

months subsequent to this third operation the naso-pharynx was again filled, the only difference being that it appeared to grow from the lateral walls forming a bridge across the vault. The parents declined further operation, and on consultation with a colleague in New York, it was decided not to interfere, though the pathologist thought it was benign tissue. A specimen was submitted to Dr. Welch, but he also could not pronounce on the condition. On going to England interference was also declined. Dr. Wyatt Johnston pronounced it to be lympho-sarcoma. The patient still has this mass in the vault of the pharynx and the question is what is it. It is well known of course that adenoids do not recur after thorough removal.

DR. ENGLAND read a report of an operation for carcinoma of the rectum by Kraske's method, followed by recovery. This case is reported at page 179.

DR. ARCHIBALD in reply to a question by the President: I have seen about half a dozen cases at the Royal Victoria Hospital, operated on by our surgeons, and the percentage of cures for the three years limit would approximately be one in every 4, 5, or 6. This case shows the importance not only of a rectal examination, in all cases of chronic constipation, with the finger, but also with the proctoscope which may reveal a condition that the finger would miss.

### **McGill Undergraduates Medical Society.**

#### **FRANCOIS POUPART.**

BY

F. J. TEES.

François Poupart, naturalist, anatomist and surgeon, was born at Mans in France in the year 1661. Until his death in 1709 he lived in a state of comparative poverty, but this he bore without discontent. His early education was received from the fathers of the Oratory in his native place, and he was drilled in the humanities and in philosophy.

His love for science took him to Paris, where he studied at the Jardin du Roi. The curriculum seems to have been a varied one and included physics, natural history, comparative anatomy, philosophy and geometry. Entomology had an especial charm for him and he devoted much time studying the habits of live insects and the anatomy of dead ones.

Poupart realized that the smallness of his means was sufficient to discourage him from pursuing his investigations at a time when scientific work was unlikely to lengthen one's purse, but this did not thwart his purpose. Mainly as an aid to his other work he applied himself seriously to the study of anatomy and surgery. He finally pre-