

Dr PARKER moved, seconded by Dr. DAVID, "That the By-law on the time of meeting be suspended so that the meeting at Hamilton be held on the second Wednesday of September, 1878," which motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. MULLIN thanked the Association for having accepted the invitation of the Hamilton Medical Association, and assured the members they would receive a hearty and cordial welcome.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee of Arrangements, with power to add to their number: Drs. McDonald, Mullin, Malloch, Ridley, McElchan.

It was moved by Dr. PARKER, seconded by Dr. F. W. CAMPBELL, that the thanks of the Association be given "To the Syndicate of the Windsor Hotel for the admirable facilities afforded the Association for its place of meeting, and for the readiness with which its co-operation was afforded," which motion was cordially agreed to.

On motion, a vote of thanks was also passed to the Grand Trunk Railway Co., the Intercolonial and the Great Western R. R. Co.'s, and to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company for their kindness in granting reduced rates of fare to members.

Drs. DUGDALE and LAMARCHE reported having carefully examined the Treasurer's books and papers, and found all correct, The amount received for the past year being \$221.33; amount expended, \$195.68, leaving a balance in hand of \$25.65.

Dr. REEVE, seconded by Dr. ZIMMERMAN, then moved a vote of thanks to the members of the profession in Montreal for their courtesy and hospitality to the members from other places, which motion was carried by acclamation.

Dr. BELL, seconded by Dr. OSLER, moved a vote of thanks to the Committee of Arrangements for their great labors and the perfect success of them, which was also carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Dr. ZIMMERMAN, seconded by Dr. MULLIN, the President vacated the chair, and Dr. Workman was requested to take it, when Dr. ZIMMERMAN moved, seconded by Dr. MULLIN, "That the sincere feelings of the Association be tendered Dr. Hingston for his affable and courteous bearing while presiding, which calls for our most sincere thanks."

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Drs. Brodie, Kimball, Wing and Adams, for the honour they had done the Association in being present

throughout the Session. Dr. Brodie, of Detroit, returned thanks in a few well chosen words.

A cordial vote of thanks was also passed to Drs. Wilkins, Osler and Roddick for having displayed their valuable and interesting apparatus.

The Session then adjourned.

A. H. DAVID, M.D.,

General Secretary Canada Medical Association.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL. AUGUST 4TH. 1877.

The President, Dr. Fenwick, occupied the chair.

Dr. BELL exhibited a patient of his who had fractured his thigh in the middle third about 12 weeks ago. The fracture had been treated with extension by weights, without any splints, simply with sand-bags to maintain the bone in position. After four weeks of such treatment a glue bandage was applied and the patient was allowed out of bed. The results had been most excellent, the limb was measured at the meeting and only $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch shortening found.

Dr. F. W. CAMPBELL remarked that recently a resolution had been passed by the American Medical Association to the effect that no fracture of the thigh under any treatment united without some shortening. If such results as were got in this case can be attained by such simple means, then not only an important change but an improvement was made in surgical proceeding.

Dr. FENWICK quoted the testimony of Frank Hamilton of New York, that shortening to a greater or less extent always followed a fracture of the shaft of the fanner. Dr. Bell had tried the treatment which he described after a suggestion from Dr. Balch of Albany, a graduate of McGill, communicated by himself to Dr. Bell.

Dr. PROUDFOOT remarked that when he was House Surgeon of the City Hospital, Boston, six years ago, fractures of the thigh had been treated by extension with co-aptation splints merely.

Dr. FINNIE then read a paper on "Sulphur and Sulphurous Acid in the treatment of Diphtheria." It was generally believed now that the diphtheritic membrane was fungoid in character. It had occurred to him that anything which killed this fungoid would arrest the disease—sulphur was such a remedy. The present epidemic had prevailed from November of 1876 to the present time. Till January, he had been using tr. ferri. mur. and acid carbolio locally, and quinine and iron inter-