

having occurred from it, the limb was amputated, but the patient survived the operation only a few days. In a second case the tumour was successively removed four different times, as it reappeared during the lapse of two years; but a fifth one, which had remained stationary for sometime, was present when Mr. Paget wrote. The gentleman, however, was pursuing an active occupation, and his health did not appear to be suffering from it. Mr. Syme has published a case agreeing in many respects with the above; and a fourth has been placed on record by Dr. Douglas MacLagan. The class of tumours which Professor Gluge believes to be transitional to cancer, and which he names "Albuminous sarcoma," Mr. Paget looks upon as being identically the same as those for which he proposes the term "Recurring Fibroid."

Professor Campbell, of McGill College, sometime ago shewed us a tumour which he had removed from the mammary region of a lady. It was the size of a walnut, and presented to the naked eye all the external characters of the ordinary fibrous tumour. It was, moreover, firm to the touch, heavy, and when cut into, the section revealed a greyish basis structure with white lines intersecting it. When examined by the Microscope, it was seen to be composed of fine fibres curving and undulating in different directions. Prof. Campbell informed us that this was the third tumour, of like nature, which he had removed, within a period of eighteen months, from the same person. The first operation was performed on the 18th August 1852; the second on the 1st Dec. 1853; and the third on the 20th March 1854. A fourth tumour has since appeared, but as the lady is in an advanced stage of pulmonary phthisis, an operation for its removal cannot, of course, be entertained for a moment. These tumours were situated between the mammary gland and axilla, and had no connection whatever with the structure of the gland. They did not recur in the same site, but each succeeding one appeared in a place contiguous to the cicatrix left by the removal of the preceding,

This case resembles the one recorded by Dr. MacLagan, inasmuch as there was no difference in the consistence of the growths—the three removed being equally dense and resilient. No softening or fungoid protrusion occurred, as in the cases met with by Mr. Paget and Professors Syme and Gluge. It differs from the others in the patient being concurrently affected with phthisis. The supervention of this disease is a signification of some import, as it points to the fact, that the tendency of these recurring growths is not absolutely to degeneration; the cancerous and tuberculous crases being inimical, each to the presence of the other.

"These cases", and the one which we have mentioned is not the least important among them, "will suffice to prove the existence of a