

nized as making its way from the new external ring, which could be felt as a small opening above the centre of Poupart's ligament.

Dr. GRASETT asked why Halsted's method had been adopted in preference to a simpler method. There was no doubt as to the excellency of the operation and the good results.

Dr. TEMPLE said that he had during the day assisted Dr. Ross to do an operation for the radical cure on a patient in whom the operation had been done before. The prior operation had not resulted satisfactorily because the patient had got up and walked the day following the operation. The second operation consisted in removing the old cicatrix, slitting up the sac, separating the cord, pulling out a portion of the sac from the abdomen, tying it off and allowing it to slip back, and closing the wound in the manner described in the preceding case.

Dr. SPENCER pointed out the difference between Halsted's and Barker's method. The latter did not sever the aponeurosis of the abdominal muscles nor remove a portion of the veins of the cord.

Dr. PRIMROSE said that he had resorted to Halsted's method, because he had found, on examining Halsted's report of cases at the time, many of the cases in which he operated successfully were in children even younger than the boy presented. He then made a comparison between this and McEwen's operation.

Gunshot Wound of Abdomen.—Dr. F. LEM. GRASETT reported a case of gunshot wound of the abdomen. Patient, S.H., aged twelve; admitted to Toronto General Hospital September 9th, 1895. The patient had been cleaning a 22-calibre revolver in which three of the chambers were loaded. He was holding it between his knees while wiping it, and the cloth caught in the trigger, and the contents of one chamber entered his abdomen in the hypogastric region, passing through a double flap of the trousers and two shirts. Its point of entry was $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the umbilicus downwards and outwards, $1\frac{1}{4}$ from the median line, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from the pubes, and from a line drawn from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spine, the middle of the line being taken, 3 inches downward and inward. The wound at the entrance corresponded to the end of an ordinary lead pencil. There was no external hæmorrhage. The powder had scorched the trousers for an inch in circumference around the opening through them. He did not lose consciousness, being able to call for assistance. He had an evacuation of the bowels two or three minutes afterward. The movement was not examined. Drs. O'Reilly and Teskey, who saw the patient immediately on his arrival at the hospital, advised that nothing in the way of active treatment be done. When seen by Dr. Grasett