

this life after a period of six weeks. According to Brickett, (Jones and Sieveking's Path. Anat., p. 655,) of 116 cases which came under his observation, 79 were married women, and 37 single; of 55 married women, 47 were prolific, many of them having borne several children, and only *eight* were sterile. Sir A. Cooper met with a case of this description, where a woman was pregnant seventeen times. The present case only falls six short of that number. From a recent and minute statistical analysis of 139 cases, by Paget, (Braithwaite's Ret., part 38, p. 229.) we observe that he considers operation in the majority of women affected with cancer of the breast, as tending to prolong life rather than shorten it, as was previously supposed. "In 75 cases where no operation was performed, the average duration of life, from the first stage of the disease, was 48 months; while in 64 cases where the patients survived the operation, it was 52. The longest lifetime enjoyed by one of the first class, was 216 months, the shortest $7\frac{1}{2}$ months." Statistical information of this nature, from so celebrated an authority on pathology, is very satisfactory, still when we consider the opinion expressed by Cline, sen., Sir Ed. Home, Leroy D'Etiole, Bransby Cooper and Brodie, on the same subject, it only tends to confirm the idea, that on such points, great care and discrimination is necessary, previous to any operative interference.

Case II.—Cancer of the lower lip and cheek: Excision.

Having recently perused an able article on the "Use and abuse of Tobacco," by Dr. Marsden, and being also previously convinced, from my own observation, of the deleterious influences it, in numerous instances, produces upon the system, I have noted the following short case being one in point, though not possessed of any remarkable peculiarities beyond its supposed origin.

Thomas McMaster, æt. 46 of large frame, thin, sallow complexion, a farmer, married and the father of a large family; his parents lived to enjoy a good old age, and never suffered from cancerous disease of any description. Admitted into the General Protestant Hospital, Oct. 12th 1859. McM. had been an habituated smoker from youth, and in fact seldom performed any manual labor without the frequent association of his *cutty*.

As years gradually passed on the attachment to his pipe became more marked and at length the structure of the posterior lateral incisors and canine teeth, in both jaws and the right side became worn away, so as to fit exactly the pipe stem which from this very circumstance came constantly in contact with one portion of his lip. About three years ago he observed the lip indurated and occasionally experienced pain of a stinging character, but of short duration. Not being aware of any abnormal change about to take place, no attempt was made to arrest the progress of disease. The mucous membrane of the lip became chapped, having as a base that portion which was gradually transformed from its previously soft and pliable condition, into a hardened texture of unmistakeable quality. He who experiences the calamitous circumstance, viz. the existence of *carcinoma* in any one portion of the organism, soon becomes conversant with the fact that with this disease, change is the law, and rest the exception. Thus it gradually increased until the whole angle of the mouth on the right side, and a considerable