special nursing procedures such as nasal feeding, the administration of saline solution by various routes and the preparation of lotions and standard solutions are clearly described. The second section is concerned with requirements as to preparation and after-treatment are nature of the operations on various parts and their special fully set out. A useful chapter, by Dr. N. D. Royle, on and transfusion and the use of bismuth, iodoform and treating fractures have been incorporated.

We have only two criticisms to offer. Dr. Darling has attempted too much; the fundamental principles do not emerge sufficiently clearly from the mass of detail. For example, the discussion of asepsis and antisepsis occupies just half a page. On the other hand, long classifications of tumours and of the species of bacteria and fungi are given. These are surely not subjects with which the nurse's mind should be burdened. Our other criticism is that some essential nursing procedures are not treated in sufficient detail. For instance, the technique of the skin preparation and the use of bismuth, iodoform and paraffin paste ("B.I.P.P.") and the newer methods of treatment fractures have been incorporated.

The amount of detailed and accurate information which Dr. Darling has managed to condense into this comparatively small volume is little short of amazing; yet the style is lucid and the matter presented in eminently readable fashion. The frequent illustrations are clear and apt. More recent surgical developments such as infusion and transfusion and the use of bismuth, iodoform and paraffin paste ("B.I.P.P.") and the newer methods of treating fractures have been incorporated.

We would again emphasize, however, that in spite of some faults in proportion and occasional errors of omission this is an eminently readable book, containing a wealth of detailed and accurate information.

THE MALARIA PROBLEM.

AUTHORI PHIES, written by men prominent in science and literature are often interesting, as the writer reveals as a rule not only his strong points, but dwells more or less on his weaknesses and his main weakness usually goes through the book as a leitmotiv, especially when he deals with personal matters of a more intimate nature.

The memoirs of Sir Ronald Ross are very interesting for two reasons. Firstly Sir Ronald Ross is certainly a genius in his own way and a mightily interesting personality and secondly the theme of his book, namely the positive proof of malaria transmission by mosquitoes, has changed an edifice of speculation to a solid building. It has given a new impetus to the spread of civilization in tropical countries where malaria has been endemic for years.

So much discussion has taken place as to who is de facto responsible for the far-reaching discovery and the name of Manson, the father of tropical medicine, has been quite unjustly overshadowed. For his book gives a full exposition of the facts by quoting in full the letters which passed between him and Manson. And Ross says: "It has been said that he (Manson) selected me to verify his theory. Quite untrue. I selected myself and no one else really touched the work, till I had done it." This remark gives the position in a nutshell.

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THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In "Rules for Recovery from Pulmonary Tuberculosis" Dr. Lawson Brown has provided a little up to date manual, containing the essential information that each consumptive must know, if he is to get and keep well. It would be expected, the importance of rest is insisted on, especially in the early stages, and comprehensive instructions are given how it can be carried out under varying circumstances.

Food, fresh air and exercise are practically dealt with and suggestions made as to how a patient may best apply such curative agencies for himself. Explanations of body temperatures and weight as guides to the patient's condition are given, while control of cough without drugs is shown to be frequently possible.

While several chapters add little to the book's value, they contain a simple discussion of the disease, dangers of infection and how infection can be controlled. Reference is also made to the care of children and other points of personal interest to the patient.

The American seasons are different from those in Australia, otherwise the remarks regarding climate and clothing are applicable to the Commonwealth.

Simple as this book is, it should be of great benefit to all sufferers from tuberculosis.