

LES TUMEURS MALIGNES PRIMITIVES DE L'INTESTIN GRÊLE (JEJUNO-ILEON). Par le DOCTEUR P. LECÈNE, Interne Laureat des Hôpitaux de Paris, Prix Ciriale (1903), Médaille d'Or (1904), Professeur à la Faculté, Membre de la Société Anatomique. Paris: G. Steinheil, Editeur, 2, Rue Casimir-Delavigne, 1904.

In this brochure we have the first efforts of the French school of medicine to throw light on this subject, to which our American confrères, judging from the repeated use of their names, have taken the initiative and contributed liberally.

The first half of the book covers a description of the sarcomata. The second half embraces an account of the carcinomata.

The sarcomata may be of any variety, are associated with metastases of the mesenteric lymph glands and all the other organs of the abdomen and thorax and the marrow of the long bones. The favorite seat of this disease is in the ileum, and the males are represented as being afflicted twice as often as the females. The seventy-six cases described show the disease to be most common between the ages of twenty to thirty; yet there are thirteen instances reported of its occurrence in infants, and even one case in the newborn.

The symptoms are not well defined; yet a most striking symptom is the absence of any intestinal obstruction, accounted for by a dilatation of the bowel at the site of disease, accompanied by ganglionic enlargements, which have been the findings at post-mortem. Among other symptoms are constipation alternating with diarrhoea, colicky pains, a cachexia appearing very early and remarkably rapid in its progress.

Death ensued in 89 per cent. of the cases from acute intestinal obstruction or perforative peritonitis. Only once has the correct diagnosis been made, and but two of the cases operated were free from recurrence many years later.

Epithelioma of the small intestine, on the other hand, is more frequent in the advanced years. The growth is small and difficult

to palpate. Pathologically, it is of cylindrical type and takes its origin in the follicles of Lieberkühn.

In 44 per cent. of the cases epithelioma was multiple. This fact, together with symptoms of complete obstruction, help to differentiate it from carcinoma. Pains are very marked in epithelioma and cachexia.

The progress of epithelioma is very much slower than that of sarcoma. In a child of three years afflicted with epithelioma the disease lasted two months; others survived the disease two years.

The diagnosis of epithelioma is even more difficult than that of sarcoma. Of the six cases but one was cured and no recurrence took place. On this subject, too, Americans have contributed the greater share.

The remainder of the book gives a detailed account of the original publications which are the basis of the monograph. There is but one illustration and several statistical tables.

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INTERNATIONAL CLINICS. Edited by A. O. J. KELLY, A.M., M.D.
Volumes II and III. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1904.

Both of these volumes contain much of surgical interest. This publication is so well and widely known that a general description of the character of its contents is not necessary. The first of these two volumes contains a symposium upon tropical diseases. Liver abscess is presented in an excellent article on that subject by Dr. James Cantlie. He divides these cases under the heads of suprahepatic abscess, intrahepatic abscess, and subhepatic abscess. The second of these varieties, he says, is usually due to dysentery, and the presumption is in favor of an embolus, carried to the liver substance by way of the portal vein. This belief is supported by the fact that an ulcerated surface in the colon is usually found to be the starting-point of a phlebitis. Further-