of Virginia"—and "On some of the Diseases of a Literary Life," in which, at a time when phrenology seemed about to compromise the sanity of even a greater number than have the so-called "spiritual" delusions of the present day, it was maintained that "the doctrine is not only fraught with dangerous consequences, but that it is at variance with facts familiar to almost every physician."

The volume closes with two lectures delivered at the opening of the winter courses at the Medical School; one on the "Professional Trials of the Young Physician," and the other on the "Duties of the Medical Profession." These lectures are full of sound advice, and elevated views of professional duties and responsibilities. No young practitioner can rise from their perusal without firmer purposes and nobler resolves. We commend them especially to those who, failing of anticipated early success, are either tempted to vilify their calling or are tortured with sensitiveness and a feeling of jealousy towards others whom they consider more fortunate than themselves. We would gladly quote at length many useful suggestions from these lectures did space permit, but must content ourselves with this simple allusion to their contents, and a recommendation of them to all practitioners of medicine.

We have thus endeavored to give our readers, however inadequately, an idea of the varied contents of this valuable publication. Dr. Hayward dedicates the work to his former pupils, "affectionately." They are many, and scattered far and wide. Numbers of them will warmly welcome this new token of their teacher's regard. They know well the meaning of the expression he makes use of. No one ever stepped forward with greater heartiness or alacrity than he to assist a faithful student or struggling young beginner who by untiring application and patient self-sacrifice showed himself worthy of such kindly assistance. Many now in a successful and useful career, in high places even of the profession, owe much of their success and position to his friendly encouragement and substantial aid in the time of their earlier struggles. We doubt not that all into whose hands this volume may come will join us in the hope that, when the severity of recent sorrow is in a measure assuaged and a partial relief obtained from crushing affliction, some of his otherwise solitary hours may yet be given to the further advancement of the science he has illustrated, and to the instruction of those he has ever loved to teach.

B. E. C.

May, 1855.

OVARIAN CYST SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

COMMUNICATED BY C. E. BUCKINGHAM, M.D.

I HAVE permission of Dr. Gilman Kimball, of Lowell, to give some account of a case of ovarian tumor, the operation for the removal

of which it was my good fortune to assist in. The subject of the operation, Miss ———, of Melrose, 25 years of age, had always been in good health up to the age of 18, when she first observed an enlargement of her abdomen. This enlargement began upon her left side, and though for some time it was of no peculiar inconvenience to her, began after a year or two to obstruct her respiration. When turning in bed from the left side to the right, there was a distinct sensation of a large body falling from one side to the other. The catamenia had never been disturbed. The digestive function was properly carried on, but of late emaciation had commenced. The respiration was becoming difficult; and notwithstanding an active disposition, she was beginning to be discouraged by the feeling that her usefulness was passing away. According to her account no encouragement had been given her, by the medical gentlemen who had examined the case, that an operation could be successful.

On the 26th of February last, I saw her with Dr. Kimball, by his invitation. The abdomen was enormously distended. The ovarian seat of the disease was made out by the history of the early progress of the case, by the nature of the fluctuation, and the form of the abdomen. The principal suffering was from the difficult respiration. The probable nature of the tumor, the probable and possible results, being fully placed before her, her reply was, "I will have it done on Thursday."

On Thursday, March 1st, the tumor was removed by Dr. Kimball; Drs. Parker and Phinney of Melrose, Dr. J. B. S. Jackson and myself being present. The patient was put under the influence of chloroform, so far as not to shrink on being pricked with the knife, the room being first heated to about 80°. An incision was made from the umbilicus nearly to the pubes, and the tumor exposed, bulging up through the wound. A large trocar was then plunged into it, giving outlet to a perfectly limpid serum. The discharge not being rapid enough, the tumor was laid open to the extent of three or four inches. The fluid was mostly saved, but one or two quarts must have escaped upon the bed and clothing. After emptying the sac, Dr. Kimball drew it out from the abdomen, an operation exceedingly difficult from the great atmospheric pressure, passed a double ligature through its base, which was tied on either side, and another about it. The pedicle, which was about as large as my thumb, was then cut through, and the sac removed. There were no adhesions, and though standing over the patient, I saw none of the abdominal contents except the tumor and the left Fallopian tube. Six or seven sutures were made in the integuments, and adhesive plaster was put on in every direction. In about thirty minutes the patient was removed to a dry bed, and got half a grain of morphia. The intention being to keep her as quiet as possible, after the operation, a dejection was produced before hand, and she was kept constipated for a week. Extract of opium in two-grain doses was given every

few hours, so as to keep her perfectly quiet, and the direction was to bring her into a state of narcotism, if symptoms of peritonitis came on. On the night of March 6th and 7th this accident occurred, but relief was got by the opium and warm applications, in the course of twelve hours.

The case proceeded favorably, and on the fifth of this month, thirty-six days after the operation, she rode out. I saw her on the 22d, at her father's house, in good spirits and looking forward to an out-of-town visit in a few days. The ligatures of the base have not yet come away, and they give her little inconvenience.

During the operation, only a few drachms of blood were lost. The amount of fluid, exclusive of what flowed upon the bed, was fifteen beer quarts. The tumor I have not seen since its removal, and am unable to state its weight. I understand that it is intended for the cabinet of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement.

This is not the first case in which Dr. Kimball has done this operation, and I believe two or three other gentlemen in New England have also operated in the same manner. It is to be hoped that all the cases, both the unsuccessful and successful ones, will be reported. 'The profession have a claim upon the operators for them all. Will not some one collect them?' Their history would certainly make a monograph worthy to be published by the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Boston, April, 1855.

OLD AND NEW REMEDIES IN MEDICINE.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

“There is nothing new under the sun.”—*Solomon.*

IN the course of my medical reading, I have observed that many new discoveries in medicine, of the present day, were known to others many years ago. There was once a controversy in your Journal about which of the disputants originated the quinine practice in rheumatism. I do not just now remember the names of the parties, but one of them, I think, resided in Georgia. Now it is well known that Dr. George Fordyce used and recommended Peruvian bark in rheumatism with success. Bark or quinine has long been a popular remedy in neuralgia, and in Dr. Fordyce's day there was little distinction made between rheumatism and neuralgia. Nearly all cases were then called rheumatism. The fault now is on the other extreme, many cases of pure rheumatism being called neuralgia.

The new discoveries of percussion, auscultation and lithotripsy were known among the ancients in the infancy of medical science. I once made, as I thought, a discovery in removing foreign bodies from the ear, by a stream of warm water strongly injected into it, after the use of instruments had failed in several cases. But