

principle of the stethoscope. The effect of this is further heightened by the rigid abdominal wall, which acts as a sounding board. The prognostic significance would seem to indicate an unfavorable termination in those cases where the sign is very well marked in cases of septic origin.

On the Use of the Subcutaneous Injections of Paraffin for Correcting Deformities of the Nose.

By Dr. G. Grimmer, Montreal. Dr. Grimmer spoke briefly of various other deformities which had been corrected in this manner. In the preparation of the paraffin, it is first sterilized by subjecting it to high temperature. It is then injected by means of a sterilized syringe. In the case of the nose, the inner canthi of the eyes should be protected from the spreading of the paraffin, by firm pressure applied to the sides of the nose by an assistant's fingers. After injection the parts are moulded by operator as required.

After treatment: Collodion is to be applied to the needle puncture, and cold compresses to control edema of the nose and eyelids.

Some possible dangers from the treatment are, paraffin embolism, and necrosis of the skin over the parts.

Dr. Grimmer exhibited two patients successfully treated in this manner; also two rabbits which had been subjected to similar injections.

A Case of Filariasis in Man Cured by Operation.

By Dr. A. Primrose, Toronto. A man from the West Indies suffering from lymph scrotum presented himself for treatment and gave a history of attacks of fever which suggested the presence of filariæ. On examination of the blood one found the embryos present in large numbers. The embyro filariæ were found in large numbers at night, but disappeared from the blood during the day. An operation was performed and a large portion of the scrotum removed. The excised tissue was carefully examined by teasing it in salt solution, and a parent worm was discovered and removed alive. This proved to be a female, and it was subsequently fixed and mounted in a suitable manner for microscopic examination. Subsequent to the operation the filaria embryos entirely disappeared from the blood, and the inference was that the parent producing the embryos had been removed by operation.

The parent worm was afterwards carefully studied by Dr. J. H. Elliott, M.D., Toronto (late of the Malaria Expedition to Nigeria from Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine), and a report of his investigations, with drawings of the worm, formed a part of the paper as communicated by Dr. Elliott.