

**Protection of pigs against the Aujeszky's disease
by a new oily inactivated vaccine. Practical consequences**

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The immunogenic properties of a new oily inactivated vaccine were studied in pigs after weaning and in piglet from immunized sows. The presence of a high level of circulating antibodies in these animals was accompanied by resistance of the pigs after challenge with the virulent strain. A secondary reaction appeared at the moment of the booster injection and seemed to be an allergic phenomenon related with the virus protein. In spite of this disadvantage this vaccine might be useful in prevention of the Aujeszky's disease.

**Internal parasites in suckling piglets related to the parasites
of the sow and hygienic conditions in the farms**

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We controlled the parasites and lesions found in piglets at weaning when the sow voided a high level of nematode eggs : on an average, in 30 sows at farrowing, 3 550 eggs/g of *Oesophagostomum*, 73 eggs/g of *Hyostromylus* and 50 eggs/g of *Ascaris*. 30 sows and litters in 14 farms were controlled *i.e.* a total of 262 piglets for egg counts, among which 62 were killed for worm counts. After having distributed the sows and their litters according to the actual hygienic conditions, we controlled :

1) 22 litters from farms with good hygienic conditions. The weaned piglets (46 killed) harboured on an average 13 parasites. The highest levels were 97, 95, 83, 60, 34 or 28 worms.

2) 8 litters from farms with bad or mediocre hygienic conditions. The piglets (16 killed) harboured on an average 729 parasites. The highest levels were 5 545, 1 733, 1 572, 1 377, 612 or 532 worms.

In the sows, the «peri parturient egg rise» described by other authors was not confirmed. Piglets should be prevented from worm intake (1) by parasitic sterilization of the sows before farrowing (2 treatments at 14 days interval) and (2) by carefully applying the hygienic rules in the pens where piglets are fed with their mothers. «Rearing is and can only be hygiene in action» (LECLAINCHE).

Cytochrome P 450 induction by DDT in the pig and concomitant reduction of retinol

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Piglets receiving a diet containing 250 p.p.m. of DDT exhibited a large increase in cytochrome P 450 in all their liver lobes. This reduction was accompanied by a marked reduction in the reserves of liver retinol *i. e.* 41-51 p. 100 as compared to the controls.
