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EC237 Hog Mange Control

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Extension Circular 237

October, 1933

HOG MANGE CONTROL

Runty

Poor Feeder

May Die

An Eye Sore

An Outcast
at Market.



A MANGY PIG

Common mange is caused by a very small mite which burrows into the hog's skin. It usually appears around the eyes, ears, or nose, but spreads over the entire body. As the hog rubs, the hair falls off, and in later stages the skin thickens and wrinkles.

CONTROL MEASURES

1. **Spring and summer** is the best time to treat for mange.
2. **Apply crude petroleum.** Used crank case oil is not so effective, but helpful.
3. **Repeat the treatment** at seven-day intervals, if necessary.
4. **Clean and disinfect** houses, pens, and equipment; burn or plow under old litter.

Dipping is the most efficient method of application. Completely submerge the hog in a vat of water with two to eight inches of oil on its surface. Small pigs may be dipped in a barrel or tub. **Sprinkling** or spraying hogs is fairly successful. Crowd the pigs together and cover them thoroughly with oil thinned with kerosene until it spreads well. Do not move the hogs rapidly or expose them to heat or cold for a day or two. Provide shade in the summer.

Lime sulphur dip will control mange. Have the dip solution at 95-100° temperature. Leave the hogs in the dip until it has soaked into the scales well. Repeat three or four times at seven-day intervals. Clean up as with oil treatments.

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