

minium doses to be added to the mixture and repeated every three hours.

8th.—Is very much better, pulse 100. The redness has nearly disappeared. The catheter was again introduced to-day. From this date he progressed steadily; the fistulous opening closed completely, and the urine was passed in full stream entirely through the natural passage. He was allowed to leave his bed on the 15th December. He gradually but steadily improved, expressed himself as feeling well; the catheter was passed twice a week, and he left the Hospital on the 3rd January, 1872, with instructions to return every week for the purpose of having the instrument passed.

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## Proceedings of Societies.

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### MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

MEETING HELD DECEMBER, 2ND, 1871.

The Society met in their rooms the President Hector Peltier, Esq., M.D., in the chair. After preliminary business, Dr Fenwick, read the following paper on

*Ligature of the Anterior Interosseous Artery for wound, and subsequent formation of a Traumatic Aneurism.*

There are no specific directions given for ligature of the vessels of the fore-arm in surgical works. The surgeon when called upon to arrest hæmorrhage in this region, must depend on his knowledge of the anatomy of the part, and be guided in the steps deemed necessary from the nature of the injury. Aneurism of spontaneous origin in this region is almost unknown, and traumatic aneurism is extremely rare. I can call to mind three cases only of traumatic aneurism of the vessels of the fore-arm in my own experience. The first was the case of a boy aged 12 years, who was brought to me on the 18th May, 1849. The details of this case will be found in vol. 5, first series, of the *British American Medical Journal*, page 206. An aneurismal tumour the result of a gun shot injury to the coats of the radial artery, had formed about the upper third of the fore arm, it was about the size of a hen's egg, and was successfully treated by compression over the brachial. At this period the success of Drs. Hutton, Cusack, Bellingham, Harrison and others, in the treatment of aneurism by pressure, was attracting attention, and I believe it was the first in Canada in which that method of treatment had been adopted.