

rium Coli from some of the organisms allied to it is ably dealt with, and special attention is paid to the distinctive features of the Bacterium Coli and the Typhoid Bacillus. We know that in spite of the many analogies between the Bacterium Coli and the Typhoid Bacillus, the fact that the latter does not cause milk sugar to ferment, whereas the former does, is a sure means of enabling one to distinguish between them.

Dr. Macaigne considers at some length the lesions caused by the Bacterium Coli Commune and what he says on the subject is worthy of careful perusal.

A. A. B.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS. BY JAMES EISENBERG, M.D., Vienna. Translated by Norval H Peirce, M.D., Chicago. F. A. Davis, 1231 Filbert St, Phila., Pa. V mo. \$1.50 nett.

This is a book of 180 pages, giving tabulated descriptions of 138 of the best differentiated bacteria and fungi, each page being devoted to one organism, the characteristic points of which are noted in a table which is more or less uniformly adopted throughout, and is intended to aid the investigator in the laboratory in this diagnosis. The classification adopted is a purely arbitrary one, being based upon the physiological and pathological action without reference to form. The arrangement comes far short of a key such as we have to aid us in classifying a member of the phænogamous group of the vegetable kingdom. After deciding whether the unknown organism is pathogenic or non-pathogenic, and whether it liquifies gelatine or not in the latter, and from outside the body in the former case, each member of the few groups indicated having a similar form to the organism we are endeavoring to place, would have to be scanned over until we found a description to correspond. We think it would have improved the arrangement if in those groups organisms having similar anatomical appearance had been placed together instead of being mixed up promiscuously.

It is, however, the best book for ready reference yet published, and will doubtless be appreciated by workers in this vast field as a valuable aid in facilitating their investigations. A slight drawback to the translation is the fact that it is not from the last Austrian edition, but from the second or previous one.

A TREATISE ON BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, its Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment, with chapters on the anatomy of the kidney, albuminuria and the urinary secretion. By Henry B. Millard, M.A., M.D., Fellow of the Academy of Medicine of

New York, and of the American Academy of Medicine; foreign corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris; of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome; of the Verein Deutscher Aerzte of Prague; of the Société d'Hydrologie Médicale of Paris; honorary member of the Société Anatomique of Paris, etc., etc. With numerous original illustrations. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. New York, William Wood & Company, 1892.

In the preface to the third edition the author says: "The second edition of this work has been exhausted for two years and a half, and I have not found time until now to prepare a third. Since the appearance of the second edition, I have devoted much time to retracing former experiences and adding new, and as a result of prolonged new observation and investigations I have changed many of my former opinions and conclusions, especially with reference to the existence of what is known as 'physiological' or 'normal' albuminuria. Chapter VIII., which treats of this important subject, is entirely re-written.

"Much of this work has been written anew, notably the chapter on tests for albumen, and a great deal of new matter has been added, especially upon the albuminuria of pregnancy, the ocular lesions and mental disturbances attendant upon Bright's disease, the use of anæsthetics in nephritis, the malarial and bacterial origin of nephritis; its curability; upon the dietary, and the use of mineral waters, and the treatment. With reference to the treatment, I believe there is but very little that has been found of use which is not incorporated in this volume. Certain remedies given in the other editions I have omitted, their value not having been shown by my larger experience with them."

The only fault that we can find with this work is that such delicate tests are given for finding albumen that we fear it may be detected in healthy urine. The work is certainly exhaustive on the subject.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. A Manual of Non-Surgical Gynæcology designed especially for the use of students and general practitioners. By F. H. Davenport, M.D., Instructor in Gynæcology Harvard Medical School. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Duodecimo, 314 pages, 107 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.75. Philadelphia, Lea Brothers & Co., 1892.

Many admirable volumes already exist on the surgical aspects of gynæcology, but scant attention has been paid to the non-surgical treatment of women's diseases, a realm of almost equal extent and importance. Comparatively few practitioners are prepared to perform the