in 12 in 7 in 2 in 1 in 2in 1 in 4 in $\mathbf{2}$ 1 in in 1 in 1 in 1 in 1 in 1

 $\frac{1}{38}$

femur into her, (c 38), ' the femur e covering ous, is ex-

bone may, triculation, destructive e joint was lie's cases, nees. The cenes upon sive rather n observed bt also the

the durase without the duration of the site of the adjusted of the adjusted of the fe, it is imits natural injections

e average ts average verage dumedullary survived disease is stated, I find that the whole number but two, were alive when the cases were published, and had then individually attained an average of rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ years from the first indications of the disease. If the two deaths be omitted in the calculation, then the 22 individuals were alive five years and eight months, on the average, after the disease had manifested itself by symptoms. How much longer they may have continued to live, is a problem for future solution.

9. It is significant moreover to observe, that the cause of death in one at least of the two defunct persons, was of an accidental nature; he succumbed to phthisis five years after the removal of the disease, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ years after its first discovery (c 1). Acute pleurisy, which succeeded an operation performed "a few days" previously, induced the fatal termination in the other case, but myeloid tumors were also found in the large (37).

10. So far as we yet know, mycloid resemble innocent tumors in their little proneness to recur after removal. The first recorded instance of the re-appearance of pure mycloid tumor as mycloid, was published in the Medical Times and Gazette last January (e 37). About two years after the amputation of the patient's leg for mycloid disease of the head of the fibula, he discovered three tumors on the stump, which on excision proved to be mycloid; and at his death, which followed the removal of the tumors in a few days, the lungs were each found occupied by three or four mycloid tumors, the largest the size of the heart.

It is true, that it is only in 19 of the whole 38 cases of myeloid that it is stated whether the disease recurred or not, and in some of these, the period that had elapsed between the removal of the growth and the report of the case, appears rather short to have afforded the opportunity for recurrence of the disease; however, two-thirds of the nineteen patients survived an average period of three years and five months without any return of the disease. The following table shows the interval which elapsed without recurrence between the removal and the date of publication of each case :

No. of	cases.	Interval.
2	•••••••••••	1 .conth
$6 \begin{cases} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2
<u>(1</u>)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 "
	*****	11 years
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 "
		$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
$12 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	••••••••	3 "
1 1 1	•••••••••••••••	4 "
1	•••••••••••••••••	5 "
1	•••••••••••••••	6 "
2	•••••••	7 "
(4	•••••••	10 "
18		

Comparing pure myeloid with cancerous tumors, it may be said, that whereas recurrence is the almost invariable rule in the latter, it is the rare exception in the former; and while the great malignancy of cancer is shown in the rapidity of its recurrence after the removal, the interval