

lor of parts generally. There were no evidences of any organic or zymotic disease. Dr. Johnston, Demonstrator of Pathology, inoculated some animals, including fowls, with the blood of this bird, but with negative results.

"Taking everything into account, I am inclined to think that the symptoms, &c., of the affected birds are indicative of a profound alteration in nutrition, to be explained by something in the conditions under which the bird lived.

"Truly yours,

"WESLEY MILLS, M.D."

In connection with the foregoing and as instance of the interest taken in the subject, the following extract from a letter received from Dr. J. Fitz Mathew, of Dauphin, Dauphin Co., Pa., author of the "British Colonist in America," is given. He says: "I am interested in your report of the chicken disease in the Ottawa district. I should suspect tuberculosis from the symptoms. Numbers of fowls die of it. In France, on one occasion, forty died (about) of tuberculosis from eating the *sputa* of a consumptive man, the attendant. I would advise an examination of the lungs and stomach." Dr. Mathew was informed of the result of the investigation by Professor Wesley Mills and in return wrote:—"I only made the suggestion of a diagnosis of the fowls, for the case is most interesting, especially at a time when tuberculous affections are occupying the attention of the medical faculty throughout the world. I enclose a few remarks on tuberculosis in fowls, which may be thought of service. I would suggest that the next case of this disease—which I believe to be tuberculous—you can get hold of, you submit to the McGill University experts for examination for the 'bacilli of tuberculosis,' slender bodies from 1-17000 to 1-7000 of an inch long.

"REMARKS ON 'TUBERCULOSIS' IN DOMESTIC FOWLS.

"'Johne'—Deutsche Zeitschrift fuer Thiermedizin, ('84), 155—describes the appearance of tuberculosis among fowls fed by a consumptive woman. Her sputum was thrown upon the manure pile, where the fowls had access to it. The symptoms were 'great emaciation' and debility.

"Nocard—Recueil de Méd. Vet (1885) annexe, 93—reports that ten fowls of a yard attended by a consumptive man died of tuberculosis of the abdominal organs. The fowls were seen eating the sputum.

"Nocard (Compt. Rend. Soc. Biologie (1885), 601), subsequently found the disease among the fowls of a slaughter-house, 'which were being fed on the diseased organs of cattle which could not be sold in the market.'

"Zürn, in an examination of six hundred hens found sixty-two affected with tuberculosis—turkeys, pheasants and partridges, etc. are subject to tuberculosis.

"The tubercular lesions are limited to the intestines and the liver; or they may involve the 'ganglia' and the ovary.

(To be Continued.)

A NEW IDEA IN NESTS.

WE were recently shown a rough draft of a new idea in nests for sitting hens, the invention of Mr. F. Green of Innerkip, Ont. The novelty consists in the fact of a shallow metal vessel being placed in the bottom of the nest box, partly filled with water and with a perforated lid. This lid may be flat and

the sod placed on top hollowed out to form the correct shape for the nest, or it may be formed in the shape of the nest. The idea is a good one though at present in a crude state, and quite untested, but, we learn that the Agricultural College at Guelph will, in all likelihood, take the matter up, and ascertain its utility.

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS.

WALTHAM, MASS.

(See Engraving)

THE cut gives a good idea of the houses and yards, but cannot picture the excellence of the location, at the foot of the southerly slope of "Grove Hill" (from which the name is derived) the woods of which completely protect it from north and west winds, making it unusually sheltered and warm. The house is lathed and plastered, the walks are concreted and no expense spared to make it a perfect home for the feathered favorites.

After a considerable flirting with various breeds, Mr. Bright has settled upon light Brahams, barred Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes, and S. C. brown and white Leghorns as the best varieties, and in selection he is probably correct, those five (or four of them at least), being probably the most widely known and bred of all the many varieties in the Standard, and of these varieties he certainly has some birds which it is good for a poultryman to see. The light Brahams are a widely known and popular breed. Mr. Bright is a member of the N. E. Light Brah-