

the disease. 2. The cure or progress towards cure claimed by Dr. Friedmann for the treatment has not constantly nor even frequently taken place in the time during which these cases have been under observation. 3. That upon investigation the committee finds that the results have been disappointing, and that the claims made for his remedy by Dr. Friedmann have not been proved, and that nothing has been found to justify any confidence in the remedy. All the members of the committee signed this report with the exception of Dr. Chas. Hodgetts, who was said to be averse from making any report. In explanation of his attitude Dr. Hodgetts is reported in a London daily paper to have stated that in his opinion Dr. Friedmann had so discredited himself by not keeping his word to the effect that he would inform the members of the committee of the composition of his remedy, that he, Dr. Hodgetts, thought a report would be worthless. Although not the exact words of Dr. Hodgetts as given in the paper, the above embody the substance.

Dr. McCallum, the President, read his address, which was of a fighting nature, that is to say, in it he criticized severely many defects which according to him, are inherent in the Canadian medical profession at the present time. Dr. McCallum pleaded earnestly for a more active interest on the part of the profession, in the work of the association. Funds were especially needed to rescue the profession from the exploitation by and commercial enterprise of certain drug houses. The chemical industry of Germany was carefully organized, and it was difficult to know what to accept and what to reject. Trained and scientific censors were needed to give advice and to assist in shaping legislation to prevent the sale of nostrums. Dr. McCallum praised the report of the Carnegie Foundation, but thought that its compilers had made an error in so highly praising the German methods of medical teaching and training. In his judgment the British methods were the best in that they produced the most satisfactory results. The British schools of medicine turned out the best practical men which, after all, was the object to be aimed at. At the present time the curriculum of the medical student was overburdened with subjects and he as able and receptive as possible, it was not reasonable to expect that he could digest and assimilate such a variety of material.

Dr. Llewellys F. Barker, Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, gave the address in medicine. This dealt with the nerve supply of the internal secretory organs and the smooth muscles and was an able and scholarly exposition of a matter concerning which little is known. Dr. Barker did not read