Chirurgical Transactions, on the Development of Torulæ in the Urine. When sugar is present in urine in smaller quantities than can be detected by the action of chemical re-agents, he has shown that the sporules of the sugar fungus, or even a higher stage of development, may be readily detected by the microscope.

January, 1854.

CASE OF ANEURISM OF EXTERNAL ILIAC CURED BY GALVANO-PUNCTURE.

By E. U. EYRE, Esq., Surgeon H.E.I.Co.'s Service.

(Continued from p. 95, vol. ii. 1853.)

MR. FERGUSSON presents his compliments to the Editor of THE LANCET, and, in handing the enclosed, begs to express his conviction that it will be read with great interest, as a continuation of that part of the case already published some months ago (summer, 1853). Mr. Fergusson therefore hopes that it will also be inserted in an early number of the journal.

George-street, Hanover-square, Jan. 24th, 1854.

Sergeant H— recovered perfectly as regarded the local disease, but some months after, he became dropsical, and suspicions were entertained, from some symptoms present, that he laboured under aneurism of the aorta. He was not at the time under my care, but from his medical attendant I learned these particulars, and on his death I was favoured with the following post-mortem report, which I give in abstract:—

Heart much enlarged, weighing thirty ounces; valves normal. "On a section being made in the course of the external iliac artery of left side, an aneurismal tumour, of the dimensions of a hen's egg, was discovered in the margin of the base of Scarpa's triangle, being immediately beneath Poupart's ligaments of that side, and where the external iliac becomes the femoral artery. On incision, the sac of the aneurism was totally blocked up by fibrinous deposit, thus obliterating the calibre of the vessel. The coats of the artery were considerably thickened. No aneurism was to be seen throughout the whole course of the circulation."

The treatment of aneurism by galvanism may be more common than I supposed when I drew up the case. I have, indeed, met with a few since, in periodicals.

Bellary, Dec. 1853.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SULPHURIC ACID IN DIARRHŒA.

By GOODEVE BOWRA, Esq. M.R.C.S.E.

As much has been said and written lately on the treatment of diarrhœa, I beg to offer my testimony on the happy effects of sulphuric acid on persons of all ages, with the full conviction that it is the quickest and most palatable, consequently the best remedy for that disease.

I was requested two years ago to send medicine to a young lady subject to diarrhœa, who had taken a passage to China in a ship not carrying a surgeon. Thinking there must be some mistake, I went on board the vessel and saw the chief officer, who thought himself quite competent to treat (from books and a medicine chest) any disorder likely to arise on the voyage. On asking this gentleman what he would do in cases of diarrhœa, his off-hand reply was, "Never care for that; always carry plenty of sulphuric acid on board and I have never known it fail."

On the same evening I was called to a lady, seventy-five years of age, very subject to these attacks, which always lasted a week or more, and as it was of great consequence she should return into the country in two days, I made up my mind to try the sulphuric acid, believing I should not be more successful with the old chalk mixture than her medical friend at home.

The following morning I found her up, and so much better, that she had only taken two doses, I gave her a third, which completely cured her. Since then I have used nothing else (save a mustard poultice) in all cases, either with or without pain, both in private practice, and at an institution to which I was attached, and I confidently state that during the whole period I have used it I have not met with one unsuccessful case. The only difficulty is, to persuade some people that acids would not increase their disorder, particularly those accustomed to the old chalk and aromatic confection treatment.

I now constantly recommend patients subject to diarrhœa, or who are nervous about cholera, to keep a bottle of the

sulphuric acid mixture in the house, and on the first symptom of their complaint instantly to take a dose, which is generally sufficient to effect a cure. Many of these patients (I fear, jokingly) tell me they shall expect double charges, as two or three drafts of the acid mixture have more effect than the same number of bottles of the chalk mixture; and I may add, I feel so satisfied with the success of a two years' trial, that I have no hesitation in asserting it is my full belief, that deaths from cholera and diarrhœa would be very materially diminished if the authorities would appoint an agent in all poor neighbourhoods, to give a dose of the sulphuric acid mixture to every necessitous applicant suffering from bowel complaint. They would have plenty of persons desirous of availing themselves of this remedy, if I may judge from the gallons I gave away last summer.

Charterhouse-square, 1854.

P.S.—It may be as well to state that the cost of the above remedy is one shilling a gallon, or thirteen doses a penny. If administered as on board the vessel to which I have referred—that is to say, without any colouring matter, the six gallons of mixture will cost one penny, so that the expense to be incurred by the government in relieving the suffering poor would be but trivial.

A Mirror

OF THE PRACTICE OF

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

IN THE

HOSPITALS OF LONDON.

Nulla est alia pro certo noscendi via, nisi quam plurimas et morborum et dissectionum historias, tam aliorum proprias, collectas habere et inter se comparare.—MORGAGNI. *De Sed. et Caus. Morb.* lib. 14. Proœmium.

CONSERVATIVE SURGERY AND ITS RESULTS.

1. ST. MARY'S	Cases of removal of carious bone from the foot; favourable results in some instances and failure in others.	Mr. COULSON.
2. ROYAL FREE	Cases of flap amputation of the thigh, leg, arm, and forearm; very efficient stumps.	Mr. T. WAKLEY.
3. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S	Excision of the head of the femur.	Mr. STANLEY.
4. UNIVERSITY COLL.	Excision of the head of the femur.	Mr. ERICHSEN.
" "	Excision of the wrist-joint.	"
5. KING'S COLLEGE	Removal of the whole of the carpus in two cases.	Mr. FERGUSSON.
6. ST. THOMAS'S.....	Removal of the whole carpus.	Mr. SIMON.
" "	Modification of Syme's operation at the ankle-joint; non-excision of the astragalus.	"
7. LONDON	Amputation at the ankle-joint.	Mr. CRITCHETT.
8. KING'S COLLEGE	Amputation at the ankle-joint.	Mr. FERGUSSON.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Excision of the Wrist-joint.

(Performed by Mr. FERGUSSON.)

WE, this day, continue the series of cases on excision of joints, which we have been enabled, by the courtesy of the medical officers, to collect in different hospitals of this metropolis, and in proceeding according to the above list we come to consider the resections of the wrist-joint which have been performed by Mr. Fergusson. It would be needless to repeat here what we said in the preceding "Mirror" respect-