

indeed the slight stimulant effect is rather a favourable one.

The vapour (which really consists of microscopic crystals, in other words of microscopic solid particles,) may be used, as in Butcher's, as a vehicle for carrying other drugs into the respiratory passages, according to special indications of the case. The great fault of Butcher's Inhaler is the price, which is far too high to allow it to be generally prescribed. Otherwise it is one of the best inhalers. This method of application of ammonium chloride (we mean the method of inhalation,) has been strongly recommended by Murrell of London, by Arthur Hill Hassell, and many other most eminent authorities, and the experience of all who have used one of the various forms of inhalers in catarrhal conditions of the tract, leaves no room for doubt as to its being a very valuable therapeutic agent. This is not surprising when it is remembered that the nasal, laryngeal and bronchial mucous membranes are constantly exposed to irritation from external sources, and that subacute inflammatory or catarrhal conditions might reasonably be expected to respond favourably to antiseptic, or soothing direct applications; just as much so as eczematous conditions of the skin do. In England this inhalation method is very considerably used, and the vapour of nascent ammonium chloride, is among the inhalations most recommended. To conclude this reference to the inhalation treatment, it may be said that the drug under special consideration, is of value in chronic bronchitis, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory passages generally, and in short, in cases of chronic excessive secretion. In these same conditions, the drug is one of the most valuable administered by the stomach. Ammonium chloride is also of service in

Acute Bronchitis and acute Catarrhal Pneumonia.

Shoemaker recommends as a good combination in acute bronchitis:

R Ammon. Chlorid	dr. ii
Potass. Iodid	gr. xvi
Tinct. Ipecac.	m. xxxii
Mist. Glycyrrhiz. co. q. s. ad. .	oz. iv
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful every four hours.	

Yellow Fever, Influenza.

In yellow fever as met with in the West Indies, this drug has been proved of sterling value. It is administered in 10 gr. doses frequently, and generally exercises a controlling influence upon the temperature, and the course of the fever generally. Andrews, late of Turk's Island, and others attest its usefulness. In influenza, ammonium chloride was used very considerably in place of antipyrin, and, coupled with the bromides, gave results which compare quite favourably with those obtained with antipyrin.

Congestion of Liver, Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and Jaundice due to obstruction of the gall ducts.

Here ammonium chloride is undoubtedly of service. It has a special action upon the liver, increasing the flow of bile (Ringer), though the contrary has been affirmed (Rutherford). Clinical evidence, however, supports the former statement, and it is no doubt, at least partly, from its action upon the liver that its use is of value in yellow fever. W. Stewart urges its good effects in hepatic congestion. He urges that the patient should be in bed, should have no solid food, or alcoholic stimulants. The drug should be administered three times a day, in doses of 20 grs.; fomentations should meanwhile be kept to the side. He states that within 5-30 minutes after the salt has been taken, a prickly sensation is felt in the hepatic region. Looseness of the bowels is no contra-indication, and may be controlled by small doses of mercury and Dover's powder. (An. Univ. Med. Sc.). The writer frequently employs it in bilious headache, and especially in patients subject to this complaint. Bartholow states it to be of value in catarrh of the stomach and bowels, and in the first stages of cirrhosis.

There remains to be mentioned a class of painful ailments, for the treatment of which ammonium chloride should be constantly borne in mind, namely: neuralgia, myalgia, and chronic rheumatism. It has been claimed that this drug is far too much neglected in