

of temperature. In this case we did not consider it necessary, and I did not repeat the injection. The local symptoms were the same as in the other cases. The horse is now killed and the post mortem made, and although the action of the mallein was not as decisive as might have been, we now see that the diagnosis is correct, after a few tubercles in the lungs and lobular (triangular) pneumonia are found to exist.

I wish to say one word more as to the practical value of mallein under certain conditions. First, if you find farcy or glanders in a stable, such as is in the stable where this horse came from, you will destroy those absolutely diseased. It would be economy for the proprietor of such stable to employ a veterinarian, and have him inject, with mallein, every animal in the stable; and for this reason, as I said a while ago, that the animal may be in an apparently good condition, as far as one is able to see, and nothing may be detectable, at the same time that he may be the source of a serious and constant inoculation that may infect all the other animals in the stable. It is only possible in such cases to demonstrate the existence of the disease by one or more injections of this lymph. I know a stable in this city now where glanders exists, and where I saw a horse with absolutely characteristic ulcers on a hind pastern, which apparently had been cured, but I venture to say that an injection of mallein would successfully demonstrate the existence of latent glanders. I have collected 191 cases, which have been treated with mallein. The results of the injections were positive in all with the exception of the two which I have previously mentioned.

CUTEREBRA EMASCULATOR IN DOG.

BY CECIL FRENCH.

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I beg to inform you of the occurrence of the larva of a botfly in the testicle of the dog. It was extracted from the scrotum at the College clinic here. I forwarded it to Prof. Fletcher of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and he pronounced it to belong to the Genus *Cuterebra*, individuals of which are known to infest squirrels, hares and mice, but he had never heard of a dog being previously affected.

An article on "*Cuterebra Emasculator*" appears in the U. S. Bulletin, "Insect Life," for January, 1889.

The dog was apparently indifferent to the fact that the parasite was slowly emasculating him.