

neighbouring bronchi. Hemoptysis, moderate in amount, he regards as rather beneficial than alarming, and even when copious the case has been remarkably slow in its progress; hence, in practice, there should be no undue haste used in arresting hemoptysis, and it will be found better to moderate this symptom by producing determination to other organs than to employ direct astringents.

His experience of the pulmonary sounds in phthisis bears out the opinions of present authorities. He is disposed to place considerable reliance upon prolonged expiratory murmur, as a sign of incipient deposition. In the ninth lecture he speaks of "jerking inspiration"—the inspiration '*entre coupée*' of Laennec—the '*inspiration saccadée*' of Fournet. He calls it as most expressive the waving inspiration. He has met with three varieties of this sign. The first occurs about equally on both sides, is often heard with friction murmur, and is due to obstruction of the respiration from pleuritic adhesion. The second is apparently associated with rheumatic conditions, is usually high in tone, often rather widely diffused, variable in situation, accompanied by pain, and has been relieved by lemon juice, colchicum, &c. The third occasionally accompanies bronchial affections, co-exists with rhonci and other symptoms of bronchitis, though in most cases it has no relation to either of these conditions. It is usually limited to the left side, near the apex; and this fact the author says "is inconsistent with the idea of its necessary dependence either on pleurisy or phthisis." The eleventh lecture, a very instructive one, is devoted to the conditions resembling phthisis. It concludes with the following deductions concerning hysteria:—"1st, That in persons not affected with tuberculosis, hysteria may induce many symptoms, and even local signs much resembling those of phthisis; 2d, That when phthisis exists in hysterical subjects, some of its symptoms are often aggravated to an extent disproportional to the amount of organic change; 3d, That as phthisis advances, hysteria usually retreats, so that the presence of hysterical symptoms may encourage a hopeful prognosis, pretty much in proportion to their severity, hysteria and phthisis, although not incompatible, being apparently uncongenial. To this rule, hysterical affections of the joints is perhaps an exception; for I have occasionally known hysterical hip complaint continue at advanced periods of consumption; 4th, That, when hysteria and phthisis are associated, the treatment serviceable for the one disorder tends also to relieve the other; excepting that exposure to the air, and other parts of a hardening treatment, are available to a greater extent in hysteria than in cases of established consumption."

The fifth lecture is upon codliver oil, and the sixth upon its substitutes. He gives a very strong verdict in its favor, based upon numerous cases.