

POLYPUUS OF THE ANTRUM,

REMOVED BY FACIAL SECTION.

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L.—, a healthy young woman from the country, 32 years of age, was admitted into the Hotel Dieu under my care, on the 20th of September last. She is married, and the mother of four children, of which the youngest is but three weeks old.

Her left cheek is greatly swollen, and she suffers much pain from the presence of a fibrous polypus, situated in the superior maxillary bone. The left lower eyelid is carried upward by it, so as to partially obstruct the view of the eye. The nose is inclined towards the right, and there is quite an enlargement of the lacrymal sac on that side, showing obstruction of the duct from pressure.

She dates the commencement of the swelling two or three months back, and says that six weeks ago it was quite small, and was removed by a doctor in the country, who found it necessary to abstract two large teeth in the upper jaw, to facilitate the operation. Another growth, however, soon replaced the first, and has been increasing very rapidly ever since; it has now become so enlarged as to make its appearance in two different directions, the more voluminous portion, presenting a convex surface, occupies the whole roof of the mouth. The other, protruding through the anterior part of the superior maxillary bone, is globular, and nearly as large as an egg, and communicates with the portion in the roof of the mouth by a prolongation which occupies the space of the two extracted teeth.

The necessary operation for its removal was performed on the 25th of September, in the following manner: After placing the patient partially under the influence of chloroform, a horizontal incision was made from the commissure of the lips to the anterior edge of the masseter muscle, and then continued upwards, and the external portion of the polypus exposed to view, when the pedicle was found passing out of the maxillary sinus through a large opening, and was detached therefrom by means of a pair of curved forceps. That portion of the tumour in the roof of the mouth, which was held down by adhesions to the internal part of the left gum, as also the prolongation connecting the two portions of the polypus, were now divided, when the whole mass was readily removed entire.

During the operation, but a small quantity of blood was lost, no important vessels being involved. The incision was now brought together by five points of suture, with interrening straps of plaster, and the head was afterwards bandaged in the mode usually employed for fracture of the lower jaw. The woman was then put upon strict diet, liquid nourishment only being allowed. The wound united without difficulty, and the points of suture were removed on the fourth or fifth day as cicatrization had become perfect, except at each extremity of the incision, where there still remained a slight suppuration; this, however, soon afterwards ceased. It is now a fortnight since the operation, and the swelling of the cheek has disappeared, the eyelid has returned to its proper position, the lacrymal tumour is lessening in size, and the woman, convalescent, leaves the Hospital to-day.

P. B.

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The true friends of an institution are the ones who point out its faults—those of McGill College are many, and they greatly need the telling. With regard to the Latin examinations, the Pharmacopœia is the only book ever employed, unless another more familiar work is requested. And we reiterate, that we have never known, or heard of competent authority, of a student *ever* having been prevented from graduating for want of such knowledge, although, when extremely ignorant, we have seen them put back from time to time until their final examinations for degrees, when they have been allowed to pass.

But it is not Latin alone—many are permitted to study and graduate in this College who do not possess a correct knowledge of *any* language. This fact is patent to every well-educated student attending its lectures—their conversation—their note-books—their very theses now on record, render it too evident to be denied.

Law and divinity students require to be thoroughly grounded before commencing study—why should those in medicine be the only exception? Why should persons so unprepared, be allowed to occupy seats, hold companionship, and obtain degrees, on an equality with young men who have spent the dawn of their lives in complete and thorough courses of preparatory study—pursued frequently in this same University—young men, to whom the profession looks, with pride, to sustain its honour and dignity, both at home and abroad?

The question is easily answered—simply because the heads of this department—totally lost to the duty they owe to this very profession, and to the public—are abusing the privilege allowed to them, of holding examinations in private in their own time and way—to increase the number of their students.

Let the leaders then see to it, that the best interests of this, one of our finest institutions, and that of our noble calling, be not thus prostituted for the love of gain. We want no interference of ignorant outsiders in this matter—we want reform in this College, and reform too, not only in this, but in many other particulars of its management equally to be condemned, of which we will speak hereafter.

The Medical Times, in remarking on the late appointment of Mr. Spencer Wells as Surgeon to Her Majesty's Household, states that he was editor of that journal from 1854 to 1861, and says: "we believe that the profession will regard this appointment as we do, as a proof that a man who works hard—in hospital, sick-room, or library—even although he may not be connected with one of the