

ment." He reviewed at some length the various methods of treatment of fractures, illustrating his text with examples drawn from his own practice. The most interesting point made in this address was the suggestion that the association seek to have the status of medical men defined by law with regard to suits for malpractice. Dr. Hutchinson pointed out that since the introduction of radiography into medicine and surgery skiagraphs of fractures were made use of frequently in courts of law to the prejudice of the profession. He declared that no layman nor lawyer is competent to tell whether or not the photograph is a true picture of conditions. They do not know the pathological aspect of the case. Experts alone should decide. We should be protected from such practices. The question of medical ethics is also involved, for he did not see how it is that any physician can sell radiographs to injure a brother physician.

Dr. T. S. Cullen, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, gave the address in gynecology. This address was a strong plea for the institution in Canada of methods similar to those initiated recently in the United States for the purpose of teaching the general public how to detect early symptoms of cancer. Dr. Cullen gave an interesting account of the popular campaign against cancer in the United States, and showed how well the newspapers and magazines had co-operated in the scheme and how widely knowledge of the disease was being diffused. As a result of the popular propaganda physicians had reported that large numbers had come to them for treatment with a very satisfactory outcome. Dr. Cullen emphasized a point of extreme importance that good pathologists were required in every hospital as the great surgeon of the future would also be a great pathologist.

The first incident of note which occurred at the meeting on the evening of Tuesday, June 25th, was the reading of the report of the Canadian Committee, authorized to investigate into the value of the so-called Friedmann cure for tuberculosis. Of course, interest in this matter has been greatly discounted by the upshot of the affair in the United States, and in addition both the medical profession and the general public have been wearied beyond description by the long and conflicting accounts that daily appeared in the lay press. The Canadian report then may be termed the last nail in the coffin, at any rate on this side of the water. Dr. J. George Adami briefly sketched the history of events leading up to the report, and then Dr. George Porter read the report. The following were the conclusions: 1. The inoculations have neither constantly nor frequently been followed by marked change in the clinical course of