

England and from Atlantic and Pacific ports in America to resorts in different parts of the world, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of each and their indications in the management of various diseases. Then follows detailed descriptions of European resorts and their adaptability to the treatment of different affections. The contra-indications and drawbacks of these resorts are also dealt with. Volume IV deals similarly with the health resorts of Africa, North, South and Central America and the neighbouring islands, Australasia and the Hawaiian Islands. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the information given in enabling one to choose a suitable place at different times of the year, in the climatic treatment of different diseases. The numerous maps illustrating and explaining the text will also prove of much advantage. The remainder of Volume IV is devoted to the discussion of the general management of patients at health resorts and the selection of suitable resorts for the treatment of rheumatism, tuberculosis, hay-fever, cardiac diseases, skin diseases, certain nervous diseases, etc. This part of the work is essentially practical and contains information of the greatest value to the clinician. To the practitioner who has frequently to select resorts to which he may advise patients suffering from various diseases to go, these volumes will prove invaluable as works of reference.

H. B. A.

HISTORY OF CREMATION.

A PAMPHLET published by the Mount Royal Cemetery Crematorium, of Montreal, entitled "Cremation, its History, Practice and Advantages," is to hand. The pamphlet contains about 40 pages, very tastefully gotten up, bound in white linen boards and containing a number of half-tone illustrations of the rooms and equipment.

The history of cremation in Canada dates to 1898, when Mr. J. H. R. Molson, in his will, left the sum of \$10,000 to the Mount Royal Cemetery for the establishment of a crematorium, but on account of legal objections the trustees were obliged to decline its acceptance. In 1900, Sir William Macdonald offered the funds necessary for the erection and equipment of such a building, the cemetery accepted the trust and legislation was secured from the Quebec Legislature, to the following effect: "The company may dispose of the bodies of deceased persons by cremation . . . subject to conditions as follows: (1) That the deceased at the time of his death is entitled to be buried in Mount Royal Cemetery and has expressed a desire either in his will or in a codicil thereto, that his body be cremated; (2) That a medical certificate similar to that required for burial has been produced; (3) Provided also that in addition to the above conditions the Company shall not by cremation or incineration dispose of the bodies of persons who have died a sudden or violent death, without permission from