

its environment. Of 29 cancers of the mamma as many as 16 have shown departures from the features exhibited at the outset.

On sarcoma the report states that this form of growth does not admit of ready transplantation. Two only of the strains had succeeded. Notwithstanding this the report claims that there are strong reasons for regarding carcinoma and sarcoma as essentially similar.

As to the chemistry of cancer the report states that cancerous growths contain only three-fourths the amount of nitrogen as the same quantity of normal tissue. This aspect of the study of cancer is destined to be of the utmost value. It goes to show how a cancer may increase very much in size without an increase in the amount of food consumed by the victim of it. It can grow on a lower grade of nutrition.

With regard to spirochaetes as a cause for cancer, the report states that they have generally been found absent in cancer growths in mice, and sometimes present in normal mice. When found in a cancer they have, therefore, no etiological significance. On the subject producing immunity in mice much work has been done. So far no definite laws can be laid down; but much headway has been made on some of the characteristics of transplantation. Of 12 mice with a growing cancer only 3 yielded to a second inoculation. Of 13 healthy mice, no less than 10 responded to inoculation.

On the influence or irritation in the causation of cancer the report is very clear. It does not go the length of saying that cancer will not arise unless there be repeated irritation; but it does state that this is a very potent factor. It also suggests that there should be legislation to safeguard those engaged in certain trades from continuous irritation of certain parts of the body.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

This disease has attracted much attention of late. It became rather widely spread throughout Europe in 1907, and since has shown a marked tendency to increase. It has been epidemic in many parts of the United States for the past two years.

This prevalency has not been without its fortunate side. It has enabled scientists in many centres to study the disease from a wealth of material never before known, especially since accurate methods have come into vogue.

The disease can now be produced experimentally. This has marked an onward step of the utmost importance. The monkey is a good sub-