

The dressing is completed by the application of wadding over all the wound except at the opening for the drainage tubes, where a plug of charpie is put to collect the pus and serum.

On the second or third day the suture needles are removed from the twisted surface, and the deep sutures are loosened. Three to five dressings at intervals of three to four days are quite sufficient to obtain union within 10 to 20 days. M. Azarre cites a case of amputation of thigh united in ten and one of leg in 11 days. The following statistics are brought forward in support of this treatment.

AMPUTATIONS.	NO. OF CASES.	DEATHS.
Of Thigh..... 30 5
Of Leg..... 33 3
Other Amput... 139 4

The author considers that there is no novelty in the so-called "Bordeaux plan." In fact it is what many of the older surgeons practised. The idea of the association of drainage with suture seems to be borrowed from Lister, to which proceeding a greater part of the Edinburgh surgeon's success, the writer attributes. —*Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie*, 25th May, 1877.

The Percussion of Bones.—Percussion of bones is employed, either to find out the painful point in bones or to diagnose, by the character of the note produced, the pathological changes that have taken place in the bone. Lucke says he has made use of percussion only in the long bones, and has arrived at the following results: The epiphysis gives a higher note than the diaphysis. The corresponding bones of each side give out the same note. Freshly united fractures give out a deeper note. Chronic central osteitis gives a deeper note than normal. In a case of chronic gonitis the diaphysis of the affected tibia, which was porous, gave out a much higher note than the opposite healthy one. The percussion had better be performed with the extremities hanging, and in the lower extremities not touching the ground.—(Prof. Lucke, quoted in *Schmidt's Jahrtücher*, Bd. 173, No. 7, 1877.)