

ject had never been discussed, though not a few members had done the work. For his own part the cases which came before his notice were not those which would be benefitted by that treatment, but were those which had received injuries to the structures and those structures still existed and could be rebuilt. He had not used paraffin because he had no occasion to employ it.

DR. BULLER stated that before paraffin was thought of he did an operation on a nose in which there was a congenital depression of the nasal bones and widening of the epicanthus. This operation was done in the General Hospital in 1893, and consisted of placing a piece of glass under the skin and making a fairly presentable nose. The surface was laid bare to the periosteum; the glass, which was made by a lapidary from a mould of wax, was inserted and the wound stitched with four or five sutures when immediate union took place.

In reply to Dr. Kerry, Dr. Grimmer stated that the occurrence of embolism was practically a thing of the past, though in the earlier days three cases had been reported.

DR. BELL read a case report upon Migration of Needles from the Intestine into the Surrounding Tissues. The case is reported on p.108 of this number of the JOURNAL. Duplicates of the needles and a piece of glass were exhibited and skiagraphs shown.

DR. LOCKHART recalled a case of a woman who had introduced a crochet needle into the uterus for purposes of emptying its contents. She came to the hospital and for a fortnight was under observation, but the needle could not be found; there was on admission pain and one degree of temperature. Two days after arriving home the uterus emptied itself, and she came back with pain in left half of abdomen which was sharp and shooting and aggravated when pressed upon. On careful examination a linear mass was made out, though the skiagraph gave a negative result. The abdomen was opened and the pelvic cavity explored thoroughly and nothing found until the hand passed up along the left side of the abdomen, when a hard structure immediately in front of the left kidney was felt. It proved to be the needle, and it was half imbedded in its whole length, with the point in the wall of the intestine, though not perforating it. On examining the uterus more carefully, one found just above the tip of the fundus a scar of a small perforation, evidently the point of perforation of the needle. The patient made an uninterrupted recovery.

The President announced that Dr. Harvey Cushing, of Baltimore, would address the next meeting of the Society.