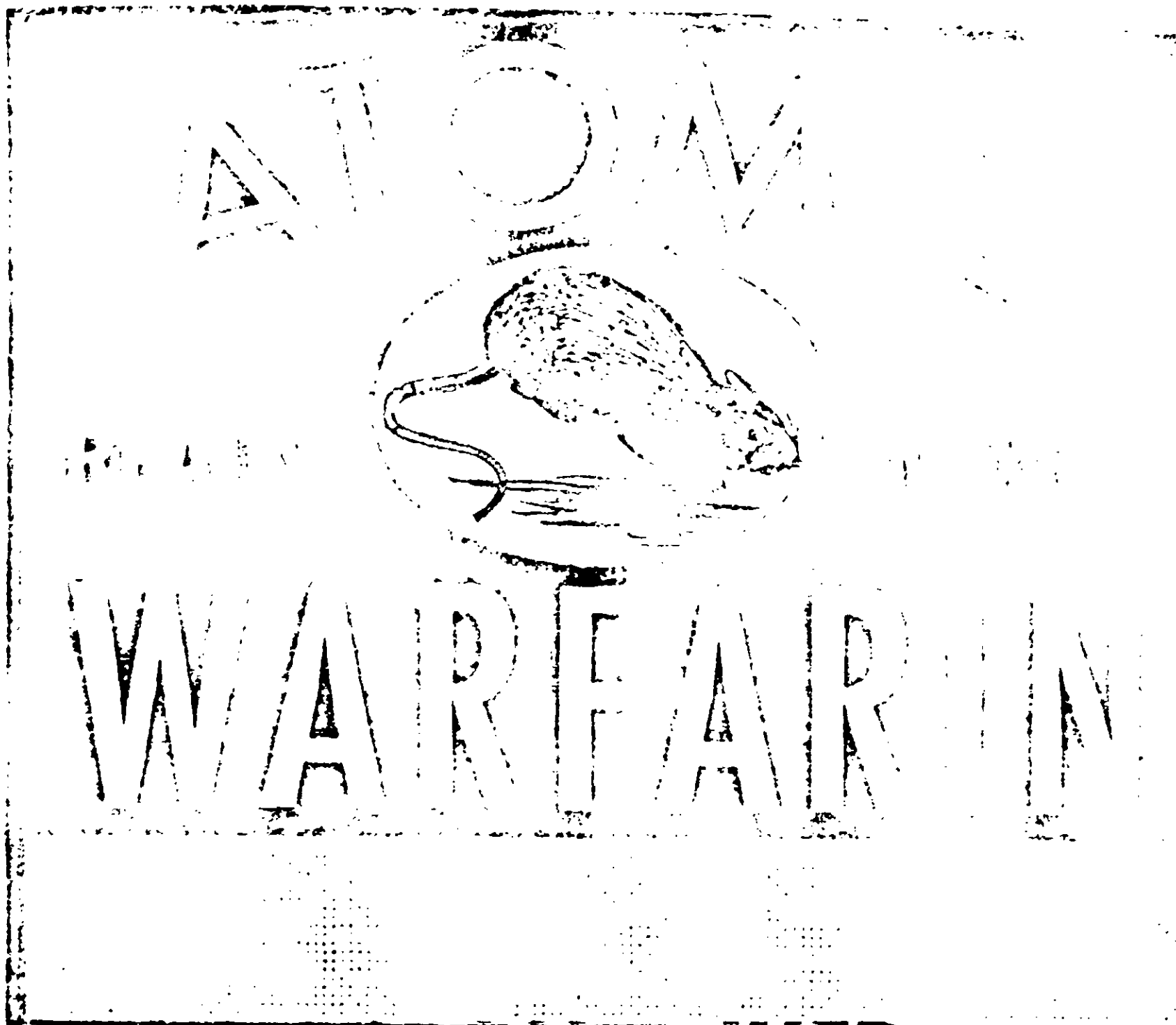


for
control
of RATS and MICE



This rat and mouse bait contains Warfarin developed by Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

It is an anticoagulant and kills rats and mice by hemorrhages causing them to bleed to death. Does not develop bait shyness.

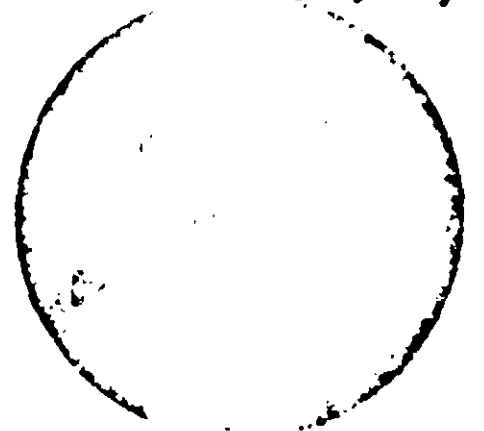


WARFARIN

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YOU
BEST
BUY



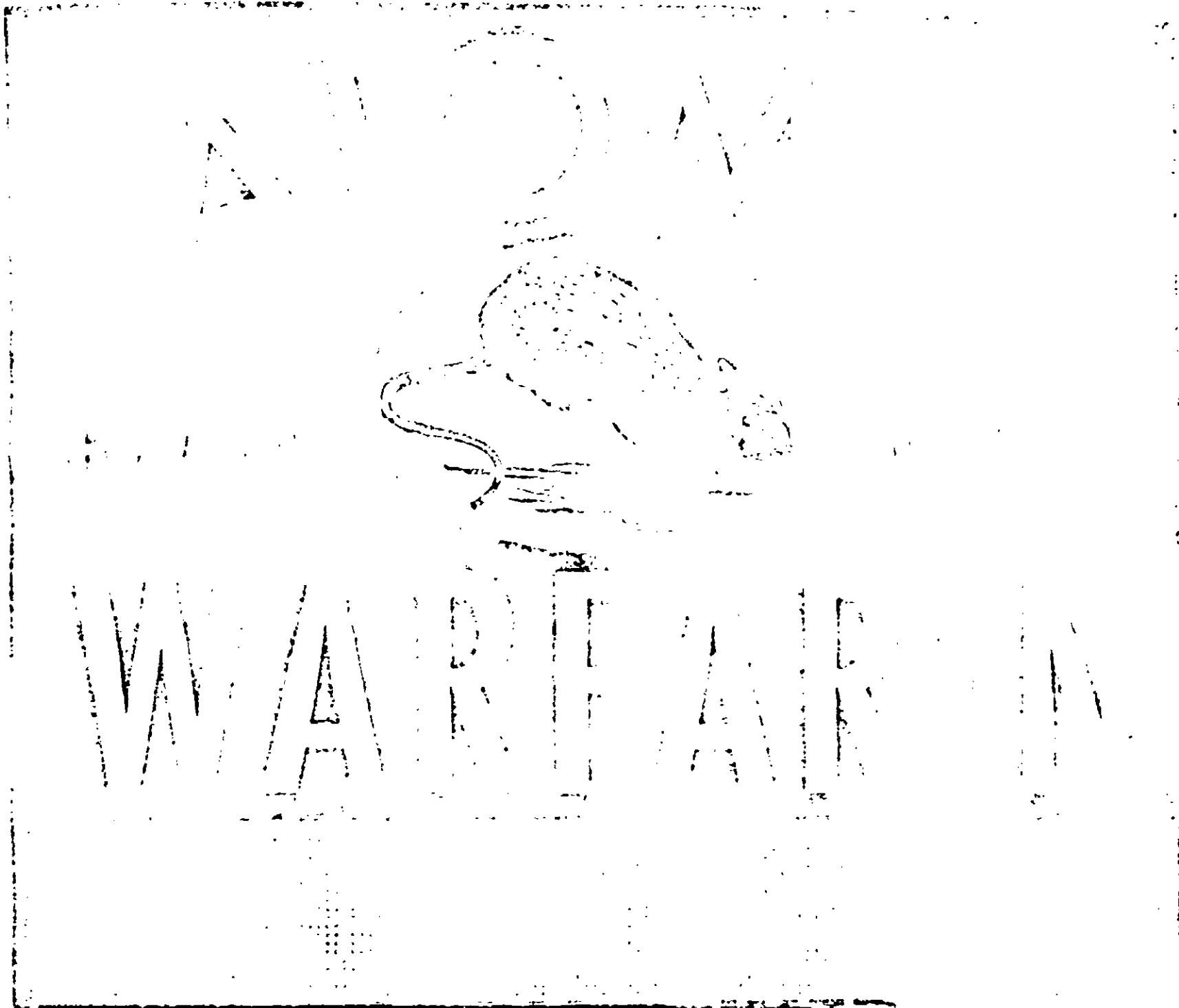
WARFARIN
KILLS RATS AND MICE
DOES NOT DEVELOP BAIT SHYNESS

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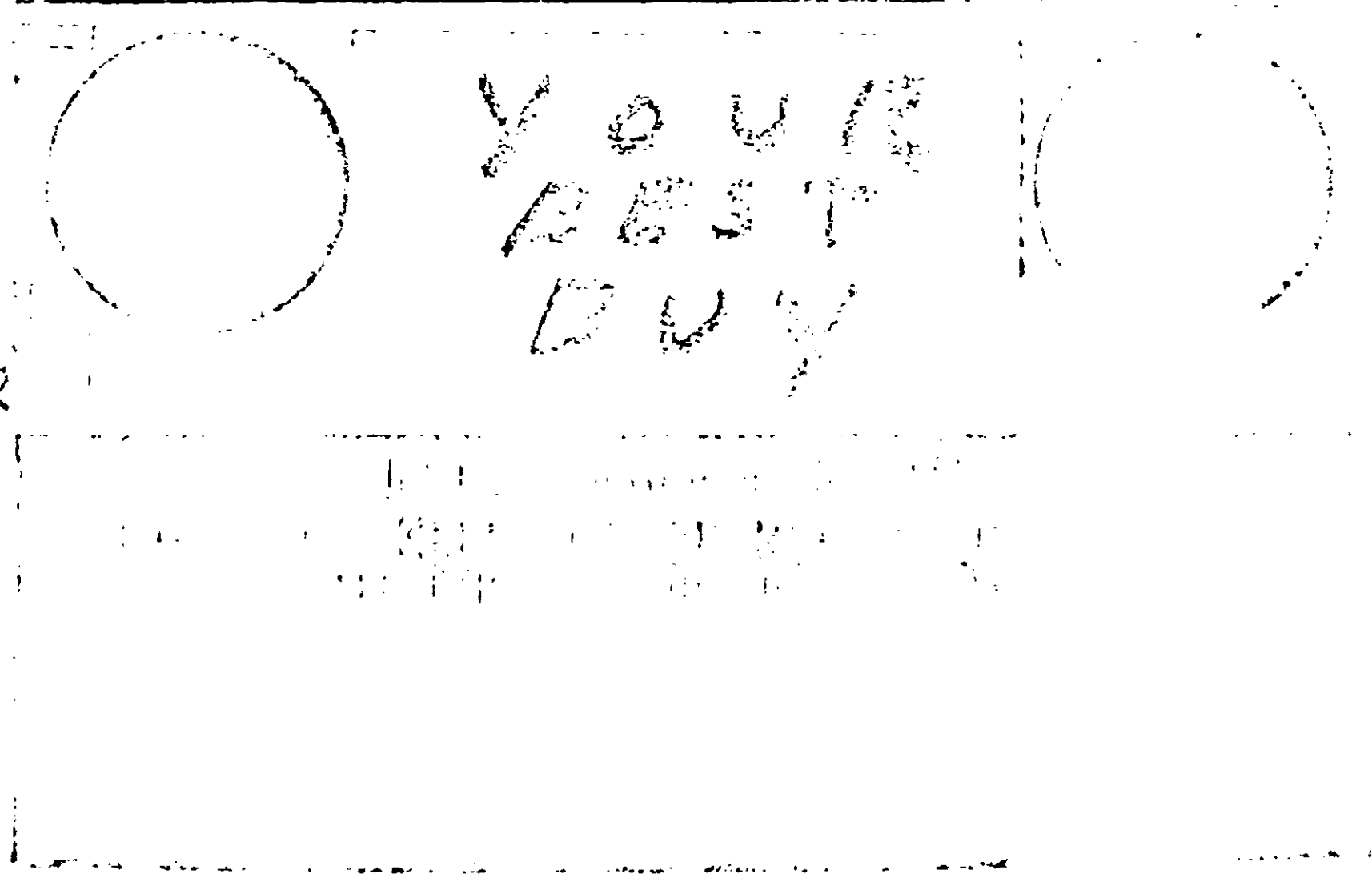
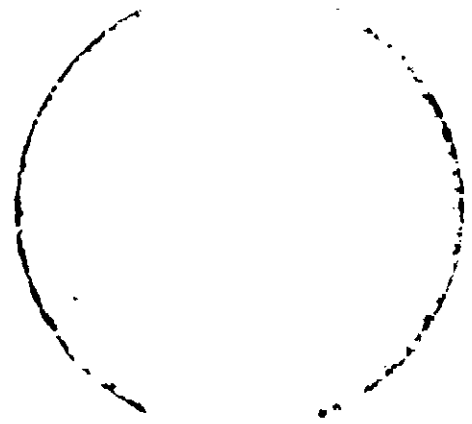


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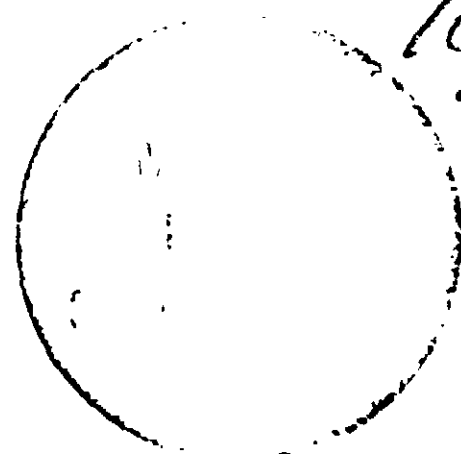
YOUR
BEST
BUY



for
control
of RATS and MICE



Rats are very expensive. It has been estimated that one rat will destroy six to eight dollars worth of property in one year. If rats are visible it is estimated that you have from one to 100 rats or more. A rat breeds at the age of four months and have from six to eight litters a year and nine or ten to a litter. The average life of a rat is three years. Warfarin is an effective Rodenticide developed by scientists at the University of Wisconsin and is known to give excellent control of rats and mice.



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4788-2

for all rat and mouse infestations—

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: Place baits in location where rats and mice feed, water or travel. Bait replacements along walls, in corners, and in concealed places where rats and mice can feed unobserved are desirable. Contaminated or spoiled bait should be replaced promptly. Where a continuous source of infestation is present, permanent bait stations should be established and replenished as needed.

RATS: Place 4 to 6 oz. of bait in dry containers where rats are accustomed to feed. Assure an uninterrupted supply of bait for a period of not less than 10 days and continue baiting until all signs of feeding have stopped.

MICE: Place tablespoon amounts (¼ to ½ oz.) where mice or signs of mice have been seen. Bait stations of 12 to 15 foot intervals are recommended. An uninterrupted supply of bait should be maintained for at least 15 days.

Baits should be placed in locations not accessible to children, pets and domestic animals, or in tamper proof bait boxes.

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 bishydroxycoumarin.

This rodenticide contains warfarin, an anticoagulant chemical that reduces the clotting ability of the blood, and, upon repeated feedings, causes fatal hemorrhage in rats.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

3(a-acetylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (warfarin) 0.025%
N¹-2-quinoxalylisourea sulfamide (sulfamerazine) 0.025%

INERT INGREDIENTS 99.950%

MOOREN CHEMICAL PRODUCTIONS
Marville, N.Y.