

pain may be so slight as only to be felt on making very deep inspirations, and I have seen many cases in which pain was wholly absent. It is often accompanied by rheumatic pains in the muscles of the chest, and at times the pain is distinctly neuralgic, following the course of the nerves—the pain is always made worse by breathing.

Fever is now present, generally slight, and never lasting longer than forty-eight hours. The pulse is small and thready, running 90 to 100 to the minute, seldom higher. I have never noted the thermometer to register more than $102\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and the temperature is often much lower.

Difficulty of breathing is one of the leading symptoms, and this varies from a very slight feeling of uneasiness to an oppression so severe that the patient can hardly breathe at all. The respirations run 40, 50, or even 60 to the minute, and in one extreme case they numbered no less than 180. Curiously enough, the pulse is not correspondingly rapid, and hence congestion of the lungs has often been mistaken for asthma.

Cough is often entirely absent, and it seems to depend more upon bronchial irritation than on the pulmonary congestion. It is quite certain that the greater part of the lungs may be congested without causing any cough whatever, and I look upon a cough as a favourable indication.

Expectoration is absent in the beginning of the attack; later it resembles the sputa of an ordinary bronchial cough. Probably Virchow's view is correct, that the expectoration simply conveys away from the congested lung a great part of the noxious matters with which it is clogged. The expectoration is sometimes streaked with blood, and hemorrhage is by no means rare in sudden congestion of the lungs—the blood simply bursting through the distended vessels. This often gives rise to a suspicion of consumption, but by good homœopathic treatment the vast majority of these patients are restored to health. But if the hemorrhage is extensive, organic disease of the lungs is probably present.

There is a violent form of congestion of the lungs, which