

lowest possible heat. In this case the whole air of the chamber becomes soon impregnated with the invisible vapour, which is then breathed with ease and relief. The same quantity of tar may be boiled until it becomes thick. It then ceases to yield the invisible vapour, and begins to afford the white smoke, or in other words, the resinous part begins to be volatilized, which is of a very irritating nature. Any attempt to cause a consumptive patient to breathe this vapour from a sashometer or bag, is pernicious, both because it is in this case too much concentrated, and because the action of inhaling in this manner, occasions a greater effort, and too much inflation of the lungs; circumstances which ought always to be avoided in cases of diseased lungs. The simplest way of charging the apartment with the tar vapour, is to put about a pint or upwards of the prepared tar into any flat dish of iron, copper or earthenware. This is to be placed on a stand about a foot from the ground, so as to admit a suitable lamp under it. I have of late caused an apparatus to be made exactly similar to that which is used for keeping the drink of patients warm, only of a larger dimension. These may be procured at any Tinsmiths'. This apparatus should not at first be placed near the patient; but in warm weather, it is advisable to have it on the outside of the door of the chamber, and the vapour to be admitted by means of a tube passing through it. The best temperature for consumptive patients, is from 60°. to 65°. Fahrenheit, and as constantly the same as possible."

We shall now proceed to give the substance of the eleventh chapter which contains the precautions to be attended to when using the remedy.

"In every case it is necessary to begin with a moderate charge of the vapour of boiling tar, and to increase it gradually in strength.

"When the expectoration is copious, when there is no pain or sense of tension in the chest, it almost always affords relief in the act of breathing, even on its first application; but if there be any inflammation present, or a very scanty and difficult expectoration, with long paroxysms of coughing, it is often a hurtful and always a doubtful remedy; and therefore,