

the long walk through the different buildings and the fresh Jersey air.

The return trip was made by 6 P. M., and the unanimous verdict was that a most delightful and instructive afternoon had been spent. The kindness of Mr. Edison was much appreciated. Of course, there were some who went out of pure curiosity, and it was fully gratified in a most pleasant manner; then again, there were those who made the trip, keeping in view the opportunity of adding to their stock of knowledge of a practical as well as theoretical nature, and many of these were heard to remark, on the return trip, that they had seen much to set them thinking, and much that would help them to use electricity in a more intelligent manner.

Thursday, October 6th, 1892.

Evening session. President W. J. Morton, M. D., in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M.

The first business was the discussion on Dr. Newman's paper.

The President then announced the names of the Committee to investigate Dr. Newman's Statistics:

Dr. A. H. Goelet, Chairman; Dr. W. J. Herdman, Dr. W. J. Morton, these three to appoint two surgeons of prominence to act in concert with them.

There being no further papers to hand, a letter was read from Dr. George J. Engleman, dated from Paris, expressing regrets at his absence.

The retiring President, Dr. W. J. Morton, expressed his thanks to the Association for their assistance in making the duties of the Chair so light and agreeable and facilitating the business, and introduced the President-elect, Dr. Augustin H. Goelet, who, taking the Chair, made a few felicitous remarks most appropriate to the occasion, and complimented Dr. Morton on the manner in which he had conducted the meeting.

On motion of Dr. Nunn, seconded by Dr. von Raitz, it was

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Morton for the very able manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of the Chair.

The Association then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, 12th of September, 1893.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Stated Meeting, June 10th, 1892.

F. J. SHEPHERD, M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Compound Fracture of the Skull.—DR. SHEPHERD exhibited a child who had received

a severe compound fracture of the skull. On the 27th of April last, while driving with her parents, the horse shied, and the three were thrown out of the carriage, and the child disappeared down an open man-hole of the sewer. She fell a distance of fifteen feet to the bottom, striking her head against a ladder in the descent. Dr. Elder saw her, and sent her to the hospital, where Dr. Shepherd examined her within half an hour after the receipt of the injury. There was found a large wound extending from a point just in front of the ear down to the eyebrow, and a large piece of skin was punched out; there was a depressed comminuted fracture of the skull, and some of the brain matter was oozing out. Two pieces of bone, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, were removed, and the wound thoroughly cleansed; the torn dura mater was sewed with a continuous catgut suture, and the skin wound brought together as well as possible. The child made a rapid recovery, and has never had a symptom of paralysis; her speech has been unaffected and her mental condition unimpaired; in no way is she now different to what she was before the accident occurred.

Miliary Tuberculosis.—DR. FINLEY exhibited the organs from a case in which there were vast numbers of tubercles. They were seen throughout the lungs, liver, kidneys and spleen, and a few along the arteries at the base of the brain. In addition there were in the lungs several caseous nodules, situated in the lower lobes, and were probably the foci of the general disease, as the miliary tubercles in the neighborhood were larger and older than in the other portions of the lung.

DR. WILKINS saw the patient thirty-six hours before death. He was a man of thirty, and had been brought into the hospital in a delirious condition, with a history of having been ailing for two weeks with headache and diarrhoea. On examination there was tenderness and marked gurgling in the abdomen. Temperature, 101°; pulse, 120; respirations, 24. Although the temperature was lower than that usually seen in typhoid fever, Dr. Wilkins thought that the case might be one of those with low temperature spoken of by Dr. Atkinson at the recent meeting of the Association of American Physicians at Washington. He therefore thought that the cold bath could do no harm, provided friction was used, and ordered a bath for ten minutes, which the patient strongly resisted. Next day a rigidity of the neck, which had been previously noted, had become more marked. Temperature, 101°; pulse, 124; respirations, 20. No bath given. Patient died on the third day.

DR. FINLEY had seen the patient once, and found him profoundly prostrated and sweating profusely. The case was very anomalous, and he was unable to make a diagnosis. The res-