

the film side next the light is laid on the patient, with the film surface forming a plane normal to the radii of the light, and a sheet of thick lead laid on the back of the plate to protect the plate from the action of diffuse rays. The plate is developed and fixed as an ordinary photographic plate. The reading of what is seen on the plate must be accomplished with due regard to the picture of health. I have here a number of pictures which illustrate what may be done in this way.

I have taken many of these pictures stereoscopically, and this may be done so as to have a large stereoscope to view them ; or they may be reduced in size so as to see them in a small hand stereoscope.

In *dentistry* the use of the X-rays has been carried to a remarkable point in showing the cavities in teeth, malpositions of the teeth, and abscesses of the socket. Beautiful photographs of teeth taken by Dr. Weston Price, of Cleveland, were shown, illustrating the advance in this direction.

The use of the *X-rays in the treatment of disease* has been tested during the last few years and great advances have been made in this line, more particularly in cases of cancer, tubercular diseases of the skin and rodent ulcer.

In cases of cancer the most remarkable result is the immediate relief of pain. This has been the most prominent and immediate result, and if nothing more were gained than this it would be worth using; but in these cancerous growths and ulcerations there is generally a foul odour, and this also disappears as if by magic. Moreover after a few applications an improvement takes place in the appearance of the wound, and in a few days more, granulations spring up and the case commences to improve. It frequently happens that this improvement once begun goes on by itself and healing goes rapidly on without further application of the rays ; in other cases the treatment has to be re-applied. The hardened infiltrated tissues around the wound become softened and disappear, and if ulcerated, the ulcer, from being an ash coloured sore as it often is, with everted edges, with a blue colour and but little discharge and no vitality, with infiltrated tissues around, becomes level with the surrounding skin with a healthy discharge, free from odour, and with healthy granulations all over it.

Amongst cases that I have treated I may mention one case of *rodent ulcer* under the ear. Twice it had been removed, together with considerable of the surrounding diseased tissue, and on the third occasion the surgeon reported inability to operate further and suggested X-ray treatment. The pain was immediately relieved, and on the fourth night of treatment the patient was able to sleep on that