

toes become drawn back towards the heel, the arch of the foot is increased, and the high arch is fixed by secondary contraction of the soft parts in the sole.

When at all marked, the deformity causes considerable disability and suffering. The treatment consists in straightening out the sole by operation. To prevent relapse the soft parts must be completely detached from the under surface and sides of the os calcis and the deformity is then forcibly corrected, either with the hands or a wrench (Steindler's operation). Afterwards the patient must wear shoes with reasonably flat soles, and any tendency to walk on the outer border of the foot must be corrected by raising the outer side of the sole, if necessary. On the whole, the results of this treatment are very satisfactory.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

SPEAKING in New York, Dr. J. F. Montague discussed the possibilities of moving pictures, and said that the textbooks of the next generation may be printed on celluloid instead of paper.

Anatomical dissections, physiological experiments, technique in clinical examination or surgical operation, may be well demonstrated by the film, and there is no doubt that this method of demonstration will be more used in the future. We have seen some excellent films showing clinical examinations. For example, the routine examination of a case of nervous disease. Here the student gets an excellent idea of method and routine. And we have seen some very interesting films showing technique in such procedures as lumbar puncture, artificial pneumothorax, &c.

Teaching by means of pictures can never replace the ordinary training at the bedside. The student who sees a physician examine

a patient, and then under the supervision and criticism of the physician makes an examination himself, will learn considerably more than one whose knowledge is obtained from seeing a film demonstration. The cinematograph can at the most be an aid in the teaching of students, and useful as it may become, we feel that the student will waste valuable time and opportunities if he neglects bedside training in order to attend long courses of film demonstrations.

Dr. Montague points out that the films may also be used as an aid to public health, and here their value is more appreciated at the present time. Films have already been found of great value in teaching the public the importance of campaigns against disease and instructing them in the art of personal hygiene. Some of those films must strike terror in the stoutest heart, but as time passes and improvements occur, it will be possible to produce many films which are both interesting and instructive to the public without being too alarming or unpleasant.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Cancer Conference which was held in London this month brought together a large number of delegates from all over the world.

The mornings were devoted to discussions, which were held at the Royal Society of Medicine and the College of Nursing, on the various aspects of malignant disease; and the afternoons were given up to visits to the Radium Institute, the Lister Institute, the Royal College of Surgeons, and various hospitals. During the Conference exhibits were to be seen at the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Wellcome Museum of medical science.

The importance of cancer research is well recognized by the public, and a conference of this sort will be welcomed by the lay as well as the medical population, for there has been a growing feeling that, unlike other