

The pity is that so large is the subject that in the few minutes given to those who succeeded the opener, Professor Macallum, Dr. Gustav Mann, Professor Carlier of Birmingham, and Dr. Roaf of Liverpool, could enter into no extended criticism of the opening address.

The discussion upon malignant growths was opened by Dr. Clowes of Buffalo. It is to the Buffalo Laboratory, and more especially to Dr. Clowes that we owe the first studies upon two remarkable outcomes of experimental cancer in mice, namely, the spontaneous disappearance of the cancerous new growth in a small percentage of the animals after having attained a certain size, and the fact that animals showing such disappearances are immune to subsequent implantation of mouse cancer. It may be remarked that Professor Ehrlich has since confirmed and explained these observations. The last annual report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London, published a few weeks ago, most unfortunately announced that Dr. Bashford and his staff had reached like conclusions, without a single reference to the prior work of Gaylord and Clowes and Ehrlich. From that report, it might be concluded that Dr. Bashford had been the first to recognize this acquired immunity against malignant growths. Dr. Clowes in his speech opening the discussion objected most strongly to this tacit assumption of priority, pointing out that Dr. Bashford had called his earlier results in question, suggesting that what he regarded as disappearing tumours were only inflammatory foci, and that, now, without a word of retractation he had confirmed if, indeed, he had not appropriated the earlier work. Dr. Bashford in following upon Dr. Clowes could but apologize for his failure to recognize the earlier works and thus the incident passed over. He contributed a thoughtful address upon the factors influencing the media of malignant growths and was followed by Dr. Gaylord with a very remarkable study of an enzoötic of cancer, if it may be so expressed, affecting the mice of a certain dealer in Springfield, Ill., in which the animals which had been housed in a certain cage tended to show malignant growths, even after different stocks were placed in the cage and when the cage was removed to different localities. Another valuable contribution to the discussion was Professor Warthin's demonstration of sections from various conditions of Hodgkin's disease, Leukæmia and Lympho-sarcoma, tending to the conclusion that all are but different grades of a neoplastic process, so that all might be included under the heading of Leucoblastema.

There was a full attendance at the discussion upon Arterio-sclerosis, opened by Professor Welch, who, while accepting Jore's conclusion that the commonest type of arterio-sclerosis is one characterized by a