

7. *Cancer of the Breast.* All chronic lumps in the breast should be removed without delay. Benign tumors can be removed without mutilation. Examine all specimens microscopically. An *immediate* microscopical examination is desirable since if positive, it permits a radical operation at the same sitting. A radical operation performed ten days after an exploration is almost never successful in curing cancer of the breast.

8. *Cancer of the Uterus.* Any irregular flowing demands thorough investigation. Offensive or even very slight serous flows are especially suspicious. Curette and examine microscopically. Amputate all eroded crevices which do not yield promptly to treatment. Do not wait for a positive diagnosis.

9. *Cancer of the Digestive System* is difficult of early diagnosis and therefore unfavorable in prognosis. All persistent and recurring indigestions (more especially if attended by change of color and loss of weight) and any bleeding or offensive discharges demand prompt and thorough investigation. Do not wait for a positive diagnosis.

10. *Cancer of the Skin.* Any warts, moles or birthmarks which enlarge, change color, or become irritated should be removed promptly. They are likely to become cancer. Do not wait for a positive diagnosis.

This Decalogue is an admirable summary of the whole subject and it is recommended by the Cancer Society to all medical journals for publication as often as possible.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

It is held that under the Pennsylvania Acts of 1911 and 1914 a person may be convicted of practising medicine and surgery who holds himself out as a "doctor" under the name of "chiropractic" and professes to treat nervous diseases, nerve displacements, and nerve impingements by thrust handling and manual treatment, and by pressure and heat. The court said, in part: "The literature of the profession, as well as the speech of the common people, understand the practice of medicine and surgery to include the investigation of causes of disease, and by the use of medicines and drugs, instruments, and appliances, to cure, mitigate and alleviate bodily disease and physical derangements. There never has been and cannot be a complete separation between the practice of medicine and surgery as they have been practised and understood by the most learned in the profession. The principles of both are the same throughout, and no one is fully qualified to practise either who does not understand the fundamental principles of both. The statutory requirements of recent years have been deemed necessary to protect the public from imposition and fraudulent practises, and have resulted in subdivisions into departments, by pretentious specialists, so as to evade the statutory requirements of general professional qualifications. New and coined words are used to represent a particular branch