

Case 6. John L., aged 17; seen first by Mr. Dunn, on the 24th June, 1864, with sore on the penis, very slightly, if at all, indurated; but with multiple enlargement of the inguinal glands. Treated by means of a mixture of chlorate of potash, the sore soon healed up, and he left for a time. Sep. 8th, 1864, he returned, with a scaly, syphilitic eruption over the body, face, and extremities. Treated by chlorate of potash mixture. Sept. 26th. Sore throat; ulceration of the tongue. *Repete medicinam*, and use an astringent gargle. Oct. 24th, Discharged without any further symptoms. No relapse since that date.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

Aneurism of the Splenic Artery: Rupture and Death.

By E. M. CORSON, M. D.,
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On the first day of January, 1866, I was called to see Mrs. S., æt. 28; a lady in good circumstances; married and the mother of two children. She was quite fleshy, and when I first saw her, she was suffering from intense pain in the epigastrium, extending through to the back.

The administration of half a grain of sulphate of morphia, and dry cups applied along the spine, soon relieved her. At about the same time next day, she had a similar attack, and was relieved as before. What seemed unusual, was the fact of the patient being able to be about in a few minutes after the paroxysms. On account of the periodical nature of the attacks, and no assignable cause for them being apparent, it was thought that if she could be brought under the influence of quinine, the pains might be stopped.

The full effect of the drug was obtained, but to no purpose, as far as breaking up the paroxysms was concerned.

Thinking that the pain might be reflex, and caused by some uterine trouble, that organ was examined, and some slight inflammation of the os uteri discovered. This soon subsided under treatment. The pains, however, still continued to recur daily, and with increasing force, and if not relieved with morphia and cups to the spine, would last for hours. We next had recourse to alteratives, and gave in turn, Fowler's solution, the iodide and bromide of potassium, etc. This treatment continued for some months, and as the system had become accustomed to the morphia, and several grains were now required daily to relieve the pain, we gave hyoscyamus, aconite, belladonna, cannabis, and other remedies of that class, but could find none to afford any relief. All the remedies mentioned were faithfully tried at various times for a year. On account of the large quantity of morphia it was necessary to take by the mouth to relieve the pain, we substituted the hypodermic method, and with the happiest results. One half grain given in this method afforded instant relief, and agreed with the system so well that the lady could attend to her duties all the time.

Ice to the spine was tried but without success.

In April, 1867, she became pregnant, and a hope was entertained that this change in the system might result in a cure, at least when she should be confined. About the eighth month of gestation, Nov. 3d, she was seized with an unusually severe

paroxysm of pain, and died in a few moments, completely exsanguinated. Thus in a few moments the case terminated, that had baffled all treatment for a period of twenty-two months. During all that time, there was not ten days the patient did not suffer excruciating pain.

The autopsy revealed the cause of death, and without doubt, the cause of the pain. The splenic artery had been converted into a large aneurism, which had ruptured and caused death. The spleen was rather larger than usual, and on making an incision into it, the contents ran out, of the consistency of molasses, and of a muddy color. All the other organs were healthy. One reason why the aneurism had not been discovered before death, was on account of the fleshiness of the patient and the situation. I am unable to assign any reason for the periodical nature of the pains, and would be glad if any of your readers can do so. The case is certainly a remarkable one.—*Med. & Surg. Reporter.*

Brisk Trade in Doctors.

A friend in Illinois favors us with a card of Dr. T. W. —, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who announces to the profession that the States of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, have passed laws that no person can practice medicine unless he is a graduate of some medical college, and as a diploma is *prima facie* evidence of such graduation, he offers them for sale, "*bona fide* and recognized throughout the world," for a very reasonable rate.

Dr. T. W. —, claims to represent a medical institution chartered by the Legislature of Wisconsin, and runs a hospital and collegiate agency in Milwaukee. We have no acquaintance with the statutes of that state, but if they do thus favor an unwhipped rascal, who makes it his business to aid other rascals to escape the laws, those statutes had better be repealed and modified as becomes a Christian commonwealth. If any of our friends will agree to give T. W. —, M. D., a lift for this swindling, we will take pleasure in forwarding his full name and exact address.—*Phil. Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

Another Medical College in Philadelphia.

It is whispered in medical circles that a number of medical men have it in contemplation to start another regular medical college in this city. The names of several of the proposed professors have been mentioned to us, and undoubtedly they would give a high character to the institution.

There is, there always is, plenty of room for another college here:—but only for one kind of a college. That is, for one combined with extensive hospital advantages, one which will not pander to the prevailing low standard of education, one which will be under the thumb of no clique, one in which no "hereditary rights" will be known, one in other words, different in some respects from any now here. *Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

PROF. A. JACOBI has resigned his professorship of Diseases of Children in the University of New York, and has accepted a similar chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.—*Medical Record.*