

## SOCIÉTÉ MÉDICALE DE MONTREAL.

*Meeting, November 25th, 1903.*

“Interstitial injections of Paraffine, for correcting certain Deformities,” was the title of a paper read before the meeting, by Dr. A. A. FOUCHER. Having recalled that this operation is of recent date, hardly four years, he summarized the various phases this method underwent, beginning with Gersung in 1899 up to the present date, and the numerous deformities that have been treated by the process.

This method has been resorted to in ocular prosthesis for the support of artificial eyes; for restoring sunken cicatrices, no matter where situated; in atrophic coryza; for the cure of varices; external nasal deformities; for maintaining mobility in articulation after resection, etc.

The substance first used for the injection was vaseline, but its feeble consistence allowed it to diffuse very easily through the tissues and histological examinations demonstrated a commencing absorption of the vaseline. A few cases of pulmonary-embolism occurred, and if the operation has regained favour it is owing to vaseline having been replaced by a similar substance, more solid and not so easily absorbed or diffused—paraffine, according to Eckstein's formula, a solid, homogenous, whitish, semi-transparent substance, melting at about 65° cent. This paraffine is injected, by means of a syringe with metallic piston. If the ordinary antiseptic precautions be observed, and if the injection be made only within the proper limits, the results are excellent and permanent, and the tissue reaction is almost nil; it is completely absent if the quantity injected is not too large.

Dr. Foucher reported two cases recently operated upon by him, both cases being nasal deformities. Photographs taken before and after treatment and enlarged by the magic lantern showed the details of the deformity and the perfect correction obtained through paraffine injections.

DR. FRANCOIS DE MARTIGNY. “Clinical Observation and the Pathological specimen of a case of Ovarian Pregnancy.” On the specimen could be seen the insertion of the placenta on the ovary, and one could also see that the sacculated membrane was in perfect continuity with the albigena. This was the seventh case of ovarian pregnancy recorded up to the present day; the six others being those of Patenko, Mouratoff, Saenger, Makeroat, Larsen and Chrobak.

The history of the patient reads as follows: Married woman, aged 26, had two normal pregnancies, no miscarriages; last October menses were ten days late, followed with the expulsion of clots and considerable flooding of darkish fluid. After this period, pain was experienced in the right iliac fossa, and pain has so increased that an operation was performed on the 17th November.