

Kansas State Agricultural College

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

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VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

SUGGESTIONS THAT WILL ASSIST IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA.

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On all farms where hog cholera now exists, and on all farms where hogs died last year, the following method of cleaning and disinfecting should be followed:

No. 1. INFECTED HOG HOUSES AND BARNs. These places should be swept and thoroughly cleaned, and the litter hauled out and burned. They should then be thoroughly sprayed inside and out with a three per cent solution of compound cresol.

No. 2. INFECTED HOG LOTS AND PENS. All infected hog lots and pens should be raked over and scraped and all material collected in a pile and burned. All material that can not be burned should be spread on fields which hogs can not visit. The hog lot should then be covered with freshly slaked lime. Fences and posts should be sprayed with a three per cent solution of compound cresol. Spaces under barns and sheds which are accessible to hogs should be boarded up.

No. 3. INFECTED PONDS AND WALLOWS. Infected ponds should be drained and thoroughly covered with lime. These infected ponds and wallows are a source of infection that remain for years on a farm, and it is practically impossible to completely disinfect them. It is advised that where these ponds can not be drained they should be fenced hog-tight. All wallows should be well covered with lime and filled in.

No. 4. INFECTED STRAW STACKS. It is an exceedingly bad farm practice to permit hogs to lie around straw stacks, especially in the winter time, as they become overheated and readily contract pneumonia. Where cholera-infected hogs have had access to a straw stack, the stack will remain a source of infection for a long period of time, and it is advisable to completely destroy the stack by burning. Where impracticable to burn the straw stack, the straw should be raked out from the sides and around the base and removed and burned. The soil around the base of the stack should then be covered with air-slaked lime and plowed.

No. 5. INFECTED WOOD AND GRASS PASTURES AND FIELDS.

Where cholera-infected hogs have access to large fields or tracts of timber, it is impossible to satisfactorily disinfect same, and it is advised not to permit healthy hogs on these infected places under four months. It is further advised, where it is positively known that sick animals have lain or died, to thoroughly saturate the ground in and around these places with a three per cent solution of compound cresol, or cover same with air-slaked lime.

METHODS OF PREVENTION.

When a herd of hogs in your immediate neighborhood becomes infected you can, in a large percentage of cases, prevent the disease from coming to your farm by observing the following regulations:

REGULATIONS.

1. Remove all healthy animals to inclosed, uninfected ground or pen. This pen should be located so as not to be near a public highway, a railroad or a stream.
2. Do not allow any communication between your hog lots and those of your neighbors, as cholera may be carried very easily on a person's shoes.
3. Observe cleanliness, both as to the surroundings and as regards the feed, to prevent its becoming infected. Wagons that have been used to carry infected dead hogs will infect corn or other feed, and thus bring the disease to your farm. Frequent cleaning and burning of the litter in your hog pens will destroy any latent infection.
4. Repeated and regular use of disinfectants in your hog pens, feeding troughs and buildings should be practiced, using a three per cent solution of compound cresol.

5. Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, with hogs already on your farm. Newly purchased hogs should be put in separate enclosures well separated from the herd now on the farm, and kept under observation for three weeks. This is necessary, as all stock cars, unloading chutes and pens are liable to be infected with hog cholera, and hogs shipped by rail are especially liable to contract the disease. Burn up all carcasses of dead cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or dogs on the day they die. Do not allow dogs, chickens, or hogs to have access to a dead carcass. The feeding of a partially burned carcass is dangerous, especially that of a hog that died from cholera, as hog cholera germs exist in the marrow of the bones, and an entire herd may become infected in this way. A dead carcass that is not burned immediately attracts buzzards and dogs to your farm, that may have come from a farm infected with cholera, miles away. The burying of dead animals is very unsatisfactory, unless they are put at least two feet underground and covered with lime at the time of burial. Hog cholera infection frequently occurs by the digging up by dogs, months after burial, of the carcasses of hogs that have died from cholera.

HOW HOG CHOLERA MAY COME ON YOUR FARM.

1. Pigs and hogs purchased from an infected herd, or coming in contact with those from infected farms, or running over grounds that were occupied by cholera-infected hogs within four months.
2. Infected streams may communicate the disease to the herds below the source of infection.
3. The disease may be carried in feed, implements used on the farm, and on the feet and clothing of persons from infected herds and premises.
4. Dogs, birds, buzzards, pigeons, chickens, etc., that have access to diseased premises, or diseased carcasses, may transport the hog cholera virus.
5. Any dead animal, whether it be a horse, cow, dog, chicken, or hog, if permitted to remain unburned, is a source of infection, as buzzards and dogs feeding upon this carcass may have come from an infected farm.

Approved:

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