

purpose and all eggs produced during the week preceding the proven outbreak should be discarded from the hatchery. Any unusual lossage of eggs should arouse suspicion of trouble, and crating materials thus soiled should be burned or disinfectant with 2 per cent cresol or other acceptable agent. Eggs should not be received or shipped at a hatchery in close proximity to brooding quarters. Stock showing symptoms suggestive of this disease should not be sold by or accepted from any agency dealing in this stock.

The containment of spread of the disease in young adult or adult poultry is likely to be a much more difficult accomplishment, especially if wild-life reservoirs of this disease become established. Nevertheless, since it is well known that the individual animal in the early or active stage of the disease is a potent spreader of it, their movement should be restricted. Such stock should not be "unloaded" immediately for market in the present, unscientific market that marked economic losses will occur. With hold-overs, or until the chances of their eliminating, would be of considerable money from the disease, adult flocks may become equally as profitable as if

chances of spread of the disease from them to young stock, through the eggs or otherwise, appear to be slight. Crates used in handling live poultry should be prohibited from being brought to one's premises on the basis that these crates may have been in close contact with infected fowl. This could best be attained by using one's own crates in marketing the poultry and by disinfecting same immediately upon return from the market or by placing one's poultry in the buyer's crates at the edge of one's premises and as far away as possible from the home flock.

Field experimental trials with vaccination against this disease are now being conducted and in time should provide information on the supplemental benefits that this procedure can provide in the control of the disease.

Since the control of Newcastle disease is likely to remain associated with procedures for its prevention, further experience with the disease and observation on its destructibility may emphasize more effectively the procedures required for its control. In other words, the present largely voluntary measures may need to be supplemented by equitable measures for the protection of a 2-billion dollar poultry industry and, in addition, of a highly valuable wild-fowl population.

Protect the health of your poultry flock. Invest a little money in some healthier eggs so that it is not necessary to bring uncleaned eggs on the premises every time you market poultry.

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