

faithless he might be in the effects of remedial measures, and being the most severe of the kind which I have had to treat within the last three years, I feel justified in recommending the treatment by inhalation of the proper homeopathic remedies in such cases, with some confidence, that it will prove in very many instances a permanent cure.

As I have said before, my own experience with inhalation is by no means sufficient to establish its efficacy in the treatment of bronchial and lung diseases, further than in the cases where it has been used apparently with success; still a remedy which in the hands of one has proved successful, may in another, and at least where the diseases are of so grave and generally fatal a character, it is worth persevering care and trial with every member of a profession whose office and dignity it is to relieve, and where it is possible, to cure disease.

Since commencing the treatment of this class of diseases by inhalation, I have so treated eight cases of what I consider tubercular phthisis, all in a stage of rapid development, which I have never before known to be checked, and all but two are still living, their sufferings relieved so as to enable them to attend to business and to enjoy life as formerly, the progress of disease being evidently for a time arrested: two have passed away, bearing witness to the relief afforded by the mild influence of the vapor inhaled, and to the unexpected prolongation of their lives. I have also treated upwards of twenty cases of chronic bronchitis, some as severe as the one detailed, others of a milder character, but of them all not one has died; on the contrary, all but three have entirely recovered, and those three were convalescing when they left this city, and passed beyond my observation.

I am aware, that to make this article intrinsically valuable in furnishing statistical information, each and all the cases so treated should be detailed, with all their collateral circumstances. That however would carry this article beyond the limits assigned to it, and as my object is merely to call attention to the

subject, that others may join with me in making these therapeutic experiments, I trust I shall be excused for offering so few details. I am happy to learn that the treatment by inhalation is being tried by many of our number in different sections of the country, and that Dr. Fullgraff has opened a Homeopathic Dispensary in New York, at 59 Bond Street, where our remedies are administered in this way, in suitable cases, on so large a scale that we may hope to obtain some important statistics concerning the practice and its therapeutic value.

The Homeopathic School, as the leader in the present march of medical progress, has a great duty to perform in regard to the treatment of a class of diseases so universally fatal as those we have been considering. While here and there an individual, seizing upon the novelty of the practice of inhalation, and the general favor it meets with the common people, is circulating his promises of certain cure to the thousands who have given up all hope and resigned themselves to die—for the sake of filthy lucre alone, is advertising hosts of cures, and alluring the despairing into a specious vortex of crude and indiscriminate medication, which, notwithstanding slight temporary relief at first, is sure to hasten the morbid process to a fatal termination, we, as professional philanthropists, should look calmly at the real facts, and submit all therapeutic means, however novel and strange, to the searching test of oft-repeated experiment. We know, from ages of sad experience, the utter inutility of all the old methods of treating what is called consumption—very few, however long their practical observation, can say they have even seen it cured. Those who most object to the Homeopathic Therapeia, here come unconsciously to recognize the law of similars, for when all else fails, they recommend their patients to move to a country where intermittent abounds, and tell them I know of nothing but the marsh miasma that has ever arrested the development of tubercular ulceration—and where are two diseases more similar than phthisis and intermittent! This fact