complication may be found in chick diseases?**

**A.—**There is often a complication of both bowel trouble and respiratory troubles in the same flock. Treatment must be used that helps both of these conditions at the same time. Some of the chicks may also have unabsorbed yolks although this is not the cause but the result of disease. There may be nutritional deficiency, cannibalism and other vices or habits that interfere with the proper growth and development of the chicks. For those conditions a person must try to find out the cause and correct it. If vitamin deficiency is recognized add the vitamins in the form of cod liver oil, green alfalfa meal, yellow corn or milk. If the chicks are pasted up and void droppings with difficulty the condition is often constipation rather than a diarrhea. Such chicks need a mild laxative.

## FREE Poultry Book

These two pages and the preceding two pages (4 and 5) are from Dr. Salsbury's **FIRST AID TO POULTRY**, which you can obtain **FREE** as described on the back page of this magazine.

These pages give you a sample of the helpful information on poultry diseases that is presented in the new free book. Imagine how many of your poultry problems it will help you solve with **TEN** times as much information as presented on these pages. It's all about baby chicks, growing flocks, layers, breeders, and turkeys. Be sure and get your copy.

They may need a complete change of diet for a few days. This is often accomplished by using more scratch grain.

Under any of these conditions start out with Phen-O-Sal, eight tablets to every gallon of drinking water or milk. At the same time spray the chicks with Cam-Pho-Sal as described on page 5. Also add Avi-Tone to the feed using from two to three pounds to every hundred. Detailed directions on using this medicine will be found in each package.

Thorough and complete treatment is necessary in these complicated cases. One can't expect results by merely putting a few tablets in the drinking water. A complete program must be adopted that will help the various conditions present. Then one should develop a prevention program afterward that will help to keep the birds in good condition.

\* \* \*

**Q.—What is crazy chick disease?**

**A.—**In this condition the chicks act crazy or locoed. The chicks stagger, fall backward, or tip forward. Finally the chick falls over, lies on its side with legs extended and head drawn backwards. There may also be a trembling and shivering.

\* \* \*

**Q.—How is it treated?**

**A.—**First give the flock a laxative dosage of Epsom salts. (See table.) Then follow with eight Phen-O-Sal tablets in each gallon of drinking water for a period of five days. Look over the feed carefully and see that it is well balanced and that the chicks are eating a sufficient quantity of the various ingredients necessary. Avoid crowding and overheating.

\* \* \*

**Q.—What causes cannibalism?**

**A.—**This habit is caused by overcrowding, improper feeding and overheating of the room. Sometimes no specific cause can be found.

**Q.—What can be done to stop it?**

**A.—**Use Stop-Pick liberally on at least ten per cent of the individuals in the flock. Apply to those that are not affected as well as those that are being picked. Paint-O-Sal may be used on the windows. Correct the ration and run the temperature lower and use more humidity in the air. This may be done by spraying Cam-Pho-Sal solution into the room each night after the chicks have gone to roost.

\* \* \*

**Q.—Will brooder stoves produce poisonous gases?**

**A.—**Faulty ventilation in the house and poor draft in the brooder stove may produce a flooding of gas around the floor that actually kills chicks. **ALWAYS** check the stoves and see that they are operating properly.

\* \* \*

**Q.—What can be done for gassed chicks?**

**A.—**Give them plenty of fresh air, keep them warm, spray them with a mist of Cam-Pho-Sal.

\* \* \*

**Q.—Should soda be used as a laxative?**

**A.—**Soda is very often dangerous and may actually kill chicks. We do not recommend soda. Other laxatives are: milk flush 40% for one day; molasses, one pint to five gallons of water.

\* \* \*

**Q.—Is it safe to use lye as a disinfectant?**

**A.—**Lye penetrates the wood and other parts quite easily and it is difficult to remove. As a result lye can be the cause of poisoning in baby chicks as well as grown birds. We do not recommend the use of lye.

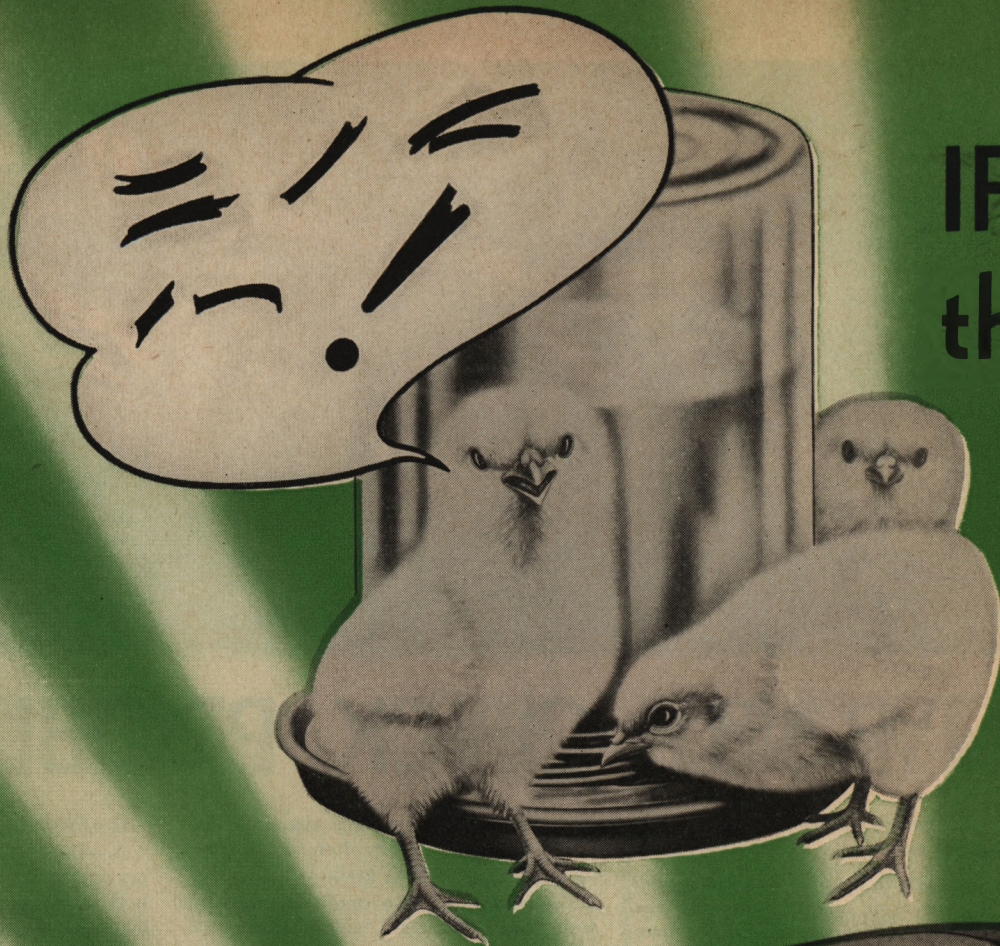
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**Q.—How are Fumi-Tabs used for baby chicks?**

**A.—**For brooder houses use one Fumi-Tab to every twenty-five cubic feet of space. Evaporate in a Fumi-Rator or in a pan on top of the brooder stove. Close all ventilators.



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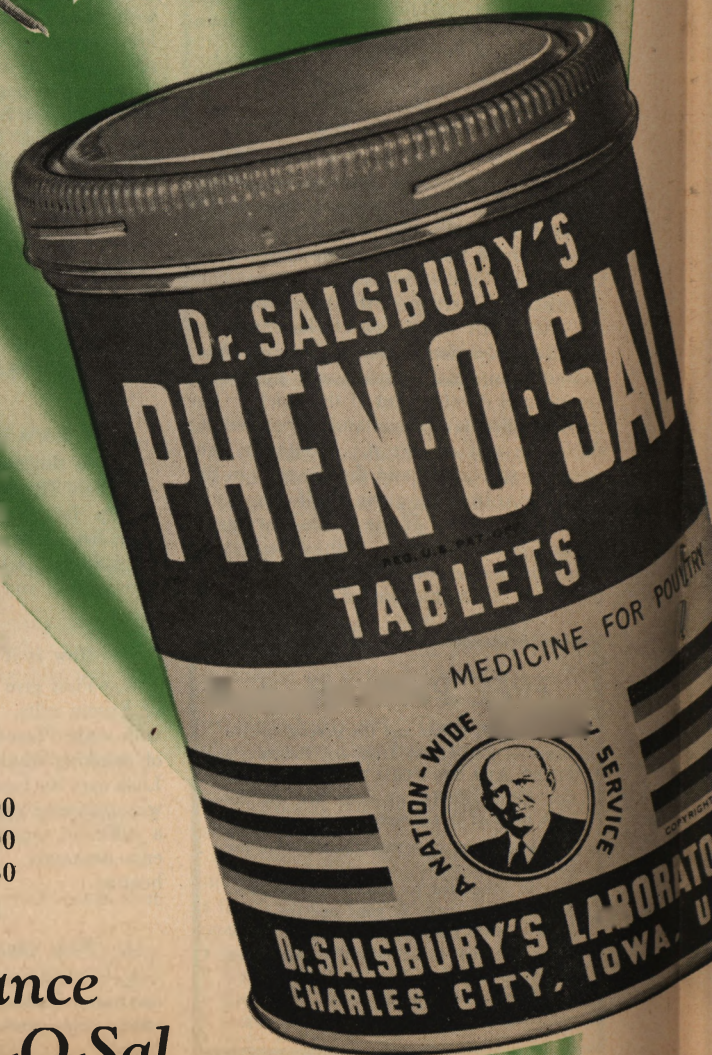


USE

### PHEN-O-SAL PRICES

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

Give Your Chicks a Chance  
Give Them *Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal*





# YOUR CHICKS COULD TALK, and Say: "PUT *Dr. Salsbury's* **PHEN-O-SAL** Tablets In Our Drinking Water"

Right From the Start---Give YOUR Chicks the Benefits of GENUINE  
*Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets*

Experience teaches that it pays to watch the health of chicks right from the time they are hatched. So be guided by experience. Start YOUR chicks off right. From the time you get them, put *Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets* in their drinking water.

*Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal* is not just an ordinary preparation. It's a tried and PROVED medicine — a scientifically BALANCED BLEND of antiseptic\* and astringent drugs.

\*As proved by bacteriologic inhibition tests in *Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories*.

## Get the GENUINE!

Genuine *Phen-O-Sal Tablets* are based on the original poultry prescription compounded by *Dr. J. E. Salsbury* years ago, and are different from any other product for use in the drinking water. To be sure you get genuine *Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets*, see the dealer whose name is on the back page of this magazine. See him at once, so you can start your chicks off right with *Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets*.

Especially important is the fact that every *Phen-O-Sal Tablet* is uniform in quality and composition — just as carefully compounded as medicines for personal use. This assures UNIFORM dosage when *Phen-O-Sal Tablets* are used in the drinking water as directed.

What's more — and this is extremely important, too — *Phen-O-Sal Tablets* begin to dissolve the instant they are put in the drinking water. That means your chicks get the full benefits of this medicine whenever they drink.



## "Phen-O-Sal Tablets Beat Them All!"

The testimony of poultry raisers is proof positive that it pays to give chicks (and older birds, too!) the benefits of *Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets*.

One poultry raiser writes: "I've tried several drinking water medicines for my chicks, but *Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal* beats them all."

Another says: "I have used *Phen-O-Sal Tablets* for several years and find that they are the best on the market."

And a third says: "I used some *Phen-O-Sal Tablets* for my chicks, and now I wouldn't be without a supply of them on hand. I would highly recommend them to anyone because of their dependability."

Let the experience of these poultry raisers be your guide. Put GENUINE *Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets* in your chicks' drinking water — right from the start.



# FOR THE LAYING FLOCK

A healthy flock should be in highest production at this time of year.

*Keep the Layers in Healthy Condition to Produce Market and Hatching Eggs.*



**A**T NO time of the year is the laying flock more important than during the early spring. As a matter of fact, all of the last year's work and effort was put into these birds to make them good profitable producers at this time. It is the time of the year when a farmer wants good production, he wants large eggs and if he is conducting a breeding flock he wants high fertility.

We assume to start with that the feed has been right, it has been properly balanced to furnish the various nutriment necessary for good production. We assume that the housing, ventilation and the sanitation has been kept up to reasonable standards. Without proper feed, proper housing and sanitation one cannot expect miracles to happen. But even in spite of the best along these lines, there are a number of very prevalent disease conditions that keep the birds from utilizing to the best advantage the feed that is consumed and the housing and equipment that is occupied. When everything is done that can be done in the way of management and still results are not obtained, then there is occasion for discouragement.

In the more common causes of poor production and poor fertility should be mentioned the various forms of roup and colds, chronic coccidiosis, worms of various kinds and a group of conditions that may well be discussed together, namely, mycosis, leukemia and paralysis. At this time we want to discuss these conditions and our treatment more in detail.

Mycosis is manifested by inflammation of the crop, proventriculus and gizzard. It is often spoken of as sour crop. On opening sick birds one may find swollen proventriculus, pitted and eroded gizzards and also intestinal inflammation. In leukemia and paralysis one may find enlargement of the liver and nerves in various parts of the body.

As a treatment for this condition what can be done? We recommend the use of Avi-Tab Krumbles. This medicine has stood out for a number of years and has given very good results. There are many times when the flock is in need of a tonic treatment, the birds are not up to par and if it is difficult to locate the cause very definitely, these are times for using Avi-Tab Krumbles.

Avi-Tab Krumbles is a combination of nine drugs, each with a specific purpose and a definite use. It may be of interest to mention these drugs and review their generally accepted uses.

Nux Vomica—stimulant.

Phenolsulphonates — intestinal astringents.

Copper Sulphate—antiseptic, inhibitor, fungicide.

Kamala — heralded as a tapeworm medicine, also laxative and astringent to the bowels.

Mustard—condiment.

Oleoresin Capsicum—stomachic, carminative.

Anise Oil—aromatic stomachic, carminative.

In treating mycosis it is not sufficient to give a fungicide alone. The birds need the stimulants, the carminatives and other drugs that balance the germ killers. That is what makes a good prescription and a good and safe medicine.

## A Typical Test Pen on Avi-Tab Krumbles

Two flocks of 150 birds each were taken for experimentation. One flock was given Avi-Tab Krumbles, the other flock was given the same feed without Avi-Tab Krumbles. Management and other conditions were the same for both flocks.

Month	Krumbles Treated Pen	Control Pen No Krumbles
September .....	2625 eggs	2370 eggs
October .....	2655 eggs	2040 eggs
Total for 2 months.....	5280 eggs	4410 eggs

## Summary

During these two months the treated pen laid 870 eggs more than the control pen. On the basis of 25 cent. per dozen, the treated pen brought in \$18.12 more in egg money than the control pen. The cost of the medicine for treating this flock was only \$3.25 which left a total profit of the treated pen, \$14.87.

## How to Use Avi-Tab Krumbles

All the ingredients in Avi-Tab Krumbles are combined into a granular, crumbly, dry form that mixes readily with dry or moist mash or in the drinking water. The simplest way is to use the prescribed amount of Avi-Tab Krumbles in a dry mash and mix it thoroughly. When the wet mash is wanted simply moisten some of this mash with milk or water to make crumbly. Moist mash is preferred. Birds will eat moist mash when they will refuse dry mash. They will eat additional mash if some is given dry and some wet. In that way birds will get more medicine in their systems, they will get more stimulation and they will do better.

## For Chicks and Poults

For 100 chicks or poults two to six weeks of age, one moderate heaping teaspoonful mixed with the amount of mash consumed daily. At this age chicks will consume 4 to 5 pounds of mash daily per 100 birds. This dosage should be fed every day for 10 days. While Avi-Tab Krumbles may be used for birds younger than six weeks, they are especially recommended for treatment of growing and adult birds.

## Check the Laying Flock for These Conditions

**LICE AND MITES** — Use Nic-Sal on the roosts for lice. Spray the house with Mite-O-Cide for mites.

**COLDS AND ROUP** — Spray with Cam-Pho-Sal, or use Fumi-Tabs. Put Phen-O-Sal in the water.

**ROUNDWORMS** — Treat flock with Avi-Tone in mash or give RoTa Caps.

**"GOING LIGHT"** — Use flock treatment of Avi-Tabs to stimulate feeding, help restore body weight.



For moist mash feeding, dissolve the Avi-Tab Krumbles in one-half pint of warm water and mix with one quart of mash. For drinking water medication mix the one-half pint of water containing the Avi-Tabs in one gallon of drinking water.

### Growing Birds

For 100 birds six to twelve weeks of age, mix three teaspoonfuls of Krumbles with the mash daily for 10 days. Birds at this age will consume 7 to 10 pounds of feed, per 100 birds a day. To moisten mash, dissolve Avi-Tabs in one pint warm water and mix with feed or pour in two gallons of drinking water.

### Adult Birds

For each 100 birds 12 weeks or older, mix 4 teaspoonfuls of Avi-Tab Krumbles in the daily feed or mash for 10 days. Mature birds will consume 15 to 16 pounds of feed daily per 100 birds. If it is desired to mix a larger quantity of feed all at one time, use  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of Avi-Tab Krumbles per 100 pounds of feed and mix thoroughly. Feed this for 10 days. For drinking water medication dissolve 4 teaspoonfuls of Avi-Tabs in 1 quart of warm water and add to 3 gallons of drinking water.

## Cannibalism and Picking

Baby chicks often develop the vicious habit of picking each other known as cannibalism, which may result in many losses unless checked. Many poultrymen believe also, that chicks developing the picking habit while young retain the instinct as they mature, and will be vicious adult birds.

There are several causes for cannibalism. Lack of certain elements in the feed is a possible cause, also dry air and atmosphere, crowding, and too much heat in the brooder. In some cases it seems to be purely a habit.

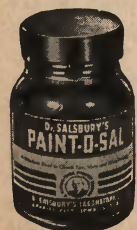
In handling cannibalism provide more brooding space so as to check the crowding as the chicks grow. Use Stop-Pick liberally on all the affected chicks and on about ten per cent of the chicks that are not affected. Stop-Pick is a blood red ointment that is bitter to the taste and quickly breaks up the picking habit. Enough of it must

be used to give the picking birds a good taste of Stop-Pick.

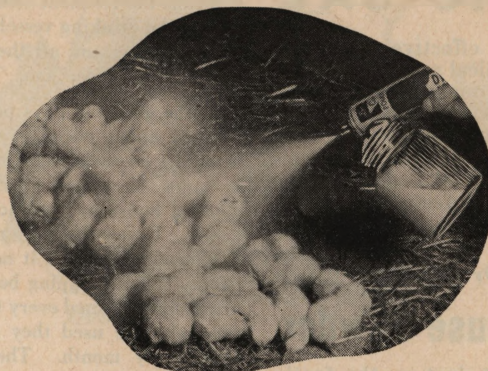
To provide something for the chicks to do, green forage, leafy alfalfa may be used as part of their ration.

The spraying with Cam-Pho-Sal each night helps to provide the moisture and checks picking.

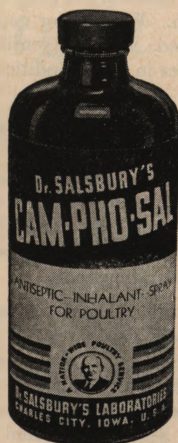
Another way to check cannibalism is to paint the windows with Dr. Salsbury's Paint-O-Sal. This may be used on either glass or glass substitute. The painting is done on the inside and the Paint-O-Sal stays on for the entire season. This treatment of the windows, screens out the red so that the blood spots and red surfaces cannot be seen by the chicks. A combination of Stop-Pick and Paint-O-Sal gives good results in checking all forms of cannibalism.



# GUARD AGAINST COLDS and Brooder Pneumonia!



## Spray Chicks Regularly with CAM-PHO-SAL



It never pays to take unnecessary chances with your chicks! But it DOES pay to spray them regularly with Dr. Salsbury's Cam-Pho-Sal as a precaution against colds, brooder pneumonia, and other troubles that may affect their breathing organs.

Naturally, these organs are susceptible to infection, especially while the chicks are young. Cam-Pho-Sal helps to protect them — provides soothing, medicated vapors which the chicks inhale. Result: the chicks are less likely to become infected.

But if you haven't used Cam-Pho-Sal, and the chicks are already infected, quick action is needed. Frequent spraying with Cam-Pho-Sal will help to arrest the spread of the disease, provide soothing relief, and promote recovery.

In short, Cam-Pho-Sal is helpful as a preventive measure, and also as an aid to recovery. Spray it regularly to lessen the danger of serious losses. Get a bottle today from your Dr. Salsbury dealer. Only 75c for the 250 chick size bottle.

## Don't Forget AVI-TONE for Early Worm Control

Worms hold back chicks—stunt their growth—cause the greatest damage while the chicks are young. That's why it is so important to treat chicks early.

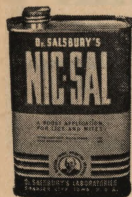
Right from the start, add Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone to their mash. It's the ideal flock treatment for regular control of large round and pin worms.

Avi-Tone also contains ingredients that are well known for their tonic and appetizing properties. Feed it in the mash regularly and notice the difference in the appearance of the birds. Easy to use—can be mixed with either wet or dry mash. It costs so little—just a fraction of a cent per bird—you can hardly afford NOT to give your chicks the benefits of Avi-Tone. Get some today from your Dr. Salsbury dealer. Only \$2.00 for a 6-lb. package.

SEE YOUR LOCAL  
**DR. SALSBUARY DEALER**

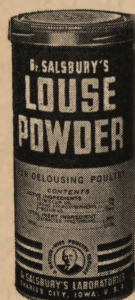


# QUICK DEATH TO LICE!



## Dr. Salsbury's NIC-SAL

An effective and economical roost paint, Nic-Sal makes quick work of killing lice. Fumes penetrate deep between the feathers while the birds are roosting. Harmless to birds... death to the lice! 1-Pint (350 feet of roosts) only \$1.25.



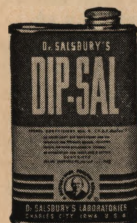
## Dr. Salsbury's Louse Powder

Just dust on the feathers and rub in well to rid poultry of lice. Highly antiseptic and harmless to birds, Dr. Salsbury's Louse Powder is a quick, effective individual treatment. Convenient sifter-top can makes it easy to use. Large can only 25c.

SEE YOUR LOCAL  
DR. SALSBUARY DEALER



## BROODER HOUSE Sanitation



## Calls for DIP-SAL

It pays to keep your brooder house clean and sanitary at all times. As an important aid in disease control, use Dr. Salsbury's Dip-Sal freely and regularly. It's a safe, powerful, effective disinfectant. Mixes well with water — maintains its strength for a long time. Only 40c per quart — \$1.25 per gallon!

SEE YOUR LOCAL  
DR. SALSBUARY DEALER

# Pointers on Sanitation

**S**ANITATION means cleanliness. Cleanliness means the frequent removal of all the droppings, litter, straw, cobwebs and all items of dirt about the building. It means the frequent cleaning and disinfection of the drinking vessels, the feed troughs and the nests and all the equipment about the poultry house.

In the good old days poultry houses were cleaned about once a year. Every spring after the season's work was over a manure spreader or wagon was backed into the chicken house and the job of cleaning was begun. Under the more modern methods of raising chickens this is not considered sufficient. When dropping boards are used they are usually cleaned every week. When dropping pits are used they should be cleaned once every month. The litter should be changed as often as necessary to keep it dry and reasonably clean. When litter gets wet it should be changed. Proper ventilation helps to keep the litter in good condition and the house clean.

For scrubbing the house, use as hot water as possible. Use a spray pump or a good broom. Use a pint of Dip-Sal in ten gallons of hot water. Do not use lye at this time. Lye can become very poisonous to chickens especially baby chicks. Never use lye for disinfecting of brooder houses.

After the house has been thoroughly scrubbed with a broom and hot water let it soak for awhile and then give a spraying with Dip-Sal. For this purpose use one pint of Dip-Sal in two-and-one-half gallons of water. This makes a strong dip and it is used for spraying into the cracks and crevices all over the house particularly around the roosts, under the dropping boards and everywhere germs, mites and lice may be found. For disinfection of brooder houses the same method is applied.

The house is now ready for the litter and for the replacement of the equipment. Before any equipment is put back, it should be thoroughly sprayed and soaked with the stronger Dip-Sal solution.

### Disposal of Waste

Manure, litter and other wastes should be disposed of in such a manner that diseases cannot be transmitted to other birds. Manure pits built as separate buildings or as pits in the ground are desirable, and should be screened to keep out flies. When manure is put into pits it goes through the process of heating and fermentation which kills disease germs and parasites. When poultry manure is spread over the land as a fertilizer it should not be spread on land that may be used for poultry yards later on.

The carcasses of dead fowls should be burned. An incinerator may easily be constructed from a steel barrel. Cut a hole 10"x8" near the bottom for draft and for cleaning out the ashes. Punch some small holes about 15 inches from the bottom and string some heavy wires across the inside of the barrel through these holes. Throw the

carcasses to be burned on top of this wire and light a fire of wood, papers, etc., underneath.

### Spraying the Litter

For spraying the litter in combating coccidiosis and worm infestation use one pint of Mite-O-Cide in nine parts of kerosene or other light fuel oil. Spray enough of this to give the floor and litter a light coating of the spray preparation. Use this around the roosts, in the nests, and so on. Laboratory tests have shown that this solution of Mite-O-Cide will keep coccidia from germinating and worm eggs from developing. Therefore it is a great help in checking coccidiosis. New litter may be sprayed as soon as it is put down into the poultry house. During outbreaks of coccidiosis the litter may be sprayed every morning with this suspension. It is very inexpensive and not much trouble to use. The runways about the poultry house may also be sprayed in the same manner. Mite-O-Cide is very effective even in this dilute solution.

### Fumigation of Poultry Houses

Quite often fumigation of the poultry house is desired especially for brooder houses in the spring before the baby chicks are put in. It may also be done after the house has been cleaned following an attack of pox or other disease conditions. Fumigation means the liberation of antiseptic fumes that will kill germs. This is best done by using Dr. Salsbury's Liquid Fumigant. First figure the number of cubic feet by multiplying the inside height by the width by the length. In the shed type houses the height, halfway between the high and low point is taken as the average height. Use three ounces of Liquid Fumigant or six tablespoonfuls for every thousand cubic feet of space. Close the ventilators, doors and windows as tightly as possible, arrange a Fumigator or hot stove or hot brick on which to vaporize the Liquid Fumigant. If bricks are used have them good and hot before they are put in the bucket and put into the poultry house.

Pour the proper amount of Liquid Fumigant onto the hot surface. The doors and windows are then closed, the fumes released, and the house should be left closed until the next morning. At that time the house may be aired out and it will then be in clean condition to receive the chicks.

Experimental tests have shown that germs are killed very satisfactorily by this method of treatment. Likewise the virus of pox and laryngotracheitis is destroyed when the system of sanitation and fumigation just outlined is followed.

Experiments at N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, reveal that in a daily collection of 400 eggs, the number of cracked or weakened shells should not exceed one dozen. If such eggs exceed 3%, the indications are that Vitamin D requirements are lacking.



## Abortion in Cattle

Vaccination has been used as a means of checking and combating abortion in cattle for a great many years. Calftooth vaccination is the method that has given the best results. Some of the first reports of good results from vaccination came from England. Following these encouraging reports the state Experiment Stations of Michigan and California, as well as the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C., have continued with practical experiments and have obtained very noticeable improvement in the calf crop following vaccination.

### Questions and Answers on Vaccination

Q.—Where on the calf is the vaccination done?

A.—Calves are usually vaccinated along the side just back of the shoulder. Some people vaccinate in the neck, but it doesn't make any particular difference.

Q.—Is the one dose of 5 c.c. all that is necessary or must the vaccination be repeated periodically?

A.—One vaccination is all that is supposed to be necessary, that is, according to government work at Washington. Some people have taken it upon themselves to increase the dose or to revaccinate later on. We do not believe this will hurt, but from an experimental standpoint it doesn't seem to be necessary.

Q.—Is there any definite precaution to be taken to avoid infection due to vaccination?

A.—Infection may be avoided by using a swab of disinfectant over the area before inserting the needle. Rub the disinfectant well into the skin.

The new government regulations recommend a 5 c.c. dose. Naturally this dosage may be increased without injurious results if previous experience or judgment indicates it to be of value. For older infected animals many people have found it advantageous to double the dose.

Abortion Vacc'ne is recommended only for the immunization of calves four to eight months old against bovine abortion, according to recent regulations from Washington, D. C.

### NIC-SAL 100% ACTIVE LICE KILLER

Dr. Salsbury's Nic-Sal is a 100% active roost treatment for killing lice. It is convenient and easy to use and one of the most inexpensive and popular flock treatments.

Nic-Sal contains volatile compounds which release fumes that rise through the feathers of the bird and kill the lice.

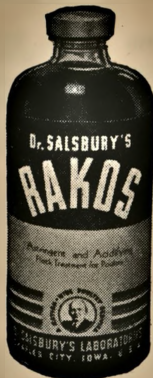
All that is necessary in applying Nic-Sal to treat the flock is to apply a narrow line of Nic-Sal along the top of the roost poles, using the oil spout that comes with each can. This can be done in the evening an hour before the birds go to roost.

When the birds settle on the roosts, the heat from their bodies releases the fumes. The fumes rise through the feathers and kill the lice. The fumes from Nic-Sal are highly fatal to lice, but are hardly noticeable to the poultryman or to the birds unless used in excessive amounts.

# THEIR FATE IS IN YOUR HANDS!



## Fight COCCIDIOSIS With Dr. Salsbury's RAKOS!



Make no mistake about it — Coccidiosis can hit the finest looking flock with disastrous results! And no disease takes a heavier toll during the growing period.

Don't let it rob you of your poultry money. Declare war on this deadly menace! At the first sign of trouble, ACT QUICKLY! Treat your chicks at once with Dr. Salsbury's Rakos — the scientifically blended liquid treatment that's used by poultry raisers everywhere.

Rakos is easy to mix with ground grain or other scratch feed, or you can use it in the drinking water. It contains chemicals that help check bleeding and tend to reduce inflammation. Also contains ingredients to whet the appetite. All of this helps the birds to recover and makes them less apt to become chronic carriers.

So be prepared! Keep a bottle of Rakos handy for quick action when needed. Get a supply today from the dealer whose name is on the back page. Only \$2.00 per quart.

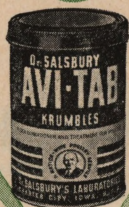
### Spray the Litter with Mite-O-Cide

One of the places where coccidia are most likely to develop is in the litter! That's why it is so important to spray the litter with Dr. Salsbury's Mite-O-Cide. Mite-O-Cide is a powerful parasiticide, and is unusually effective in checking the development of coccidia. Keep a can ready. One quart makes five gallons of litter spray. Only \$1.00 per quart.

SEE YOUR LOCAL  
DR. SALSBU<sup>R</sup>Y DEALER



# HAVE YOU TRIED Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB KRUMBLES?



More and more poultry raisers are giving their chicks and older birds the benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab Krumbles in the mash. Used regularly, Avi-Tab Krumbles have considerable value as a tonic, appetizer and general conditioner. Tests show that they help to bring about improvement in run-down birds.

Give your flock Avi-Tab Krumbles, and notice the difference in their general condition. Easy to mix with wet or dry mash. 150 growing bird size only \$1.65.

SEE YOUR LOCAL  
DR. SALSBUURY DEALER

Treat  
**LAY-Z-Y**  
LAYERS



with

## ROTA-CAPS



"Lay-zy" layers may be wormy! That's why it pays to treat your flock with Dr. Salsbury's RoTa Caps. Remember: (1)

RoTa Caps remove large round worms (ascari-  
dia), capillaria worms, and the  
heads as well as segments of  
these tapeworms: *R. tetragona*  
and *R. echinobothrida* in chick-  
ens, and *M. lucida* in turkeys;  
(2) RoTa Caps DON'T knock egg  
production; (3) RoTa Caps create  
their own mild laxative action; (4) Ro-  
Ta Caps cause no ill effects to the  
birds; (5) RoTa Caps are the ONLY  
worm treatment containing Rotamine.  
Only RoTa Caps offer so much. Get a  
package today. Adult size: 200 for \$2.50.

SEE YOUR LOCAL  
DR. SALSBUURY DEALER

# TURKEYS HEALTH OF THE BREEDING FLOCK

**T**HE turkey breeders deserve good atten-  
tion during the winter and early spring.  
That is the time of the year when they  
are storing up the reserves of vitamins and  
other factors that will be deposited in the  
egg and will be available for the young  
poults that are to hatch. Good feeding re-  
sults in earlier and longer egg production.

The ration for the breeders should con-  
tain plenty of vitamins given in the form of  
alfalfa meal, cod liver oil, yellow corn and  
whatever other succu-  
lent greens are avail-  
able. This is a good  
time to see that the  
birds are immune  
against cholera and ty-  
phoid as losses later  
on can be quite seri-  
ous. Vaccinate the  
birds with Mixed Bac-  
terin Turkey giving 2  
c.c. to each bird.

Vaccination often  
seems to help in the  
prevention of black-  
head, not that there is  
a definite connection  
between the two but  
quite often it seems that birds die from a  
complication of blackhead and cholera or  
typhoid at the same time. When the birds  
are immune to cholera they seem to be less  
susceptible to blackhead.

As a good tonic for the breeders use Avi-  
Tone in the mash. When roundworms are  
not a probl m we usually prescribe one  
pound of Avi-Tone in 100 pounds of feed for  
a two or three week period, if an all-mash  
feed is used. If a mash and grain feed is  
used, we like to put two pounds of Avi-Tone  
in every 100 pounds of feed.

Turkeys respond well to the Avi-Tone  
treatment. A good vigorous bird produces  
more fertile and better hatchable eggs.

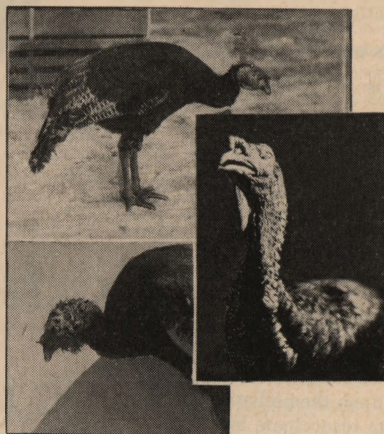
## How to Treat Turkeys for Colds and Roup

First, vaccinate the birds to stimulate im-  
munity by using Mixed  
Bacterin (For Tur-  
keys). Second, give  
Cam-Pho-Sal either in  
the form of a spray or  
a treatment in the  
grain mash.

If the turkeys can  
be confined to close  
quarters, spray them  
every hour or two with  
a solution of Cam-  
Pho-Sal. If they can-  
not be confined, add  
the Cam-Pho-Sal to  
the mash or grain  
feed. This will have  
to be done in a careful  
manner because tur-  
keys are sensitive to  
changes in their feed-  
ing program. Use a  
little at first until the  
birds get used to it  
and finally increase  
the dosage up to one

tablespoonful of Cam-Pho-Sal for every 35  
to 50 turkey. at each treatment.

For cleansing the nasal passages and  
sinuses, use the nasal syringe filled with a  
5% solution of Cam-Pho-Sal. Adjust it to  
the roof of the mouth opposite the nasal  
cleft and force the Cam-Pho-Sal solution  
through the various passages. This will  
flush and wash out the mucus through the  
nose and eyes and by proper massage it will  
empty the sinuses quite completely. This  
treatment is most effective when it can be  
started early.



Top, turkey sick with pneumonia and cold  
infection.

Center right, Roup and Sinusitis, requiring  
special treatment with a nasal syringe.

Below, Pox showing large lesions on the  
head.

## EFFECTIVE RAT POISON

To poison rats in poultry and brooder  
houses and other farm buildings use Dr.  
Salsbury's Rat Death. This preparation con-  
tains Red Squill, a drug product which is  
poisonous to rats and mice but does not  
harm other farm animals. It acts as a poison  
for rodents only.

Rat Death is easily mixed with fresh meat,  
cooked cereal, grains, fish or any other foods  
that are relished by mice and rats. The  
mixed bait can be placed in strategic places  
for the rats and mice to eat. A four ounce  
can of Rat Death, costing only 50c, will make  
considerable bait.

## BUMBLE FOOT

This is an inflammation of the under side  
of the foot in which pus is actually formed  
between the toes and in the deeper tissues of  
the padding of the foot. This may be due to  
injury and bruising, particularly from jump-  
ing off high roosts onto hard floors. The

foot becomes very painful and may result in  
lameness.

The best way to treat this condition is to  
open the swelling with a sharp knife and  
drain out the pus, washing out the wound  
with 5% solution of Cam-Pho-Sal. Properly  
shaped roosts and liberal covering of litter  
on the floor will help prevent the trouble.

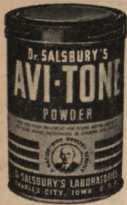
## SCALY LEG MITES

These are small microscopic parasites that  
burrow beneath the scales of the legs and  
feet where they live in burrows or galleries.  
As a result of their burrowing they cause the  
scales to raise and become rough.

**TREATMENT:** Mix one part of Mite-O-  
Cide with three parts of lard and rub well  
into the scabby legs. For flock treatment  
arrange a pan containing five per cent Mite-  
O-Cide in oil in front of the opening so birds  
step into it as they go in and out of the  
house. Repeat one day each month or  
oftener if necessary.



# DR. SALSBUURY'S MEDICINES FOR POULTRY



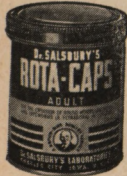
Preparations	Size	Packages	Price
<b>AVI-TONE</b> 100% Medicine	10 oz.	.....\$ .25	25 lbs.....\$ 7.50
	3 lbs.	..... 1.10	50 lbs..... 14.00
	6 lbs.	..... 2.00	100 lbs..... 27.00
	15 lbs.	..... 4.75	

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.



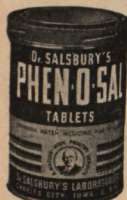
<b>AVI-TAB</b> <b>KRUMBLES</b>	2.7 oz. for 25 adults	.....\$ .50	
	5 oz. for 50 adults	..... .90	
	10 oz. for 100 adults	..... 1.65	
	1.2 lbs. for 200 adults	..... 2.80	
	3 lbs. for 500 adults	..... 6.50	

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



	Adult Size	Pullet Size
<b>RO-TA CAPS</b>	50.....\$ .75	\$ .50
	100..... 1.35	.90
	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.



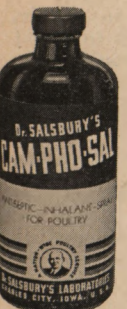
<b>PHEN-O-SAL</b> <b>TABLETS</b>	25.....\$ .25	300.....\$2.00
	50..... .50	500..... 3.00
	125..... 1.00	1000..... 5.50

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



<b>FUMI-TABS</b>	50.....\$ .50	500.....\$3.00
	100..... .85	1000..... 5.00

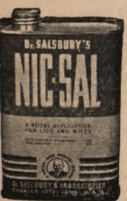
Incubator and brooder fumigant, very effective in killing germs without injuring the chicks.



<b>CAM-PHO-SAL</b>	Special .....	\$ .45
	Small bottle.....	.75
	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.



<b>LIQUID</b> <b>FUMIGANT</b>	1 pint.....	\$1.25
	1 quart.....	2.00

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

<b>ABORTION VACCINE</b> <b>FOR CATTLE</b>	2 doses.....	\$ .70
	12 doses.....	3.50
	25 doses.....	6.30

For Calfhood 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.

<b>GARGET</b> <b>BACTERIN</b> (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.

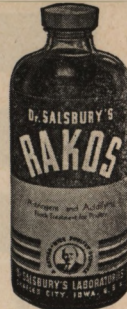
<b>UDDER</b> <b>OINTMENT</b>	1-lb. can.....	\$ 1.00
	5-lb. can.....	4.00

For caked and swollen udders, sore teats.

<b>NIC-SAL</b>	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.

<b>LOUSE POWDER</b>	Large sift top can.....	.25
	Very effective for dusting fowls and nests for lice.	



Preparations	Size	Packages	Price
<b>RAKOS</b>	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.



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

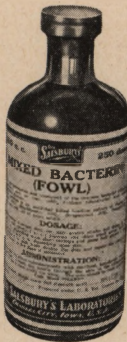
For painting windows to prevent cannibalism.

<b>STOP-PICK</b>	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.

<b>MIXED BACTERIN</b> <b>FOWL and/or</b> <b>CHOLERA-TYPHOID</b> <b>BACTERIN</b>	60 doses,	60 c.c....	\$ .85
	250 doses,	250 c.c....	3.00
	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.

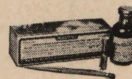


<b>SYRINGE,</b> <b>Complete with 2 needles</b>	2 c.c.....	\$3.50
	10 c.c.....	2.75

Pullorin or Tuberculin testing syringe. Lifetime Bacterin syringe.

<b>MIXED BACTERIN</b> <b>(FOR TURKEYS)</b>	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.



<b>FOWL POX VACCINE</b> <b>Chicken and Pigeon Strains</b>	100 doses.....	\$ .75
	500 doses.....	3.25

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

**EGG PROPAGATED**  
**INFECTIOUS LARYNGO-**  
**TRACHEITIS VACCINE**  
For permanent immunity against the virus form of bronchitis.

100 doses, vacuum packed	.....\$ 2.00
500 doses, " "	..... 8.50
1000 doses, " "	..... 16.50



<b>DIP-SAL</b>	1 qt.....\$ .40	5 gal.....\$ 5.75
	1 gal..... 1.25	30 gal..... 30.00

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

<b>MITE-O-CIDE</b>	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.

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



<b>HOG WORM OIL</b>	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

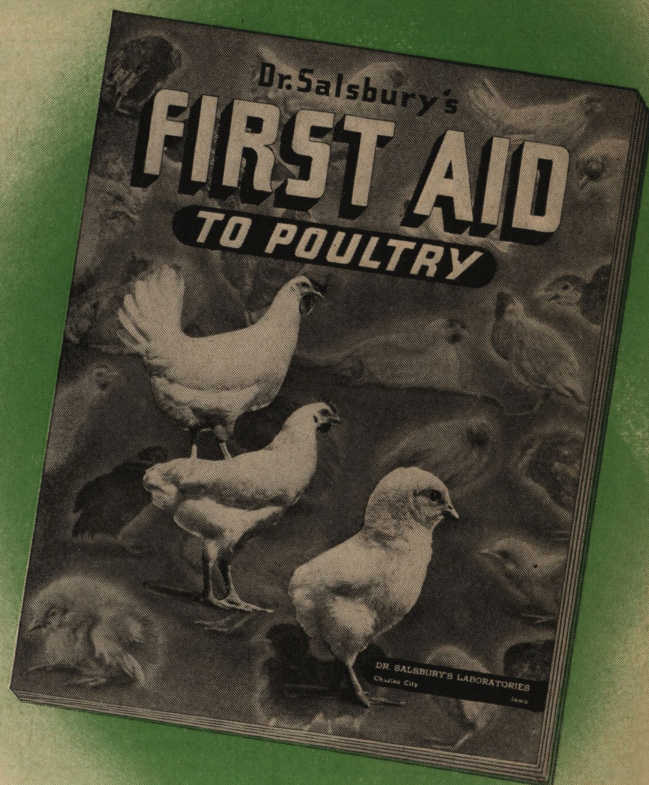
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*This Valuable*

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Dr. Salsbury's "First Aid to Poultry" is written in simple, easy-to-understand language — with scores of pictures to assist you in recognizing diseases of poultry and to show you how to combat them.

In short, it's the sort of book every poultry raiser wants — and needs.

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Because we want to help you with your poultry problems, we have arranged with Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories to provide you with a copy of this book **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. Come in and get your copy — **NOW**. You'll find it one of the most practical and helpful books you've ever seen.

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