

reserved for the more extreme distortion of talipes." Even this foot-note is hardly remarkable for perspicuity, however.

Further, the author would have done himself greater justice in this chapter by exercising more care at times in describing the mechanics of the human machine. For example, on page 495 we find the following: "The second function of the foot is as a lever to raise and propel the body. The calf muscles supply the power and the heads of the metatarsal bones serve as the fulcrum on which the weight is to be lifted."

It is not true that the heads of the metatarsal bones serve as a fulcrum. They form one extremity of the lever, the fulcrum being the ground. The fulcrum is no part of the lever; it is something outside of it. This same error occurs in different form on pages 502 and 521.

It must be admitted, however, that even if some looseness and confusion and a few contradictions have crept into the author's discussion of the weak foot, his directions as to its treatment are beyond question the most complete and satisfactory to be found in any text-book. It may be truthfully said that "Whitman's Orthopedic Surgery" is a valuable addition to the library of the specialist as well as that of the general practitioner. Of 447 illustrations the vast majority are original. The publishers have executed their work admirably.

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*Matière Médicale Zoologique. Histoire des Drogues d'Origine Animale.* Par H. BEAUREGARD, Professeur à l'École Supérieure de Pharmacie de Paris, Ancien Assistant de la Chaire d'Anatomie Comparée, au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle Membre de la Société de Biologie. Revisé par M. COUTIERE, Professeur Agrégé chargé de Cours à l'École de Pharmacie. Avec préface de M. D'ARSONVAL, Professeur au Collège de France, Membre de l'Institut. Paris: Ancienne Librairie G. Carre et C. Naud. C. Naud, Éditeur, 3 Rue Racine. 1901.

This book is admirably fitted to give clear ideas on the zoology of the materia medica: but in looking it over one is forcibly reminded of the truth of the old adage, "Times change, and we change with them." To illustrate: The leech, now so little used, was, during the first half of the nineteenth century, very extensively employed in medical practice. A physician and a leech were synonymous words, and the art of medicine was known as leechcraft.

Dr. Beauregard tells us that in France, during 1820, 183,000 leeches were purchased for use by the central pharmacy of the hospitals: in 1834, 1,030,000, and in 1837, 1,037,000. In 1874 the number purchased fell to 49,000, and at the present time only a few hundreds are purchased.

Of course Dr. Sangrado is now very seldom seen, and, if vivisection is ordered, wet cups are equally effective, and much more cleanly than leeches. Then, owing to the fact that leeches can be made to disgorge and afterwards do duty on another patient, it is