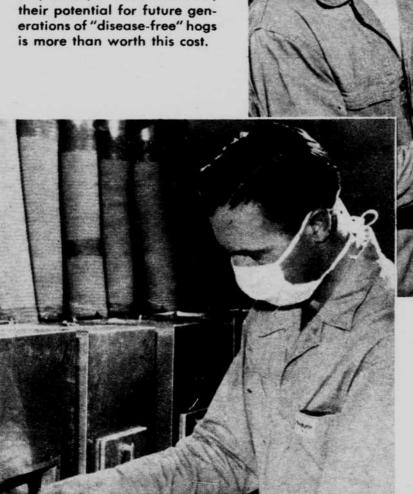
Here's a Specific Pathogen Free pig, that's ready to be moved to the farm from the laboratory. Note the isolation broader in the background. This is where the baby pigs are placed after being in individual incubators for one week. Four to six pigs are placed in these brooders for a period of about three weeks. Because of the high investment in equipment and time, these fourweek-old pigs will generally cost the foundation herd owner \$40 to \$50 each. However, their potential for future gen-



Laboratory-produced SPF pigs are placed in individual incubators for approximately one week where they are fed a specialized diet. Here a technician, wearing a face mask and sterile clothing, is feeding a newborn pig. The specialized diet consists of cow's milk, eggs and minerals. The incubator units are heated and all air is filtered before it enters the incubator.

This cabinet-like unit is where laboratory-produced SPF pigs get their first breath of life. When taken from the sow, the unborn pigs are passed through the antiseptic bath on the front of the cabinet unit. Once inside the unit the pigs are dried, weighed, marked and prepared for transporting to special incubators. Filtered air is forced into this sterilized cabinet to prevent contamination.





Commercial hog men wishing to repopulate can purchase second generation breeding stock from foundation herds and farrow their pigs under normal conditions. It's not necessary to go back to laboratory techniques for each generation. Some farmers who started with laboratory-produced SPF stock five years ago still have herds that are clean from disease. Strict management and sanitation rules, however, must be followed to prevent diseases from entering the herd.



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