The adeps lanæ hydrosus is used as a suspending and diffusing agent. Smaller quantities do not satisfactorily take up the dyes. Larger quantities are undesirable, as they make the resultant wax less satisfactory to paint on. If the above directions are followed, little of the dye falls out of suspension, although reheating the wax for use tends to make this occur. Unless small quantities of wax are melted at a time, it is advisable to stir the liquid before using. The scarlet red forms the least satisfactory suspension, and requires stirring while using, but its therapeutic value has caused it to be persevered with.

To prepare Dichloramine T. Paraffin. — Dissolve the dichloramine T. in eucalyptus oil and add to the other ingredients at 55° C.

The dichloramine T. wax has proved an unsatisfactory wax from a practical point of view, owing to the tendency to be brittle and adhere to the raw surface of the burn, instead of being easily removed in one piece, as is the case with the other preparations.

POROCEPHALUS IN A HERNIAL SAC.

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The occasional occurrence in man of developmental forms of a porocephalus has been known for a considerable time, but recorded cases of the finding of such forms are by no means common; and as far as I am aware from the perusal of the literature at my disposal in this country, such examples as have been found have been obtained at autopsies. It is therefore of interest to put on record the finding of one of these larval forms in a living man.

The patient was a West African negro soldier who had come to this country from the Gold Coast. He suffered from an ordinary right-sided inguinal hernia, which he was anxious to have cured by operation. On cutting down, the sac was found to be very thickened by fibrous tissue and contained omentum.

On opening the sac, a larva was found coiled up in the sac wall and covered over by a thin transparent lining membrane. This specimen was submitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, R.A.M.C., Consultant in Tropical Diseases to the East African Forces, who stated that the larva was that of a porocephalus. The patient from whom it was taken complained of no symptoms pointing to the possible presence of further larvae in the liver or elsewhere, and made an uninterrupted recovery from the operation.