

the author can overcome the resistance of contused muscles by gentle, however persistent, traction by means of elastic webbing. Out of five cases of varus four cannot be reduced by the most powerful hand, and division of the resisting structure seems to be imperative. Moreover such powerful extension or elongation of the latter is by no means without danger as we have shown in another place. It is evident that difficulties which cannot be reduced by the hand of a powerful man are not likely amenable to minor remedies. Yet on page 184 the author thinks that "in cases of obstinate resistance to reduction by extension" force may be legitimate. To what extent the author wants us to apply force may be inferred from his own statement which we quote. "The most tense ligamentous fibres and the investment of the muscular fibres in shortened muscles are torn." In other words, the author likewise adopts division merely by a different process. Whether this is preferable to a harmless division by the knife, experience alone can determine. It seems a folly to commit one's self to any plan unconditionally. There are cases of talipes in which the knife has to be employed, and there are others in which extension may have been advantageously resorted to; and we concede with pleasure the author's merits in prominently urging the method of extension.

We close herewith our criticism without having exhausted all our strictures on the views and statements of the author that might have been submitted without fastidiousness. On the other hand the author has handled the subject of his treatise with some ability and literary tact. His language is fluent and rather agreeable when not spoiled by quotations. We hope that this book will find a ready sale, and thus enable the author in his second edition to correct the errors into which he has been led by implicit faith in some authorities more plausible than correct. We beg to express the hope that the author as well as the reader will accept the interpretation of our purpose to serve science, and its progress.

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*A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence.* By ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Chemistry in Guy's Hospital. Sixth American from the 8th and revised London edition, with Notes and References to American decisions. By Clement B. Penrose, of the Philadelphia Bar. 8vo. pp. 776. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. 1866.

This work has for years held the place of being the standard authority on the subject of Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Taylor has recently published a large work entitled, "The Principles and Practice of Medi-