

he lists in his bibliography a fair proportion of the more important monographs among the secondary sources, he cites few recent articles or book chapters. Because of this, the book appears to sit in something of an intellectual void, which is a shame, because Stanley has made an important contribution to our understanding of early nineteenth-century surgical practice. Overall, this is a very valuable and interesting book.

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Patrick Manson. By Philip Manson-Bahr (Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd, London, 1962, illus., hb, current (used) price US\$27.92) 192 pp.

THE FIRST EDITION OF *PATRICK MANSON*, WHICH HAS A SUB-TITLE CUM dedication, 'The Father of Tropical Medicine', is part of series entitled *British Men of Science*, the purpose of which, under the direction of general editor Sir Gavin de Beer, FRS, FSA, was to focus on the 'scientific achievement' of the biographies. It has a preface, table of contents, list of plates, list of figures, acknowledgments, nineteen chapters, twenty-two plates, nine figures, and an index, but no foreword, tables, bibliography, or references.

Patrick Manson is presented as a 14.0 x 20.6 x 1.9cm hardcover cloth bound book. The dust jacket, printed in two colours on white gloss paper, adds appropriate visual and historical impact. The jacket design includes an impression of Patrick Manson taken from a bronze plaque presented to Manson, together with a gold medal at the International Congress of Medicine in London, 1913 (see Plate 22). The hard cover is functional and adds longevity to the text. The author, Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, CMG DSO MD FRCP (Lond), claims that he has written this scientific biography from the perspective of having worked with Patrick Manson for thirteen years. He is also Manson's son-in-law, which must afford him a unique insight into 'The Father of Tropical Medicine'. Certainly, the book contains copious references and quotes from documents and letters to and about Manson.

The target audience appears to be primarily physicians and other health professionals with an interest in the history and development of tropical medicine. It would also be useful to those who are studying the history of tropical medicine, especially the early development of the discipline and one of its greatest advocates, Patrick Manson. For physicians and health professionals who have undertaken under-

graduate or postgraduate studies in tropical medicine, their historical horizons will be broadened by the experience of reading this book. The concise style is easy to read, and the book is consistent and systematic in its presentation. Visual impact has been heightened by the incorporation of well-selected photographic plates and figures.

Following the 'Background' chapter, remaining chapters include 'Venturing Abroad', 'The Cradle of Tropical Medicine', 'The Discovery of Insect Transmitted Disease', 'Progress', 'The Fruits of Victory', 'Unexpected Discoveries', 'Hong Kong: The Birth of a University', 'Return to the West', 'The Malaria Story', 'Manson and Ross: The Solution of the Malaria Problem', 'The Crucial Test', 'Further Discoveries', 'The Teaching of Tropical Medicine', 'A School of Tropical Medicine', 'Vindication and Progress', 'Retirement', 'The Personality of a Great Man', and 'The Scientific Outcome'. The chapters are based on major transitions in the life of Patrick Manson, many of which reflect significant developments in tropical medicine during the colonial years. A fascinating inclusion is a brief two-page list of Manson's degrees and major honours, which includes a KCMG in 1903.

Patrick Manson takes the reader on a voyage of scientific discovery that is very much focused on the life work of Manson and his contributions to the understanding of tropical diseases and their management. One of Manson's major achievements in his latter years was assisting in the establishment, and the maintenance of the status, of the London School of Tropical Medicine. His earlier years as medical officer for Formosa in the Customs Service was, however, just as important. His place in the history of tropical medicine has been well recognised, whether through awards such as the Manson Memorial Medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in 1922, or through the naming of a genus (*Mansonia*) and species (*Schistosoma mansoni*) after him. The book has at least one more recent peer in *Imperial Medicine: Patrick Manson and the Conquest of Tropical Disease* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2001), which I have reviewed elsewhere (see *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 287, 2002). Indeed, Plate 11 of the present work was incorporated into the cover design of *Imperial Medicine*. There is also one earlier work by Manson-Bahr written with Alcock, *The Life and Work of Sir Patrick Manson* (Cassell, London, 1927), but this book is a much more personal account.

Reading *Patrick Manson* conveys the sense of inquiry and discovery that was needed to make the breakthroughs necessary to combat some of the greatest scourges of the world, such as malaria and filariasis. The book will appeal to those interested in the history of tropical medicine, as well as physicians and other health professionals working in the field. *Patrick Manson* is a worthy addition to books

in the series *British Men of Science*, and other works describing historical influences on tropical medicine. This first edition of Patrick Manson was recently donated to the library archives of the Australasian College of Tropical Medicine (ACTM). It is inscribed 'To the ACTM: (signed) Prof. J. M. Goldsmid, President, ACTM, 1998–2000'.

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A Companion of the History of Medicine in Australia 1788–1939. By A. J. Proust (available from the author, 10/38 National Circuit, Forrest, ACT 2603, \$25.00 inc. P&P within Australia; ISBN 0 646-42592-7)

A CHRONOLOGICAL GUIDE TO AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL HISTORY THAT IS INTERPRETATIVE in style has long been needed. This fine book, *A Companion of the History of Medicine in Australia 1788–1939*, fills this much-needed gap. It fulfils the expectations of all who know the scholarship and attention to detail of its author, the consultant physician and historian, Dr Tony Proust.

This is an ideal book for those who seek a manageable text that gives an overview of the history of medicine in Australia, and for those who need a reliable text for concise yet informative reference. It contains biographic sections for those who seek a name, of which there are 300 in the index. There are sections on the evolution and patterns of the significant diseases in Australian history—including tuberculosis, mining diseases and maternal mortality—and on naval and military medicine and convict medicine. Important aspects of medical research in Australia in the nineteenth century are also covered. The 'Chronology of Australian Medical History—Milestones' is of particular value.

This book is a 'must' for anyone with an interest in the history of health in Australia, and the changes both in the medical and nursing professions, and in society more generally, which have been influenced by it.

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