said to be cured immediately, and a like success is met with in simple cases of chronic rheumatism. In nodose arthritis the character of the disease is modified and finally cessation of pain takes place.

Gout.—M. Sée states that he has observed prompt disappearance of pain, and diminution of joint-swelling, in short that an attack of acute gout can be completely recovered from in 48 hours. M. Sée was himself surprised at their bringing about the resolution of articular enlargements of very old standing sometimes even the complete disappearance of gout stones, and restoration of motion in joints which for months and even years had been gouty and almost auchylosed. M. Sée brings forward proof of their beneficial results in gravel, facial neuralgia and painful affections of the spine.—(Condensed from the minutes of the meeting of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, July 3rd, 1877.).

In the Gazette Hebdomadaire, MS., there is an interesting account of the mode of dressing stumps, known in France as the "Bordeaux method."

According to M. Azarre, who is the exponent of this plan, there are three principal points in the treatment: deep drainage, deep suture, and sufficient suture. Take, for example, an amputation of thigh, with equal or nearly equal flaps. Oozing having ceased a large drainage tube is placed in the bottom of the wound, behind the bone, and fixed there by being tied in a knot over the limb. Then the flaps are united at their bases by a deep suture of double silver wire twisted over a piece of gum catheter, in such a way that by untwisting the wire the tension of the suture can be relieved. This deep suture is placed one inch and a half or an inch and three-quarters from the edge of the cut, and is composed of two or three points of suture, according to the thickness of the limb. The next step consists in the perfect adaptation of the skin by means of a twisted suture, applied with the greatest nicety as a plastic operation and strengthened, according to the plan of M. Demice, by pieces of charpie soaked in collodon.