

its predecessor, beautifully printed, with excellent illustrations, which would do credit to any publishing house in America. The section devoted to the Pathology of Pregnancy we perused with care and a considerable amount of pleasure, a great deal of it not being found in the first edition. The chapter by Dr. Henrotin, of Chicago, is particularly well written, and presents the subject of ectopic gestation fully and most practically. Part VIII. is devoted to obstetric surgery, those contributing to this department being, besides the author, Drs. Hunter Robb and John O. Polak. The chapter on the induction of abortion and of premature labor covering 13 or 14 pages, is just as practical as anything we have read upon that subject. We cannot resist congratulating our old friend and countryman, Dr. Clarence Webster, now of Chicago, upon his contribution to the book, dealing with the Anomalies of the Mechanism of Labor. Over and above those already mentioned, the following names appear also as contributors: Drs. J. W. Williams, H. N. Vineberg, J. M. Van Cott, C. D. Palmer, W. P. Manton, Allan McLane Hamilton, J. C. Edgar, R. L. Dickenson, Montgomery Crockett, Henry Dwight Chapin, J. C. Cameron, A. H. Buckmaster, A. T. Bristow and E. H. Bartley.

*Text-Book of Bacteriology.* By GEORGE M. STERNBERG, M.D., LL.D., Surgeon-General U. S. Army. New York: William Wood & Co.

After five years we have a new edition of Sternberg's Bacteriology, somewhat smaller in bulk, perhaps, than the manual which appeared in 1892, and is practically the first edition of this work, but still a very considerable volume; although a good deal has been omitted which appeared in 1892, additional chapters have been added. This edition is evidently an attempt to strike a happy medium between a small laboratory work and a manual on the subject, and we doubt very much if it is successful.

The early chapters on morphology, classification, methods of staining and methods of culture, are much as they were in the earlier editions; some portions might very well have been left out, others might certainly have been extended. For instance, it is a great pity that the author omitted the methods of preparation of culture media recommended by the meeting of American Bacteriologists which has rendered the work in American laboratories so exact.

The same criticism applies to other portions of the book. When, for instance, we examine the new chapter on protective inoculation, we find that the discussion of the literature up to a certain point is almost too full, yet recent and important work, especially on diphtheria, is absent.

We are certainly disappointed with this book; it practically shows no advance since 1896, and very little since 1892, the date