genuine Iceland moss, watery extract of myrrh, sulphate of zinc, and superacetale of lead.

"Bronchitis, or chronic inflammation of the bronchiæ is next considered as deriving the most essential benefit from tar vapour. It is worthy of remark, that, M M. HUFELAND and NEUMANN, the former, first physician to the King of Prussia and Editor of a Journal, the latter, first physician of the Charité at Berlin, have made use of the tar vapour in this disease with a decided advantage, but not so in other forms of consumption. It has also been equally successful in the hands of an eminent British Surgeon, Dr. FORBES, in this same disease.

While on Bronchitis, the learned Baronet notices the exanthemata from which it frequently arises, viz: the measles, and speaks decidedly against the administering of cooling drink and temperature; but on the contrary, he condemns the slightest impression of cold air, "*let the apparent uneasiness and restlessness from heat be what it may.*" This, we regret to say, is in direct contradiction to what experience has taught of late years; and as it is contrary to what we observed in our last number, when on public *hygiene*, we would have said a few words in refutation, had not the Editor of the London Journal fully evinced the fallacy of the assertion.

In another chapter, the author mentions the laryngeal and tracheal consumption, in which the tar vapour has succeeded with the assistance of Iceland moss, balsam of capaiba and tolu, with sulphur.

The next in order, is the question, whether consumption is hereditary? We do not think there is so great a variety of opinion on this subject, as to enter into its consideration, and we beg leave to imitate the learned Editor above cited, by refering our readers to the article *héréditaire*, by M. PETIT, in the *Dictionaire des sciences médicales*. This question however, as well as the following, is consumption contagious? the author decides in the affirmative.

These are matters which we leave entirely to those who may be fond of endless discussions, and which lead to no very satisfactory conclusion; but before we take our leave of this