

A COMPEND OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. By Albert Brubaker, A.M., M.D., Author of "A Text-Book of Physiology"; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College; Formerly Professor of Physiology in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery; Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. 13th Edition. Price, \$1.25 net. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Especially adapted for the use of medical students, this new edition of a very old friend holds its own with all new-comers to the field. The author expresses a wish that it may continue to meet the needs of students in the future as it has in the past. Much of the old matter has been revised and much new matter has been added to the original text.

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### WOMEN IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

AMONG the history-making events of the year 1912, perhaps no other has so permanent a significance as the action of several States in conferring the full suffrage upon women, and of several other States in taking marked steps in that direction,—while one great national party has made woman suffrage a cardinal doctrine in its creed, and the other parties have ceased to be unfriendly. The public activity of women throughout the United States was vastly greater in 1912 than in any previous year. While it cannot be shown as yet that the States in which women vote have in any marked way changed their laws, or introduced new methods or ideas into public affairs, it does not follow that the increased activity of women will not have important consequences. The quickened interest of women in matters of general concern is not by any means confined to the States where suffrage has been granted. On the contrary, it would seem that the aroused interest of intelligent women in such questions as public sanitation, housing reform, regulation of child labor, and other topics of social, industrial, and moral concern, is even more effective in some communities that have not conferred political rights than in others where women possess full power. This is because the efforts of intelligent women, in the case of full enfranchisement, have to overcome the double obstacles afforded by the mass of unintelligent men and the equal mass of unintelligent women. Nevertheless, it is admitted that woman suffrage seems destined to prevail in the United States; and it will have made rapid gains everywhere through the complete espousal of the cause by the Progressive party.—From "The Progress of the World," in the *American Review of Reviews* for January.