In 7,329 cases of more exact returns of *post mortems* in cattle, the results as given are as follows :

—	—	Per cent.
General tuberculosis	459	6.26
Lungs	5,178	75.37
Pleura pulmonalis	3,812	55.49
Peritoneum and mesentery	3,316	48.27
Pleura of chest-wall	3,209	46.71
Bronchial glands and mediastinal glands	2,022	29.43
Liver	1,940	28 24
Spleen	1,273	18.53
Uterus	699	10.17
Inguinal glands	364	5.30
Pharyngeal glands	299	4.35
Trachea	233	3.39
Udder	111	1.62
Intestinal	89	1.30
Ovary	86	1.25
Lymph glands of liver	80	1.16
Lymph glands of thorax and abdomen	66	0.96
Heart and pericardium	62	0.90
Kidney and renal peritoneum	48	0.70
Bones	27	0.39
Intestines generally	22	0.32
All organs in thorax and abdomen	16	0.23
Lymph glands of trachea	13	0.19
Diaphragm	13	0.19
Stomach	11	0.16
Larynx	9	0.13
Muscle	6	0.09
Glands of knee joint	4	0.06
Brain	3	0.04
Spinal cord	2	0.03
Tongue	1	0.01
Thymus	1	0.01
Vagina	1	0.01
Testicle	1	0.01

Charrin found in a seven and a half months' fœtus dying on the third day, tubercles of abdominal organs and only scattered tubercles in the lungs. Merkel found in a fœtus, lungs intact, easeation of hard gum, bones infiltrated, caseation of neck-glands and caseation of back of left ankle joint.

Wiegert is confirmed by Carl Sprengler, who states that tuberculosis in children primarily establishes itself in the bronchial glands.

Neumann states that in many instances it is probable that tubercle bacilli are taken up by the bronchial mucous membrane and are probably carried to the nearest lymph glands, where they are deposited.