overwhelming proof of the correctness of Cohnheim's theory in regard to many varieties of new growths. Its correctness in regard to the development of carcinoma has been questioned of recent years, the question being whether carcinoma is or is not primarily due to a microörganism. A great deal of work has been done on this subject, but so far a satisfactory and conclusive proof has not been adduced to show that carcinoma is due to a microörganism. Even if such proof should appear, it would not invalidiate the theory of Cohnheim, but would remove carcinoma from its classification.

You know that in the development of the embryo the cells undergo multiplication with enormous rapidity. There comes a time, however, in the development of the being, when a balance is reached, and the number of cells developed equals the number of those displaced. The time when this balance is reached is puberty, and in proportion to the youth of the individual is the index of rapidity of cell multiplication. In a growing embryo the cells develop with almost incalculable rapidity. The fetal rests are endowed with this power of rapid reproduction. Thus, in fetal life the seed of the tumor is planted and remaining there latent until suddenly something in the form of irritation starts it into activity, and the cells begin to develop as they did in the fetus, overwhelming the tissues and producing a tumor. That is the theory of Cohnheim, and what is there to substantiate it?

In the first place there is the dermoid tumor, in which we may find any of the different tissues of the body; teeth, hair, bone, cartilage, in fact any tissue which exist in the organism may be found in the dermoid cyst, and we may find these tumors almost anywhere in the body. They may develop in a part normally entirely devoid of the tissues which they contain, and their development may begin quite suddenly. When they are removed, they are often found to contain highly specialized tissues of other parts of the body, frequently muscular tissue, glands, teeth, bones and even hair. We cannot imagine that tumors of such character could be caused by an invasion of microörganisms; we can only assume that they