

advised that complete and immediate removal of all the parts was, perhaps, the best procedure, she refused to submit to the operation.

Bearing in mind a form of treatment by injection of a mixture of absolute alcohol and distilled water used by Dr. O. Tasse, and published in the *Archiv. fur path. Anat.*, B. 146, Hft. 2, S. 209, November 4, 1896, Zur Krebsheilung, which had been brought to my notice by Mr. Thomas Windsor, I at once suggested and recommended the plan, and to this she readily acceded. Accordingly, on February 20th, with a mixture of forty parts absolute alcohol and sixty parts distilled water, twenty-three syringefuls, each of twenty minims, were injected deeply into the tissues all around the tumor, and into the axilla in the neighborhood of the enlarged glands. The injections, averaging from twenty-two to twenty-five syringefuls each time, were repeated on February 27th, March 3rd, 8th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th, 31st, April 3rd, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 25th, and May 2nd. Each sitting occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and as the injected fluid had a great tendency to run back again, to obviate this I found a smear of collodion over the needle pricks the best preventive. The patient experienced considerable immediate pain from the injections, lasting from half to one hour. After the second series of injections, the patient declared that the sensations in the breast were altered, and the shooting pains were no more felt, and the itching on the surface of the breast which she had complained of disappeared and never recurred. After the subsidence of the immediate painful effects of all the other injections, the patient felt more comfortable in every way. When the process had been continued for five weeks, the parts around the tumor began to be oedematous, but still the injections were continued into and beyond the edematous parts. During the sixth week the patient and her nurse stated that they considered that the growth was less, and certainly at the beginning of the eighth week (April 11th) the whole

breast, including the tumor, had diminished in size.

After this date all the parts, breast and tumor, rapidly shrunk, until in May there was actually nothing left of the mamma to be felt by the hand, and practically nothing left of the tumor but the nipple and slight thickening under it. There was still edema in the injected area. The glands in the axilla could not be detected. At this time I asked Mr. Windsor to examine the case, which he did on May 12th, and he stated "that whilst the right was a fairly large hanging breast, the other—the left breast—had practically disappeared, the nipple only remaining; that he did not find any thickening under the pectoralis nor enlarged glands in the axilla." After the seventeen injections, a complete structural change to all appearance having taken place, it was intended to continue the injections at longer intervals for a considerable time, but unfortunately the patient became ill otherwise. She lost her appetite, she became slightly jaundiced, and on examining her in bed on May 16th, it was found she was suffering from cancer of the liver with ascites. This being the case, nothing further was done; the patient rapidly got worse, and died on June 10.

After death, the breast and all the surrounding structures were removed, as well as a part of the liver; and these I submitted for examination to Dr. Delepine, and subjoined are his report and remarks.

"The mamma is replaced by a dense fibrous looking mass with several processes extending into the surrounding fat. It is firmly connected with the adjacent pectoral muscles. The skin is rough, superficially ulcerated at one place, and adherent to the subjacent tissue round the nipple. The nipple is depressed but not considerably retracted.

Microscopically.—The cutis vera, subcutaneous tissue, and fat surrounding the mamma show distinct signs of proliferative inflammation of the connective tissue elements, and little infiltration with leucocytes.

The tumor itself presents, in most