

are we to work in the accomplishment of both these desiderata? The answer has been given in no uncertain tone by the various meetings that have been held during the last few days. The undertaking is a large one, but it is worthy of serious and earnest work. It was only right that London should lead the campaign, and equally desirable that the bugle call to arms should come from a Royal source. The large meeting at Marlborough House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, was a fitting emblem of the determined action to be adopted. We regret that the speeches did not go further than some of them did, for we maintain that compulsion is necessary in some cases to bring opponents to the right course; and though compulsory notification of tuberculosis is not at present desirable, owing to the many forms it may assume, yet it would have been as well, in the inauguration of a National Association, to have left out any reference to the future work and probabilities. As was pointed out by a speaker at the recent meeting at Plymouth, conscientious objectors have been created by Act of Parliament. The National Association for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption has much work to perform, and it is with an immense degree of satisfaction that the founders, as well as all interested in the public health, have watched the prompt action taken by Local Authorities in all parts of the United Kingdom. Although England does not suffer to the extent that France and Germany do, yet Englishmen are beginning to be left behind them in the determined effort to cure or exterminate the evil. The French and Germans for several years have had specialised sanatoria for outdoor treatment of phthisical patients, the success of which is undisputed. We have scarcely thought of the establishment of such sanatoria, and the few that are already in operation in Great Britain are of such small dimensions as to be but little use for statistical purposes, although the proprietors or founders of these are quite satisfied with the results, and are sanguine of their ultimate success. Ireland is not going to be behind in the organisation of such sanatoria

for on February 20th a concert was held in aid of the initial expenses for shelters in connection with the open-air treatment of consumption at Forbreda Hospital. Limelight scenes of the various German sanatoria were shown, and proved an interesting and useful education for the audience.

Bovine tuberculosis needs a careful study, as the milk from tubercular cattle is one of the chief sources of the disease in children; and now that so many mothers, for different reasons, unable to feed their offspring in the way provided by nature, milk from the cow must be the chief substitute, and as so many of the poorer classes are unable to afford the specialised and sterilised milks now in the market, it will become a necessity for the Public Authorities to see that the milk supply is not only free from adulteration and that the cream has not been removed, but they will have to ensure that the milk is also free from tubercle bacilli or spores. The subject has already received attention, and the method of operation is to maintain the freedom from tuberculosis of the milch cattle. Fortunately this is readily accomplished by the tuberculin test, and some enterprising private companies have already adopted it without any pressure being brought to bear upon them by legal enactments. As, however, this means the rejection of about one-third of the present milch kine, we are afraid it will not be universally adopted unless some pressure is brought to bear, and this must be done if it can be proved to be for the general welfare of the public. By these means we think the death-rate of children from tubercular enteritis and peritonitis would be largely decreased, besides tending to ensure a healthier future generation.

The meat question has also received attention in several districts during the past few days, and we are pleased to notice that it is with a general desire to obtain meat free from tubercle. It has not at present been satisfactorily decided how far meat slightly affected by tubercle is a cause of the disease in humanity; the argument is that the bacilli and spores would be all destroyed during the process of cooking. This argument we