

record in which the disease was transmitted from man to man or from animal to animal by contagion. One of the most valuable chapters is that on the clinical aspects of tumors. Here the important subject of malignancy is explained. He considers its local effect, its regional effects, and its general effect.

The author places special importance on the science and art of the diagnosis of tumors (for he considers it both). He states that this subject is usually imperfectly taught in medical colleges. Besides referring to the local characters of the neoplasm obtained by sight and touch, he draws attention to the necessity of studying the whole body of the patient. The surgeon will thus be able to find if there are any contra-indications to operation. He instances a number of cases where failure to do this before operating has been the cause of disastrous results, which have thrown much discredit on surgery. The surgeon, he maintains, should make repeated examinations, and exhaust all diagnostic resources before he commits himself concerning the nature of the tumor in any given case. He considers the microscope an invaluable aid to diagnosis, but cites a number of cases to show that complete dependence cannot be put on what it reveals. The clinical aspects of the case must be considered in conjunction with the histological appearance. Treatment, palliative, medical and radical, are then discussed. His category of the various radical steps are, ligation of blood vessels, galvano-puncture, parenchymatous injections, injection of erysipelas toxins, cauterization, ligation, galvano-caustic, *écrasement*, avulsion and extirpation. After giving a classification of his own the author considers separately and fully each class of tumors, beginning with epithelial benign tumors and terminating with the sarcomata and a chapter on retention cysts. So in the complete book each tumor is spoken of three times, and in this way the writer has remembered the old truism, too often forgotten, that it is only by frequent repetition that we learn anything. On the whole Dr. Senn may be congratulated on producing an exceedingly creditable work on a subject which in our ordinary text-books on surgery is usually condensed to a degree incommensurate with its scientific and clinical importance.

---

THE latest statistics place the number of medical men in Paris at 2,922, of whom 52 are foreigners. From this it is calculated that there is 1 French doctor to every 1,000 French people in Paris, whereas there are nearly 3 foreign doctors to every 1,000 foreigners.