Virus Infects 60 Percent Of Nation's Dairy Herds

HARRISBURG (Dauphin Co.) - Although 60 percent of dairy herds across the nation are infected with the virus, only 5 percent of BLV-infected animals develop the fatal Bovine Lymphosarcoma, according to a University of Pennsylvania professor.

Dr. Robert Whitlock, professor of medicine for Penn's School of Veterinary Medicine, spoke about the Bovine Leukemia Virus and its effect on animals to about 50 Pennsylvania State Grange members and guests who gathered at

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the Grange's Annual Farm Show meeting Jan. 7.

The Grange invited Whitlock to address the issue of BLV at its Farm Show meeting because it is an issue the Grange feels the state Department of Agriculture should address with some urgency, said Julie Franklin, spokeswoman for the Grange.

As its recent convention, the Grange created policy to urge the state Department of Agriculture and the USDA to work toward making Pennsylvania Bovine Leukemia free. A goal that the Grange feels is attainable and would benefit Pennsylvania farmers, Franklin said.

Holland, Germany, Denmark and Austria have eradicated BLV and the European Economic Community has established a goal to eliminate the virus. This goal once achieved could restrict incoming U.S. exports if they are not free of

"The state and federal agricultural agencies need to adopt this goal if Pennsylvania and all American farmers are to compete in the world economic community," Franklin said. Currently, New York is the only state with an active, ongoing certification

Bovine Leukemia Virus, a lymphocytotrophic retrovirus, has not been shown to cause disease in man, but in Pennsylvania 33 percent of dairy cows are infected with BLV and across the nation, 25 percent of dairy cows are infected with the virus, Whitlock said. Only 4 percent of beef cows are infected with the virus.

Bovine Lymphoscarcoma, caused by Bovine Leukemia Virus, is a cancerous disease of lymphoid tissue which is always fatal, Whitlock said. An "infected" animal carries the virus and has developed antibody to the virus but may not necessarily be afflicted with related tumors.

Whitlock said Bovine Leukemia rarely occurs in animals less than 2 years of age and more commonly occurs in 4 to 8 year old cattle.

He continued to elaborate by noting symptoms of Bovine Lymphosarcome that farmers can look for include weight loss and decreased milk production. But specific clinical signs depend on which lymph nodes are enlarged and are detachable through veterinary examination.

Eighty percent of BLV cases are transmitted from cow to cow -"horizontal transmission," Whitlock said. Tranmission of the virus can occur in a number of ways including hypodermic needles, gouge calf dehorning without washing and disinfecting instruments, ear tatooing instruments, biting insects especially horse flies and rectal palpation with a common plastic sleeve presents some risks. In-utero or vertical transmission occurs in 6 to 20 percent of calves born to infected

dams. Although milk contains virus particles and may infect calves without antibody, when given to calves with colostral antibody it rarely results in BLV spread, he

However, bloody milk represents a greater risk of spread since it may contain more BLV infected cells.

Efforts to control the virus include raising calves from negative dams; feeding colostrum from BLV negative dams to calves from BLV positive cows; cleaning and disinfecting dehorning, castration and tatoo instruments; using individual needles for vaccinations and separate rectal sleeves for each examination if infected cows remain on the farm.



N.E. Chicken Parts Jan. 23, 1991

Trucklot buying interest was light and unaggressive. Supplies of boneless skinless breasts were adequate and traded at steady prices. Whole yellow skin breasts were in close balance, white skin breasts were at least adequate Legs and yellow skin leg quarters were adequate, white skin leg quarters were fully adequate and slow to clear. Wings were fully adequate to ample and traded at lower trending prices Drumsticks, thighs, and giblets were

TODAY'S NEGOTIATED SALES AS OF 11 30 A M., PRICES PAID PER POUND ON ICE PACKED PARTS DELIVERED IN POOL TRUCKLOT AND TRUCKLOT QUANTITIES:

ITEM CURRENT NEGOTIATED TRADING BREASTS BONELESS SKINLESS 170-175 WITH RIBS 84-85 LINE RUN 84 LEGS 43-44 LEG QUAR-TERS 35-36 THIGHS 36-37 DRUM-STICKS 34-35 WINGS 60-61 BACKS & NECKS 10-12 LIVERS 15 GIZZARDS (HEARTS) 35

Includes New York City Metropolitan area, Northern New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island

PRICES PAID PER POUND ON ICE PACKED PARTS DELIVERED IN POOL TRUCKLOT AND TRUCKLOT QUANTITIES CURRENT ITEM NEGOTIATED TRADING* WEIGHTED AVG ** VOLUME/LBS BREASTS BONELESS SKINLESS 170-175 178 64 291,600 WITH RIBS 84-85 91 36 318,600 LINE RUN 84 81 26 210,600 LLGS 43-44 45 17 288,000 LEG QUARTERS 35-36 35 23 361,800 THIGHS 36-37 36 64 39,600 DRUMSTICKS 34-35 34 38 61,200 WINGS 60-61 69 38 306,000 BACKS & NECKS 10-12 10 46 23,400 LIVERS 15 20 73 19,800 GIZZARDS (HEARTS) 35 36 11 34,200

*TODAY'S NEGOTIATED SALES AS OF 11 30 A M **WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE OF ALL GRADES AND BRANDS OF PRODUCT SHIPPED, OR TO BE SHIPPED FROM

PROCESSORS AS OF 200 PM. DAY OF REPORT. (INCLUDES NEW YORK CITY METROPOLITAN AREA, NORTHERN NEW JERSEY, MASSA-CHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND)

New York & Phila. Frozen Eggs Jan. 18, 1991

Prices were unchanged to lower Trading activity was slow to moderate but for the most part limited to immediate needs Raw materials were fully adequate and usually exceeded breaker needs Floor stocks were generally in good balance to satisfy current buyers needs.

WHOLESALE SELLING PRICES (CENTS PER POUND IN 30 LB CONTAINERS)

CLASS TRÚCKLOTS LTL (MIN 25 CONT) WHOLE 66-69 MOSTLY 67-68 70-76 BLENDS (/) - MOSTLY - 72-82 WHITES 44-46 MOSTLY 44-45 47-56 YOLKS (MIN 43% SOLIDS) SUGARED 78-82 MOSTLY 80-81 82-89 SALTED 73-77 MOSTLY 74-76 77-84 (/)-WHOLL PLUS YOLK PLUS SWEETENER, GEN-**ERALLY 28-32% EGG SOLIDS**

Eastern PA & NJ Poultry

Jan. 23, 1991

Trade sentiment barely steady on both classes Demand is only moderate at best as dressed product is slow to clear Offer ings are irregular but adequate for desired

CENTS PER POUND, GENERALLY FOR SLAUGHTER THE FOLLOWING WEEK

LIGHT TYPE AT FARM (PRODUC ER LOADING) 2 5-3 FOB PLANT TOO FEW TO REPORT

HEAVY TYPE (7 POUNDS AND UP) AT FARM (BUYER LOADING) TOO FEW TO REPORT AT FARM (PRO-DUCER LOADING) TOO FEW TO REPORT FOB PLANT TOO FEW TO REPORT

N.E. Weekly Shell Egg Report

Tuesday, Jan. 22

Report Supplied by USDA

PRICES PAID PER DOZEN GRADE "A" BROWN EGGS IN CARTONS DELIVERED TO RETAIL STORES

	EX LARGE	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL.
N HAMP.	1 05-1 09	1 03 1 07	86- 90	.63- 67
MOSTLY	1 07-1 08	1 05-1 06	88- 89	65- 66
RHODE ISLAND	1 09-1 13	1 07-1 11	91- 95	66-70
MOSTLY	1.09	1 07	91	66
VERMONT	1.13-1 24	1 11-1 20	95-1 01	
MOSTLY	1 13	1 11	95	
MAINE	1 15-1.17	1.13-1 15	96- 98	70- 72

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