

was desirous of securing the endorsement of the French Surgeons as to its efficacy, and visited Paris accordingly. The Imperial Academy of Sciences appointed a commission, consisting of M.M. Broca, Cazalis, Furnari, Manec, Mounier, and Moissenet, to examine the subject thoroughly and report on it. A certain number of patients were allotted to M. Landolfi at the Salpetriere, and the results of his treatment were closely watched. The committee reported most unfavourably. His internal treatment, which consisted of the administration of chloride of bromine, did not "possess the slightest special therapeutical value in the treatment of cancer." The local treatment consisted in the application of a caustic, which was nothing more than Canquoin's paste, disguised by the addition of a coloring and odorous substance. It was composed of chloride of bromine, 3 parts; chloride of zinc, 2 parts; chloride of antimony, 1 part; liquorice powder, 1 part. "Of these substances," say the commission, "the chloride of zinc and chloride of antimony have been long known and employed as caustics. These two chlorides combined in the same proportion as in Canquoin's caustic form the only portion of M. Landolfi's preparation that is really active. To sum up, his method can only be applied to certain cancers; it is more painful and more uncertain than several other modes of cauterization; and it is, in particular, inferior to Canquoin's method, of which it is only an altered copy. Like all the other methods of treatment, it may succeed in destroying certain tumours, and cicatrization may follow; but it is quite powerless for the prevention of relapse, which it would seem rather to provoke, and so far from forming a step in advance, it adds but another to the illusions that so abound in the history of cancer."

M. Landolfi treated nine cases of cancer of the breast and three cases of canceroid with the following results:—Of the 9 cases of cancer of the breast 2 died, 4 suffered a notable aggravation of the disease, while in 3 cases, in which cicatrization took place, the disease immediately reappeared,—so that the nine cases were unsuccessful. Of the 3 cases of canceroid, 1 was cured, 1 cicatrized, but the disease reappeared, and in the third an exacerbation took place that necessitated the amputation of the limb. The application produced excruciating agony, for the relief of which opium and other narcotics were altogether powerless. So much, then, for M. Landolfi's mode of treatment; and come we now to notice the pretensions of the second aspirant to the honor of cancer-curer *par excellence*.

We have observed in our English exchanges for some time back remarks on the advent of an American physician in London, named Dr. Fell, who professed to have discovered a plan of treatment whereby