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4) KM had a complete bactericidal action in high concentration. However, the adjustment period of the organisms growth phase was only prolonged in the media containing lower concentrations of KM. Also when the KM concentration was at a moderate level, a part of the inoculated organisms survived and multiplied later. Therefore, it is impossible to know correctly the antibacterial power of KM on the basis of the turbidity of the culture media for the sensitivity test.

EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MYCOPLASMOSIS OF CHICKENS (CRD) IN HOKKAIDO

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(Summary of Master's thesis written under direction of Dr. S. MIURA)

A chronic respiratory disease of chickens (CRD) was observed in several poultry farms in the last two years in the middle district of Hokkaido. The present author carried out the bacteriological, virological and serological studies on these flocks. The results of the studies are summarized as follows:

1) Numerous strains of *Mycoplasma* (PPLO) were isolated from diseased chickens. About one half of the strains tested were considered to belong to S-6 type of avian PPLO on the basis of their serological and biological characteristics.

2) It is believed that the testing of hemolytic activity on PPLO agar using erythrocytes from chickens, rabbits, guinea pigs or human-beings is an effective supplementary method for typing avian PPLO.

3) From the results of serological tests with *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* in the last several years, it is assumed that *M. gallisepticum* infection might be introduced into a poultry farm (U) in 1960.

4) As a result of complication of fowl pox or *Escherichia coli* infection in the respiratory tract, or of coccidiosis, mycoplasmosis might become severe at U farm.

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