

at least for a time. But unfortunately experience has proved that such is not to be expected. There is hardly one well-authenticated case recorded, in which removal of the cancerous mass had the effect of staying the disease. Having once exhibited itself, it is no longer willing to remain in obscurity. Finding itself possessed of power to grow, and to outgrow normal tissue, it will soon seek and find another, or several other localities, wherein to assert its power. Indeed it would seem, at least in many cases, that the removal of the primary tumor aroused the disease to a more energetic action. This fact has led some to say, that if the primary tumor remain untouched, the disease will display less activity, and the patient's life be more prolonged than when removal is made, to be followed by the more malignant secondary deposits.

With regard to the removal of single primary cancerous tumors, it is not well to lay down a general rule. If the tumor is exposed and painful, or a cause of great inconvenience, the surgeon may the more readily determine to advise its removal; but it will be preferable to lay the matter fully before the patient and his friends; and then, although guiding their judgment to a great extent, be guided by their wishes. The family history must be taken into consideration; if there be no evidence of family predisposition, probably the growth will not so speedily return, if removed. Of course, should any other disease exist, which might interfere with the success, removal will not be undertaken. The tumor must not be too large, and it must be circumscribed somewhat.

Having decided to remove the mass, care must be taken to secure a complete extirpation. Often there will be prolongations, roots dipping down into the tissue around; these, so far as possible, must be removed. Again, very often the glands in the vicinity are the seat of deposit, and must also be removed. Sometimes a limb will be so involved that the only effectual way of extirpating the disease is to amputate the limb above the disease.

As to constitutional treatment, it has already been stated that cancer is incurable, that at present there is no remedy known which will, by internal administration or by application, cause a dispersion of a cancerous growth, or to any extent arrest it in its disastrous course. While medicines may often be given to advantage to palliate distressing symptoms, as anodynes to relieve