

bile-ducts, from the liver cells is fairly sharp, with no seeming tendency to produce an inter-cellular increase of connective tissue. In some cases proliferating bile-ducts may be seen in the connective tissue which surrounds a cystic duct.

As a local disease coccidia are met with in man in the genital and intestinal tract, in the liver, and in Davier's and Page's disease.

Their most interesting relation, however, is the alleged connection with cancer. Concerning this Roncali says, in his paper: "The fortunate contingency that led me to the observation and study of an adeno-carcinoma of the ovary, wherein blastomycetes could be seen in almost numberless quantities, and . . . the morphological analogy of *Saurelles*, blastomycetes and my own, with cellular inclusions, observed and called coccidia by earlier authors, in the elements of malignant neoplasma of man, are the principal factors that have encouraged me to continue my investigations." He remarks at another place, "that all authors had seen genuine parasites in epitheliomata and sarcomata, but all—with the exception of Russel, Banti and Messer—have been mistaken in assigning to these parasites a place in the animal kingdom." His conclusions are that "as regards the etiology of malignant tumors, both adeno-carcinomata of the ovarian gland, and many sarcomata, as well as the epitheliomata of extremely rapid growth and essentially malignant, are undoubtedly of parasitic origin and are due exclusively to blastomycetic infection." From the adenomatous condition presented in this liver to a malignant form of growth does not seem to be a very great step, but Roswell Park thinks that too much consideration has been given to this.