

good deal of evidence the Council erased his name from the register, declaring his action to be "infamous and disgraceful in professional respect."

The doctor appealed and the case was heard before Mr. Justice Morrison, Mr. A. R. McPhillips, K.C., appeared for the Medical Council and Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., for the doctor. The case was argued at some length. The Judge decided to restore the doctor's name to the register.

PLASMODIOPHORA OF CARCINOMA.

The discovery of the cause of any disease is a very important event. When Koch announced his discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis a new era dawned so far as this disease is concerned; for it is since that date—1882—that all the great work has been done towards the prevention of the disease, and many useful lives saved thereby. The wings of cholera, the plague, yellow fever have been clipped. We may soon clip the wings of carcinoma.

In *The Lancet* for January 28 there is an article of far more than passing interest. Drs. W. Ford Robertson and Henry Wade contribute a paper on the etiology of carcinoma. They mention the work of Gaylord Behla, Roswell Park, and others in search of a parasite, and claim that they themselves have isolated a parasite of the class plasmodiophora brassicae. After much research they succeeded with a silver stain and toning with gold, platinum and palladium in revealing in carcinomatous tissues the presence of the various stages of the growth of the plasmodiophora brassicae.

In 1876, Woronin discovered the plasmodiophora in vegetables and made the statement that it would yet be found that cancer in man was due to such a parasite. The vegetable commonly affected is the turnip. The tumors which this parasite causes on this vegetable are called in Germany Kohlhernie, in the United States club root, and in Britain finger-and toe disease. The parasite passes through a number of stages in its growth and it is the clear knowledge of these that alone can clear up its relationship to carcinoma. It would appear that one stage of growth is in the turnip and another in the ground.

The authors have studied with great care the life history of this parasite as it is revealed in the vegetable, and then applied this knowledge to a comparative study of the parasite as they contend it to be found in carcinomata. The tumors studied were cancer breasts and malignant adenomata and secondarily affected glands. These were all obtained from cases operated upon. Controls were used of various inflammatory con-