

the mother that the little girl died some months after, within the year.

CASE III.—*No history of Cancer in his family.*—M. L., aged 62, a French-Canadian, admitted 7th Nov., 1877. This man had suffered from piles, and 12 years previously had been treated by the application of nitric acid. About the end of June of that year he had noticed severe lancinating pains in the rectum, which increased greatly on going to stool. The difficulty he experienced in relieving his bowels was great, and for the last two months he could alone procure relief by a tepid water injection. On examination, a large cancerous mass projected from the left side and completely filled the bowel. There was every likelihood of the bowel becoming completely obstructed, and as his general condition was favorable, the operation of colotomy was recommended. This was done on the following day, 8th November. There was great difficulty in finding the bowel, which was apparently very much fixed, believed to be from extension of the disease up the bowel, engaging the sigmoid flexure. The patient made a good recovery, and lasted in comparative comfort until some time during the following spring, when he died. No post-mortem examination could be obtained. In this case colotomy was perfectly successful, and gave comfort and relief to the patient, and I think we may admit that it prolonged his life, symptoms of obstruction had become quite urgent.

CASE IV., *July 22nd, 1878.*—Mrs. N., an old lady of 70 years, was reported to be suffering from dysentery. She informed me that a mass of the bowel was hanging down, which gave her great distress. There was continued and distressing tenesmus, with constant straining, and a sense of fulness and distension of the bowel. On examination, a fungous mass, ulcerated, with everted edges, was observed completely surrounding the anus. On exploration, I found the disease implicated about two inches of the anterior wall, but I could get well above the diseased tissue. I advised the operation of extirpation, and it was performed on the 6th August, 1878. The patient made a good recovery. Between three and four inches of the bowel was taken away, and the entire sphincter. The interest of this case consists in the after results. This old lady died in April of last year, 1885, having lived six years and eight months after the excision. The cancer never returned, and although she had lost the entire sphincter, yet she regained retentive power. She died, apparently in a faint, from supposed heart disease. No post-mortem examination was held.