

Society Reports.

Toronto Medical Society.

(NOV. 14TH, 1895.)

President, DR. OLDRIGHT, in the chair.

THE Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Tapeworm.—Dr. WILSON presented a tapeworm which was tied in two knots, passed by a little girl three years of age. The patient had given a history of eating raw meat. The anthelmintic used was pumpkin seeds, which were advised on account of the age of the child. In adults he found the best results from the use of thymol, given in twelve-grain doses every fifteen minutes until two drachms were taken. A dose of castor oil should be administered the preceding night, and the patient should refrain from taking supper or breakfast. About twenty minutes after the last dose a purgative is given. If the thymol depresses the circulation, whiskey may be administered concurrently.

Dr. OLDRIGHT said he had used pumpkin seeds a good deal. One method of preparing them was to take a half pound of the seeds and bruise them in a mortar; add one quart of water and allow them to macerate all night; then strain; then add enough water to make a pint, and give after fasting. Two hours afterward an active purgative should be given.

Dr. CARVETH said that he had never seen any bad effects from tapeworm. He did not think they did any harm, except in causing the patient mental worry.

Dr. MACMAHON said that he had found patients complain of pain, which might have been due to gastralgia.

Dr. OAKLEY said that he was consulted a few years ago by a woman who had been under treatment for a considerable time for phthisis. He found out accidentally that she had passed portions of tapeworm. He administered male fern. She soon became stout and rugged.

Venous Congestion of the Female Pelvic Organs.—Dr. WILSON then presented a paper on this subject. It was to be remembered, he said, that these organs contain lymphatics, arteries and veins, in studying this form of trouble; their position, structure and function were also to be kept in mind. In some cases their engorgement was of a secondary nature, the result of the pressure of a new growth, which when removed relieved the condition. Physiological engorgement occurred during the menstrual period. Women usually kept on their feet during this