

physician ought to have at hand. In it are concisely and clearly given the various Provincial Acts governing the practice of medicine in Canada, and the various Health Acts and Measures of sanitary legislation now in operation; while every hospital and lunatic asylum in the Dominion is described, and reliable data furnished of its equipments, staff, etc. There are also: A list of the quarantine stations of the Dominion (with notes on), of the licensed practitioners, medical legislators, and officers of the Canadian militia, health officers (both local and other), coroners, railway medical officers and medical examiners for life insurance. There was surely a "want" which this nice volume should "fill," and, on the whole, in a very satisfactory manner. As the author states, "the character of the work forbids it being permanent," and he properly anticipates that another addition may be called for in the future. There are two or three things omitted from the present volume, if we have not overlooked them, which we would suggest might well be added, in brief, to the next one: viz., something more bearing on the duties of coroners, in regard to holding inquests, especially; concerning the examination and "admission" of lunatics, and on the quarantine regulations. These are, however, comparatively unimportant, in view of the large amount of useful, ready information the volume does contain.

SOME FALLACIES CONCERNING SYPHILIS, by E. L. Keys, M.D., of Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. (Geo. S. Davis, Detroit, Mich.), is another volume of the admirable "Leisure Library" series. The author treats of thirteen fallacies, entertained to a greater or less extent, by both the profession and the public, such as that, "The treatment . . . . consists only of the use of mercury and the iodides; that "Mercury is an evil only less serious" than the disease itself, etc. Some excellent, practical suggestions too are given as to the treatment—hygienic and medicated.

THE "ANTIQUITY OF MAN AND EGYPTOLOGY" is the title of the eighth chapter in the series of "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science," which are being given in the Popular Science Monthly, and which we find in that excellent periodical for June. The number also contains valuable articles on, "Atmospheric Dust;" "Justice," by Herber Spencer; "Utility in Architecture;" "Education and Crime," and on other important, interesting topics.

THE JUNE CENTURY opens with another article by Albert Shaw, whose paper on "Glasgow" recently attracted so much attention. This time Mr. Shaw treats of "London Polytechnics and People's Palaces," a subject which is particularly timely, as similar institutions are springing up in different parts of the world. The frontispiece is a portrait of Walter Besant, author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." John La Farge, who is writing "An Artist's Letters from Japan," this month describes the very beautiful temple of Iyemitsu, and makes some general remarks on Japanese architecture. One of the most striking features of this number is the beginning of another anonymous novel called "The Anglomaniacs." The scene is laid in New York, and the story is evidently written by one who knows the situation.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD (Am. Ed. Illus. London News) during the last three or four weeks has given, among other good things, a very interesting four page sheet of portraits of "Eminent English Conservative Statesmen;" a double page illustration (colored) of "The Duke of Portlands Derby Winner and the "Four Derby Favorites of 1890;" full page illustrations of "The Queen Unveiling the Equestrian Statue of the Prince Consort in Windsor Park;" of "Mr. Stanley Speaking at the Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society;" "Opening of the Edinburgh Exhibition;" "At the Queen's Drawing Room;" "The Flower and Vegetable Market, Boulogne." "A Banjo Recital;" "Her Protector" and "Spiced Wine," are three very pretty full page pictures. There are a number of Sketches from the Picture Exhibition and the Royal Academy; also sketches of the Carlton Club, Pall Mall, and many other subjects.

FRESH EGGS form a valuable article of diet, not easily procured, because they soon become stale. Almost every body could keep a few hens. If well bred, they more than pay for their keep, if they get any chance at all; and the one keeping them can make it a pleasure to look after them, instead of a trouble. There are no better breeds than the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandots for either laying or for the table; indeed but very few are so good. They will lay very well in the winter if kept warm, and their flesh is abundant, tender and juicy. Any of our readers desiring fowls—eggs or birds would do well to communicate with Mr. T. W. Tapscott, of Brampton, Ont.