

brace the desired portion. But in all of these cases it will be remembered there will remain a space more or less great, to be closed up, if closed at all, by the healing process; and it can scarcely be questioned that this is more likely to be accomplished quickly after removal by the knife.

Pressure has been employed to dissipate cancerous tumors, and according to some, has led to considerable reduction in the size of the tumor. The pressure, if made, must be regularly diffused, and unattended with any irritation of the part, or inconvenience to the patient.

*Treatment of Epithelial Cancer* will be somewhat different from that recommended for cancers generally. This would be expected from the great difference which exists between the two. In the first place, when an epithelial cancer is beginning to form, very often, by doing away with the cause—some irritation—the growth may be arrested, and therefore be gradually absorbed. The irritation may arise from smoking, or exposure to soot, as in the chimney-sweep, or it may be due simply to continued manipulation on the part of the anxious patient, to see if it is growing. I have seen not a few cases in which suspicious growths were observable about the face, and growing apace, but which ceased to grow upon being let alone. Not only are these often made to grow by constant feeling of them, but more particularly by using all sorts of applications “to drive them away.” All such should be steadily avoided.

When an epithelial cancer is undoubtedly growing, it ought at once to be removed by excision, thorough excision. The chances are it will not return, yet sometimes it does.