

serious and altruistic purpose—is one which gives life and lightness to the book, and is in strong contrast to that of Ella Banks, whose story we hope we may yet be able to continue. That of Adnam, too, breaks off at a point where the reader feels it is only just about to commence. There is a vein of mystery towards the close of the volume, which strikes one rather curiously after the practical aspect of the rest of the book. We hope that the authoress will write a future volume, the personalities in this having become much more vividly interesting acquaintances than is often the case in the more slightly sketched characters of the modern novel.

“THE HISTORY OF NURSING,” L. L. Dock. We have just received the third and fourth volume of the “History of Nursing.” These volumes so far as we have yet been able to peruse them, give shortly and concisely the progress of the nursing movement, in its rapidly widening sphere, in the different countries where nursing is known at all, up till almost the present moment.

One of the most attractive features of these volumes are the personal sketches of the nurses who have distinguished themselves in their profession, whose names we have known for long and who, in many instances, are now portrayed by word and picture. Reading of what has been accomplished by these women and how hardly, makes one realise here in New Zealand how easily things have come to us. There has been no fight for the proper status of the trained nurse and perhaps this immunity from struggle has made us sit down too complacently with what

has been done for us and rest content with things as they are, whereas there is still, and always will be, great room for improvement and development.

The first volume of these two deals with the establishment of training schools in Great Britain and Ireland, and the commencement of District Nursing, the organisation of the Royal British Nurses Association, the inauguration of the Matrons' Council and of the International Council of nurses. Then the history of nursing and training schools in the United States, followed by the countries of northern Europe the revolution of nursing in French hospitals.

The second volume deals with, among other countries, the history of our hospitals and nursing in New Zealand.

We heartily recommend these books for careful study by all who have real interest in the profession, either among those belonging to it or those who may intend to join it.

All Nurses' Clubs should possess a copy of the whole four volumes, and Hospital Boards would do well to present a complete copy to their Nurses' Library. No book would, we feel sure, do more to impart a high ideal of a nurse's duties and privileges than this.

We hope to give some extracts and write more fully of the matter contained in these volumes in our next issue.

[The Editor would be obliged if the reader to whom she lent the first volume of “The History of Nursing,” some twelve months ago, would kindly return it to her at her office in old Parliament Buildings.]

Notice.

The Librarian of the Nurses' International Library, London, writes to say that among the quarterly publications for 1911, the January number of KAI TIAKI is missing. The Editor has no spare copy and would be very much obliged if any nurse who could spare that copy would send it

to her to be despatched to the International Library, so making our journal complete. We can but feel it an honour for our little paper to be placed among those of all the countries of the world which have so far started such professional publications.