

of junction of Müllers duct, with the sinus urogenitalis, a locality in which the developmental processes are in the highest degree complicated.

The heterologous tumors, those which deviate in their structure from the native soil in which they grow, afford a very strong support to this theory. Without it we must conclude that, contrary to all laws of physiological growth, there may rapidly develop, out of gland tissue, cartilage; out of connective tissue, epithelium; out of kidney substance, striped muscle; out of lung tissue, bone. What is very peculiar, all these tumors maintain a remarkable uniformity in relation to locality. Thus the enchondromas of bone never originate in the cartilaginous regions, but always out of the fully ossified parts, taking their origin from tiny embryonal cartilaginous remnants, which have not been used, and which remain within the bony tissue. The germs of the enchondroma of the parotid region represent particles of the original cartilage matrix, which have remained unemployd. The majority of dermoid cysts occur either sub-cutaneously in the region of the face and neck, or else in the testicles or ovaries. Their frequency in the first situation may be explained, as suggested by Lücke, by the complicated processes which go on in the formation of the face and neck. The intimate relation of the wolfian body, which represents the original genito-urinary organ, with the external layer on the one hand, and the middle layer on the other, makes it easy to understand how it is that in these organs dermoid, muscle and osseous tumors so readily develop. A very slight error in the separation of cells from the outer layer, from which the skin is formed would suffice to include germs of a dermoid cyst, and from the middle layer, from which muscle, cartilage and bone develop, to furnish germs of myomas, enchondromas and osteomas. This theory also explains satisfactorily the atypical nature of these growths, their deviation from the morphological type of the locality, for the germs from which they originate being superfluous, are not taken into account in the formation of the parts, so that when they do develop, it cannot be in any other than an atypical way. When the germs are a superfluous pro-