

מקומות ההזרקה בעוף

ס פ ר

זבח פסח

במקצוע

אכילת התרנגולים כהלכתה

חלק ח' מספר „נפש ישעיהו“ על מאכלות אסורות

בירור הלכה סקירה ודיון בענין בעיה רצינית בנוגע לכשרות העופות החיים, מהחשש שעושים זריקות (חיסון, ותרופות) ביום פקיעתן (במדגירות - לול) ולאחר מכן (גיל ד' וה' שבועות) העלולים להטריף את העופות. ודין גרמא מכשלה עצומה של ריבוי מאכלות אסורות בישראל ח"ו.

החדרת עופות שחוטות אלו לאחביי החרדים, בכל מקומות מושבותיהם עלולה לחרוס את חומת הכשרות, להכשילם במאכלות אסורות ר"ל. איסור חמור מהבד"ץ מירושלים עיה"ק על מכוונות זריקה החדשות שמשמשים בו בכל ארצה"ב לזריקות העופות ביום הוולדם, וגם לאח"כ כפי הצורך. האיסור תמוז תשל"ט (מובא לקמן בהתחלת קונטרס זכרון יוסף).

חלק א

הו"ל בחמלת ה' עלי בזכות אבותי ורבותי הק' זי"ע

הק' שלום יודא גראס

רב דקהל „מגן שאול“ ד„האלמין“ ור"מ בישיבה וכולל „בית ישעיהו“ „מכון להוראה בשחיטות ובדיקות“

בעהמח"ס: אפיית המצות השלם (י' חלקים); גידולי יהודה (על הלכות ציצית); שו"ת זבחי צדק (על הלכות שרי"ב); חינוך ישראל סבא (מדריך לחינוך הבנים והבנות); מדריך לצניעות; מוזהב שלום (על הל' מוזהב); מנוחת שלום (הדרכה לכשרות); מנחת יהודה, (על חומר איסור „חלב עכו"ם“ ו„סימילאק“); נפש ישעיהו (על מאכלות אסורות. הי"ח); קדושת ישראל (על הלכות יחוד); ושי"ס.

בלאמור הרה"ג הצ' מוהר"ר ישעיהו זאב גראס זצ"ל נכד השרף מסטרעליסק. ר' יעקב קאפיל חסיד. ט"ז. בית. תוניס. רשי"ו. ולמעלה בקודש עד דוד המלך עה"ש.

— ברוקלין, יצ"ו • שנת תשל"ט —

— ההכנסה מוקדשת לטובת הישיבה והכולל —

בס"ד

ש ע ר כ ל ל י

- א -

ספר אכילת התרנגולים כהלכתה

כשמו כן הוא ספר הלוח מכיל הבעיות הנתקלים בהם יום יומית בעת אכילת תרנגולים פה בארצות הברית, ושאר ארצות, מגלה סודות עמוקים של חששות רציניים מאיסור נבילה וטריפה החמורה מאוד שבשבילה עלולים רבבות נפשות הטהורות מישראל להתפטם במאכלות אסורות בלי ידיעתם המטמטם לב ומוח רח"ל, ועל צדו חוות דעתם של גדולי התורה ומאורי הגולה בזה.

- ב -

ספר זכרון יוסף

(והוא) הוראת הגאונים באכילת התרנגולים

כולל משפטים מיושרים ומצודקים שנקראו ונשמעו בקרית חוצות ארצנו הק' מפום הברדי"צ ובראשם הראב"ד שליט"א בעמ"ח שו"ת מנחת יצחק, בו ימצא המעיין דעת תורה אמיתית בענין זריקת העופות, והעתק מאיסור הראב"ד עם הברדי"צ שליט"א, שאסרו בשנה הלזו תמוז תשל"ט המכונה החדשה שמשמשים בו היום כאן בארצות הברית (אמעריקא).

- ג -

ספר שנים קדמוניות

תוכן החיבור הצעת מכשולות שארעו מלפני עשרים שנה ויותר בענין זריקת תרנגולים, עוד ספחנו דעת הרופאים מצד הבריאות של תרנגולים הנורקים.

- ד -

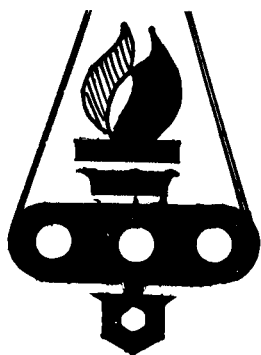
ספר אור הצניעות בישראל

תוכן הספר לעורר בעיני פרצות הנכשלים בלי יודעים באיסור יחוד החמור, שעלולים לקלקל צניעות וקדושת בנות ישראל שהוא מיסודי הדת העומדים על הפרק בימינו אלה.

- ה -

ספר צניעות ישראל כהלכתה

כולל פסקי גאוני ורוזני ארץ מדור הישן ומדורנו, שכל אשה תהדר ותתאמץ לילך לאשה הרופאת נשים ולא לאיש כדי להינצל מאיסור יחוד ושאר מכשולות המתרחשים יום יום.



בס"ד

**... טוב מבנים ומבנות שם עולם
אתן לו... (ישעיה נ"ה ז')**

הספר הנוכחי זבח פסח יצא לאור בעזר
ובסיוע הרה"ג המפורסם כשמן תורק
שמו הנודע בשערים המצויינים בתורה
ובתפלה וכו'. כש"ת
מוהר"ר יוסף ברוך וואליצקי

לע"נ אביו

הרה"ג עושה צדקה וחסד מוהר"ר פסח
וואליצקי ז"ל, נפטר בשם טוב בניו יורק
ביום ה' תמוז תשכ"ט.

תנצב"ה

יהי רצון שזכות הרבים היוצא ע"י
הקריאה בקונטרס הלזו יעזור ויגן
ויושיע לכל העוסקים והמסייעים
בהוצאת הקונטרס, שיזכו מתוך נחת
והרחבת הדעת לראות בנים ובני בנים
ברוכי, מזוני רויחי, וחיי אריכי, כל
ימיהם לעולם אמן.

הסכמות ומכתבי עידוד שנדפסו בשו"ת „זבחו זבחי צדק" ובספר „אפיית המצות השלם" (ג"ח) ובספר „אכילת מצות בישראל" (ז"ח) ובספר „נפש ישעיי" ב' חלקים ובקונטרס „מנחת יהודה" ח"ו מספרי „נפש ישעיי" על מאכלות אסורות, ועוד.

מגאוני וצדיקי וקדושי הדור, אנשי כנסת הגדולה, בישיבה של מעלה, עמודי העולם, ראשי סנהדראות, אשר כל בית ישראל נשען עליהם, וכגחלי אש דבריהם, ואלה שמותיהם:

(ע"פ א"ב)

הרב אליהו זלאטניק זצוקללה"ה

רב וחבר הביד"צ של העדה החרדית בירושלים עיה"ק

הרב דוד הלוי יונגרייז זצוקללה"ה

רב וחבר הביד"צ של העדה החרדית בירושלים עיה"ק

הרב ישעיי ישי הכהן גרינפעלד זצוקללה"ה

רב ומח"ס מלונדון

הרב ישראל יצחק הלוי רייזמאן זצוקללה"ה

רב וחבר הביד"צ של העדה החרדית בירושלים עיה"ק

הרב שמחה בונם גרינבערגער זצוקללה"ה

ראב"ד דק"ק פרעשבורג יע"א. ברוקלין נוא יארק

הרב שמעון ישראל פאזען זצוקלה"ה

כ"ק אדמו"ר משאפראן, ברוקלין נוא יארק



הרב אברהם יצחק קאהן שליט"א

כ"ק אדמו"ר שליט"א משומר אמונים בירושלים עיה"ק

הרב אברהם מאיר איזרעאל שליט"א

אבדק"ק הוניאד

הרב אפרים אליעזר הכהן יאלעס שליט"א

אב"ד דפילאדעלפיא רבתי

הרב אברהם מ. ברייטשטיין שליט"א

ספרא דדיינא בעדה החרדית בירושלים עיה"ק

הרב חיים אלי שטערנבערג שליט"א

רב ור"מ ביהכנ"ס וישיבת „מחזיקי תורה" חיפה

הרב יוסף גרינוואלד שליט"א
כ"ק אדמו"ר שליט"א מפאפא ברוקלין נוא יארק

הרב יחזקאל גרובנר שליט"א
רב בדעטרויט

הרב לוי יצחק גרינוואלד שליט"א
אב"ד דקהל ערוגת הבושם, ברוקלין נ.י.

הרב משה פיינשטיין שליט"א
ר"מ תפארת ירושלים, נוא יארק

הרב משה שטערן שליט"א
אבדק"ק דעברעצין ברוקלין נוא יארק

הרב נפתלי הירצקא העניג שליט"א
אבדק"ק שארמאש, ברוקלין נוא יארק

הרב רפאל זילבער שליט"א
אבדק"ק פריימאן, ברוקלין נוא יארק

הרב שלום הכהן ווייס שליט"א
אבדק"ק אוהעל, ברוקלין נוא יארק

הרב שלמה האלבערשטאם שליט"א
כ"ק אדמו"ר שליט"א מבאבוב, ברוקלין נוא יארק

הרב שמואל יודא פאנעט שליט"א
אבדק"ק דעעש, ברוקלין נוא יארק

הרב שמעון זאב מיללער שליט"א
אבדק"ק אראד, ברוקלין נוא יארק





קטעים ממאות המכתבים שקבלנו מהמשרדים
הממשלתיים, ומחלקות הפרמצבטיים,
ומסמכת יבוא, ורשת תכשירים
וטרניים, ובתי גידול עופות
בארצות שונות.



הואיל ובכל תרגום מלשון ללשון נאבד סגנון הלשון וחזקה
(כפי המבואר בחז"ל), לכן השארנו את המכתבים
כנ"ל ככתבם וכלשונם בלי שום תרגום
כלל, ומי שעיניו בראשו
בין יבין וד"ל.

צילום א

GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC
MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE LA COLONISATION
CABINET DU MINISTRE

Québec, Décembre 13, 1977.

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
Post Office Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228.

Subject: Vaccination on the fowl body


Dear Mr. Gross,

On behalf of the Minister of Agriculture,
Mr. Jean Garon, I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated
December 13, 1977 concerning the above mentioned subject.

I immediately transfer your request to the
authorities involved asking them to answer it as soon as pos-
sible.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Executive Secretary


Florent Morasse

FM/cbn



Gouvernement du Québec
Ministère de l'Agriculture
200-A, chemin Sainte-Foy,
Québec, Qué. G1R 4X6

Quebec, January 13th, 1978

Mr Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Rashrus Association
P.O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Sir: -

On the fowl body vaccination take place
at the area shown on the diagram that I sent to you.

We practice vaccination only for Mareks
disease prevention.

No other vaccin is administred by injec-
tion in birds.

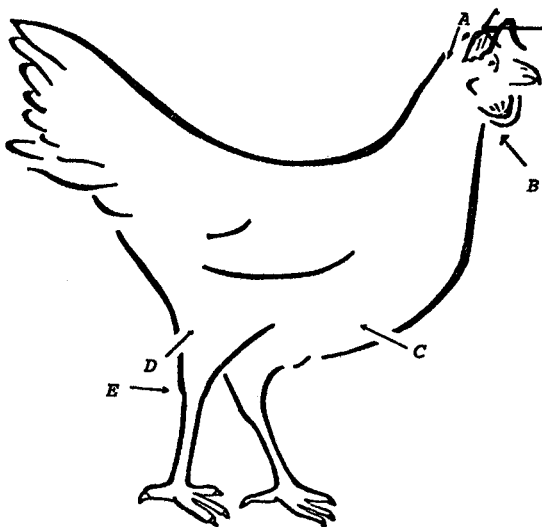
Very sincerely yours,

Dr Philippe Demers, m.v.
Director
Veterinary Department

/lg

c.c. à M. Jean-Guy Charbonneau, sous-ministre adjoint.

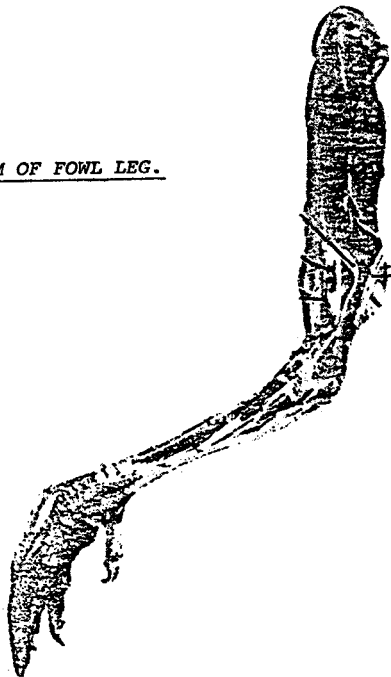
DIAGRAM OF FOWL, WITH INDICATED POSITIONS OF INNOCULATION WITH VARIOUS VACCINATIONS.



All the chicken are inoculated subcutaneously at this area for Marek disease prevention (See illustration). No other vaccin is administered by injection in birds.

F. H. ...

DIAGRAM OF FOWL LEG.



צילום ב



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
KENT D. SHELHAMER, SECRETARY
2301 N. CAMERON STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. 17120

August 23, 1977

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
DAVID S. INGRAHAM, VMD, DIRECTOR

Rabbi Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163, Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, NY 11228

Dear Rabbi Gross:

Thank you very much for your recent inquiry concerning the injection of chicks with vaccines. Injection techniques vary from region to region and can best be discussed by an agency with national overview and responsibility.

Accordingly, I have forwarded your letter to Dr. Pierre Chaloux, Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal Plant Health Services, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. I am confident his office can provide the most accurate reply to your questions.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E.T. Mallinson".

E.T. Mallinson, V.M.D.
Chief, Avian Health Division

cc: Dr. Chaloux

צילום ג



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS
J. ROGER BARBER, COMMISSIONER
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12235

Division of Food Inspection Services
518-457-5381

August 12, 1977

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross, Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P. O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Mr. Gross:

I have been asked to respond to your July 25, 1977 letter, to Commissioner Barber, in which you asked questions concerning vaccination of poultry.

It is my understanding that almost 100% of chickens commercially grown in the United States today are vaccinated or immunized against one or more diseases.

There are various methods of administration of vaccines and biologics. Some are given by injection, some by an aerosol spray. Sometimes a flock is immunized against a particular disease by deliberately infecting a small percentage of the flock at an early age. The infected birds spread the disease to the remainder of the flock and, upon recovery, a high percentage of the birds will have developed an immunity. Sometimes the immunizing agent is administered by instilling it within the nasal passage or within the cloaca.

We have no information concerning the methods of immunization used by particular hatcheries and poultry growers in New York State and the Denver, Colorado area.

You may be able to obtain additional information concerning the current recommended methods of immunization of poultry from one of the commercial suppliers of vaccines and biologics. There are many such concerns in this country. Listed here are the names and addresses of two, Salsbury Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa 50616 and Sterwin Laboratories Inc., Millsboro, Delaware 19966.

צילום ד



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PHILLIP ALAMPI, SECRETARY
TRENTON 08625

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

C. K. JEWELL, E

P. O. Box 1888

November 30, 1977

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Assn.
P. O. Box 163
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Mr. Gross:

In reply to your letter of November 12, 1977 in regard to various vaccinations of poultry the procedures are as follows:

For broilers and ducks vaccination against Newcastle and Bronchitis are usually given orally in the water or intranasally by a fogging method.

For turkeys Fowl Pox vaccine is brushed on three or four feather follicles on the breast or leg. Fowl cholera bacterin is given orally in the water for laying hens.

I have enclosed a schedule and circled methods now in use on most farms.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. E. Horton".

R. E. Horton, D.V.M.
Assistant Director

צילום ה



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE OFFICE BUILDING HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

GEORGE M. WILBER
COMMISSIONER

August 11, 1977

International Kashrus Association
Post Office Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reply to your letter of July 25, 1977.

1. Mareks Disease - Chicks are vaccinated one (1) day of age in the neck.
Fowl Pox - Chicks are vaccinated in feather follicles.
All other vaccines are given through water, spray, or nasal installation.
2. Approximately 100% of U. S. chicks are vaccinated.
3. No reply.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Stadler, V.M.D.
State Veterinarian

RJS/sh

צילום ו

DIAGRAM OF FOWL, WITH INDICATED POSITIONS OF INNOCULATION WITH VARIOUS VACCINATIONS.

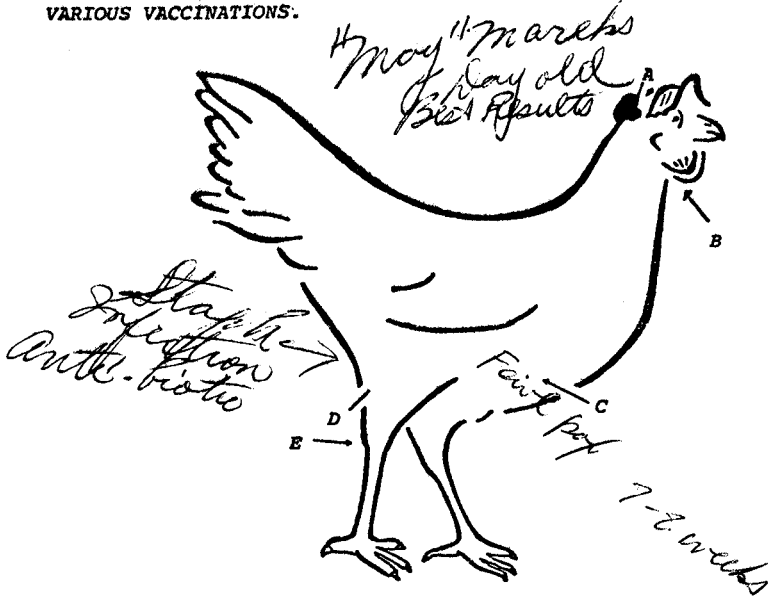


DIAGRAM OF FOWL LEG.



צילום

STATE OF COLORADO



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

406 STATE SERVICES BUILDING
1525 SHERMAN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

Richard D. Lamm
Governor

J. Evan Goulding
Commissioner

Donald L. Svedman
Deputy Commissioner

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

Clarence Stone, Center
Chairman

William A. Stephens, Gypsum
Vice-Chairman

Ben Eastman, Hotchkiss
John L. Malloy, Denver
M. C. McCormick, Holly
Elton Miller, Fort Lupton
Kay D. Morison, Fleming
William H. Webster, Greeley
Kenneth G. Wilmore, Denver

September 7, 1977

Sholom Y. Gross, Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
Box 163, Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

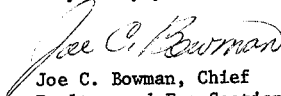
Dear Mr. Gross:

Poultry injected in Colorado are injected in the neck close to the head.

I have no knowledge of the percent of chicks vaccinated in the United States, however as a general rule broilers or fryers are not usually vaccinated. Laying hens are usually vaccinated in Colorado routinely at the hatchery.

Your third question is not applicable to this office as we have no vaccine.

Very truly yours,


Joe C. Bowman, Chief
Poultry and Egg Section

JCB:ge

צילום ח



State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION

Gary E. Rohde
Secretary

December 1, 1977

801 WEST BADGER ROAD
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53713
608 266-1721

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Mr. Gross:

In Wisconsin and probably most places vaccines for poultry are administered the easiest way, providing a good response is obtained. Newcastle, bronchitis, avian encephalitis, viral arthritis and gumoro disease are all given in the water or by a mist, but mostly the water route. Marek's vaccine is the only vaccine that involves injecting the bird as a baby chick at the hatchery. Whether done automatically or manually this injection is on the back of the neck, just below the skin.

Although turkey poults have antibiotics administered through dipping of hatching eggs, most hatcheries still inject poults with various antibiotics - under the skin on the back of the neck. As turkeys grow, many of them are injected under the back neck skin for cholera and eripelas, particularly turkey hens used for breeders.

For all practical purposes you can forget any area other than back of the neck under the skin, particularly for chickens. Contact us again if you have more questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Baxter Newton".

Baxter Newton
Poultry Services Specialist
Animal Health Division

BN:bjm

צילום ט



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS
J. ROGER BARBER, COMMISSIONER
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12235

Division of Food Inspection Services
(518) 457-5381

November 28, 1977

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross, Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, NY 11228

Dear Mr. Gross:

This will respond to your November 12, 1977 letters to Commissioner Barber and to the Director, Poultry Inspection Division, in which you asked questions about the anatomical locations at which poultry are vaccinated.

This Department no longer is engaged in poultry inspections. Since April of this year all poultry inspection in New York State has been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Quality Service, Meat and Poultry Inspection Program. The Department never has had any control of or responsibility for determining that poultry vaccines given by injection were administered at a particular and uniform location. The following information cannot, therefore, be considered as accurate in all instances.

I believe that generally you will find that almost all chickens hatched and raised commercially in this state are vaccinated against Marek's Disease at the hatchery as day old chicks and that usually the vaccine is administered under the loose skin on the back of the neck. It is also my understanding that few, if any, turkeys hatched and raised commercially are immunized against Marek's Disease. When vaccines are administered by injection to turkeys, I do not know the usual recommended site.

I also refer you to the fifth and sixth paragraphs of my August 12, 1977, letter which I include again here. You must realize that any recommendations made by commercial suppliers of vaccines are only that. These suppliers have no control over how vaccine is administered to a particular flock by the grower of the birds or by the hatcherymen using their products.

"You may be able to obtain additional information concerning the current recommended methods of immunization of poultry from one of the commercial suppliers of vaccines and biologics. There are many such concerns in this country. Listed here are the names and addresses of two: Salsbury Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa 60616



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PHILLIP ALAMPI, SECRETARY
TRENTON 08625

August 16, 1977

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Assn.
P. O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Mr. Gross:

This is in answer to your letter of July 25, 1977 concerning vaccination of chickens.

Question #1. Which part of the chick body is the recommended place for administration of vaccination?

Vaccination of chickens is performed in many ways:

New Castle and Bronchitis vaccine is given through the water.

Laryngotracheitis vaccine is dropped in the eye.

Mareks vaccine is dropped in the eye or intranasal.

Fowl pox vaccine is injected into the wing web.

Question #2. Approximately what percentage of U. S. chicks (or any other identifiable locations) are vaccinated?

All commercially raised pullets and broilers are vaccinated.

Question #3. Which hatcheries in the New Jersey State and Denver vicinity utilize your vaccination?

All New Jersey hatcheries are on a vaccination schedule as poultry diseases are very costly and the birds must be protected. As for Denver vicinity vaccinations, I have no

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross

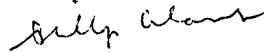
- 2 -

August 16, 1977

idea what their program is. I would say that all poultry in the United States is susceptible to the same diseases and, therefore, must be protected by a vaccination program.

I am enclosing for your information the Rutgers vaccination program for egg laying flocks in New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,



Phillip Alampi

Encl.



RUTGERS VACCINATION SCHEDULE FOR THE LAYING FLOCK

Frank W. Kingsbury, D.V.M.
Extension Veterinarian



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
RUTGERS — THE STATE UNIVERSITY
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Distributed in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Cooperative Extension Service work in agriculture, home economics, and 4-H. John L. Gerwig, director.

Vaccinations, if properly programmed for healthy birds, usually protect your flock against the hazards of Newcastle disease, bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, fowl pox, and epidemic tremor.

A Guide and Suggestions for Vaccinating Replacement Pullets

1. Always read, understand, and follow the directions that come with the vaccine:
2. Remember you may be handling a live virus. It can cause a specific disease if improperly used. Be careful. Do not use vaccines after expiration date.
3. Birds to be vaccinated should be in good health.
4. Mix vaccine just before using, and use it within 4 hours after mixing. Keep mixed vaccines cool on hot days. Do not run live virus vaccines through rusty water pipes.
5. Be sure needle or brush carries vaccine to each bird. Do not stretch amount of vaccine.
6. Be careful when vaccinating. Do not try for a speed record. Get vaccine into the bird.
7. Avoid spilling vaccine on clothes or on litter. A block of wood with holes in it to hold vaccine bottles may be useful.
8. Burn all unused vaccine and unused portions of mixed vaccines at the end of each day.
9. Use the same strain of vaccine throughout the program except the Roakin strain of Newcastle, which:
 - a. Should not follow the use of B₁ type vaccines.
 - b. Should not be used on birds in production.
10. It is believed that stress is a factor in triggering dormant leukosis infections. Since some combinations of vaccines stress birds severely, each manufacturer's written instructions should be followed. It is best not to mix or combine Newcastle disease and bronchitis vaccines. Use these vaccines separately.
11. Crated birds should not be vaccinated until the time of release on new premises.
12. Yearlings: Recommend revaccination at the time of molt for all diseases for which previously vaccinated or for diseases prevalent in the area.
13. Sanitation by vaccination crews:
 - a. Wear clean outer clothing and clean rubber footwear between each farm vaccination job.
 - b. Clean and disinfect crates, trucks, tires, footwear, and equipment when each farm vaccination job is completed. Inspect these items for cleanliness before reuse.
 - c. Practice cleanliness at all times to avoid disease transmission.
14. Vaccines used in drinking water: Be sure water is fresh and free of sanitizers and chlorine.
15. Fowl cholera bacterin may require two injections given subcutaneously. Be sure to follow manufacturer's directions. (See item 1 above.)

What to look for in "takes" and reactions			
Vaccine	Time to read reaction	Lesions	Length of visible reaction
Fowl pox Modified pox	7 to 9 days	Small scabs and distinct swelling at wing-web site of stab vaccination.	5 to 15 days
Pigeon pox	7 to 9 days	Swelling of the follicles into which vaccine was placed.	5 to 15 days
Laryngotracheitis	4 to 5 days	Swelling and redness of upper lip of vent. Eye-drop reaction; may be watery eyes in 2% of birds.	3 to 7 days

Examine at least 5 percent of all birds vaccinated in each pen. If 80 percent "takes" are not visible, immediately contact your vaccination crew or supplier of vaccines.

If more than one serial lot of vaccine is used, record each serial lot and spot check at least 5 percent of the birds vaccinated with each serial lot of vaccine.

RUTGERS VACCINATION SCHEDULE FOR THE LAYING FLOCK

Vaccines for	First vaccination	Second vaccination	Third vaccination
NEWCASTLE B₁ type. Use if no outbreaks have been reported in the area during the past month.	Age: 4 weeks. Method: Water, intranasal, intraocular, <u>intramuscular</u> , or method of your choice.	Age: 16 weeks or at housing time. Method: Water, intranasal, intraocular, <u>intramuscular</u> , or method of your choice.	Age: Every 3 to 4 months or follow manufacturer's recommendations. Method: Same as for second vaccination.
NEWCASTLE Roakin strain. Do not use as first vaccination after 6 weeks of age.	Age: 4 to 6 weeks. Method: <u>Wing-web stab.</u>	Age: 16 weeks. Method: B ₁ type, as above or Roakin strain <u>wing-web stab.</u>	As above.
NEWCASTLE B₁ type. Use on birds under 4 weeks of age when outbreaks occur in area.	Age: Up to 4 weeks. Method: Water, intranasal, intraocular, <u>intramuscular</u> , or method of your choice.	Age: 4 to 5 weeks or not earlier than 3 weeks after first vaccination. Method: Same as for first vaccination.	As above.
BRONCHITIS Mass. type or polyvalent - Mass.-Conn. type vaccine.	Age: 12 to 18 weeks. Method: Water, intranasal, or intraocular.	Not necessary unless birds are vaccinated before 12 weeks of age. Follow manufacturer's directions.	Not necessary unless recommended by manufacturer.
LARYNGOTRACHEITIS Vaccinate all birds on farm at same time. If an outbreak occurs, vaccinate all susceptible birds immediately.	Age: 6 to 20 weeks or older if necessary. Method: Vent-brush vaccine or eye-drop vaccine.	Age: Not necessary for vent-brush vaccine. If first eye-drop vaccination is before 10 weeks of age, apply eye-drop vaccination again at 16 to 20 weeks.	Not necessary.
LARYNGOTRACHEITIS If vaccination becomes necessary before 6 weeks of age.	Age: 2 to 6 weeks. Method: Eye-drop vaccine, or vent-drop vaccine. Variable results before 4 weeks of age.	Age: 6 to 8 weeks after first vaccination. Method: Eye-drop vaccine or vent-brush vaccine.	Not necessary.
FOWL POX Where early protection is not necessary.	Age: 8 to 16 weeks. Method: <i>Fowl pox</i> or <i>modified pox vaccine:</i> <u>wing-web stab</u> - 2 needles. <i>Pigeon pox vaccine:</i> Brush or spray into 1" by 2" area of exposed feather follicles on leg or wing-web stab if directed by manufacturer.	Not necessary. NOTE: During pox reaction period, do not stress birds by giving any other vaccines or by debeaking.	
FOWL POX Where early protection is necessary.	Age: 1 day to 8 weeks. Method: <i>Modified pox vaccine only.</i> <u>Wing-web stab.</u> <i>Pigeon pox vaccine:</i> Spray or brush into exposed feather-follicle area on leg.	Age: 16 to 20 weeks or before housing. Method: Same as for first vaccination. <u>Wing-web stab</u> may be preferred by manufacturer. Follow printed directions.	Not necessary.
EPIDEMIC TREMOR (AE OR AVIAN ENCEPHALOMYELITIS) For breeders or replacement pullets.	Age: 10 to 16 weeks. Method: <i>Live virus vaccine:</i> water. OR Age: 15 to 20 weeks. Method: <i>Killed virus vaccine:</i> <u>subcutaneous injection.</u>	Not necessary.	

Supersedes Leaflet 383.

צילום יא



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

MAY 10 1977

Dear Mr. Gross:

Reference is made to your letter of April 19, 1977, regarding the injection of chickens and turkeys. Some hatcheries do inject day old chicks and day old turkey poults with drugs when they are sorted into boxes prior to consignment to the growers. This is done to control diseases which are transmitted through the egg or from bacterial contamination of the egg shell. The practice is more prevalent in turkey poults than in chicks.

Growing or mature chickens are seldom, if ever, injected with drugs because of the high labor costs of injecting individual chickens. There are two principal diseases of growing turkeys, which in the event of a disease outbreak, are controlled by injection of drugs. Infectious sinusitis of turkeys is controlled by injecting drug into the infraorbital sinus (located below the eye). Erysipelas occurs in growing and mature turkeys and is controlled by injecting the birds with suitable drugs into the muscles of the thigh.

Many of the diseases of poultry have been controlled by blood testing and slaughtering of infected carrier parent stock; therefore, fewer injectable drugs are necessary today than they were in the past. The types of injectable drugs that are used are antibiotics.

In answer to your specific question, most inoculations take place under the skin of the neck, but, as previously stated, some are injected in the muscles of the thigh, i.e., erysipelas, or into the sinus, i.e., infectious sinusitis.

Chickens are immunized against diseases by several methods, e.g., vaccine by drinking water, by eyedrop, by dust, by removing feathers from the leg in the case of fowl pox and applying the virus vaccine directly into the feather follicles after removing a few feathers

or by a superficial injection of the pox virus into the web of the wing. The cost of labor causes poultrymen in most cases to vaccinate their birds by some method other than by injection, although, some do inject their chickens to protect them, principally against virus respiratory diseases. All licensing of poultry vaccines sold interstate is under the control of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There certainly are non-inoculated poultry. We know, however, of no way that the poultry can be identified by some outside markings.

We would suggest that you contact your supermarket(s) to determine the source of the poultry which your group is purchasing. Once you ascertain their name and address, (usually one or more large company) you can obtain the desired information. Your respective state agricultural extension service might also be able to assist you in locating such poultry. They could also put you in contact with poultry companies which would help you with the information that you desire. Perhaps, they could set aside certain of their growers to raise poultry to meet your specifications. The poultry industry will adapt to meet significant market demands.

Sincerely,

David P. Ducharme

David P. Ducharme, D.V.M.
Acting Director, Division of
Drugs for Avian Species
Bureau of Veterinary Medicine

צילום יב

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

September 28, 1977

Rabbi Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163, Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, NY 11228

Dear Rabbi Gross:

Your letter of July 25, 1977, addressed to the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture was forwarded to our office for reply.

The answers to the itemized questions posed in your letter according to our present knowledge are as follows:

1. Most of the inoculated egg-type chicks and meat-type chicks (broilers) are inoculated subcutaneously in the neck region just posterior to the head.
2. A conservative estimate of the percentage of the commercial chicks that are vaccinated for Marek's disease would be 95 percent. The broiler industry in the Northwest is vaccinating a small percent (1 percent) of the chicks with another type of vaccine. The broiler pen mates are then exposed by contact to this nonpathogenic virus. To our knowledge, this practice is limited to only that area of the United States.
3. We are not aware of any commercial hatchery in the Denver vicinity or New York State that does not vaccinate chicks for Marek's disease.

If additional information is desired concerning the use of the Marek's disease vaccine and its safety, you may wish to contact Dr. H. Graham Purchase, National Program Staff, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, MD 20705, telephone Area Code (301) 344-2716.

Sincerely,

Irvin L. Peterson
Irvin L. Peterson
Chief Staff Veterinarian
Swine and Poultry Diseases Staff
Veterinary Services

צילום יג

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

December 6, 1977

Rabbi Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163, Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, NY 11228

Dear Rabbi Gross:

This letter is in response to your letter of November 12, 1977, concerning the vaccination of fowl. It is impossible to indicate by letter every route of inoculation used by all producers of poultry and eggs. This letter will try to describe the practices being used by 98 to 99 percent of the producers in the United States.

Vaccination is a means of exposing a specific antigen to the cells of an animal so that the animal will respond naturally by producing antibody against this antigen and thereby protect that animal's health. This process may be done artificially or naturally and is more or less a normal continuous process. The antigens may be non-living or living. The nonliving antigens may be killed whole organisms, or the antigens may be simply a specific organic compound from an organism which will stimulate immunity or protection from that organism. The live antigen may be a disease-producing organism or more often an organism which has been modified or attenuated by various means to produce protection but not disease. The vaccines that are capable of producing disease are often administered by a different route or at a time when the disease is easily controlled and has little effect on the animal, or when the animal has some natural protection, such as parental immunity or antibody, from its mother.

The routes or methods of administering the antigen or vaccine depend on several factors. First, it has to be effective. Second, depending on the disease, it must be done as practical from a cost standpoint as possible. Many of the vaccines, particularly the attenuated viruses, normally have natural routes of administration. By natural route indicates that the method of administration is the route that the virus or bacteria normally invades or infects the animal. This method usually involves the mucous membranes of the conjunctiva of the eye, respiratory system, or the digestive system.

Rabbi Gross

The injection of vaccine (parenteral inoculation) because of the greater expense is limited in use in commercial poultry production because of the greater cost of handling the individual animals. It is used, however, when the cost/benefit of the vaccination and disease is indicated. Certain diseases, such as fowl pox, demand another route to produce reliable immunity. Intramuscular or subcutaneous (under the skin) injections are used in the case of killed vaccines because this is the most efficacious means of producing immunity with this type of vaccine. This immunity will result in the production of healthy, wholesome animals for the market.

There are times when certain live vaccines (e.g., Marek's disease vaccine) must be administered in the muscle or under the skin early in the life of the chick before the disease-producing, ubiquitous virus enters naturally. The vaccine virus or virus that does not produce disease, incidentally, is present naturally in most turkeys marketed in the world and was derived from turkeys. The virulent virus, or disease-producing virus enters the body by natural means and coexists, at least for a while; however, the immune systems prevent the cancer-forming virus from transforming the particular white blood cells into tumor cells.

With the above as background information, I will try to answer the questions you specifically asked in your letter. All commercial chickens (i.e., egg-type and meat-type chicks) are immunized against Marek's disease at 1 day of age. The vaccine is administered, except for the exceptions noted in my previous letter, under the skin just behind the head. Because of the ubiquitous nature of the Marek's disease virus, it is believed that all chickens and other susceptible avian species are exposed to or naturally vaccinated against this virus early in life, become viremic (virus in blood), and depending on the virus, are able to develop immunity, control the transformed cells, or are afflicted with the disease.

Chicks raised for broiler production, with the exception of the vaccination for Marek's disease at 1 day of age, and at times for fowl pox, are exposed to various vaccines only by the natural route; i.e., exposure to the mucous membranes.

Chicks raised for egg production because of their greater value and longer life span (up to 2 years of age) require a different vaccination program. In addition to the Marek's disease and other vaccinations just discussed, the pullets may receive a vaccination in the web of the wing or skin for fowl pox. In a small percentage of the layers, avian encephalomyelitis and Newcastle disease may also be administered in the web of the wing (the webbing of skin connecting the front portion of the wing bones).

In a small portion of the commercial egg layers, an intramuscular vaccination for Newcastle disease may be given. Because of the speed of the inoculation, an exact location cannot be described. It is usually in any fleshy portion either in the breast or the thigh. In some cases, a killed bacterin may be administered; this is usually administered under the skin behind the head.

Commercial turkeys are usually immunized less frequently than chickens. In some areas, they may be vaccinated by a natural method (mucous membranes) against Newcastle disease and fowl cholera. In other areas, an intramuscular vaccination, as described above, may be given for Newcastle disease. In some areas, killed bacterins to protect turkeys against fowl cholera and erysipelas are given once or more frequently. The bacterins are usually administered under the skin just behind the head; this portion is discarded at the processing plant.

The vaccination programs for commercial chicken and turkey breeding flocks are more complicated. This is because it is often necessary to provide parental protection to the baby poultry against many agents or organisms that are potentially capable of affecting the health of poultry and because the cost/benefit ratio dictates a program based on protection rather than cost.

The time spent in answering your letter should indicate to you our appreciation of your concern in this area. Cattle and sheep vaccinations of all forms, including intramuscular inoculations, have commonly been performed for hundreds of years.

Sincerely,



Irvin L. Peterson
Chief Staff Veterinarian
Swine and Poultry Diseases Staff
Veterinary Services



Agriculture
Canada

צילום יד

Health of Animals Branch
Direction de L'Hygiène Vétérinaire

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9
February 7, 1978

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

675.1/07-2

Mr. Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Gross:

Your letter of November 1, 1977, addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture has reached my desk for reply.

I note in your letter that you have previously had correspondence with this Department. Unfortunately, I am unable to locate this material so may perhaps, be repeating information that you have already received.

I am not certain whether your inquiry is specifically on Marek's Disease Vaccination or on the vaccination of poultry for various diseases. If I interpret your questions correctly, I believe Marek's Vaccination is of prime interest to you at this time.

Today, all Marek's Vaccine is inoculated into one-day old chicks, subcutaneously, that is, under the skin at the upper-most part of the neck,

No vaccine is ever used in 100% of the animals, however, Marek's Vaccine is used very extensively, primarily in broiler chicks and, I would guess that perhaps, 90% of these chicks are vaccinated. Vaccination in egg producing birds is practised to a lesser degree.

Please be informed that other poultry vaccines may be administered in a great variety of ways, some by placing the vaccine in the drinking water, some by spray administration in which the vaccine is aerosolized and thus, enters the birds via the respiratory tract. Other vaccines, as for example, Fowl Pox, may be administered by plucking a few feathers from the leg and applying the vaccine into the follicles with a stiff brush or by a wing web inoculation. Another vaccine, Fowl Laryngotracheitis is administered by dropping the vaccine either into the eye or into the nostrils.

.../2

I hope that the above will provide you with the information that you needed. If there are any further questions, please feel free to write to me.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. H. Langer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "P".

P. H. Langer, Chief
Veterinary Biologics

צילום טו

STERWIN LABORATORIES INC. Subsidiary of Sterling Drug Inc.
P.O. Box 537 • Millsboro, Delaware 19966 • Area (302) 934-9274

August 11, 1977

Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Mr. Gross:

Reference is made to your letter of 25 July, 1977 concerning vaccination of chickens.

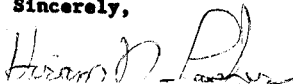
Below you will find answers to your questions.

1. Depends on vaccine administered. May be subcutaneous, intramuscular, web of wing, eye drop, drinking water, spray and vent drop or brush.
2. 100%
3. Not applicable.

I might add that I do not know of any hatchery that does not use Marek's Disease Vaccine in day old chicks. This vaccine is injected intramuscularly or subcutaneously back of the head. Data sheets are attached.

We trust that the above will be helpful.

Sincerely,



Hiram N. Lasher

Attachments



STERWIN LABORATORIES INC.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MAREK'S DISEASE VACCINE - STERWIN HVT

INDICATION:

For vaccination of healthy one-day-old chicks against Marek's disease.

DESCRIPTION:

A live virus vaccine containing the East Lansing FC 126 strain of turkey herpes virus propagated in chick embryo fibroblasts under rigid quality control and frozen in the final container. Sterwin HVT is packaged in two separate units, a glass ampule containing 2ml. of frozen vaccine and a bottle of sterile diluent.

The vaccine is prepared in 500 and 1000 dose ampules. A 100ml. bottle of diluent is required for 500 doses, 200ml. is required for 1000 doses. Each chick is inoculated subcutaneously with 0.2ml.

The ampules are inserted in metal canes in a canister. The canister is packed within a liquid nitrogen container.

STORAGE:

IMPORTANT: Proper storage of the vaccine is essential if the potency of the product is to be maintained.

AMPULE - Keep ampule frozen in liquid nitrogen until ready to vaccinate.

DILUENT - Diluent may be stored at room temperature but must be ice cold at time of use.

CONTAINER - Store liquid nitrogen container securely in an upright position in a dry, well-ventilated area.

CAUTION:

Liquid nitrogen containers and vaccine should be handled only by properly trained personnel, see Form 9888K "Precautions and Safe Practices - Liquefied Atmospheric Gases" published by the Linde Division of Union Carbide Corp., New York, N.Y.

When removing ampule cane, handling frozen ampules or adding liquid nitrogen, wear long sleeves, a plastic face shield, and heavy asbestos gloves to protect the skin from contact with the liquid nitrogen. All storage and handling of the liquid nitrogen container must be in a well-ventilated area. Do not inhale liquid nitrogen vapors. If drowsiness occurs, get fresh air quickly; then ventilate entire area. If breathing difficulty occurs or there is loss of consciousness, apply artificial respiration and summon a physician immediately.

Special care should be taken when removing canes from the container as occasionally an ampule may explode when warmed. Precautions should be taken to protect one's self from flying glass.

PREPARATION and ADMINISTRATION:



IMPORTANT: Read carefully directions for use sheet enclosed in each package of Sterwin-HVT diluent. Instructions must be followed exactly for best results. The vaccine is to be administered subcutaneously in the back of the neck of one-day-old chicks. Guard against exposure of vaccinated chicks to Marek's Disease for at least 2 weeks.

PACKAGING:

STERWIN-HVT

Dose Size

500

1000

Cat. No.

S 602

S 605

The information contained herein is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. Any recommendations or suggestions are made without warranty or guarantee, since use conditions are beyond our control. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to imply the non-existence of any relevant patents, nor to constitute permission, endorsement or recommendation to produce any inventions covered by any patents owned by Sterling Drug Inc., or by others without authority from the owner of the patent.





STERWIN

STERWIN LABORATORIES INC.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MAREK'S DISEASE VACCINE STERWIN - HVT LYOPHILIZED

INDICATIONS :

Vaccination of healthy one-day-old chicks against Marek's disease. This virus will infect chicks even though they may be carrying maternal antibodies to Marek's disease herpesvirus, providing a minimum titer of 1000 PFU's per dose is administered.

DESCRIPTION :

A live virus vaccine containing the East Lansing FC 126 strain of turkey herpesvirus in cell-free lyophilized form, produced in chick embryo fibroblasts. Inoculated cell cultures are harvested, processed and freeze-dried in the final container. Sterwin-HVT Lyophilized is packaged in two separate units: a 10-pack tray of vaccine vials and a carton of bottled sterile diluent containing special stabilizers.

PREPARATION OF EQUIPMENT :

Sterilize vaccinating equipment by boiling in water for 20 minutes or more or by autoclaving 15 minutes at 120° C under steam pressure. **DO NOT USE CHEMICAL DISINFECTANTS** - they can inactivate the virus.

USE ONLY STERWIN-GREEN LABEL DILUENT: select proper size vaccine and diluent as follows:

500-dose vaccine: 100 ml diluent

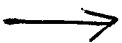
1000-dose vaccine: 200 ml diluent

PREPARATION OF VACCINE :

DO NOT OPEN AND REHYDRATE THE VACCINE UNTIL READY FOR USE. USE DILUENT AT ROOM TEMPERATURE, 68-72° F (20-22° C).

1. Mix only one vial at a time and use immediately.
2. Remove aluminum seal from vial and rubber stopper from bottle of diluent.
3. To rehydrate vaccine, pour a small amount of diluent into vaccine vial; shake. Transfer partly dissolved vaccine into diluent bottle. Replace stopper and **SHAKE VIGOROUSLY** for at least 30 seconds to insure even distribution. Rehydrated vaccine is now ready for use.
4. To obtain optimum results, place the vaccine in an ice bath immediately after rehydration and swirl frequently.
5. Administer all vaccine from one vial within one hour after rehydrating.
6. Do not dilute the vaccine or otherwise stretch the dosage.

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION :



Administer rehydrated cell-free vaccine using a sterile automatic syringe with a 20- to 22-gauge, 3/8- to 1/2-inch needle. Inject each chick subcutaneously in the back of the neck with 0.2 ml of rehydrated vaccine (the breast also may be used). At either site, lift the skin and insert the needle downward beneath the skin. **AGITATE REHYDRATED VACCINE FREQUENTLY DURING USE.**

For maximum effectiveness, observe good management practices for at least 2 weeks to avoid exposure of vaccinated chicks to virulent Marek's disease virus.

CAUTION :

Carefully follow directions for use. Vaccinate only healthy birds maintained under good environmental conditions and free of all diseases, including chronic respiratory disease (CRD), coccidiosis, PPLO infections, epidemic tremors or other diseases that can cause complications or reduce immunity.

Satisfactory results with Sterwin-HVT Lyophilized depend on various factors, including but not limited to (1) conditions of storage and handling by the user, (2) health and responsiveness of individual birds, and (3) time and degree of field exposure.

Use only special green label diluent provided for Sterwin-HVT Lyophilized (freeze-dried) vaccine; **DILUENTS FOR CELL ASSOCIATED (WET) VACCINE ARE INCOMPATIBLE AND WILL CAUSE LOSS OF TITER.**

Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter

Burn empty vials, bottles, caps and all unused contents.

צילום טז



AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES

A Schering Corporation Division
GALLOPING HILL ROAD, KENILWORTH, NEW JERSEY 07033 / TEL. (201) 931-2000

August 18, 1977

Sholom Y. Gross
International Kashrus Association
P.O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, NY 11228

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of July 25, 1977; in the poultry husbandry practices of today, it is commonplace to vaccinate chickens for prevention of disease. Vaccines are administered in many fashions, depending upon the requirements for disease protection as dictated by geographic areas. I would assume that most chickens are vaccinated with at least two or more types of vaccine. The most common method of administration is eye-drop or water.

I am enclosing a few of our product bulletins that may provide you with information with regard to method and age of administration.

With regard to the hatcheries in the specified areas using our vaccines; this question is difficult to answer since our products are sold directly and/or through distributors. May I suggest you contact the hatcheries in question directly, since they can provide you with accurate information regarding the products which they use.

A list of hatcheries and poultry producers in the United States can be obtained through several sources. May I suggest that you write the U.S.D.A., Agricultural Research Services, and ask for a list of participants

YOUR PARTNER IN ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Sholom Y. Gross
Page 2
August 18, 1977

in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (Bulletin ARS-NE-9-4, January 1977). Other information can be obtained through the Poultry and Egg Institute of America:

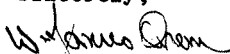
521 East 63rd Street
Kansas City, MO 64110

You might also contact the Southeast Poultry and Egg Association:

1456 Church Street
Decatur, GA 30030

I hope the information provided will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,



W. James Orem
Sales Manager

WJO:lh
enclosures

PRODUCT BULLETIN



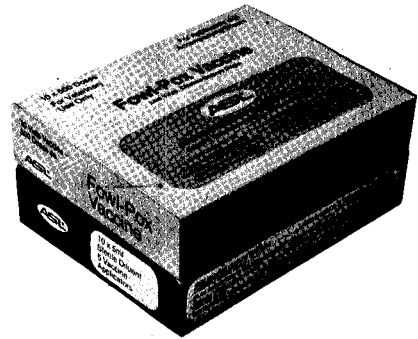
FOR BREEDER and REPLACEMENT BIRDS

ASL fowl-pox[®]

FOWL-POX VACCINE Live Virus, Chicken Embryo Origin

advantages

- Has ability to stimulate strong immunity against a wide variety of fowl-pox strains
- Proven effective in millions of birds
- Safe for chickens and turkeys
- Highly soluble
- Rigidly tested
- Contains gentamicin as a preservative



asl fowl-pox vaccine is a live virus vaccine containing a fowl pox virus selected for its ability to stimulate strong immunity against a wide variety of fowl pox strains. This product is for use in chickens and turkeys 6 weeks of age or older, as an aid in preventing fowl pox through immunization by the wing-web method (for chickens) and the thigh-stab method (for turkeys).

Supplied in: FOWL-POX (Combo Pak), 10 x 500 Doses with diluent.

FOWL POX VACCINE LIVE VIRUS, CHICKEN EMBRYO ORIGIN

when to vaccinate

- Chickens: Six weeks of age or older.
- Turkeys: Six weeks of age or older.

your vaccination program

The development of a durable, strong immunity depends upon the use of an effective vaccination program as well as many circumstances such as administration techniques, environment and flock health at time of vaccination. Also, the immune response to one vaccination under field conditions is seldom complete for all animals within a given flock. Even when vaccination is successful, the immunity stimulated in individual animals against different diseases may not be life long. Therefore, under certain circumstances revaccination may be necessary.

preparation of the vaccine

1. Do not open and mix the vaccine until ready for use.
2. Mix only one vial at a time and use entire contents within 2 hours.
3. Remove the tear-off aluminum seal and stopper from vial containing the dried vaccine.
4. Remove the tear-off aluminum seal and stopper from the bottle containing the diluent.
5. Hold the diluent bottle firmly in an upright position and insert the neck of the vaccine vial into the neck of the diluent bottle. The neck of the vaccine vial should snap into position and should be seated securely in the neck of the diluent bottle.
6. Invert the two containers so that the vaccine vial is on the bottom and allow the diluent to flow into the vaccine vial. If the diluent does not flow freely, squeeze the diluent bottle gently and the diluent will flow into the vaccine vial. The vaccine vial should be completely filled with diluent to prevent excess foaming.
7. Hold the joined containers by the ends; shake vigorously until the vaccine plug is completely dissolved.
8. Return the joined containers to their original position (diluent bottle on the bottom). Allow the rehydrated vaccine to flow into the diluent bottle. If the rehydrated vaccine does not flow into the diluent bottle, squeeze the diluent bottle gently and release to draw the rehydrated vaccine into the diluent bottle. Be sure all the virus is removed from the vaccine vial.
9. Remove the vaccine vial from the neck of the diluent bottle and insert dropper applicator into plastic diluent bottle.
0. The vaccine is now ready for eyedrop use.
1. Wash hands thoroughly after mixing the vaccine.

how to vaccinate

CHICKENS:

Vaccination is accomplished by tipping the needle applicator into the mixed vaccine and piercing the webbed portion of the underside of the wing. Avoid piercing through feathers which may wipe off the vaccine, and avoid hitting the wing muscle or bone to minimize reaction. The applicator is designed to pick up the proper amount of vaccine on the needles, which is deposited in the tissues when the wing is pierced. Re-dip the applicator in the vaccine before each application. Excess vaccine adhering to the applicator should be removed by touching the applicator to the side of the vaccine vial.

TURKEYS:

Vaccination may be conveniently and successfully accomplished by the thigh-stab method as follows: The helper grasps the legs of the turkey with one hand as it is handed to him, and holds the bird head downward with its back toward him. He then passes his other hand downward on the outside of one thigh, turning the feathers back and exposing a bare spot about midway. With the freshly dipped applicator, the vaccinator stabs into the thigh muscle going only deep enough to break the skin and deliver the vaccine, but taking care to avoid piercing the tendons or injuring the bone.

Be careful not to touch any part of the bird with the vaccine except the area to be inoculated.

Examine for takes 6 to 8 days following vaccination. A positive take, showing that the vaccination was successful, is indicated by swelling of the skin or scab formation at the point of inoculation. The absence of takes may mean that birds were immune before vaccination or that improper vaccination methods were used. Immunity will normally develop about 10 to 14 days after vaccination. Swelling and scabs will disappear 2 to 3 weeks following vaccination.

caution

1. **VACCINATE ONLY HEALTHY BIRDS.** Although disease may not be evident, coccidiosis, chronic respiratory disease, mycoplasma infection, or other disease conditions may cause serious complications or reduce immunity.
2. **All birds within a house should be vaccinated on the same day.** Isolate other susceptible birds on the premises from the birds being vaccinated.
3. In outbreak situations, vaccinate healthy birds first progressing toward outbreak areas in order to vaccinate diseased birds last.
4. Do not spill or spatter the vaccine. Burn empty bottles, caps and all unused vaccine and accessories.
5. Do not dilute the vaccine or otherwise stretch the dosage.
6. This vaccine must be stored refrigerated between 35° and 45° F.
7. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

records

Keep a record of vaccine type, quantity, serial number, expiration date, and place of purchase; the date and time of vaccination; the number, age, breed, and location of the birds; names of operators performing the vaccination and any observed reactions.

U.S. VETERINARY LICENSE NO. 165
AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES
SCHERING CORPORATION U.S.A.
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701



PRODUCT BULLETIN



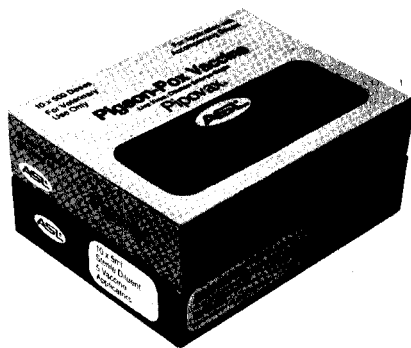
FOR BREEDER and REPLACEMENT BIRDS

pipovax[®]

PIGEON POX VACCINE Live Virus Chicken Embryo Origin

advantages

- A single vaccination after six weeks of age stimulates long lasting protection
- Time proven the best breeder layer protection against pox
- Rigidly tested
- Highly soluble
- Can be used at the same time as other vaccination or when birds are blood tested
- Contains gentamicin as a preservative



pipovax is a live virus vaccine containing a special pigeon pox virus selected for its mild characteristics as well as its ability to stimulate immunity against fowl pox in chickens. This product is for use in chickens 6 weeks of age or older as an aid in preventing fowl pox through immunization by the wing stab method.

Supplied in: Pipovax (Combo Pak), 10 x 500 Doses with diluent.

PIGEON POX VACCINE
LIVE VIRUS, CHICKEN EMBRYO ORIGIN
PIPOVAX®

when to vaccinate

6 weeks of age or older.

your vaccination program

The development of a durable, strong immunity depends upon the use of an effective vaccination program as well as many circumstances such as administration techniques, environment and flock health at time of vaccination. Also, the immune response to one vaccination under field conditions is seldom complete for all animals within a given flock. Even when vaccination is successful, the immunity stimulated in individual animals against different diseases may not be life long. Therefore, a program of periodic revaccination may be necessary.

preparation of the vaccine

1. Do not open and mix the vaccine until ready for use.
2. Mix only one vial at a time and use entire contents within 2 hours.
3. Remove the tear-off aluminum seal and stopper from vial containing the dried vaccine.
4. Remove the tear-off aluminum seal and stopper from the bottle containing the diluent.
5. Hold the diluent bottle firmly in an upright position and insert the neck of the vaccine vial into the neck of the diluent bottle. The neck of the vaccine vial should snap into position and should be seated securely in the neck of the diluent bottle.
6. Invert the two containers so that the vaccine vial is on the bottom and allow the diluent to flow into the vaccine vial. If the diluent does not flow freely, squeeze the diluent bottle gently and the diluent will flow into the vaccine vial. The vaccine vial should be completely filled with diluent to prevent excess foaming.
7. Hold the joined containers by the ends; shake vigorously until the vaccine plug is completely dissolved.
8. Return the joined containers to their original position (diluent bottle on the bottom). Allow the rehydrated vaccine to flow into the diluent bottle. If the rehydrated vaccine does not flow into the diluent bottle, squeeze the diluent bottle gently and release to draw the rehydrated vaccine into the diluent bottle. Be sure all the virus is removed from the vaccine vial.
9. Remove the vaccine vial from the neck of the diluent bottle and insert dropper applicator into plastic diluent bottle.
10. The vaccine is now ready for eyedrop use.
11. Wash hands thoroughly after mixing the vaccine.

how to vaccinate

Vaccination is accomplished by dipping the needle applicator into the mixed vaccine and piercing the webbed portion of the underside of the wing. Avoid piercing through feathers which may wipe off the vaccine and avoid hitting the wing muscle or bone to minimize reaction. The applicator is designed to pick up the proper amount of vaccine on the needles, which is deposited in the tissues when the wing is pierced. Re-dip the applicator in the vaccine before each application. Excess vaccine adhering to the applicator should be removed by touching the applicator to the side of the vaccine vial.

examine for takes

Examine for takes 6 to 8 days following vaccination. A positive take, showing that the vaccination was successful, is indicated by swelling of the skin or scab formation at the point of inoculation. The absence of takes may mean that birds were immune before vaccination or that improper vaccination methods were used. Immunity will normally develop about 10 to 14 days after vaccination. Swelling and scabs will disappear 2 to 3 weeks following vaccination.

caution

1. **VACCINATE ONLY HEALTHY BIRDS.**
Although disease may not be evident, coccidiosis, chronic respiratory disease, mycoplasma infection, or other disease conditions may cause serious complications or reduce immunity.
2. All birds within a house should be vaccinated on the same day. Isolate other susceptible birds on the premises from the birds being vaccinated.
3. In outbreak situations, vaccinate healthy birds first progressing toward outbreak areas in order to vaccinate diseased birds last.
4. Do not spill or spatter the vaccine. Burn empty bottles, caps and all unused vaccine and accessories.
5. Do not dilute the vaccine or otherwise stretch the dosage.
6. This vaccine must be stored refrigerated between 35° and 45° F.
7. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

records

Keep a record of vaccine type, quantity, serial number, expiration date, and place of purchase; the date and time of vaccination; the number, age, breed, and location of the birds; names of operators performing the vaccination and any observed reactions.

U.S. VETERINARY LICENSE NO. 165
AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES
SCHERING CORPORATION U.S.A.
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701





POXVAC-TC[®]

FOWL-POX VACCINE Live Virus, Chicken Tissue Culture Origin

advantages

- Tissue culture origin
- So mild it can be used in day old chicks
- Field proven
- Specially selected for broiler use
- Highly soluble
- Rigidly tested
- Contains gentamicin as a preservative



POXVAC-TC is a live virus vaccine containing a tissue culture propagated strain of fowl pox virus especially selected for use in day-old chickens (day of hatch) or older, as an aid in preventing fowl pox through immunization by the wing web method.

Supplied in: Poxvac-TC (Combo Pak), 10 x 500 Doses with diluent.

FOWL POX VACCINE
LIVE VIRUS, CHICKEN TISSUE CULTURE ORIGIN
POXVAC-TC®

when to vaccinate

One day old or older.

your vaccination program

The development of a durable, strong immunity depends upon the use of an effective vaccination program as well as many circumstances such as administration techniques, environment and flock health at time of vaccination. Also, the immune response to one vaccination under field conditions is seldom complete for all animals within a given flock. Even when vaccination is successful, the immunity stimulated in individual animals against different diseases may not be life long. Therefore, under certain circumstances revaccination may be necessary.

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Be careful not to touch any part of the bird with the vaccine except the area to be inoculated.

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7. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

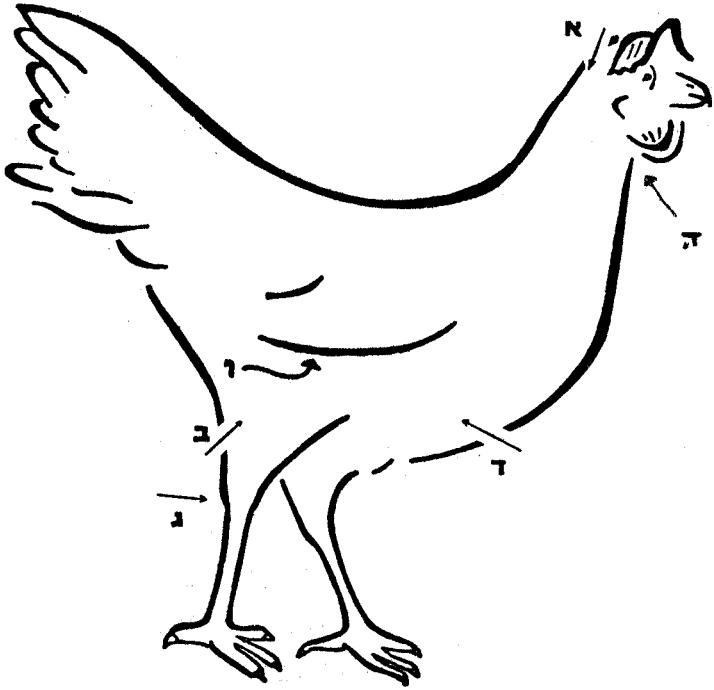
records

Keep a record of vaccine type, quantity, serial number, expiration date, and place of purchase; the date and time of vaccination; the number, age, breed, and location of the birds; names of operators performing the vaccination and any observed reactions.

U.S. VETERINARY LICENSE NO. 185
AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES
SCHERING CORPORATION U.S.A.
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701



צילום יז

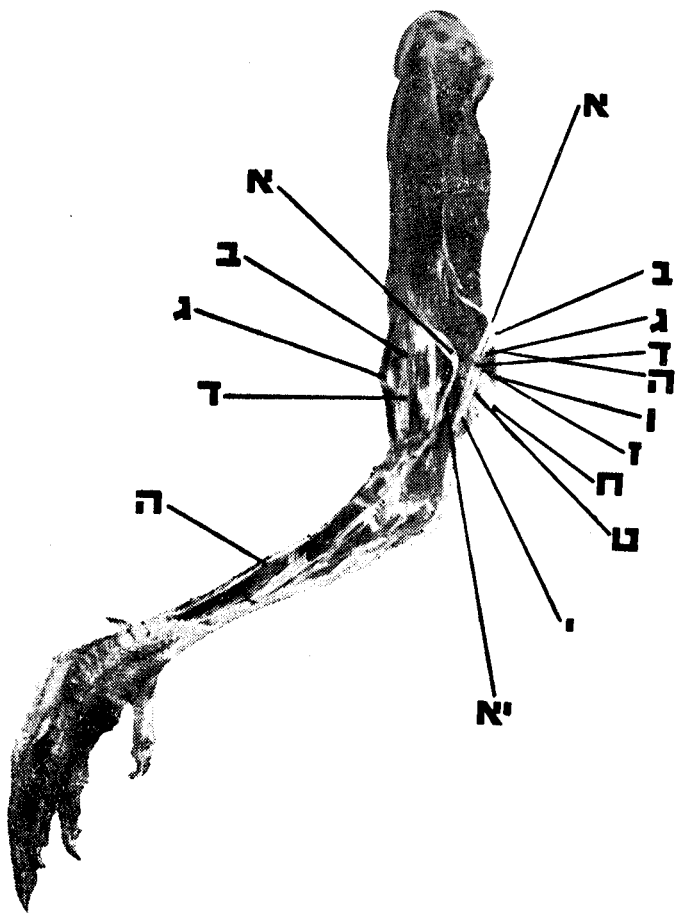


מקומות ההזרקה בעוף

צילום יח*

מראה צומת הגידין בעוף

(היות ואין לגידים שמות עבריים, הובאו רק מספרים)



(* מספר הטב"י.)

צילום יט



Gouvernement du Québec
Ministère de l'Agriculture
200-A, chemin Sainte-Foy
Québec, Qué. G1R 4X6

Quebec, January 13th, 1978

Mr Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Rashrus Association
P.O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Sir: -

On the fowl body vaccination take place
at the area shown on the diagram that I sent to you.

We practice vaccination only for Mareks
disease prevention.

No other vaccin is administred by injec-
tion in birds.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr Philippe Demers, m.v.
Director
Veterinary Department

/lg

c.c. à M. Jean-Guy Charbonneau, sous-ministre adjoint.



COOK COLLEGE • POULTRY HEALTH LABORATORY • 2569 EAST LANDIS AVENUE • VINELAND • NEW JERSEY 08360

January 23, 1979

In reply to your letter of January 14, 1979, we are furnishing you, in answer to your questions, all the information available to us on the subject:

Question # 1 - Exactly where, in the neck, is the injection for Marek's disease given?

Answer: Subcutaneously on the dorsum of the neck, two to three centimeters distal to the nuchal crest.

Question # 2 - Is it at all possible, or even probable, that during the administration of the Marek's injection, the needle could or would come in contact with and pierce the membrane of the esophagus tube of the chick? Please explain and specify.

Answer: It is possible, but very unlikely, in the hands of experienced vaccinators who are trained to grasp the loose skin in the back of the neck with the thumb and index finger, before thrusting the needle in; therefore, they can readily sense if they have grasped a tough muscular tube such as the esophagus.

Question # 3 - In which part of the neck and of the breast, exactly, are the antibiotic injections given?

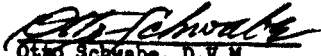
Answer: The same area of the neck and the same technique is used for subcutaneous antibiotic injection as it is used for Marek's disease inoculation. For intramuscular administration, the pectoral muscle, that is, the large muscle mass which fills the cavity of the keel bone, is used. Occasionally, injections are made into the muscles of the thigh or the tibiotarsal bone.

Question # 4 - What percentage of chickens will receive antibiotic injections during their lifetime; that is, percentage of the whole sum total of the flock? Please specify.

Answer: 100 % of the chickens receive low levels of antibiotics in the feed for growth promotion. For therapeutic purposes, all the flocks are treated an estimated 2-3 times during their life time.

We hope we have been of some help to you. If you have any additional questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours


Otto Schwabe, D.V.M.
Research Professor

OS/ce

צילום נא



SALSBUURY LABORATORIES Charles City, Iowa 50616

December 5, 1978

Marek's Vaccine is injected into baby chicks at one day of age and is injected subcutaneously in the back of the neck by automatic machines or manually, whichever route is preferred by the hatchery. A 20-22 g. X 1/2 or 3/8 inch length disposable needle is preferable.

Faulty handling of the chick or misplacing it on the automatic machine could lead to the injection going intramuscular or into other tissue that would possibly cause problems. However, an experienced handler would certainly avoid the injection going into the tracheal area.

Sincerely yours,

Palmer Myhers, D.V.M.
Poultry Specialist

PM:mf

FEED ADDITIVES

PHARMACEUTICS

BIOLOGICS

צילום כג

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY SERVICE
MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION PROGRAM
26 Federal Plaza Room 1737
New York, New York 10007

Nov. 24, 1978

Thank you for your letter dated Nov. 12, 1978.

Injections are made in most commercially raised poultry at an early age. These injections usually a vaccine, are made subcutaneously in the neck just below the head at about one or two weeks of age. Medicaments other than vaccines are usually administered to poultry through the feed and/or water.

I hope this answers your questions.

Sincerely,



G. J. Puchta
Acting Area Supervisor
New York City, New York

צילום כג

STERWIN LABORATORIES INC. Subsidiary of Sterling Drug Inc.
P.O. Box 537 • Millsboro, Delaware 19966 • Area (302) 934.9274

January 9, 1979

In reply to your letter of January 3 I wish to submit the following information:

1. Marek's vaccine is inoculated under the skin of day-old baby chicks on the side or back of the neck.
2. The vaccine can be administered by use of a hand operated automatic syringe or by use of an electrically or air operated automatic vaccinator.
3. The hand syringes usually have a 20 or 22 gauge $\frac{1}{4}$ inch needle. The automatic vaccinators are equipped with a 1 inch 20 guage needle.
4. With use of the automatic vaccinator it is possible that the needle may pierce the esophagus of the chick.

For additional information on the automatic vaccinator, please contact:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Vineland Laboratories
Vineland, NJ 08360 | (2) Agri-Bio Corp.
Box 280
Ithaca, NY. 14850 |
|---|--|

The hand syringe most commonly used may be obtained from Vineland Laboratories, Vineland, NJ 08360.

If you have any additional questions please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Frank Wills

Frank K. Wills, V.M.D.

mp

צילום כד



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE OFFICE BUILDING HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

LEONARD E. KROGH
COMMISSIONER

February 23, 1978

Sholom Y. Gross
Executive Director
International Kashrus Association
P. O. Box 163
Dyker Heights Station
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Mr. Gross:

This letter is in reply to your inquiry of November 12, 1977 in which you asked questions about vaccinating fowl. Please accept my sincere apology for not answering sooner.

The attached diagram shows the specific place for vaccination in the fowl body. No vaccination is injected in the fowl body other than fowl pox vaccination which is done in the wing web. Most vaccines are administered by spray or in the drinking water.

All baby chicks day of age are innoculated for Mareks Disease subcutaneously in the back of the neck. Turkeys are vaccinated through drinking water or possibly wing web. Chickens and turkeys are never innoculated in the legs.

I hope this answers your specific questions and please do not hesitate to write if more information is needed.

Very truly yours,

Leonard E. Krogh
Commissioner

LEK:gjk
Encl. - 1

צילום כה

DIAGRAM OF FOWL, WITH INDICATED POSITIONS OF INNOCULATION WITH VARIOUS VACCINATIONS.

Baby Chicks, day of age
Mareks Disease

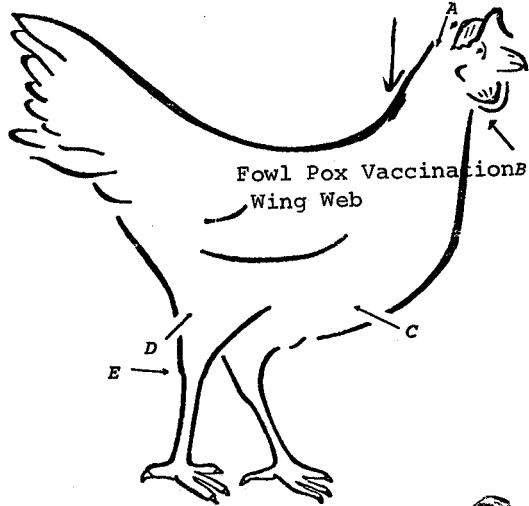


DIAGRAM OF FOWL LEG.

NONE

