

ing to Marfan (*Traité des Maladies de l'Enfant*, Tome 11, p. 636), alimentary tuberculosis is met with especially between the ages of one and five and accounts for about 8 per cent. of the cases of tubercular infection observed at this period of life. Perhaps a few of the English statistics may be referred to here.

Still (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Aug. 19th 1899, p. 455), in 769 autopsies on children under the age of twelve at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, tubercular lesions were found in 269 instances. When the channel of infection could be made out with some certainty the proportional involvement was as follows:—Lung, 105 times; intestines, 53; ear, 9; bones and joints, 5 times. When tuberculosis was found accidentally in children dying of other diseases, and where the lesions had not progressed beyond the initial state—a class of cases very valuable as affording almost certain evidence with regard to the mode of infection—the proportion was lung 26, intestine 16, ear 1.

Shennon (*Edinburgh Hospital Reports*, 1900), in 355 cases of tuberculosis at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, made out the primary seat of the disease at autopsy in 331 instances. In 67.7 per cent. the infection was respiratory, in 28.1 per cent. alimentary, a proportion of 1 to 2.3.

It is evident from these figures that abdominal tuberculosis is very common in Great Britain. Other evidences are forthcoming that this form of tuberculosis is occasionally met with in other parts of Europe and in America.

Our own statistics in Montreal show, like the German, a remarkably low percentage. In 635 autopsies at the Royal Victoria Hospital tubercular lesions were found 202 times and only one case, that here recorded, was an undoubted instance of a primary intestinal infection, although in one other a large calcareous mesenteric gland was found, but without intestinal ulceration, which possibly was of the same nature.

A very complete consideration of the modes of infection in tuberculosis will be found in D. E. Salmon's report on the "Relation of Bovine Tuberculosis to the Public Health," (*U.S. Dept. Agric. Bureau of Animal Industry, Bull. No. 33, 1901, Wash.*), and also in a paper by Prof. A. D. Blackader (*Mont. Med. Journ.*, Dec. 1901, p. 905).

It must be remarked that it is difficult to arrive at safe conclusions as to the relative frequency of the different methods of infection from the fact that in the vast majority of cases where the intestines are infected, the lungs are involved as well and it is not always easy to determine which was the primary seat of the disease. The rela-