

There is loss of motion to a considerable extent, atrophy, and the nerves are injured in the axilla.

DR. PEPLER thought the condition was a fracture in the head of the bone with probably a longitudinal one as well. The shortening would give history of dislocation; the pressure on the nerves would give rise to the other symptoms.

DR. CHARLES TEMPLE considered there were some signs of impacted fracture with dislocation.

DR. KING then presented a skiagraph of the shoulder, and described the conditions present. There were two fractures present, one a fracture of the shaft of the bone with displacement inward of the upper end of the lower fragment which could be felt in the axilla and which accounts for the shortening. Then from the skiagraph there appears to exist a fracture about the anatomical neck with what seemed to be a rotation of the head of the bone. The first fracture was more or less of a greenstick variety.

DR. ROSS who examined the subject very carefully stated that there may have been fracture through the neck and head of the humerus, but there is another piece of bone quite distinctly to be felt high up in the axilla in the neighborhood of the coracoid process which he considered fractured as well.

DR. FENTON stated also that he could find this bony process quite firm to the touch high up in the axilla; it was about as thick as the end of the finger.

DR. BARRICK thought that the case appeared very obscure, and that the skiagraph appeared more obscure still. He thought there was no doubt of there being a fracture in the neck of the humerus.

DR. KING did not think that the coracoid was fractured; the body felt would be a gland or probably a portion of bone from the humerus.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIETY.

DR. DUNSMORE, Oakville, read a paper on this topic. (See page 47.)

PLACENTAL INSPECTION—ITS UNCERTAINTIES AND ITS DANGERS.

DR. J. F. W. ROSS read a very interesting, if somewhat radical, paper with this title. The main theme of the paper was to establish digital examination as routine practice after placental delivery. He first instanced a number of cases where he had been called in, in consultation, cases the subjects of a profound septi-