

THE USE OF VACCINE.

- (1.) Sterility and cleanliness is the great factor.
- (2.) No means as yet have been found to preserve the vaccine. Its use, therefore, is recommended within three days of its being made.
- (3.) Vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and, so far as possible,



A. B.
The heads of two birds, both of which were badly affected with chicken pox and diphtheric roup. A was taken previous to vaccination, and B shows one of the birds five weeks after the second injection.

- (4.) When using, the vaccine should be kept in two bottles. One, a wide-mouth bottle from which the vaccine may be taken quickly.
- (5.) A hypodermic syringe of 6 or 12 c.c. capacity is best suited for the work.
- (6.) Needles 16 or 18 gauge, from 2 to 2½ inches in length, should be used.
- (7.) Two doses of 1 c.c. are given five to seven days apart.
- (8.) Subcutaneous vaccination is followed by injection under left wing. The exposed skin should be cleansed by using a piece of cotton saturated with some good disinfecting solution.
- (9.) One man and helper can easily handle and vaccinate 150 birds in an hour.



Both these illustrations show the pox scales on the combs.

CONCLUSION.

Flocks were vaccinated by the writer numbering approximately 3,000 birds, ranging from five weeks to three years in age. No bad effects were noticed in any one case, though there were three deaths due mainly to emaciation before the injection.

Control birds were left in each flock, of which 10 per cent. died.

Egg production was not affected in any way, more than the handling of the birds would cause, by vaccination.

Some flocks were vaccinated with vaccine made from scales only. Others were vaccinated from vaccine made from scales and cheesy material. Some were vaccinated