

pain and secure some rest, nothing can be done specifically. It is the testimony of the best and latest authority, that the principal thing to be done is to attend to the general health; that the tumor, as a general thing, does not grow so fast when the health is good; while, if it be impaired, the cancerous formations will increase more rapidly. With anodynes, then, supply good food, and see that the various organs are in a healthy state of action. To fulfil these indications it may be requisite to give tonics, or iodine, or alkalies, or iron, or chlorine, according as certain conditions of the system may demand.

*Local treatment* of those which cannot be extirpated will be based upon the same general rules, that is, to make the part as comfortable as may be, and to palliate. While the growth is yet a tumor, it should be supported by a bandage, or some suitable apparatus. Nothing should be applied that will irritate or excoriate. Too often such applications are used, and aggravate the symptoms. Opium in some form, perhaps with belladonna, is the most suitable application. When the tumor ulcerates and a discharge issues, still the treatment will be palliative and non-irritating. Protect the part, attend to the discharge, and if bleeding should threaten, or actually come, take the necessary steps for arresting it, if possible. An occasional poultice and an opium or lead lotion will often afford considerable comfort. "The oxide of zinc, trisnitrate of bismuth," or "similar preparations may be applied in the form of powder or ointment." (System of Surgery.)

*The use of Caustic.*—The use of caustic has, with some, obtained favor. In 1857, Dr. Fell, of the United States, was allowed to test the principles of this practice in the Middlesex Hospital, London. The chloride of zinc, made into a paste with flour, was employed, the skin being destroyed by ulceration, or by artificial means. But the report on this treatment, from that institution, failed to satisfy the profession that that method was entitled to any important consideration.

*Treatment by Congelation* has been likewise tried without being found to possess any important advantage. It is less painful than the caustic, so if one were to be tried, it might have the preference. The *application of a ligature* is of more commendable service. Should it be difficult to use the knife to extirpate, or to remove a portion of the mass, the ligature may be made to em-