feeding, and the remainder to disorders of nutrition and their treatment. The absence of references may be regretted, but in every other respect the book will be found most valuable.


This is a comprehensive and clearly written account of the diagnostic work of a child psychiatric clinic, the type and classification of cases referred for consultation, and the methods employed in history taking, examination, and the framing of records and reports. It is one of the most practical contributions to the subject that has been produced in this country.


The above three books are well-known handbooks which are now brought up to date in new editions. All are well illustrated, including coloured plates, and the publishers are to be congratulated on maintaining a high standard of book production at a price.


This is a standard work and the second edition has been brought fully up to date. It is more suitable for the research worker than for the practising clinician.


Fully revised since publication of the seventh edition in 1936, this book is likely to remain a popular member of the Aids series.


In spite of its title, the emphasis in this little book appears to be more on tuberculosis than on nursing. It is regrettable that so little attention has been paid to the tuberculous child, and such statements as ‘Tuberculin skin tests... are of value only in a “negative” way’ are typical. Since, however, much of the material is well presented, it is hoped these deficiencies may be made good.


Paediatrics is represented by contributions by Prof. C. McNeil, Dr. Reginald Miller, and the late Sir John Fraser, Dr. C. Swan writes on rubella and congenital malformations, Dr. Percy Stocks on vital statistics, and Dr. H. S. Banks on acute infectious diseases. The usual high standard is maintained.


Sixty-six photographs, most of them excellent, are supplemented by short verbal instructions, and the book should be valuable for teaching purposes.