

interfere with the action of the lungs, and gradually destroy the lung tissue. (See Fig. 6).

Similar looking lumps are produced in the lungs of little chicks, often resulting fatally, in the disease known as Aspergillosis, which is caused by the fungus *Aspergillus fumigatus*. The spores of this fungus are occasionally present on grain and other chicken food. When these microscopic spores get into the chick's lungs they germinate, and the fungus develops, producing tubercle-like lumps, which cannot be distinguished from genuine tubercles except by microscopic examination.

TUBERCLES IN THE BONES.

Tubercles are liable to be present in any of the bones of the body of infected birds. They are most commonly found in the leg bones, particularly at the joints. They will appear as pale yellow irregular swellings of the bone. Their presence at the joints causes inflammation, soreness, softening and decay with accompanying difficulty of movement. (See Fig. 6).



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

- Fig. 5. Livers from two hens affected with tuberculosis.
- A. Liver in early stages of the disease, a few small tubercles being present. This liver was normal size, being 2 oz. in weight.
 - B. Liver in advanced stages of the disease. This liver was full of tubercles and much enlarged, being 9 oz. in weight. (Original).

Fig. 6. Tubercular lungs and bones from a hen. (Original).

TUBERCLES IN THE OVARIES.

Occasionally tubercles are found in the ovaries. In such cases there is danger of the eggs being infected with the tubercle bacteria. Chicks hatched from such eggs are liable to have the disease develop at an early date.