

being 7 months in medullary cancer and 14 months (*) for scirrhus, the comparative innocence of myeloid is proved by its non-recurrence after an average interval of 26 months.

11. That malignancy is but a comparative term, as remarked at the commencement of this paper, is shewn by the disease now under consideration. In one instance, related by a competent observer, Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, a pure myeloid tumor recurred in the stump two years after the ablation of the original disease, and similar pathological structures were found in the lungs; the disease in fact, re-appeared both locally and remotely. The lymphatics were, however, not affected, the patient exhibited no signs of cachexia, and his death was due to acute pleurisy. (c 37).

Mr. Paget also, relates a case in which, while the microscopic and naked-eye characters of the tumor were those of myeloid, it exhibited some features of malignancy, for besides the presence of "four small masses of similar substance in the lungs," a "similar material was diffused in *one* of the cervical glands (c 39). In this instance then, one lymphatic gland was contaminated, as well as the lungs; still, the patient exhibited no cachexia, but was of "healthy appearance."

12. Our present knowledge of myeloid tumors not only proves that malignancy is not peculiar to cancer, although both terms are generally regarded as equivalents in pathological meaning, but tends to show further, (A) that the same growth may contain the comparatively innocent myeloid cells and the so-called specific cancer cells, and, (B) that a tumor apparently myeloid in structure, or, (C) mixed myeloid and fibro-plastic, may after removal be succeeded by genuine cancer both at the original site and in the internal viscera.

(A) The same growth may contain "myeloid" and "cancer-cells." A lad, ætat 18, had his leg amputated for a growth from the head of the fibula, which, in its general appearance, resembled other myeloid tumors"; but "it contained a large amount of bone mixed with the soft material." "Much of the myeloid matter was of a milky white colour, and to the naked eye resembled cancer. The microscope, however, showed true myeloid cells, but at the same time some very *large single nucleated cells*, elsewhere called "cancer cells" by the reporter. A few months after, the boy became paralysed, and growths, also containing *myeloid* and *cancer* cells, were found in the spine and in the lungs. This patient was markedly cachectic (c 42).

(B.) I have said a tumor apparently myeloid may be followed after removal by genuine cancer, both locally and remotely.

Mr. Paget records the history of a tumor of the mamma, which he concluded after careful examination to be "a myeloid tumor, suppurated or possibly mingled with cancer." Six months after its removal a tumor re-appeared in the axilla, grew large, ulcerated, bled freely, and was really open cancer (c 41).

(C.) A mixed fibro-plastic and myeloid tumor may likewise be followed by cancer. A remarkable case is related by Mr. Hutchinson of a

(*) This rate is obtained by calculation made from Mr. Paget's table at p. 525 of his work, American edition.