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## The Value of Commercial Vaccines and Bacterins Against Fowl Cholera

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### THE VALUE OF COMMERCIAL VACCINES AND BACTERINS AGAINST FOWL CHOLERA

By

L. VAN ES AND H. M. MARTIN

A great prevalence of the disease known as fowl cholera has naturally stimulated an interest in possible means of prevention and especially in those which may bring about a more or less lasting immunity. Attempts at immunizing against this disease date back to the very beginning of the era of modern bacteriology and immunology, and there is no doubt that many investigators succeeded in causing immunity in chickens by one method or other. Apparently, however, it has not yet been possible thru any of those methods to gain a solid footing and general dependability. Vaccines which were favorably reported by some failed utterly in the hands of others, so that on the whole no substantial advantage has been gained.

Vaccines and bacterins are nevertheless constantly urged on poultry owners confronted with disease and the Experiment Station is frequently called upon to give an opinion on their value or to recommend any special preparation.

In order to comply with those demands in an intelligent and impartial manner, we have thought it wise to make some experiments with the various preparations offered by the pharmaceutical trade in the hope that this may enable us to recommend all or any preparation for the relief of our poultry raisers.

A search through the advertising pages of veterinary journals showed that in all six manufacturers offered vaccines and bacterins against fowl cholera for sale and claimed for them immunizing powers sufficient to warrant the expenditure of money on the part of poultry producers.

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From those various manufacturers we purchased a quantity of their products, treated a given number of fowls with them and then tested the immunity of the latter by means of inoculations with fowl cholera organisms secured from field outbreaks and cultivated in our laboratory.

We hereby submit the details of those experiments in the following tables.

#### SAMPLE No. 148.

This preparation was sold to us as "Hemorrhagic Septicemia Vaccine (Avian)." The details of the tests of this material are given in Table I.

TABLE I

uantity 1 c.c.	avisepticus 2/11 Strain 38 B.	deaths	Remarks
	X X X X X X X	2/12 2/14 2/14 2/13  2/23 2/17	All chickens were very sick the day after the virus injection.  Very sick. Recovered
X X X	X	2/13 2/15	Very sick. Recovered Very sick. Recovered
	X X X X	- X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

NOTE—The fact that an injection was made is indicated by the X. A dash (—) is used to show that no injection took place,

SAMPLE No. 618. A specimen of "Hemorrhagic Septicemia Combined Bacterin (Avian)." The results of the test are contained in Table II.

### ABLETT

	Remarks	COLLEGEN	Lame and sick on 2/24 ( Bonno side of the first time Bonnered sickened	Again ther second virus injection. Destroyed 4/12.	Very sick on 2/24	Sick on 2/24	Very sick on 2/24	Very sick on 2/24	This subject became very sick 4/29 and remained so	until it was destroyed 4/12.	Very sick on 2/24	Very sick on 2/24	Sick on 2/24 and was still very sick when second	Sick on 2/24. Had not quite recovered when second	virus injection was made. Killed 4/12. May have	recovered	Sick on 2/24	Very sick on 2/24	Sick on $2/24$	Sick and lame on 2/24	Very Sick 2/24	Z ·	2/24. The autopsy showed large necrous for in region of sternum which contained many bipolar	ms.	Virus control	Virus control	Virus control	Virus control
	Dates	deaths	3/1	1	3/4	3/2	87/5 67/5	8/13 8/13			3/1	5/26			1	60,0	12/2	5/26	3/14	62/2	67/76	2/2	3/30		2/26	2/26	2/23	67/7
Injections	of virus	4/8	1	×	:1	1	1.1	1.1		1	1.	1	×		×		1	1	1		1	]-	1		1	1	1	
Injections	of virus	2/21	×	×	×	×	××	M×	>	4	×	×	×		×	Þ	<b>₫</b> ₽	×	×	<b>4</b> 1	<b>4</b> Þ	4	×	]	×I	×I	×Þ	4
ions	No. 618	2/12	± c.c.	2 c.c.	₹ c.c.			 		2 C.C.	1 C.C.	. c.c.	2 c.c.		2 c.c.				. c.c.		. c, c,		2 c.c.		1	1	1	-
Injections	bacterin No. 618	2/7	1 c.c.	± c.c.	± c.c.	.c.c.		 	2 -	\$ c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.		1 c.c.			1 c.c.	] c.c.	. c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.		1	1	1	The Part of the Pa
	Chicken	No.	1	2	en	4.		×~~		a	10	11	12		13		14	15	16	17	× •	13	20		21	22	23	7

6

Belonging to this same series are the six fowls of Table III which fifteen days after This was done in order to learn if any anaphylaxis may occur and also because we wished to learn whether or not protection against actual disease may be secured through the use of extra large What happened to those chickens, when called upon to prove their immunity may the last regular bacterin dose received 10 c.c. of the same substance. be found in Table II doses.

## TABLE III

	Injection	n bacterin	No. 618	Injection bacterin No. 618 Injection Injection	Injection	Datos	
Cnicken	1 c.c.	½ c.c.	½ c.c. 10 c.c.	No. 637	No. 637	of of	Remarks
No.	2/7	2/12	2/27	0/0	0/4	dearms	
			,				The 10 c.c. bacterin dose caused a transit-
1	×	×.	×	×	X	1	ory weakness. The fowl was sick 3/15 but
2	×	X	X	×	T	3/16	Transitory weakness after last bacterin
C	A	*	*	*		3/14	njection. Sick on 3/21.
4	×	×	4×	<b>*</b>	]	3/12	
5	×	×	×	×	1	3/16	Ditto. Sick on 3/10.
						Section of	(Sick and lame on 3/10. When killed
9	×	×	×	X	×		still sick on 4/12. Weakness after 10 c.c.
		Paris No.					( bacterin injection.

A preparation labelled: "Avian Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin." (Table IV.) SAMPLE NO. 630.

# TABLE IV

Downle	Ivellial hs			, i.	Chicken was still sick when killed.			Sick 3/11. In very poor condition when killed.				Sick on 3/11.	Sick on 3/11.								
Dates	deaths	3/10	3/10	8/8	4/12	3/10	4/12	4/12	3/6	3/10	3/9	3/14	3/12	3/19	3/10	3/9	3/10	3/9	3/11	3/9	3/13
tions s No. 637	4/8	ı	I	;	×	<b>4</b> 1	X)	X	1	1	1	ï	1	5.1.1.	1	1	Î	1	1	Ì	
Injections bacterin No. 630 B. bipolaris No. 637	3/8	×	×	X	X	XI	XI	×I	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
No. 630.	2/27	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	.2 c.c.	2 c.c.	. c.c.	. 5 c.c.	. c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	. 2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	1		1	1	1
s bacterin	2/24	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	. c.c.	. c.e.	. c.c.	. c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	1	1	1	1	1
Injection	2/21	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	. c.c.		. c.c.	. c.c.	.5 c.c.	4 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2.c.c.	.2 c.c.	2 c.c.	2 c.c.	1	1		1	-
Chicken	No.	11					9			6	0	1	2	13	4		9	7	8	6	0

SAMPLE No. 676.

Sold under the label of: "Avisepticus Bacterin." (Table V.)

TABLE V

Chicken No.	bacte	njectic erin No 2 c.c.	on o. 676	Injection B. bipolaris No. 673	Dates of deaths	Remarks
No.	3/12	3/15	3/18	1 loopful 3/30	deaths	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	3/21 4/3 4/3 4/2 4/1 4/4 4/12	Sick on 3/31  { Killed. Chronic cholera. Sick on 3/31
8	X	X	X	X	4/12	Killed—in good healt had not been sick
9	X	X	X	X	4/12	Sick on 3/31. Very sic when killed
10 11 12 13 14 15	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X	4/6 4/3 4/1 4/5 4/8 4/12	Sick on 3/31 Killed. Sick on 3/31. Developed chronic choler
16	11111111111			X X X X X X X X X	4/1 4/1 3/31 4/1 3/31 4/1 4/1 3/31 4/3 4/1 3/31	Control

SAMPLE No. 682.

A preparation labelled: "Hemorrhagic Septicemia Vaccine (for fowls)." (Table VI.)

TABLE VI

Chicken No.	Inject vaccine 1 2 c.	No. 682	Injections B. bipolaris No. 637 1 loopful	Dates of deaths	Remarks
	3/17 3/2	0 3/23	3/30		
1	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	4/1 4/8 4/7 4/4 4/3 3/31 3/31 4/1 3/31 4/1 4/3 3/31 4/1 4/9 3/31 4/1 3/31 3/31 4/10 4/12 4/1 3/31 3/31	Control Control. Sick on 3/31 Control Control Control Control Control Control Control Sick on 3/31. Control Sick on 3/31. Control Sick on 3/31. Control Control Control Control Control Control Control Control Control Sick on 3/31. Control Recovering when killed Control Control Control Control Control Control

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Sample No. 741.

A product sold as: "Fowl Cholera Bacterin." (Table VII.)

TABLE VII

Chicken	t	njectio acteri 741.		Injections B. bipolaris No. 637	Dates	Remarks
No.	4/19	4/22	4/25	1 loopful 5/7	deaths	
1	1	1	1	1	5/18	Sick 5/10. Very sick when killed
2	1	1	1	1/10	5/12	Sick 5/10
3	1	1	1	1	5/8	Want of the mile on helled
4	1	1	1	1 /10	5/18	Very sick when killed
5	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{5/14}{5/12}$	Sick on 5/10
6		1	1	i	5/11	
7	3.00	1	1	i	$\frac{5}{13}$	
8 9	DE 9-	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}/10$	5/8	
10		1	1	1	5/13	
11	1052 N	1	1	i	5/10	
12	3.3	1	î	1/10	5/8	(0.1 - 40 - 11 1
13	0 == 1	-	2	î'	5/18	Sick 5/10. Very sick when
14	_	_	1	1	5/18	killed   Sick 5/10. Very sick when killed
15			1	1	5/9	
		1	4			Sick 5/10. Apparently recovered when killed
16	-	-	1	1	5/18	Necrosis at point of in oculation. Many organ
17		4.23		1/10	5/9	isms present.
18				1/10	5/9	Control
19				1/10	5/9	Control
20	12		-	1/10	5/9	Control
21				1	5/11	Control
22	-		-	1	5/9	Control
23	-	-	-	1	5/9	Control
24	-	-		1	5/11	Control
25		-	-	1	5/8	Control
26	_	-	-	1	5/8	Control
27	-	-	-	1	5/9	Control
28	-	-	_	1	5/9	Control
29	-			1	5/8	Control
$30 \dots$		1	4	1	$\frac{5/10}{5/10}$	Control Control
31	TO NO.	1000	Grant Control	1	5/10	Control

Summarizing the results of the preceding series, we find as follows: (Table VIII.)

TABLE VIII

Number of chickens of	Number of bacterin	Resul	lts
which immunity was tested	or vaccine injections	Chickens sick or dead	Chickens immune
18	1	. 18	0
25	2	25	0
57	3	56	1
.00		99	1

It is evident from the above that no reliance can be placed on the vaccines and bacterins against fowl cholera, which we are able to find on the market and subject to definite tests. We have no doubt as to the possibility of artificial immunity as an aid to the control of fowl cholera, but as yet we will have to get along with the more non specific means of prevention, even if those are far from a universal efficiency.

