Drabble reported the presence of the so-called "brand-cancer" in Australian cattle.

Site. The extremities and the head seem to be the most frequent sites of burn scar cancers as these parts of the body are more often exposed to thermic burns than other parts of the body. The following local distribution was noted from an analysis of 88 cases of burn scar cancer: head, 40 cases; lower extremities, 24 cases; upper extremities, 19 cases; trunk, 5 cases. Treves and Pack called attention to the fact that burn scar cancers occur in places where spontaneous carcinomas are very infrequent. They cannot be considered therefore as precocious developments of malignant tumors which would have become manifest normally at some later date.

Vaughan reported, according to White, that burn scar cancer of the hip region occurs frequently in Chinese, as these people sleep on the "Kang," that is a brick structure heated from the inside. Whereas the cancers following burns sustained while resting on this heating appliance are apparently genuine burn scar cancers, those seen among the inhabitants of Kashmir and Japan caused by burns from the use of the "Kangri" or "Kairo," respectively, are classified more appropriately among the soot or tar cancers.

Sex. Burn scar cancers are more frequent among males than females. The ratio of burn scar cancer of males to females was, according to Arndt, 3 to 1, while Treves and Pack reported from a series of 28 cases that 78.5 per cent occurred in males and 21.5 per cent in females. A compilation of 91 cases collected from the literature, on the other hand, gave a ratio of 57 males to 34 females (62.6 per cent and 37.4 per cent, respectively). The sex ratio of skin cancer in general was stated to be 57.5 per cent in males against 42.5 per cent in females (Treves and Pack).

A greater liability of the male to develop burn scar cancer in comparison to the female is apparent from the statistical evidence. This liability, which exceeds the usual preponderance of male over female regarding epitheliomas of the skin in general and which is in contrast to the higher frequency of burns in females than males, is attributed by Treves and Pack to the fact that females, particularly during childhood and old age, die more often from the effects of burns than males because they sustain more often severer burns than males on account of their more easily inflammable attire. Females do not survive sufficiently long the thermic trauma to exhibit its malignant sequelae. The preponderance of males is accentuated by various industrial exposures and other contributory occupational factors (irritation, infection, or injuries) to which males are exposed in general to a higher degree than females, and which act upon the often neglected burn scars.

Race. No reliable information is available regarding the relative cancerigenic susceptibility of burn scars among the members of different