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### A Study of Hardware Disease

The *Livestock Conservation News* (Sept., 1953) announces that a committee is making a study of hardware disease (traumatic gastritis). The Meat Inspection Service, U. S. D.A., reports 31,604 cattle condemned for this disease in four years, an annual loss of well over \$1,000,000. This does not include animals which die or are butchered elsewhere. Preliminary reports indicate a variable distribution of cases, 60 per cent of the total being in 17 per cent of the plants reporting.

### Johne's Vaccine and Tuberculosis

Varying degrees of cross protection occur between different pathogenic acid-fast organisms. When Johne's vaccine was used on 14 of 28 young, healthy goats, all developed vaccinal nodules. The other 14 were controls. Three months later, all except 2 controls were given 5 drops of bovine tubercle bacilli suspension in both conjunctival sacs. When some of each group were autopsied five, eight, and eleven, and twenty months, respectively, after exposure, all were infected but the vaccinated much less so than the controls. One control died of generalized tuberculosis four months and another eight months after exposure.

When autopsied, only 1 control failed to show thoracic involvement, while by the eighth month, only 1 of 11 vaccinated goats showed involvement beyond the nodes of

the head. However, by the twentieth month, 2 of the 3 vaccinated goats showed thoracic involvement. Vaccination apparently only retarded the spread of the infection. When 13 of the vaccinated and artificially inoculated goats were intradermally tested on opposite sides of the neck with mammalian and avian tuberculin, there was little difference in the reactions.—*Brit. Vet. J.*, July, 1953.

### Progress with Bluetongue in Sheep

The Sonora substation of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station reports progress in its investigations of bluetongue virus disease of sheep. An epizootic swept the sheep-raising area of Texas in the summers of 1948 and 1951. The mortality was less than 1 per cent but screw-worm infestation, fleece impairment, and other factors made the total loss significant. The disease appeared on only a few ranches in 1952 but has been widespread during the summer of 1953. Since a night-flying insect, *Culicoides* spp., is a vector of this virus in South Africa, the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has undertaken a taxonomic survey of this genus in the Southwest.

Recently at Sonora, clinical bluetongue was produced by the injection of *Culicoides* which had been caught in the area. Because there seems to be more than one strain of the virus, infective material has been sent to California, where the disease occurs in a more severe form, for cross-immunity tests. Results in attenuating the virus by chicken embryo passage are encouraging.—*D. A. Price, D.V.M., and W. T. Hardy, D.V.M., Sonora, Texas.*

### Sensitization to Antibiotic

Early in 1953 many nurses, who were giving injections of streptomycin, were reported to be sensitized to this drug. Therefore, a drug-sensitization survey was made in 146 hospitals and health stations. Of these, 86 reported cases with skin manifestations such as urticaria, eczema, dermatitis, erythema, etc. In almost every case, the hands, arms, face or eyes were affected. Of the cases reported, 188 were sensitized to streptomycin, 80 to penicillin, and 1 to chloramphenicol.—*Brit. M. J.*, July 4, 1953.

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