

step in any technique is carefully explained. The book will without doubt become a standard manual, but it will probably have to grow in size, as it becomes necessary to provide alternative methods for the more enquiring and this will undoubtedly enhance its value.

A. GORDON SIGNY.

**Jordan-Burrows Textbook of Bacteriology.**  
By W. Burrows with the collaboration of F. B. Gordon, R. J. Porter, and J. W. Moulder. 15th Ed. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders. Pp. 981. Price 45s.

"Jordan and Burrows," now in its fifteenth edition with Professor W. Burrows as editor and principal author, has long been a popular textbook of bacteriology in America. Designed originally as a textbook for the undergraduate student, this present volume deals with some aspects of general bacteriology in greater

detail than is required to meet the needs of our medical students. The chapter on bacterial physiology, for example, runs to 75 pages. But it should be added that the introductory chapters on bacterial variation, virulence, transmission of infection, and immunity are very readable and remarkably up to date. The chapters on individual pathogens are essentially practical; the infections with which they are associated are briefly described, the methods for laboratory diagnosis are given, and the epidemiology and control of the infection are adequately discussed. There are comprehensive chapters on medical mycology and parasitology, and Dr. F. B. Gordon contributes three chapters on filterable viruses, the virus infections of man, and bacteriophage.

Pleasant features in an American textbook are the frequent references to British work and a rather conservative attitude to new bacterial terminology. The book is beautifully produced and the illustrations and microphotographs are excellent.

ROBERT CRUICKSHANK.

## ERRATA

Dr. Prunty writes: "My attention has been drawn to an error on page 104 (May, 1950). At the bottom of the section on eosinophil counts appear the words 'total count multiplied by 0.625.' This should read 'total count multiplied by  $\frac{100}{64}$ .'"

Dr. B. A. Thompson writes: "Further to my paper 'Dried Disc Technique for Determining Sensitivity to the Antibiotics' published in the May issue, I regret to say that I was misinformed on the name of the filter paper I used. The paper used was Postlip Mills No. 633 filter paper or Green's No. 401 filter paper."