

**ROLE OF SALMONELLA IN THE AETHIOLOGY  
OF THE ENTERITIC SYNDROME IN YOUNG GUINEA FOWLS**

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The aethiology of a severe enteric syndrome occurring two years ago in young guinea fowl was studied.

No virus has been isolated, although the disease was reproduced in some cases by feeding animals with filtered intestine contents from sick birds.

Epidemiological data from diagnosis laboratories recently showed that different serotypes of Salmonella were involved in the aethiology of the enteric syndrome.

The clinical symptoms and lesions of the disease were reproduced in two-days-old guinea fowl inoculated by intraperitoneal route with two doses of Salmonella typhi-murium or Salmonella enteritidis. The feeding of intestinal grind of birds naturally contaminated by Salmonella Senftenberg also reproduced the disease.

Birds infected by food experimentally contaminated with Salmonella typhimurium of enteritidis had no clinical symptoms and lesions.

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**VIRA ISOLATED IN BARBARIE DUCKS**

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**EARLY PROTECTION WITH HETEROLOGUS SERUM  
AGAINST THE HEPATO-NEPHRITIS ASCITE  
IN THE MUSCOVY DUCK**

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A new disease recorded in the Muscovy duck, especially in the young one, is very similar to a well known disease of the gosling, characterised by hepatitis, nephritis and ascitis.

At the present time a specific serum gives good results in the goose.

In the course of four trials carried out in infected flocks the author wanted to test in the Muscovy duck the efficiency of the goose serum. Subcutaneous injection of 1 ml or even 0,5 ml per individual during hatching gave good results, especially during the first four weeks.

Mortality almost disappeared compared to 16-30 p. 100 according to the cases on the samples.

On the other hand, there was no action on the final weight of the ducks.

In spite of this interesting result, the use of a serum is not the future method which will allow to control the disease in question.

The real solution of this problem lies in the obtention of an efficient vaccine.

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## MAREK'S DISEASE IN BROILERS

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The existence of Marek's disease in broilers is now well established in France under two clinical forms.

The first one is the same as that seen in pullets.

The second one is developing more slowly with low mortality. However, the losses are high because there is an important percentage of condemnations at slaughter due to the presence of severe cutaneous lesions. These are consisting mainly in hypertrophy of feathers and follicles, and thickening as well as discoloration of the skin. Nervous and visceral tumors are also present. In a sick flock, growth and feed conversions are severely altered.

Histological lesions are characterized by follicles and infiltrations made of lymphoid cells.

The main problem of the diagnosis is the differentiation between cutaneous Marek's disease and leucosis. The nature of epidemiological lesions and the results of vaccination with a live T. H. V. vaccine prove that this disease is a special form of the Marek's disease.

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## PATHOGENY OF AVIAN COCCIDIOSIS : BIOMETRICAL ANALYSIS AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF NON SPECIFIC RESISTANCE

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In experiments with *E. tenella* coccidiosis, biometrical analysis of the relations measured between coccidial inoculation, specific lesions and hemorrhagies, and general troubles as appreciated by depression of growth, food-consumption and food-efficiency, lead to the conclusions that