

1906—Ulster Hospital for Sick Children—

No. intern. patients, 247; No. tuberculous, 30.36 %.

1906—Great Ormond Street, London—

No. intern. patients, 2,876; No. tuberculous, 27 %.

1906—Royal Edinburgh Hospital—

No. intern. patients, 1,968; No. tuberculous, 21.3 %.

1906—Manchester Children's Hospital—

No. intern. patients, 1,999; No. tuberculous, 21.3 %.

1906—East London Children's Hospital—

No. intern. patients, 2,054; No. tuberculous, 24.3 %.

1906—Glasgow Children's Hospital—

No. intern. patients, 1,177; No. tuberculous, 27.95 %.

One cannot help but be impressed with the similarity in the percentage of tubercular cases in all these hospitals.

The conditions found were as follows: Surgical—Tubercular joints, lymphadenitis, chronic abscess, chronic ulcers, lupus, spinal caries, etc. Medical—Phthisis, meningitis and general tuberculosis, in the proportions of about 6 to 1.

This surely demonstrates beyond question the existence of tuberculosis to an appalling degree among children, and at an age when milk constitutes the principal article of diet.

Let us couple with this the views of Professor Von Behring and his followers—that tuberculosis in children is principally disseminated through the alimentary canal, the chief source being tuberculous milk.

For confirmatory evidence, let us revert again for a moment to the findings of the Royal Commission, who, in summarizing their results, concluded with the following statement: "The bacillus of bovine tuberculosis is not so constituted as to act on bovine tissues alone, for it can give rise to tuberculosis in many animals other than bovine. Furthermore, it is not so constituted as to act on bovine tissue with a special energy, for it can give rise to tuberculosis in many other animals as readily, or even more readily, than in bovine animals themselves. (We call it the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis merely because we find it most frequently in the bovine body, it being the cause of bovine tuberculosis.)

"The fact that the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis can readily by feeding as well as by subcutaneous injection, give rise to generalized tuberculosis in the anthropoid ape—so nearly related to man—and, indeed, seems, so far as our few experiments go, to produce this result more readily than in the cow itself, has an importance so obvious that it need not be dwelt on."

However, with such indisputable evidence of the danger to