

duces his vital forces, and partially destroys life, or entirely wastes it away.

The common sense of mankind is not shocked by these things ; on the contrary, a willingness to incur the partial loss of life, and run the risk of its entire loss, is esteemed, with some, a sort of virtue ; while the cautious guarding the integrity of life is deemed reproachable.

## CASE OF OVARIAN TUMOR CONTAINING TEETH AND HAIR

BY WM. CLAPP, F.R.C.S., HOUSE SURGEON TO THE EXETER HOSPITAL.

ANN TAMLIN, æt. 58, unmarried, was admitted into the Devon and Exeter Hospital, under the care of Dr. Miller, the senior physician, on the 29th of March last, with symptoms of ovarian dropsy. Twenty-eight years since, a swelling commenced in the right iliac region, which continued to increase, so as ultimately to occupy the whole of the abdomen, but very slowly and not affecting her general health, until six weeks before her admission, when a more rapid increase took place, attended with œdema of the feet and ankles, scanty urine, uneasiness at the scrobiculus cordis, and occasional dyspnoea ; this aggravation of the symptoms having been attributed to her getting wet while over-heated. Various remedies having been tried without any beneficial effect, and her respiration being much impeded through the distension of the abdomen and pressure on the diaphragm, the operation of tapping was performed on the 17th, three inches below the umbilicus, by means of a large trocar and canula. After a few ounces of straw-colored serum had escaped, the canula became choked by a thick sebaceous matter ; a considerable quantity of which having been discharged, more serum followed ; so that, after the lapse of half an hour, seven quarts of fluid were drawn off, but with very little reduction of the immense size of the abdomen. Peritonitis supervened upon the operation, and she sank from its effects, and those of exhaustion, forty-eight hours afterwards.

*Post-mortem Examination.*—On opening the cavity of the abdomen a large quantity of effused fluid escaped ; the peritoneum was found to be intensely inflamed and covered with recent lymph ; and occupying the whole extent of the abdominal cavity was an immense tumor, which, arising from the right ovary by a narrow neck of about two thirds of the size of one's wrist, bulged out to double that size, and, again slightly contracting, immediately increased to the dimensions described, pushing upwards the stomach, liver and diaphragm, and pressing the intestines backwards. It was firmly united by old adhesions on its upper and anterior surface to the omentum, and slightly so, by recently-effused lymph, to the peritoneum lining the abdominal muscles. Its surface was of a dark purple color, except in patches where it was thickened and white through former deposits of lymph : some of these were of considerable size, others smaller ; and numbers of the size of millet-seeds existed on the intestines and other viscera of the abdomen. The tumor, on being removed, proved to be a cyst varying in thickness in parts, but generally about that of a shilling ; its contents consisted of, teeth, hair, bony de-

posit, some transparent masses of a cellular structure (as examined by the microscope), serum, sebaceous matter, and granular fat ; which were contained in numerous small cysts. Teeth were found in all parts of the tumor, and were counted to the number of forty-three ; some were contained in cysts, others imbedded in the semi-transparent masses, and two or three were growing from the walls of the parent cyst. In one part a few were imbedded in a mass of bone, bearing a strong resemblance to an upper jaw ununited in the mesial line.

The teeth consisted of molars, canine and incisors, but in some parts two or three were united together, and one bore no resemblance to a human tooth. The bony deposit existed for the most part in small irregular portions and plates, without any definite form. The teeth and hair were examined by the microscope, and presented the normal appearance, except that the bulbs of the latter were imperfect. The sebaceous matter melted on the application of heat, and partially dissolved in ether. The uterus was of the size of a small pear, and, with the left ovary and its appendages, of healthy appearance.

The preparation is preserved in the museum of the Hospital.—*London Medical Gazette*.

#### SKETCHES OF EMINENT LIVING PHYSICIANS.—NO. XIII.

GEORGE E. WOOD, M.D., PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

“ Honors best thrive  
When rather from our acts we them derive,  
Than our fore-goers : the mere word's a slave  
Debauched on every tomb, on every grave ;  
A lying trophy, and oft as dumb,  
Where dust and d—d oblivion is the tomb  
Of honor'd bones indeed.”—*Shakspeare*.  
“ Learning, if deep, if useful, and refined,  
Communicates its polish to the mind.”—*Ovid*.

THE “destiny” of Napoleon and the accompanying “genius” of Socrates were undoubtedly their own clear thoughts and powerful minds. It is well known that Socrates considered himself accompanied by his good genius, whose promptings, if *listened* to, directed him into the paths of truth and rectitude : and Napoleon pretended to be a fatalist—a star presided over his destiny ; he was the child of destiny. All this, in the opinion of Cato, is nothing more than the conscious workings of their own active imaginations. Luther was so much occupied with his controversies with sin and the devil, as he supposed, that he conceived his satanical majesty appeared to him in *propria persona*, and using some unfairness in the argument with Luther, the latter, following the example of some other zealous defenders of the faith,

“ Proved his doctrine orthodox  
By apostolic blows and knocks,”

and sent at the caput of his sooty highness his inkstand and contents ; some of the latter of which is still shown to the admiring tourist on the wall of the cell of the great reformer. It is pretty evident that our