

museum technique," he says, "are badly needed for this purpose, but like so many other requirements can be had only if funds for their training can be found. A regular campaign is needed to persuade the wealthy to give freely for the purpose of ensuring that the rich inheritance of this generation from the past shall not perish in India for want of men trained to preserve it".

The second article on "Pre- and Proto-Historic Archæology in India," by Lt.-Col. D. H. Gordon is a harsh but not unconsidered evaluation of archæological studies in general. According to Col. Gordon, it is futile to expect Europeans and expeditions financed by them to take any sustained interest in Indian archæology for the simple reason that this country is not the land of the Bible. Though this writer's criticism of the work of scholars like Marshall, Mackay, Kramrisch, Stern and others, may sound Cassandra-like, it is an earnest and frank attempt of a good field-worker to diagnose some common scholastic diseases.

In the next article Mr. J. P. Mills describes the beliefs about *apotia* or accidental death among the *Lhota Nagas*. Other articles in the volume before us are "Anthropology in India and Ethnical Position of Indians" by Col. Germano da Silva Correia, "Indian Oil-Presses and Oil Extraction" by Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyay, "A Proposed Correlation of the Nasal Elevation Index" by Mr. S. S. Sarakar, and "Fishhooks in North America and their Distribution" by Dr. B. Bonnerjea.

A. A.

Tuberculosis in India

THE *Indian Medical Gazette* has for the third year in succession published a special tuberculosis number. The editor,

Dr. L. E. Napier, sums up the reasons for this departure from the usual practice of the *Gazette*, which is a journal for the general practitioner in India and in no sense a specialist journal. He points out that a special effort is being made by the whole nation to tackle the tuberculosis problem and he feels that everyone should join in and support Lady Linlithgow's movement. The second reason is to show the practitioner in India what is being done, both in this country and abroad, for the tuberculous patient, to impress upon him that a very great deal can be done and that practically no case is hopeless, so that he in turn will pass on the information and will counteract a spirit of hopelessness which would be fatal to the movement.

He writes, "A perhaps not unnatural reaction to the enthusiasm of the early days of the launching of the appeal is now appearing and the people who helped to raise the fund are asking how the problem is going to be tackled, some in an interested and helpful spirit, others querulously and with a suggestion of hopelessness. 'What is the good', the latter say, 'of pointing to the successful campaigns in other countries, countries that are able and prepared to spend hundreds of pounds per tuberculosis death on sanatoria and tuberculosis hospitals, when we cannot afford as many pice for this special purpose?' But we shall not tackle the problem on the lines that they are doing it in Western countries and we should not do so even if we had the necessary resources; we shall devise means suited not only to our limited resources but to the special conditions of the country. Whilst the balance is certainly in favour of the richer Western countries, we have some factors that work in our favour, the sun, for example, and the relatively small proportion of our children that live under the conditions comparable to those of

the grinding poverty and squalor of the overcrowded, sunless slums of many large European cities."

He continues, "The control of the disease is so closely associated with the treatment of the existing cases that one cannot dissociate the two ideas. The anti-tuberculosis programme will of course include the building of sanatoria, up-to-date and well-equipped dispensaries, and after-care settlements, to act as models and to show what can be achieved under the most favourable conditions, but in such institutions, as with the funds available we could hope to found, scarcely one per cent. of our patients could be accommodated, and we shall certainly not be content to leave matters there: something must be done for the remaining 99 per cent., and tuberculosis dispensaries, conducted on more modest, but still we hope up-to-date lines, will have to be established, not only in every province and district but eventually in every *thana* or *taluk* in the country."

The third reason for the publication of these special numbers is that the services of a special Editorial Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India were offered; this Committee collected a number of important papers from the leading tuberculosis workers in India, and the special Tuberculosis Number consists of a valuable collection of articles which form an important contribution to the science of phthisiology as applicable in Eastern and Tropical countries.

There is an important article by Professor Lyle Cummins, one of the leading authorities in Great Britain and one who has made a

special study of tuberculosis under tropical conditions. He points out that, in many of the populations which are being attacked in India, tuberculosis is a comparatively new experience and therefore it takes on a particularly virulent form.

Dr. Frimodt Moller has written a very practical and important article on the designing of dispensaries and sanatoria; detailed plans are reproduced.

The extreme seriousness of the tuberculosis problem in India is brought out by a survey that has been carried out near Madras by Dr. Benjamin and his co-workers. He estimates that about one in every forty persons in this town is suffering from active tuberculosis and requires immediate treatment.

There are some very useful clinical articles by Dr. A. C. Ukil, K. N. De, and P. K. Sen.

There is an important contribution on the surgical treatment of tuberculosis by Dr. W. M. G. Jones, Superintendent of the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium. This form of treatment has assumed considerable importance in Europe and America during the last few years and it constitutes the greatest advance in treatment, especially in the type of case that a few years ago was considered hopeless.

This Special Number will be very much appreciated by medical men in India and we believe that it will do much to stir up interest in this very important subject and to provide encouragement for the tuberculous and those who are attempting to help them.