

which, on account of its easy application, may diminish the importance of the other means of diagnosis. It depends on the occurrence inside the epithelial cells in the affected part of peculiar elements, which are considered by these observers as parasitic sporozoa (or psorospermiae) and the condition of the nipple is, accordingly, from their point of view, a case of psorospermiosis. The bodies are usually found in, but not confined to, the lower layers of the epidermis, in the "eczematous" part, and they may be observed in the cells filling up the galactophorous ducts. They are usually large, and they may, according to Darier, measure in diameter from one-third to even one-half the thickness of the stratum mucosum of the epidermis where they are placed. If now, one of the small crusts or scabs from the diseased nipple, examined with appropriate methods of preparation under the microscope, should be found to contain the bodies in question in greater or less abundance, the diagnosis of Paget's disease is, these authors claim, established.

I have had two cases of Paget's disease of the breast for examination, and from one case—that of Dr. Burt's, of Paris, Ont.—I made a large number of sections, which furnished all the material necessary for a full study of these bodies. In the second case, which was under the care of Dr. Primrose, in the Toronto General Hospital, I had the privilege of examining