

In pneumonia
 colored in hue, and
 deep, even when
 apparent, and only
 of pneumonia is
 5°; that of con-
 2°. Lastly, in
 are almost in-
 ly.

gnosis of acute
 In thirty-six
 eopathic treat-
 must be under-
 able statement
 ren, especially
 ally in young
 atient's family
 ten follows re-
 to rapid and

erence *Hand-*
 practitioner of
 ing the follow-
 ver the seat of
 ne purpose of
 y cups should
 nce of exhaus-
 ents. Hydra-
 and feeling of
 d the applica-
 h relieves the
 lief from dis-
 umbrous and
 the homœo-

While I write this (Oct. 7th) I am attending a case which affords an admirable illustration of this fact. On the afternoon of Oct. 5th, I was called to see Alice B., aged nine years, residing in the upper part of the city. I found an undoubted case of acute congestion of the posterior part of the left lung, a typical case with all the physical signs and vital symptoms. The temperature was 101°, though the mother, who possesses the gift of a knowledge of homœopathic treatment, had given the correct remedy pending my arrival. On the forenoon of the 6th the amendment was so marked, that keeping the patient in bed was a mere measure of precaution, and the patient was dismissed fifty-two hours after the commencement of treatment.

A patient suffering from acute congestion of the lungs should be put to bed, for *absolute rest is essential to recovery*. I know of several instances in which death resulted from a neglect of this precaution. He should speak as little as possible, for speaking brings more blood to the lungs, and there is too much there already. A milk diet should be the rule for the first few days, after which beef-tea is in place. The sick-room should be well ventilated and yet free from draughts, for ventilation and draughts are not by any means synonymous terms. The patient should be very cautious about resuming out-door avocations.

PASSIVE CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

This may be defined to be an incomplete stagnation of blood in the lungs; indeed Virchow simply defines it to be a *stagnation of blood*. It arises from deficient tone in the veins and capillaries of the lungs, permitting an accumulation of blood in them, the result of which is a languid and retarded circulation. It is rarely a primary affection. It is often found in young women, and also, just as often, in persons advanced in life, especially if of inactive habits. Disease of the valves of the heart is a well-known cause, but failure of heart power—an inability to force the blood through the lungs—is unquestionably the principal agent in the production of this morbid state. This failure of heart power, little recognized but quite common, often supervenes in the utter exhaustion which sometimes follows typhoid fever. Passive congestion is not rare in extreme old age, and it is a frequent cause of death after serious surgical