

is cumbersome, he used one introduced by Dr. Golding Bird, merely using two plates, one of silver and the other of zinc, connected by a copper wire. The case in which the apparatus was used, was an ulcer originally produced from a gun-shot wound situated on the inner side of the right foot and below the ankle. The charge of shot passed obliquely through the soft part of the right instep, and injured the navicular bone. During the treatment several small pieces of bone came away, as often as two or three times a week. The wound never however, completely healed, and previous to the application of the electric moxa, it was the size of the hand.]

Carrot poultices were first used, and leeches were from time to time applied round the sore. Warm water dressing was subsequently employed, and the patient took sarsaparilla, but this treatment, continued for about six weeks, proved unavailing as regarded the cicatrization of the ulcer.

At this period Mr. Cooper ordered the electric moxa to be applied; this was done in the following manner:—a small oval piece of blistering plaster, about the size of a crown piece, was placed six inches above the sore. On the following day, a blister having formed, the cuticle was removed, and a plate of zinc, previously cut so as accurately to fit the vesicated surface, was applied on the same. A silver plate was then placed on the original sore, and the two metallic agents connected with a copper wire. This simple apparatus was secured on the limb by means of a few narrow strips of adhesive plaster, the whole being covered with wet lint, and a loose bandage, which latter was kept constantly moist.

On the next day the silver plate was raised for the purpose of examining the sore, and a most decided improvement was observed, the granulations looking more healthy and active. On the second day, however, (the moxa having remained in contact with the limb for forty-eight hours,) there was pain and considerable redness over the whole leg, with enlargement of the inguinal glands. The moxa was therefore removed, the stimulating effects having evidently caused inflammation of the absorbents; yet the original sore had a more healthy appearance, and was evidently decreasing in size. On the fifth day the inflammatory symptoms had considerably subsided and the sore was improving fast. On the ninth all pain and redness in the leg had disappeared, and a slough separated from the blistered surface to which the zinc plate had been applied. The original ulcer was found much decreased in size, being now no larger than a crown piece; the granulations assumed a healthy appearance; they rose to the level of the margins, and were covered and protected towards the centre of the sore by a whitish layer of healthy pus. The borders were becoming flattened and regular, and the gradual extension of the cuticle could be distinguished within them.

The cicatrizing process went on uninterruptedly for several weeks, until the 7th of January, 1851, about four months after admission, when the ulcer was quite healed up, and the patient left the hospital in good health. He was, however, recommended not to bear the whole weight of the body upon the leg for some time to come, and allow the soft parts about the ankle to gain tone before he used them freely.

In reviewing the various facts connected with this case, one is involuntarily led to ask whether the galvanic excitement acted directly on the sore or indirectly through the vascular disturbance which was brought on by the continuous presence of the moxa for forty-eight hours. That erysipelas has repeatedly been