

drawn close to the side, cross the semiflexed forearm upon the chest, then carry or bandage firmly from the elbow and arm across and over the shoulder of the opposite side, at the same time heightening the shoulder, whose clavicle is broken. In fractures of the femur, simple bandages rolled round the limb answer all the purposes required in infants, and young children up to 2 years of age. Beyond this period, a compress with splints, two or three in number, should be first applied, and after being carefully and firmly bandaged, additional large splints are required to prevent any displacement and maintain perfect rest and freedom from motion. Nothing need be said of other fractures, as they are treated much in the same way as in adults.

HOPITAL DE LA CHARITE.—It has been occasionally remarked that some physicians who rise to eminence are gifted with more of charlatanism than medical skill. However this may be, no one will doubt for a moment that the persevering efforts of talent, directed in a given line, and towards a given object, will generally ensure success, and with it special celebrity. This conceded, it is but reasonable to believe that those who have devoted time and attention for many a long year to the practice of a speciality, can well attain to niceties of diagnosis and treatment of disease beyond the reach of others, whether experienced practitioners or teachers. This cannot be better illustrated than in M. Piorry of *la Charité*. On entering his wards, and there observing the perfection of the art of percussion, and the extent to which it is carried and depended upon, in the diagnosis of the majority of diseases, one cannot but stand a little amazed at first, were he not inclined to question the procedure altogether as savouring of imposture. A little attention, however, with a careful and frequent examination of the cases will lead to a conviction that there is much truth in the exactitude and precision with which M. Piorry indicates the form and size of the different organs of the chest and abdomen, or maps out on canvas the circumscribed dulness of a partial pneumonia or pulmonary apoplexy, ascertains whether there is hydropericardium or hypertrophy of the heart, eccentric or concentric, measures the dimensions of an hypertrophied liver or spleen, and contrasts the enlarged kidney of one side with the corresponding atrophy of the other. With all deference, however, to his acknowledged skill and accuracy, one cannot but occasionally suspect a tinge of partiality to preconceived views, and a strong tendency to attain a degree of unqualified minuteness and precision that would justify self-laudation, and excite wonder in the minds of his disciples. His diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, always blend harmoniously, and tend generally to the cure of the patient. His conclusions are always rendered satisfactory to himself and to those who possess implicit confidence in his peculiarities