

how much more common should new formations be in the hands and feet, the parts above all others most subject to injuries. The reason of this special predilection is to be sought in quite another circumstance. All the above-mentioned regions are places in which during development a certain complication has occurred. At the various orifices a folding in of the outer germinal layer, and a union of it with the internal layer has taken place, during which a slight irregularity might very easily occur, resulting in the inclusion of a few superfluous cells—the germs of a future tumor. The situation of œsophageal epithelioma opposite the bifurcation of the trachea is best explained, not by supposing that here there is greater pressure against the bronchi, but because this is the point where the original trachea and and œsophagus were in connection with each other, and at which a developmental complication could very readily take place. In the rectum, further, it is not the orifice, the anus, where canceroid develops, as one might expect on the traumatic theory, but a point further in, where the epithelial tube of the rectum has united with the involution of the outer layer. So also in the female generative apparatus, it is not the vulva which is the chosen seat of the cancer, but the external os, the very spot at which in an early period of development the squameous epithelium of the sinus urogenitalis has united with the cylindrical epithelium of Müller's duct.

Other tumors besides cancers have special localities which they affect. Thus the greater portion of all smooth myomas occur in the uterus. How is it that this rare form so frequently develops in this organ? Simply because in every uterus germs exist which normally grow only under the physiological stimulation of impregnation, but which, occasionally, under other than physiological stimuli, develop in an irregular, atypical manner.

So also with the myoma or adeno-myoma of the prostate, the so-called hypertrophy, but which is in reality a true tumor. In this organ there is no physiological disposition to exceptional growth, and traumatism has probably nothing to do with it; but a consideration of its development points to the same cause as noted for the os uteri—the prostate develops at the point