

writers whose views are not the same as his own. He is a strong advocate of the prolonged and careful treatment of consumptive patients in their own homes whenever possible, while admitting the excellence of institutional treatment and treatment at sanatoriums. The specific treatment of phthisis with tuberculin does not obtain his support; this potent poison is mostly given, he says, for its psychic effects, and is likely to meet with success only in those forms of phthisis which are spontaneously curable. He finds it gives the best results in intelligent patients who are under the impression that they have mastered the theoretical aspects of infection and immunity and of specific therapy; given in cold blood to unintelligent people, tuberculin, he thinks, rarely does any good. The general practitioner, according to Professor Fishberg, should not use tuberculin at all. A full account of the pneumothorax treatment of phthisis is included. The book covers the whole ground of the subject of pulmonary tuberculosis, and contains plenty of sound advice on many practical points in diagnosis and treatment. It is, perhaps, a little long, and perhaps also a little overweighted with scientific and theoretical data that do not appeal directly to the practical man and are not of immediate applicability. These faults, however, if faults they be, are faults on the right side.

Dr. LAWRASON BROWN's little book of *Rules for Recovery from Pulmonary Tuberculosis*⁵ gives an admirable account of what a phthisical layman should learn to do and to avoid in the treatment of his disease. It is short, explicit, easily intelligible, and yet thorough. It is a book that may safely be placed in the hands of consumptives and those who have charge of them.

AT THE WAR.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE's book, *At the War*,⁶ is something of a surprise in appearance—a substantial octavo of some 300 pages. Opening it at hazard, we light on the phrase, "Our soldiers are individual. They embark on little individual enterprises"; and, in a way, this may serve as the keynote of what is said in the first part of the book of the British soldier, his deeds, and his leaders. Individuality ordered, but not crushed out, by discipline. The idea comes out in the chapter on the war doctors. Lord Northcliffe has watched them from the dressing dug-out in the trench to the base on the northern French coast, and on to the hospital ship, and he finds one continuous enthusiasm throughout the medical service. Many of us have read, when it was first published in the *Times*, his fine tribute:

"If there be degrees of chivalry, the highest award should be accorded to the medical profession, which at once forsook its lucrative practices in London, or Melbourne, or Montreal, in a great rally of self-sacrifice. The figures of the casualties among them bring home to those who have only the big hospital idea of the war doctor, sad facts that should lead to due understanding of this not sufficiently known but veritable body of Knights in the Great Crusade."

The chapter on the medical service is appropriately followed by a sympathetic account of the Red Cross organization, and its many activities at home and abroad, including its search for the "missing"; only those who have received that intimation concerning some one near and dear to them can know how the agony of suspense is in some sort relieved by the thought that a well planned organization is searching. The penultimate section of the book describes the Italian operations which ended in the winning of Gorizia and the fighting in the mountains to the west of Cadore and the Dolomites, the last chiefly with German activities in some neutral countries. But we will turn back to one of the earliest chapters, headed "Joffre." There is no man whose name is better known the world over to-day, but few of whom it has proved more difficult, in spite of many articles in British

⁵ *Rules for Recovery from Pulmonary Tuberculosis: A Layman's Handbook of Treatment.* By L. Brown, M.D. Second edition, thoroughly revised. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger, 1916. (Cr. 8vo. pp. 188. 1.25dols.)

⁶ *At the War.* By Lord Northcliffe. Published for the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by Hodder and Stoughton, London, New York, and Toronto, 1916. (Demy 8vo. pp. 296; 1 portrait. 5s. net.)

and French papers, to get any steadfast picture. Lord Northcliffe gives one in a few words which seems to fit the man with the great grey head, the iron chin, the kind—rather sad—eyes, in his loose pale-blue tunic, 'speaking slowly, and with no more gesture than a Scotchman, in the rich accent of the Midi.'

The book would be well worth buying for itself even were not all profits from its sale to be given to the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE third edition of Sir ARBUTHNOT LANE's well-known monograph on *Cleft Palate and Hare Lip*⁷ gives a full account of his views on its operative treatment, with details of the technique he has found it best to employ. A chapter by Mr. MacMahon describes the training in speech advisable in these cases, and Mr. W. James gives a description of the dental treatment of patients with cleft palate, whether they have been treated by operation or not. The book is excellently illustrated, and may be recommended to the attention of all those who have to deal with these difficult cases.

The second series of the late Sir T. LAUDER BRUNTON's clinical and experimental *Papers on the Circulation and Respiration*⁸ contains sixty-eight articles that appeared in various British and Continental medical and scientific journals between the years 1883 and 1915. Thirteen of them were first published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, the last of them some four years ago. Most of these papers deal with questions of practical medicine, and exhibit the way in which the results of physiological and pharmacological work have been brought into relation with treatment. The volume is well got up, and is furnished with excellent indexes. Its perusal throws a vivid light on the mental activity of its author, the thoroughness of his scientific work, and the ready skill with which he brought both theory and science into line with medical practice. It should appeal to a wide circle of readers.

Mr. B. D. JACKSON's *Glossary of Botanic Terms*⁹ provides scientific readers with a most serviceable dictionary, giving brief definitions of some 21,000 of the scientific terms used by botanists of every kind. Derivations of the terms are commonly given; sometimes, too, the names of their inventors or users. To botanists, particularly those who find a difficulty in the spelling or pronunciation of the monstrous and often hybrid terms employed, the book should be invaluable. It is apparently the ecologists who are the worst offenders in the matter of inventing new botanical terms; even Mr. Jackson has struck at the inclusion of the compound word "carex-sieversia-polygonum-coryphium," or its vernacular equivalent "the sedge-smartweed-Alpine meadow formation."

⁷ *Cleft Palate and Hare Lip.* By Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., M.S., F.R.C.S. Third edition. London: Adlard and son, 1916. (Roy. 8vo. pp. 102; 57 figures. 10s. net.)

⁸ *Collected Papers on Circulation and Respiration.* By the late Sir T. Lauder Brunton, Bt., M.D., LL.D. Edin. and Aberd., M.D. Hon. Dublin, F.R.C.P., F.R.S. Second Series: *Clinical and Experimental.* London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd. 1916. (Demy 8vo. pp. 830; 256 figures. 5s. net.)

⁹ *A Glossary of Botanic Terms, with their Derivation and Accent.* By B. D. Jackson, Knight of the Polar Star, Hon. Ph.D. (Upsala). Third edition, revised and enlarged. London: Duckworth and Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1916. (Post 8vo. pp. 438. Price 7s. 6d. net.)

NURSES' REGISTRATION.

WE have received from the honorary secretaries of the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses a long statement concerning the negotiations between that committee and the College of Nurses, Limited, with the object of drafting a conjoint nurses' registration bill. We have also received a letter from the officers of the Royal British Nurses' Association, stating that they are not in agreement with several of the statements published in the first-named communication, and protesting against its publication. In the circumstances, it seems sufficient to print the concluding part of the statement of the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses, which defines its present attitude:

"At its meeting on September 28th the Central Committee resolved to inform the council of the College [of Nursing]