

uterine cancer in which the radical operation was not possible. In some of these cases a complete cure seems to have been obtained, while in others there has been a marked abatement of the distressing symptoms. In some cases of cancer of the tongue, rectum, lip, etc., much benefit has been secured. Success depends very largely upon the skill and accuracy of application, upon a knowledge of the anatomical character of the particular tumours treated, and above all upon attacking the disease before it is too far advanced. Under dosage is one of the things to be guarded against, as it may destroy the superficial cells, and leave the deep ones to go on and cause the disease to become active again. Further, its action is local and penetrates only to a depth of six to ten centimetres. Dr. Ewing concluded by saying: "For inoperable cases the value of radium, though great, is perhaps already over-estimated. To what extent it may establish itself in the treatment of operable cases it remains for the future to decide.

Dr. Joseph C. Bloodfood of Johns Hopkins, emphasized the facts that cancer at the commencement of its career was a local disease and was curable by removal. He paid much attention to the preventive side of the question by the removal of such conditions as might end on cancer, such as warts, sores on the lip or tongue, a small nodule somewhere, an unhealed wound.

When a small tumour is removed from the breast early in history fifty per cent. are found to be benign. When the tumour of the breast is cancerous the chance of cure depends on the type of the disease, the length of time it has existed, and the thoroughness of its removal. Early discovery and early removal are the keynotes to success. For this purpose the people must be educated.

SIX YEAR COURSE IN MEDICINE.

The Universities of Toronto and McGill have announced that, beginning with 1918, a six year academic course will be required to graduate in medicine. To this proposition, Queen's University raises a strong protest.

The main objections are:

1. Six years is too long a period to spend in any one college.
2. Six years of academic study will tend to force men into practice without doing interne or past graduate work.
3. The introduction of the six year course is not opportune, as the five years course has not been sufficiently tried. There is at present an unusual demand for medical men.