

Others have also seen rupture of the stomach caused by œstrus larvæ. Knowing the injurious action which these larvæ are capable of producing, the serious consequences are not surprising. Perroncito has for a long time past collected records of cases of rupture of the stomach which appeared to him due to œstrus larvæ. Quite recently there was sent to the Turin school a horse which, after a journey of over 50 kilometres, had shown symptoms of colic and had died. On *post-mortem* examination, a rupture 6 inches in length was found in the right half of the stomach, towards the small curvature. On the mucous membrane could still be seen traces, where the larvæ had become adherent, of three very extensive colonies of *gastrophilus equi*. Two of these larvæ were still to be found in the left, and one in the right half of the stomach. In addition, extensive injuries were noted in the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the right half of the stomach.

Considering the above facts, which appear to indicate that in horses suffering from œstrus larvæ more or less severe injuries of the stomach may occur, and greater sensibility to infectious diseases exist, more attention should be paid to those methods of treatment by which the larvæ can be removed, and those lasting changes in the wall of the horse's stomach due to this cause can be prevented.—(*Fortschritte der Veterinär-Hygiene*, April 1903, p. 40.)

FOWL PLAGUE.

By Drs OSTERTAG and WOLFFHÜGEL.

In January 1901 a disease of fowls, previously recognised in upper Italy, was conveyed from there, partly directly, partly through the breaking up in February of the Brunswick Poultry Exhibition, and was spread to different parts of Germany, particularly, however, to Wurtemberg, Hesse, Prussia, and Oldenburg. Ostertag and Wolffhügel studied this disease in fifteen fowls which were sent them, and in eighty-eight which were artificially infected. The conclusions they drew from their investigations were as follows:—

The specific organism, which cannot be detected by modern methods of investigation, is contained in the blood, fæces, and nasal mucus of diseased fowls, and is spread by these vehicles. It is killed by a temperature of 70° C. The disease is indicated by dulness, ruffling of the feathers, a sleepy expression, and symptoms of paralysis, and usually produces death in two to four days. It is distinguished from fowl cholera by the fact that it affects fowls and very rarely other birds. Its course is somewhat less rapid, is not attended by diarrhoea, and produces different *post-mortem* appearances, viz. mucus in the nose and pharynx, opacity of the liver, bleeding in the mucous membrane of the digestive and respiratory passages of the oviduct, in the pericardium, and in the peritoneum. In addition, collections of fluid may be found in the pericardial and peritoneal sacs; œdema occurs under the skin of the neck, head, and breast, and in occasional instances the lungs are inflamed. The two diseases may with certainty be distinguished by the discovery of the bacillus *avisepticus* in the blood where it occurs in large quantities, or by inoculating pigeons, which are only susceptible to fowl cholera. The authors name the new disease "fowl plague."—(*Berliner Thierärz. Wochens.* 4th June 1903, p. 365.)

INFECTIOUS PNEUMO-PLEURISY OF CALVES.

By Veterinary Surgeon EVERS.

Since Evers three years ago introduced the treatment of diarrhoea in calves by intravenous injections of collargolum, he has been informed by many owners that, whilst the injections prevented the occurrence of the greatly feared diarrhoea, they were succeeded on the ninth to the twelfth day by