

Of all cases in the first two classes (225 cases) 105, or 46.66 per cent., originated in the bone, and 120, or 53.33 per cent., occurred in the soft parts.

After giving in detail the various locations of these lesions, both in bone and soft tissues, he gives a most interesting table, showing the interval elapsing between the time of injury and the appearance of the tumor, as follows:

Less than 1 week	50
1 to 2 weeks	13
2 to 4 weeks	54
1 to 2 months	23
2 to 6 months	31
6 to 12 months	15
1 to 2 years	17
2 to 3 years	5
Over 3 years	17

Thus, of 225 cases, 117 (or over 50 per cent.) occurred within one month after injury.

The interval elapsing between the injury and the appearance of the breast tumor (in group c) was as follows:

Less than 1 week	5
2 to 4 weeks	14
1 to 2 months	3
2 to 6 months	8
6 to 12 months	7
1 to 2 years	5
2 to 3 years	3
Over 3 years	7

Or a total of nearly 60 per cent. within six months after the antecedent trauma. Of a series of 250 cases of carcinoma there was a history of antecedent trauma in 82, or 32.8 per cent. In a similar list of cases of carcinoma, observed by Clarence A. McWilliams in the Medical and Surgical Report of the Presbyterian Hospital, on "Statistics of 100 Cases of Cancer of the Breast," it is stated, with reference to trauma as a causative factor . . . : "In our list there is a record on this point in 65 of the patients, of which number 29, or 44.6 per cent., gave the history of a distinct antecedent trauma."

Dr. Coley cites a number of his cases in detail, and assuredly makes out a strong case for trauma as a factor in the causation of neoplastic growth. He says . . . : "Personally I believe