

with a view of making a resort to the tuberculin test compulsory on dairy farmers. We believe that the opinion is very widely held, not only by veterinarians and agriculturalists, but also by those who are responsible for public health administration. With the growth of an enlightened public opinion, it seems reasonable to hope that commercial enterprise and the pressure of competition will eventually lead to very great improvement in the conditions under which dairy cows and cattle for slaughter are kept. Very much may also be done by local health authorities, not only by improving the general conditions of the housing of the people and the trade in milk and meat, but by educating the public mind to appreciate the importance of domestic hygiene.

There are already many encouraging signs of the growth of public opinion in this matter. We are no longer satisfied to fold our hands in resignation before the scourge of consumption, or to regard it as a mysterious product of inheritance or of bad climate. We recognize that it is an infective disease to be prevented. We are no longer content to seek to afford euthanasia to its victims, but have learnt that the means most effective for its prevention are also most effective for its cure. The change in medical opinion dates from the epoch-making research of Koch, by which he demonstrated that a specific bacillus was the cause of tuberculosis in all its forms. Since then hundreds of workers—physicians, pathologists, and sanitarians—have built upon the solid foundation laid by Koch, have proved that tuberculosis is a preventable disease, and have indicated the means which must be taken to prevent it, both in man and in animals. Gradually a change has been taking place in the whole attitude of public opinion. Owing to the insistent teaching of members of the medical and veterinary professions, it is beginning to be understood that tuberculosis is preventable, and the question which the Prince of Wales put on a memorable occasion with regard to other infectious diseases is beginning to be asked, "If preventable, why not prevented?"

The Prince of Wales, by lending his countenance to the movement now on foot, has added another to the many great services which he has rendered to this country. It was obvious to all who had the pleasure of hearing the thoroughly practical speech which he delivered on Dec. 20th, that he took a deep personal interest in the question, and that he had been at considerable pains, to inform himself upon the means which had been taken both for the prevention of tuberculosis in cattle and for the cure of consumption in man. The Prince of Wales has always shown a great interest in all matters affecting the prosperity of agriculture in this country, and as a landowner and active supporter of the Royal Agricultural Society he has become well aware of the importance of extermin-