

12. Our present knowledge of myeloid tumors not only proves that malignancy is not peculiar to cancer, although both terms are generally regarded as equivalents in pathological meaning, but tends to show further, (A) that the same growth may contain the comparatively innocent myeloid cells and the so-called specific cancer cells, and, (B) that a tumor apparently myeloid in structure, or, (C) mixed myeloid and fibro-plastic, may after removal be succeeded by genuine cancer both at the original site and in the internal viscera.

(A) The same growth may contain "myeloid" and "cancer-cells." A lad, *ætat* 18, had his leg amputated for a growth from the head of the fibula, which, in its general appearance, resembled other myeloid tumors"; but "it contained a large amount of bone mixed with the soft material." "Much of the myeloid matter was of a milky white colour, and to the naked eye resembled cancer. The microscope, however, showed true myeloid cells, but at the same time some very large single nucleated cells, elsewhere called "cancer cells" by the reporter. A few months after, the boy became paralysed, and growths, also containing *myeloid* and *cancer* cells, were found in the spine and in the lungs. This patient was markedly cachectic (c 42).

(B.) I have said a tumor apparently myeloid may be followed after removal by genuine cancer, both locally and remotely.

Mr. Paget records the history of a tumor of the mamma, which he concluded after careful examination to be "a myeloid tumor, suppurated or possibly mingled with cancer." Six months after its removal a tumor re-appeared in the axilla, grew large, ulcerated, bled freely, and was really open cancer (c 41).

(C.) A mixed fibro-plastic and myeloid tumor may likewise be followed by cancer. A remarkable case is related by Mr. Hutchinson of a tumor consisting of fibro-plastic and myeloid structures, the former largely predominating however, and involving the head of the humerus, the removal of which was succeeded in 10 weeks by genuine medullary cancer, both at the site of the previous operation and in the lungs. The lymphatic glands, although enlarged, contained no cells resembling cancer cells (c 40.) This last example is a further illustration of the difficulty of a rigidly accurate classification, for in the original tumor, two histological elements, now considered quite distinct and different, the fibro-plastic and the myeloid co-existed; teaching us in fact, that tumors in their structure are often compound, and are competent therefore to the occupancy of one, two, or three locations in the scale of classification, according as one or other of their histological elements is regarded as their essential characteristic.