

scientific works. This work reveals the true scientific spirit, and contains the fruits of much splendid research.

GONORRHOEA IN THE MALE

The Systematic Treatment of Gonorrhoea in the Male by Norman Lumb, O.B.E., author of "The Urethroscope in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Urethritis". Late R.A.M.C. Specialist in Venereal Diseases, and Officer-in-Charge of Division 39 and 51 General Hospitals, B.E.F., Clinical Assistant, St. Peter's Hospital for Stone. Second edition, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1920; Price, \$1.75.

Here we have a first-class small book on the Treatment of Gonorrhoea in the Male. Every phase of the subject is very ably handled, and the book will prove an excellent guide to all who use it in the management of this very troublesome disease. It would be no small boon to those who have contracted gonorrhoea to be treated along the methods laid down by the author.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE

In contributions by eminent authorities. Edited by William Hallock Park, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the Department of Health, New York City. Illustrated with 123 engravings. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1920; Price.

In this large volume there is set forth a very full statement of our knowledge on public health questions. The book is a very attractive one in every way, and is bound to give satisfaction to all who pursue its pages. We bespeak for it a wide sale and many interested readers. It brings the subject down to the most recent diseases, such as Trench Fever and Sleeping Sickness.

MISCELLANEOUS

1920 AN UNHEALTHY YEAR

In 1920 there were 24,284 cases of influenza with 2,416 deaths in Ontario. Practically every malignant disease was prevalent in the province to a greater extent than in 1919. There were 2,000 more cases of scarlet fever, 2,000 of smallpox, 1,500 of diphtheria, 13,000 cases and 200 more deaths from measles.

Tuberculosis caused only 1,662 deaths, as compared with 1,722 in 1919, showing that the dread plague is at least not on the increase.