

From a perusal of these pages it is evident that good results from massage depend very much on its proper application by manipulators skilled by long training, who may under the directions of the physician be trusted with the care of the majority of cases; but Dr. Eccles, while having a high appreciation of massage as a remedial agent of special effectiveness that comparatively few know or recognize at present, thinks that the manipulations in difficult cases must be practised by the physician himself, more especially in diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract.

There are no illustrations in this book which would seem to be a fault in a work of this kind, but the descriptions are clear, and the perusal and study will enable any one to become familiar with the latest methods of applying this valuable curative means in the cases where it is indicated.

Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors. By NICOLAS SENN, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Rush Medical College, Professor of Surgery Chicago Polyclinic, etc. (710 pages and 515 engravings and colored plates). W. B. Saunders, 1895. Price \$6.00.

Any work coming from Senn is sure to be well received the world over by the Medical profession.

The vast amount of clinical material, which he has collected and fully illustrated by photographs and original drawings, make the volume so valuable that no practitioner can afford to be without it. Senn is not only a skillful and experienced surgeon, but he possesses those qualities which go to make up the best kind of an author and teacher. He is systematic in dealing with a subject, and clear in his descriptions. The chapters on the Origin and Nature of Tumors, their Etiology and Pathology, are specially attractive. It is interesting to note how little he thinks of caustics, limiting their use to small benign tumors. He reports 12 cases of malignant tumors treated with the toxins of erysipelas, as advised by Coley and Bull without permanent benefit.

In discussing the etiology of malignant tumors, Senn somewhat reluctantly says that proof is not conclusive showing them to be of microbic origin. He teaches with Cohnheim that a tumor may be made up of embryonic cells, the offspring of embryonic cells; but he goes a step further, and says they may also develop from "mature cells, which, for some reason, have failed to undergo transformation into tissue of a higher type, and which may remain in a latent, immature state for an indefinite period until growth is excited by heredity or other exciting causes."

Altogether, the general high standard of the work must secure for the volume a place beside that splendid book, the "Principles of Surgery," by the same author, which is so indispensable to every surgeon and teacher.