

the surrounding skin, from which it was distinguished only by its smoothness. A young girl was injected with 65 c.c. of paraffin to remedy the cicatricial retraction of the thorax left after resection of several ribs on account of an empyema. The cosmetic results have been most satisfactory in every case. There have been no inconveniences of any kind and the results persist indefinitely the same as at first. The technique which Gersuny follows and which he claims is the only safe method as determined by his experiences in the clinic and by experimental research conducted under his direction, is as follows: The paraffin or unguentum paraffini must have a melting point between 36 and 40 C. This is a soft salve at the temperature of the room and is nearly fluid at that of the body. This soft, yielding body does not irritate the tissues but usually heals in place without reaction and can be palpated as a doughy mass at first, gradually growing harder, until after two months it feels cartilaginous from the proliferation through it and the encapsulation by connective tissue. Intense edema appears after injections in the scrotum or eyelids. In one case some of the vaseline had to be removed on this account. The vaseline is heated to boiling and then cooled by standing the dish in cold water. The syringe is filled while it is still warm and fluid, but it is not injected until it has cooled to the temperature of the room when it emerges like a worm from the point of the fine needle. Embolism from vaseline of this consistency seems to be impossible as there is no absorption as of a fluid. In loose tissue the vaseline must be protected from pressure and muscular movements to keep it at the desired point. In compact tissue a place must be made for it by a previous infiltration anesthesia and only a small amount should be injected at a time. In injecting paraffin to correct a deformity in the nose, Gersuny inserts the needle from the bridge of the nose down to the tip and injects the paraffin as he gradually withdraws it. When the entire framework of the nose is destroyed, the paraffin must be injected also under the *alæ nasi*. In injecting cicatricial tissue, if the needle is inserted too close to the surface a visible reaction follows and the parts become red for three or four weeks. The exact melting-point is determined by coating the bulb of a thermometer with the vaseline and then placing the thermometer in water gradually heated. After it melts and floats on the surface of the water the temperature of the cooling water should be noted when the transparent drops become opaque once more.—*Jour. Amer. Med. Asso.*