

tion of pepsine alone, with acid and water, followed by the addition of the plain pancreatic solution after an interval of two hours. Both were entirely satisfactory; but the latter were peculiarly interesting in a physiological point of view, as stated above, and tended to show the exact part played by each fluid in the animal economy. But as the administration of two fluids in succession would be troublesome in practice, and be scarcely attended to by patients (at all times averse to trouble,) I have thought it desirable to mix the two in one fluid. This has the advantage being quite agreeable, as liquor of pepsine always is; while the taste of the liquor of pancreatine is entirely concealed by the former. Some medical friends of mine reported most favorably of it, after trial in practice.

“The experiments in the laboratory were as follows:

“No. 1.—Mutton (fat and lean about equal parts,) one ounce; water, one ounce and a half; muriatic acid, fifteen minims; solution of pancreatine and pepsine, one drachm. Digested at 100° for four hours, this was converted into a homogeneous pulp, and then diluted with a little water, presented quite a *chylous* appearance.

“No. 2.—Beef (fat and lean,) an ounce and a half. Treated in same way, with same results, the pulp being much deeper in color.

“Nos. 3 and 4.—I then operated on the same quantities of each, first digesting with pepsine solution alone, as intimated above, then adding the liquor pancreatine—keeping up the heat. In these latter experiments the result seemed more perfect, but, as I have said, the same procedure would be rather inconvenient in practice.

“The results were found to be identical in three successive experiments, at intervals of several weeks.”—*Pharm. Jour., London, from American Jour. Phar.*

PRESERVATION OF VACCINE CRUSTS.

RY DAVID STEWART, M. D.

Vaccine lymph may be preserved during all the summer months, in any climate, by the following expedient, which I devised several years since: Immerse them in mercury, and keep the package in a cool cellar, or ice-house or well. No moisture can reach them, although the package is placed be-

neath the surface of water in the well, or sunk to the bottom thereof. Moreover, they will be dried more thoroughly when deeply imbedded in water, for manifest reasons, and not only protected from insects, but the peculiar animal, which forms at their expense, (invariably when they are otherwise stored away) and equals them in size ultimately, will not occur. In 1868, I preserved them thus successfully, in my cellar, from spring until autumn, by attaching a slice of cork to a thread, which facilitates its removal from a tube vial or "test tube," when forced down and confined by its own elasticity to the lower extremity; this slice of cork I marked with the date, &c., and then dropped upon it some melted beeswax, one drop of which is sufficient to attach the crust to one side of the disc of cork which suspends it, clear of the glass at the bottom, under a stratum of mercury which may be subsequently introduced until the tube is filled; but one inch of mercury I prefer, although much less may answer, though provided the cork is covered therewith; especially if (by the mouth) the pressure of the atmosphere is partly removed (sucked out) from its surface momentarily, as this is *more* than equivalent to the effect that would otherwise result if even twenty (20) inches of mercury were imposed. In other words, the vaccine is inclosed in a *quasi* Torricillian vacuum; and, moreover, any air on its surface is expanded and escapes above the stratum of mercury. Upon this principle, delicate anatomical preparations may be kept during the summer months in their original perfection, provided eremecausis has not commenced.—*Amer. Jour. of Phar.*

Port Penn, Delaware, June 9th, 1870.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ENLARGED SPLEEN

REPORTED BY JOHN G. JAY,

Resident Student at the University of Maryland Hospital.

The following remarkable case of enlargement of the spleen was admitted into the University Hospital, and attracted the attention of those who are connected with that institution. As such cases are comparatively rarely met with, even by those who have the most extended opportunities for observation, an account of the same may be of interest.

The patient, a negro man, aged twenty-eight years, by occu-