

NEW, IMPROVED

HK RAT BAIT



FOR HARD TO KILL RATS AND MICE

A better and more effective rodenticide.

The most notable advance in rodenticides since Warfarin.

The antibacterial agent increases the effectiveness of the product and assures more thorough control of rats and mice. Especially recommended for rat and mouse infestations which are difficult to control.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Quinoxalinylsulfanilamide (Sulfaquinoxaline) (NI-(2-quinoxaliny) sulfanilamide) 0.025%

Warfarin [3-alpha-acetonylbenzyl]-4-hydroxycoumarin] 0.025%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 99.950%

* PROLIN is a Trademark of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation

PIPESTONE PRODUCTS

PIPESTONE, MINNESOTA

NET WEIGHT: 1 LB.

DIRECTIONS

RATS

Suggested use: Place 4 to 6 ounces of bait in dry containers next to burrows, in runways, or where rats are accustomed to feed. Assure an uninterrupted supply of bait for a period of not less than 12 days and continue baiting until all signs of feeding have stopped. Replace stale, damp or moldy baits with fresh bait.

MICE

Place tablespoonful amounts of bait in shallow containers where mice or signs of mice have been seen. Bait stations at intervals of 8 to 12 feet are recommended. Assure an uninterrupted supply of bait for a period of not less than 12 days.

GUARANTEE — If fully satisfactory results are not obtained, your money will be refunded upon return of the unused portion to Pipestone Products Co.

CAUTION

Protect children, pets and domestic animals from bait. If swallowed by humans, domestic animals, or pets, this material may reduce the clotting ability of the blood and cause bleeding. In such case, intravenous and oral administration of vitamin K combined with blood transfusions are indicated as in the case of hemorrhage caused by overdoses of bis-hydroxycoumarin.

This rodenticide contains warfarin, an anticoagulant chemical that reduces the clotting ability of the blood and, upon repeated feedings, causes fatal hemorrhage in rats and mice. It also contains an antibacterial agent which inhibits bacteria that produce vitamin K, an antidote for warfarin. It hereby increases effectiveness against hard-to-kill rats and mice and gives better and more thorough control.

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ACCEPTED
Apr. 2, 1964
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
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