



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

Press Service



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Release - Immediate.

January 16, 1929.

DISEASE CONTROL IMPORTANT FOR
SUCCESS IN RABBIT RAISING

Success in raising rabbits depends to a great extent on the ability to keep the animals free from parasites and bacterial diseases. A knowledge of the more serious ailments is advantageous, says the United States Department of Agriculture, and may be had from a study of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1568-F, "Rabbit Parasites and Diseases," a new publication now ready for distribution to persons requesting it.

Among the parasitic diseases given special attention in the bulletin are coccidiosis, ear mange or ear canker, skin mange, and stomach-worm diseases. These diseases cause weakness, emaciation, wasting, and death. Other parasitic affections, such as irritations caused by fleas, lice, and intestinal worms of various sorts, while not commonly producing very marked symptoms in infested animals, may gradually render them weak and unthrifty, making them more susceptible to other diseases as a result of their lowered vitality.

Prevention and control measures are more practical than treatment, and are usually matters of sanitation. In the case of parasitic diseases such measures must be based on a knowledge of the habits and life histories of the parasites involved and on their mode of transmission from one animal to another. The bulletin also discusses bacterial and other diseases, such as snuffles and pneumonia.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained upon request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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