

Babes found during eight years experience at the children's hospital, Buda Pesth, that no matter of what disease a child may have died from, 50 per cent. of *post mortems* showed tubercles of the cervical, bronchial and mediastinal glands.

Fleisch says the bronchial glands are by far the most frequently attacked first and most seriously.

Bollinger, of Munich, a most careful observer, states that without regard to age, organs are affected in the following order: 1, lungs; 2, lymph glands; 3, intestinal mucosa; 4, serous membranes; 5, larynx; 6, spleen; 7, joints, etc..

Pizzini found tubercular infection of the cervical and mesenteric glands in many persons who had died from suicide, drowning, etc, etc., not known to be tubercular. He further found, in inoculation experiments on 40 animals with tubercular material from tubercles in such, that 42 per cent. of bronchial glands and 5 per cent. of cervical glands proved capable of producing infection; but none of the mesenteric glands were infectious.

Loomis, with tuberculous material from bronchial glands, produced, by inoculation, infection in animals in 6 out of 15 cases.

According to Roeckl, of 51,427 cattle slaughtered in 1888-1889 in abattoirs and butcher shops in Germany, the percentage of infection, according to age, was as follows:

Age.	Tubercular.	Age.	Tubercular.
Up to 6 weeks.	0.6 %	From 3 to 6 years. . . .	33.1 %
From 6 weeks to 1 year	0.6 %	Over 6 years.	43.4 %
From 1 year to 3 years	11.4 %	Account not given. . . .	11.2 %

The first most noticeable fact which these statistics illustrate is the large percentage of instances in which tubercles are found in the lungs and bronchi, when compared with the total number of *post mortems* or with their presence in other organs. The second prominent fact, as seen in the German and other tables, is the large percentage of cases of tuberculosis in cows or cattle of several years of age as compared with the cases in younger cows or heifers. In the New Jersey tables, in first class of 62 cows, 77 per cent. of all tested with tuberculin produced the characteristic reaction, and were found on slaughtering to be infected, while in the second class of 49 heifers only 26 per cent. were condemned by the test—only 3, however, out of the 13 being slaughtered and the proof of the disease demonstrated by *post mortem*. The third important