# THE CANADA MEDICAL RECORD.

Vol. X.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1882

No. 8

### CONTENTS

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION. A remarkable case of Dental Tumor of the Lower Jaw ..... 169

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Climate of New Mexico.... 170

#### PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Nitro-Glycerine in Treatment of Heart Disease, 170 .-- The Treatment of the Diseases of the Respiratory System, 172.—Flatulent Colic in an Infant, due to Indigestion, 174.—The use of Iodoform in British Hospitals, 175. — The Treatment of Pneumonia at Bellevue, 177.-Treatment of Nasal Catarrh, 177.—Purpura Simplex -Hyperidrosis of the Feet, Psoriasis, Scabies, Eczema of the Anus, 178.—Capillary Bronchitis-its Treatment, 179 .- Tannin

in Nasal Polypus, 181.—Treatment of Hydrocele and Serous Cysts in general by the Insjection of Carbolic Acid, 181.-Treatment of Tonsilitis and Hypertrophy of the Tonsils by Bicarbonate of Soda, 181.—The Treatment of Epididymitis, 182.— Milk Diet in Bright's Disease, 182.-Vomiting of Pregnancy, 182.—Remedy for Corns, 182.— Stories of Dr. Nelaton, 183.— Dr. Cheyne and Beau Nash, 183. Dr. Cheyne and Beau Mash, 183.— To Prevent Pitting in Small-Pox, 183.—Chronic Tonsilitis, 183.—Impotency, 183.—Tonsi-litis—Demulcent Drinks, 183.— Chloral in Labor, 183.—Why we Cough and how we Cough, 184. -Chloral in the First Stage of Labor, 185.—A Practical Method for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Diseases in Households, 185 .- Hints for the Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors, 186.-Iodide of Potassium in Frontal Headache, 186.—An Improved Method of Treating Utersne Displacements, 187.—Constipation in Infants, 187.—On Shortness of the Cord as a cause of Obstruction to the Natural Progress of Labor, 187. — Alkaline Treat-ment of Sterility ............ 188

EDITORIAL.

The Inspection and Regulation of the Milk Supply, 188.—Oph-thalmia Neanotorum, 188.—College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec, 189.-Woman's Hospital, 191.-Personal, 191.-On the use of Maltine, 192. -Société Médical Anglo-Americaine de Paris, 192 .- Review. 192

## Original Communications.

#### A REMARKABLE CASE OF DENTAL TUMOR OF THE LOWER JAW.

Communicated by Dr. C. E. NELSON, New York.

I have much pleasure in laying before the readers of the Canada Medical Record an unusual case of dental tumor completely cured by operation. While it is undoubtedly true that surgery of the jaw follows the ordinary rules and regulations of general surgery, it is nevertheless expedient for a surgeon to avail himself of the advice and assistance of a skilled dental surgeon before undertaking a severe and perhaps useless operation. For the basis of this report, I am indebted to Dr. George P. Miles, of this city, the dental surgeon who operated upon the case. In 1873 a girl aged fifteen sought medical advice for a large tumor of the lower jaw, which had been steadily growing for about six months. For four months the pain had been so severe that morphia had to be continuously administered in gradually increasing doses. A distinguished surgeon who examined the case diagnosed malignant disease, and advised the immediate removal of the tumor along with a considerable portion of the jaw-bone. The day before the proposed operation the patient

consulted Dr. Miles, who after a careful examination came to the conclusion that the tumor was not malignant, but was caused by the presence in the jaw-bone of several of the second teeth which had not yet been evolved. The severe operation previously decided upon was considered unnecessary, and was postponed sine die. Dr. Miles freely opened the tumor and let out a quantity of extremely fœtid matter, instantly relieving the pain. On passing a probe, it was found that the anterior surface of the bone below the incisors had been absorbed, and that, at the bottom of the cavity so formed, several hard bodies could be felt imbedded in the bone, which were the unevolved second teeth. The cavity was cleaned out and packed with lint soaked in a solution of chloride Antiseptic applications were regularly employed, but the wound continued to discharge a thick black and very fœtid fluid. By the end of ix weeks, three teeth could be distinguished, viz., the right canine and two right lateral incisors; and at the end of three months Dr. Miles was able to extract these three teeth through the opening made when the tumor was lanced. A year afferwards the cavity had filled up and the jaw returned to its normal shape. The three teeth were arranged horizontally in the cavity one upon the other, and as they were firmly imbedded in the bone, considerable skill was required to dislodge them. The cavity in which they lay was one inch and a half deep, by two and a half inches wide.