

I shall now communicate the results obtained in three cases.

For pulverizing the fluid Bergson's well-known apparatus was employed, which on account of the facility of using it and its portability deserves to be preferred to any other.

Case 1.—On the 3rd Nov., 1861, I was called to see Heer de H., aged 57, the head of an extensive stonecutting establishment, who had for a year previously been under my care for pulmonary tuberculosis. The patient from time to time expectorated small calcareous concretions, and daily a large quantity of yellowish sputa, sometimes mixed with slight streaks of blood. From the physical examination of the chest, I inferred the existence in the apex of each lung of a cavity, according to my opinion in process of healing; in favour of which were the facts that the dulness on percussion was not extending; that the cavernous râles were very weak, sometimes not perceptible; and that, moreover, as has already been mentioned, calcareous concretions were expectorated, while the sputa appeared to me to be thick, and but slightly purulent. I found the patient lying in bed in a state of great anxiety and exhaustion. Those about him informed me that an hour and a half previously, while sitting in the watercloset and straining violently, he had suddenly thrown up an enormous quantity of blood, at the same time they showed me a spittoon half filled with bright red blood. Before my arrival the patient had been put to bed, and the discharge of blood had ceased, only some bloody phlegm was now brought up. The pulse was very small, and below the left clavicle strong râles were audible. I prescribed alum with laurel water internally, and cold compresses to the left side of the chest. In addition, I forbade his speaking, and recommended light diet, and that he should, as much as possible, avoid moving.

During the three following days his state was rather favourable; there was no fever, the sputa expectorated in the course of the third day were only very slightly tinged with blood.

In the night between Sunday and Monday I was called to him at half past two. The person who awoke me stated that spitting of blood had again taken place. I brought with me Bergson's Inhaler and a solution of one drachm of sesquichlorate [sesquichloride] of iron in eight ounces of distilled water, as I suspected that it would be necessary to make the patient inhale this fluid in the form of vapour. I found him coughing and each time bringing up bright red blood, while a considerable quantity was already in the spittoon. With the greatest care he was lifted out of bed and placed in an easy position in a chair. The inhalation of the styptic was commenced, and was continued with many intermissions, until the patient expectorated only bloody phlegm. During the inhalation