

## Medical Societies.

### TORONTO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1887.

The President, Dr. McPhedran, in the chair.

#### *PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.*

Dr. McPhedran exhibited several enlarged suppurating glands which he had removed from the neck. The disease commenced about a year ago. At that time the glands inflamed, suppurated and were lanced. The openings continued to discharge freely and shewed no tendency to heal. The operation for their extirpation was then performed. Each sinus was slit up freely, and was found to be lined by a soft, gelatinous substance. This was scraped out with Volkman's spoons, the remains of the caseous glands were removed, and drainage-tubes laid in the sinuses. Moderate pressure was then applied over all by means of gauze and absorbent cotton. Healing took place for the most part kindly.

Dr. Sweetnam had used calc. chloride in rather large doses with marked beneficial effect in similar cases.

Dr. Atherton approved of the plan of slitting up the sinuses and removing the glands. He had not found much benefit from calc. chloride, but had extirpated the inflamed glands with gratifying success in several cases, one of syphilitic origin.

Dr. Oldright had used nitrate of silver as a caustic, by heating a knitting-needle, or probe, and then placing it in contact with the caustic, so that it acquired a thin coating. In this way caustic could be applied to the whole of the sinuses. At the same time he used cod-liver oil and the iodides internally.

Dr. Reeve presented (1) a specimen of calcified crystalline lens removed from the anterior chamber of the eye, into which it had been dislocated. Before operation, the pupil was strongly contracted with eserine sulphate so as to prevent the displacement of the lens backwards during operation. Cocaine was also instilled into the eye at the same time to relieve the pain caused by the eserine, and also to obtund the sensibility of the cornea, and

prevent spasm of the orbicularis muscle. The incision was made downwards, and the lens removed without trouble:

Also, (2) a glaucomatous eyeball in which there was dislocation of the lens downwards upon the iris and into the anterior chamber. The surface of the eyeball bulged in some places, owing to the localized thinning of the sclerotic, and the great tension of the intra-ocular fluids. The vitreous humor was quite fluid. At the time of operation there was pan-ophthalmitis of the affected eye, and as sympathetic inflammation of its fellow was feared, it was thought advisable to remove the inflamed organ.

Dr. Atherton had found a calcified lens at the fundus of an eye which he had removed for pan-ophthalmitis of three weeks duration. The retina was atrophied at and near the dislocated lens.

#### *CASES IN PRACTICE.*

Dr. McPhedran related a case of syphilis in which, two weeks after intercourse, a number of herpetic ulcers appeared in the sulcus behind the glans. Within a few days, four of these formed typical Hunterian chancres. The unusual number of hard chancres, and their early appearance are remarkable in this case.

Dr. Sweetnam reported a case of perforation of the soft palate from syphilitic ulceration. After ten days of anti-syphilitic treatment the palate was operated upon in the usual way. It did well for five days, when the stitches tore through from contact with solid food which had been taken contrary to orders. An ordinary rubber palate-plate was then made by a dentist, with a boss upon its upper surface, which exactly fitted the aperture. This produced great improvement in the voice, and was worn with comfort. The boss was snipped off when granulation commenced, and the plate still worn till complete healing took place. The support and rest given to the soft palate by the plate evidently promoted healing.

STATED MEETING, FEB 24.

Dr. W. H. B. Aikins read a paper on

#### *THE BACILLUS OF TYPHOID FEVER,*

illustrating the subject by means of some very interesting 'cultures' of the bacilli on potato,