which the vapor passes to the sponge; the top of the cup is covered over with a small tin tube inserted in the middle of the cover, through which the vapor passes to an india-rubber tube, at the extremity of which a mouth-piece is attached. The instrument is filled with warm water nearly up to the bottom of the cup, wbich is filled with a moistened sponge, upon which the medicine to be inhaled is placed, and then the cover shut over it. The vapor of the warm water passes up through the sponge, and carries with it the vapor of the medicine to the month of the patient, who inhales it.

This instrument has served my purpose very well, and is very simple and inexpensive, but within a few weeks I have seen a very great improvement upon it, made by Dr. O. Fullgraff, of New York, consisting almost entirely of glass, and containing all the conveniences of the other, without the inconvenience of the smell of india-rubber, and the great care necessary to prevent the tim apparatus from rusting.

I have thus treated eight cases of Lung Disease, which I thought of a tuberculous character, in most of which I diagnosed the presence of crude or softened tubercles, and all of which had been pronounced by others incurable.In only one of these cases has death supervened, and in that instance life was prolonged two years after the treatment was commenced, alhough even then tuberculous ulceration had been going on for some time, and the upper lobes of both lungs were already consumed. In three instances where tubercles of the lung were distinctly detected by several medical men of some reputed skill in diagnosis, health has been so far restored that no treatment has been considered necessary for the past six months. Of course, we cannot pronounce such cases permanently cured, simply because they have been relieved for three years, but it is something to recover a degree of health and strongth sufficient to attend to business, and to enjoy life free from suffering, and it is an object worthy of persevering effort to arrest, even for a
few years, the progress of a fatal disease. I have no doubt in my own mind, from past experience, that sooner or later, scrofulous inflammation will be again set up, and the process of ulceration be renewed in each of these cases, and in every other case of the tubucular disease of the lung, and that death will ultimately ensue from this cause. I believe with Dr. Latham, that "pulmonary consumption is no more than a fragment of a great constitutional malady," and once thoroughly engrafted in the human system can never be eradicated. But I also believe that proper dietetic and medical means may yet be found, which shall prevent its existence, de novo, and do much to arrest its hereditary transmission. But to show the improvement by, or at least consequent upon, the treatment by inhalation of the proper homeopathic remedies, I will briefly state one of the three cases a!luded to, which, to say the least, seemed as bad as any of them:-

Mr. K., aged 35, of deeidedly strumous diathesis, with hereditary predisposition to consumption, came under my care in December, 1852-he had resided for some years at the west, mostly in the State of Michigan, where he had been apparently relieved of many of the pulmonary symptoms, which troubled him at intervals from the age of puberty until after be attained his majority-his return to the New England States, undertaken on account of his health, which was then failing, was the signal for the return and the rapid development of all his pulmonary symptoms. I found him suffering with the following symptoms, which he said were nothing but an aggravation of his chronic catarrh, caused by his taking cold on the journey herecough, worse at night, almost forbidding sleep and dry and painful, but in the morning loose and attended with a copious expectoration, dyspnœa alternating in severity with each periodical exacerbation and remission of the circulation, emaciation considerable, occasional hwmoptysis, slight in quantity, but of bright fresh blood, morning chills and
[to be continued.]

