when the periods have become prolonged to eight days, scanty and exceedingly painful, and accompanied with the expulsion of pieces of skin after strong bearing down cramps. I at once commenced treatment by galvanism, and gave her in all eight applications between the 3rd of Feb. and the 18th of March, with the result that there was very slight pain with the February period, and absolutely none whatever with the March one. Neither were any membranes passed with the latter.

Case 9.—Mrs. B., aged 28, married six years, never pregnant, consulted me on the 22nd January of this year for dysmenorrhœa. Menstruation had begun at the age of 13, and had only been painful occasionally, always regular, and lasting three days. Since marriage it has always been very painful, and sne has suffered from dyspareunia. On examination, the uterus was found sharply anteflexed and very sensitive to touch. Previous to connecting the battery to it the sound could not be passed owing to the exquisite pain and spasmodic contraction of the internal os. But on connecting the negative pole to it and turning on 15 milliamperes, it easily glided in a distance of two and a half inches. From the 22nd to the 29th January inclusive she received four applications, 25 to 40 milliamperes negative, with the result that she told me on the 29th Jan. that she was now able to sleep all night, and that the pain in the pelvis was about half as bad as before. On the 2nd February she informed me that she had had a period with half the usual amount of pain. During February she received five applications, with the result that her March period was absolutely free from pain, although she had a heavy feeling in the pelvis which warned her that it was coming. During March she only received two applications, but her April period came on without her knowing it, or being prepared for it, while she was out walking. She stated that it was absolutely free from pain or even discomfort. I gave her two more applications, and discharged her cured.

I shall not try your patience with any more cases at present, although I could give a great many more, several of them followed by pregnancy. I could also report several other cases in which rapid dilatation failed at first, but succeeded after a second dilatation combined with the introduction of a glass or rubber tube. But enough has been said to convince you, I trust, that this is the easiest, safest and most satisfactory method of treating dysmenorrhœa we have ever possessed. At any rate, I maintain that the treatment by mild intra-uterine negative galvanism should be tried before and not after other means, as in that case the latter would seldom or never be required. Please take notice that some of these cases were treated nearly four years ago, and have remained well ever since.

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Society Proceedings.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL,

Stated Meeting, April 1st, 1892.

F. BULLER, M.D., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Bothriocephalus Latus.—DR. JOHNSTON exhibited for Dr. Sutherland a specimen of this variety of tapeworm. The patient who had passed it is a woman aged 23, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and has lived in Canada since October, 1885. She is a servant, and has lived during that period with the same family, and, with the exception of the three summer months in 1890, always in Montreal. It is difficult to date the onset of her symptoms, which were voracious appetite, headache, vertigo and vomiting. Dr. Sutherland gave her a purgative, and she passed the worm. The case is of intense interest on account of the extreme rarity of this variety of tapeworm in America. Dr. Leidy knew of no case indigenous in America, and all the cases he had seen were in immigrants. The worm is very common in Europe, especially Russia, Belgium, Switzerland and Ireland. This patient had, in all probability, brought the worm with her from Ireland six years ago. The cysticercus is found in the pike, perch, salmon and trout; but how it gets into these fish is uncertain, probably through some intermediate host, as a small shell-fish. Dr. Johnston gave a short account of the other varieties of tapeworm.

DR. F. W. CAMPBELL said he had lately seen a great many cases of worms, and he thought that many persons are affected and do not know it, and that the symptoms do not amount to anything until attention is drawn to them. The treatment is the same for all the varieties.

DR. MILLS said that all worms when passed should be burned and not carelessly thrown away, so as to prevent the lower animals becoming affected. Symptoms may range all the way from nothing to partial paralysis and