结婚的 古林

and the reverse has also been noted. Such tumors which have taken on new characters, may entirely lose their former type and be entirely replaced by the modified growth.

The course of spontaneous tumors is usually progressive, although spontaneous absorption occasionally takes place. Observations were made on the course of all the tumors and charts indicating the increase or decrease of the primary growths, and the occurrence of secondaries were prepared.

In transplanting tumors to new animals, small bits of tumor are obtained from the living infected animals and inserted into the peritoneum or under the skin of the new host. The percentage of successful transplants varies greatly with the tumor to be transplanted and with the new host. Ehrlich explained the unsuccessful transplants, in assuming that these tumors possessed a lower avidity for the foodstulls than did the normal tissues. There are others who refer the cancerous proliferation to a disturbance of the intracellular equilibrium, the cells being unable to remain in a resting stage. However, the cancerous proliferation cannot be considered alone, without taking into account the individual resistance presented by the other tissues of the animal.

Gierke has demonstrated very well how a certain tumor will often retain its characters through many generations, and how, on the other hand, its structure becomes much modified by transplantation. The hæmorrhagic mammary cancer of the mouse may take on an adenomatous appearance, retaining, however, its malignant characters of destruction and metastases. He points out that the histological characters of a tumor may not represent its biological characters of malignancy. Tumor tissue often becomes modified in its appearance by the stroma into which it is implanted. It is found that the sites of an unsuccessful primary inoculation offer greater resistance to subsequent implantations. This he believes may be due to the "stroma-reaction." There may be some relation between this stroma-reaction and scirrhus cancers.

Gierke's results on immunizing mice against cancer agree with those of Ehrlich. It is found that animals treated with a primary dose of cancer material, resist to a considerable extent the transplantation of the same tumor, and have also developed an immunity, although less, against tumors from other sources.

On the other hand, Gierke found that mice which had been successfully infected with a tumor were more susceptible to a reinoculation of that tumor than normal mice. This finding is opposed to the views of Ehrlich. It not infrequently happened that the second tumor implanted grew much more rapidly than the first one.