

tain, immense curative effects. He will not say that they will cure all cases of cancer. He merely states his necessarily limited experience, and gives it value by his remarkable experimental demonstration of the causes and manner of cell-proliferation. Even if his particular remedies should eventually prove to be less efficient than they seem likely to be, he has, perhaps, as he claims, opened "a new vista in pathology."

*A Text-book of Public Health. By John Glaister, M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.), F.R.S.E. Second edition. Edinburgh, E. and S. Livingstone:* This book is the second edition of the second part of Dr. Glaister's "Text-book of Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Public Health," and will be hailed with pleasure by the student of Public Health matters. Even in its first edition the original book had a tendency to unwieldiness, and when the time came to revise and re-issue it, it was found that the modern growth of the subjects dealt with was so extensive that one work would be out of the question and, in consequence, we have the two. That Dr. Glaister has been wisely guided in arriving at this decision we have no doubt.

The general arrangement of the subjects is precisely the same in this volume as in the former, but every division, has of course, been amplified and brought up to date. The great advancement of knowledge during the past years has in many instances necessitated almost entire re-writing. Several new features are included, the principal of which is the introduction of a fairly full treatment of Sanitary Law. This is not all placed together in one section of the book, but the law relating to each subject is set out in the same section as that subject, and consequently the student will find to his hand the law dealing with each branch of his study instead of having to consult several books or Acts of Parliament. This feature alone should commend the new edition to all serious students of the matters therein dealt with. The author has refrained from introducing to any great extent illustrative legal cases owing, as he states in his preface, to the relatively large amount of space required to present an adequate account of the bearings of each case.

The book is well got up, and should be

found on the shelves of all interested in these subjects—whether they already possess the first edition or no.

*Education in Sexual Physiology and Hygiene. By Philip Zenner. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company:* To quote the author of this little book:

"There is a crying need and growing demand for the instruction of children in sex matters. A lack of such instruction does inculcable harm.

"This volume dwells upon methods of teaching which should secure the good without the ill effects of such instruction."

The author has succeeded in his task of putting sexual hygiene into words simple, clear and forcible enough to reach the general understanding. Undoubtedly, instruction as to sexual matters should be far more general and more thorough than it is at present, and in this small book by Dr. Zenner, teachers and parents will find a valuable assistant. Teachers and parents are shown how most effectively to carry on the necessary work of education in this special line of sexual physiology and sexual hygiene.

*Morse on Children's Diseases:* A new food and remedy for children troubled with constipation is suggested by Dr. John Lovett Morse, of the Harvard Medical School and Children's and Infants' Hospital, the Japanese agar-agar. This is the well-known culture medium of bacteriologists, the gelatinous matter of certain sea-weeds, which is rich in hydro-carbons, and is resistant to the action of ordinary intestinal bacteria. Its efficacy in disorders of the kind noted by Dr. Morse lies in this fact and because it is little affected by the process of digestion, and it absorbs and carries with it through the intestinal canal considerable quantities of water. It is, therefore, of value in the treatment of adults whose difficulty is in the too complete digestion of the food and the absorption of all the water, leaving the dejecta small in quantity and dry. Agar-agar supplies more material and in moist condition. Dr. Morse has been able to find no accounts of its use with children, in fact, some authors state directly that it must not be used with them. But it seemed a reasonable remedy so he has tested it on children affected with this type of disorder, and reports very satisfactory