

and appear, on a reduced scale, in the twenty-third edition of Dunglison's Medical Dictionary. The book is not a manual of obstetrics, nor a complete treatise of obstetrics; its specialty lies in the description and illustration of the anatomy and functions of the pelvic canal. On these studies is based a closely reasoned, and in many respects a novel, account of the mechanism of any kind of presentation occurring in natural or artificial labor. The management of breech presentations is taught in a detailed, complete manner. Version and the application of the forceps are described and illustrated with minute correctness and extraordinary fullness and completeness. A student of midwifery who cannot avail himself of the operative advantages of an obstetrical service, or an accoucheur, who wants to know what he should do, when called on to manage any kind of a presentation, should study these life-like cuts. They are not fancy pictures; but, as the learned Adolphe Pinard says, "are mathematically proportioned, anatomically exact, drawn with no pretence to effect, and they do not represent the nearly correct."

These cuts appear on almost every page; and are in themselves more than worth the small price of the book. We are going to have our copy, which is bound in paper, rebound substantially, for the book is well worth keeping.

J. J. C.

*Report on the Prevention of Malaria in Mauritius.* By RONALD ROSS, D.P.H., F.R.C.S., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., C.B., Nobel Laureate, Professor of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool, etc.; Major I.M.S. London: Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London Wall. 1908.

We have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies a copy of Major Ronald Ross' report on malaria in Mauritius. This report was made at the instance of the Government of Mauritius and the Colonial Secretary. Rarely does one find a government report so readable and so full of valuable information written in such a pleasing manner. It is a most interesting account of the visit to the island and of the measures recommended as a result of the studies made while there. The first part gives a summary of our present knowledge of the epidermology of malaria, which is splendid. Conditions in Mauritius are then dealt with. We learn that Mauritius has a population of 384,676, total deaths 14,139, or 37.4 per 1,000 population; deaths from fever, 5,384, or 14 per 1,000, fever being responsible for about 31 per cent. of all deaths. One-quarter of the admissions to hospitals were for malarial diseases. Out of 31,022 children examined, more than one-third had enlargement of the spleen, and it is inferred that at the beginning of the last malaria season 42.7 per cent. of all the children on the island were infected with malaria.