seems to pin his faith to hydrotherapy, or the Brand method of treatment in the disease, and dismisses the question of eliminative treatment advocated by Thistle and others, by courteously stating that it is based on an entirely erroneous view that the bacterial growth is chiefly in the intestine itself. He still advocates milk as the most suitable food in this disease. We hope that when he re-writes the article for the next edition he may see his way clear to recommend a more generous *menu* than that now approved of by him. The subject of diphtheria has been recast, and changes have been made rearranging or resenting certain portions dealing with cholera, syphilis, tuberculosis, scurvy, appendicitis, angina pectoris, Addison's disease, muscular atrophy, myxœdema, malarial fever, gout and diabetes. The work throughout is dogmatically authoritative, and bears the impress of marked individualism.

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The Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors. By N. SENN, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Chicago. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders.

This new work of seven hundred pages, profusely illustrated and beautifully printed, is written with the object "to prove useful as a text-book for the student, a work of reference for the busy practitioner, and a reliable, safe guide for the surgeon." To these workers in the field of medical science we can heartily commend this book, because it is concisely, methodically and interestingly written. Its big points, the summing up of its arguments and chapters, are presented in pithy sentences which catch the attention and impress themselves on the memory.

In the opening chapter the author discusses the various theories which have been held in regard to the origin and nature of tumors, their differential diagnosis from inflammatory swellings, and their histogenesis. He goes a little further than Conheim, saying, that every tumor is the product of a congenital or *post-natal* matrix of embryonic cells, aroused into activity by a general or local physiological stimulation or by congenital or acquired abnormal conditions in its immediate environment. An account of the karyokinetic changes which occur in neoplastic cells follows. A chapter is then presented on the anatomical structures of tumors. To the student of comparative anatomy the section on tumors in plants and animals other than man will have a peculiar interest. The effect of heredity, race, climate, age, sex, social status, traumatism, irritation, inflammation and contagion as etiological factors in tumor formation, is presented next. He holds that there is not a single well-authenticated case on