asthma with the inhalation of phosphorus alone, and the spasmodic respiration has never returned, although two and three years have clapsed since their treatment. I have also treated several cases of diffused chronic branchitis, with very satisfactory results, and where I think we are justified in pronouncing a cure, all the symptoms having vanished, and the bronchial membrane, as far as it can be examined, restored to its former tone and soundness. The following I considered the worst case in all its features, and therefore transcribe it :-

Mr. A., a manufacturer, aged 40, had been troubled for five years past with cough and expectoration, first of a catarrhal character, but gradually becoming more and more bronchial, until he applied to me in the summer of 1852 .-His condition then presented all the physical signs of diffused chronic bronchitis; his cough was constantly annoying, aggravated at night, attended with constant hoarseness and expectoration of grey, viseid mucus, except in the morning, when it was a dark, yellowish sputa, of a decidedly purulent appearance and consistence; bowels loose, with slimy stools, sometimes resembling what he expectorated; no appetite; considerable emaciation; exhausting night sweats, followed by a chilly feeling every morn-Auscultation revealed decided bronchophony; crepitation in the left lung, and the mucus rale throughout the whole bronchial membrane. At the base of the left lung there was adhesion of the pleuræ and partial induration of the lung, the result of an attack of pleuropneumonia which he had five years before. This patient inherited a scrofulous diathesis and a strong proclivity to tubercular phthisis, of which many of his progenitors and relatives have died. He was constantly hoarse and his voice weak; throat constantly irritated by coughing. He could not lie on the left side without coughing, and occasionally had sharp pains in the shoulder and under the scapulæ. Percussion showed great dulness over the sub-scapular releft, which was also dull at the base watched it from the beginning, however

from the adhesions I have before mentioned. Pulse full and seldom below 120-but in the afternoon and evening would rise to 140, and sometimes to 160. Without more minute detail of symptoms so familiar to all, suffice it to say I pronounced this case a bad one, of diffused chronic bronchitis, and I feared scrofulous inflammation had already commenced the formation of tubercular deposit in the left lung, although I could not distinctly detect it. I have marked the slow but surely fatal termination of so many such cases, that I commenced the treatment with but faint hopes of success. After subduing the most violent symptoms with aconite, arsenic and phosphorus through the day, and hyosciamus at night, I put him upon the following course of treatment :- One dose of calcarea 3d every morning, one drop of phos.-acid 3d every afternoon, with an occasional dose of hyosciamus at bed time, if the cough threatened to prevent his sleeping, which it seldom did after he began to inhale. I put ten grains of calcarea 1st, and ten drops of Phos.-acid 1st. into two drs. of water, and after well mixing added four drs. simple syrup of sugar. I ordered a table-spoonful of this mixture, well shaken, to be put on the sponge and inhaled twice a day, until the medicinal vapor was all gone, about ten or fifteen minutes. This treatment was persevered in for five months, and was attended with a gradual convalescence; the symptoms one after another all yielding until six months from the time he commenced he was pronounced well, and discontinued treatment. ought to add, that the potenization of the remedies used was gradually raised as he convalesced, up to the 30th, and that an occasional dose of sulphur was used as an intercurrent remedy. Moreover, I laid down very strict dictetic rules, and ordered more relaxation from business and free exercise in the open air, all of which he faithfully followed, and is now in the enjoyment of apparently robust health.

This case, I think, would be considergions of both lungs, particularly of the ed cured by any medical man who had