

PEERLESS GATES



Down the road or far across the fields is often an "entrance," a mere hole in the fence, a constant source of danger to stock getting through. The best way to

Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

is to provide real gates, strong and durable. All Peerless Gates are of heavy open hearted steel wire on strong tubular steel frames electrically welded in one solid piece, and braced like a steel bridge. No sag, no rust, no wearing out. Ask your dealer to show you Peerless Gates, also Peerless Perfection Farm and Poultry fencing with the famous Peerless lock on all interconnections. It tells you how to put up a fence to "stay put."

SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG.

The Banwell-Hosie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

A Wood-Saw That Won't Wear Out

The Page Wood Saw will outlast any similar machine on the market. The Steel Frames in the most rigid and strongest of its style—and it is the only one to which there is no shake when in operation. It is built to run and last a life-time.

SHEAF of 4-foot, 4-inch cord-rolled steel.

SHEAF-BOXES dust-proof and non-heating.

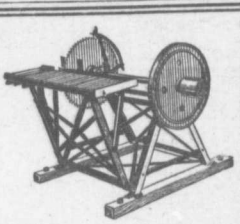
TWELFTEEN TANKS has roller at one end to facilitate handling of long poles.

PRICE—As low as we can get it—\$18.00, not including saw blades, delivered to any point in Old Ontario.

We can supply saw blades with any size of hole. In ordering blades for other makes of frames, be sure to mention the size of hole wanted.

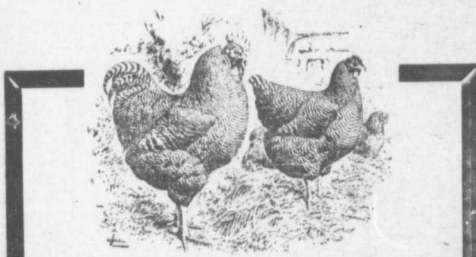
THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY

LONDON, Warkville, Ontario.



SAW BLADE PRICES:

20-Inch	\$5.00
22-Inch	5.75
24-Inch	6.40
26-Inch	7.00
28-Inch	7.65
30-Inch	10.00



Baby Chicks--- Eggs for Hatching---

Now is the time to have your orders coming in for these. Bird and poultrymen are now getting ready for the spring hatch. They are on the lookout for supplies. Get your name before these fellows. Do it now, before they have placed their spring orders. Your best time to start will be, our

Poultry, Orchard & Garden Number

Published Feb. 7, 1918

This issue will be devoted almost entirely to poultry questions and better flocks. It will be a great stimulus for pure breeds on hundreds of farms, or a change of breeding strain.

Whether it is ducks, geese, turkeys, or one of the many breeds of hens, have an attractive advertisement with us on the above date.

FARM AND DAIRY, Advertising Department, Peterboro, Ont.

Sleep on an advertising proposition if you want to, but don't fail to wake up before Farm and Dairy goes to press.

Cholera Treatment Effective

Swine Regulations May be Changed as Result of Investigations in the United States

As a result of the satisfaction obtained by the swine breeders in the hog belt of the United States through the use of vaccination for hog cholera, the committee appointed by the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, consisting of the president, F. J. McEwen, Wyoming, J. E. Brethour, Burford, and the secretary, R. W. Wade, have recommended this treatment for cholera-infested regions in Canada. The committee spent a week in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, studying the methods and results of this treatment and their return interviewed Dr. Torrance, Dominion Veterinary Director General and consulted with him as to what changes he might be able to recommend in our quarantine laws. Dr. Torrance assured the committee that he would recommend the following changes: That the present regulations dealing with the importation to Canada of pure bred swine be amended so as to allow double-treated pigs to enter Canada, providing that the pigs were sold at least thirty days after double-treating and that they would be subject to a thirty day quarantine at the port of entry. Also that where any country or countries desire to use the double treatment in controlling hog cholera, that he would recommend that permission be granted to such country or countries to be subject to supervision and quarantine.

Most satisfactory results have been obtained through the double treatment in United States—that is, treatment with serum and virus simultaneously. The committee found that all the showmen and 99 per cent. of the breeders of pure bred hogs in Iowa double-treat. In one year after the introduction of this treatment, the loss from hog cholera in Iowa was reduced from \$30,000,000 to about \$3,000,000.

In both the state of Illinois and Indiana the committee found it to be the general practice of swine breeders to double-treat. Immense numbers of hogs are raised in these states and without this treatment this would be impossible. It is found that when breeding hogs can be rendered immune to cholera there is greater opportunity to raise the standard generally because the stock is not periodically destroyed. In many cases farmers stated that by using this treatment over a period of years, they had reduced their hog losses from above 30 per cent. to one per cent.

In the United States two treatments are used whereby hogs are immunized against cholera, the "single" or "serum alone" and the "double" or "simultaneous." Serum is obtained from hogs which have been not only immunized but have recovered, and when injected into a pig it will render only a temporary immunity, covering a period of five or six weeks. Serum cannot set up the disease in healthy hogs and consequently its use does not expose a herd to any danger. Virus, on the other hand, is a preparation of the blood taken from cholera hogs. It will in susceptible pigs, produce the disease.

The single, or serum alone, treatment consists of the inoculation of swine with serum to establish a temporary immunity. In the double, or simultaneous treatment, serum and virus are injected at the same time, imparting to the hog a lasting immunity to cholera.

To obtain virus young, healthy pigs are inoculated with virus alone in order to set up the disease. In about seven days they are killed and the blood from them is filtered. The filtrate which contains the disease-producing properties is mixed with a preservative and stored in a cool place. Every hog has a number and a chart is kept on which are reported

the temperatures and all information concerning him when both dead and alive. After being bled he is "post-d" (sent for post mortem examination) and sent to the lab. Any evidence of tubercular or other contagious diseases would at once condemn the product of his blood. To test the potency of the virus a pen of eight pigs are used; six receive both serum and virus alone. The two virus pigs should develop the disease if the virus is potent; any "breakers" in the remaining six would show something wrong with the serum.

In the production of serum the hog is first immunized in the usual way by vaccination with serum and virus. In the vicinity of 100 days he is "hypered," or hyper-immunized by injecting into a blood vessel of his body five cubic centimeters of virus per pound live weight. This amounts to approximately one quart of virus to a 200 pound hog and at the plant of Pittman-Moore it is injected through a blood vessel in the ear, by what is ostensibly a very simple operation. This produces a "hyper" or hyper-immunized hog, from whose blood the serum is obtained. About ten days after hypering the hog is bled and four to five c.c. of blood are drawn per pound of live weight. In seven days the hyper is bled again and a similar amount of blood is extracted. At the expiration of the next seven days the hyper is killed and all his blood is preserved. In killing, about 2,000 c.c. of blood is obtained from a hyper. The hypered hog, once he is posted, and after passing inspection goes into the cooling room and later is processed or cured for human consumption. It is governed most thoroughly and wholesomely in every detail. After a hog is hypered, it must gain in weight until killed in spite of the tall bleeding. The same record is kept on each individual as in the case of virus pigs. The charts then form the office records and all serum and virus, which must have its aerial number; can be traced to the animal from which it was taken. Laboratory tests are then carried through and a thorough bacteriological examination made of the product. All hogs are prepared for bleeding or killing just as carefully before a patient is "processed" before an operation. The Government constantly on the job and cleanliness, sanitation and disinfection are everywhere characteristic.

United States Milk Prices

The price of milk to the New York trade was set for January at \$3.47 a cwt. for three per cent. test with a four cent per point bonus for a higher test. This will average the producers about \$3.50 a cwt. for the milk and if the average test of a herd of 3.8 per cent., the milk will bring \$3.82.

The Boston Milk Commission has fixed the following prices: Quarts delivered at retail prices purchased at stores, 12½ cts.; producers will receive eight and one-half cents a quart f.o.b. Boston, which means about seven cents at the farm in districts where the milk is short. Be remembered that the United States quart is not as heavy as the Imperial quart used in Canada.

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association in interpreting the Philadelphia market, fixed the price for January at \$3.63 a cwt. f.o.b. Philadelphia for three per cent. milk with a bonus of four cents for every one-tenth point above this test. The net price to mixed farmers per cwt., for three per cent. milk will vary from \$3.21 to \$3.46 depending on their distance from the market.