

so rapidly manifested in these affections as to preclude the idea of the effect being owing to any alterative or resolvent action ; it seems more rational to refer it to a direct or peculiar influence of the salt on the nerves or their centres.

I have used the salt with marked success in goitre, and am not aware of its ever having been tried before in the treatment of that deformity. In several cases, where the local application of the muriate was conjoined with its internal administration, the tumors—some of which were very large—rapidly diminished in size, and were soon reduced to the normal condition. It bared the whole of the cases (ten in number) in which it was tried, the period of cure extending from a fortnight to two months. The subjects of treatment were mostly factory girls, of ages varying from fourteen to twenty. To test the powers of the muriate fairly, it was given alone in mucilage, or infusion of quassia, and combined with soap liniment for external use.

As goitre, from some unknown cause, prevailed here last year to a considerable extent, opportunities were thus afforded of contrasting the curative power of the muriate with iodine in this affection. Cases were selected where the tumors were nearly of equal size and duration, and where the age, temperament, general health, and sanitary condition of the individuals corresponded as nearly as possible ; and in the cases treated with the muriate, which was used internally and locally, the tumors generally yielded as readily, sometimes more quickly, than in those subjected to the trial with iodine similarly employed, and apparently quite as permanently. The muriate appears to be a safe and sufficient substitute for iodine in the cure of bronchocoele, and worthy of further trial. The hydrochlorate of ammonia is also a valuable remedy in whooping-cough. I was first led to make trial of it in the treatment of pertussis, from a belief that if the disorder was dependent—as it is considered to be by some pathologists—on an enlarged or morbid condition of the lymphatic glands, or that the exciting cause of the paroxysm, was owing, as is very probable, to the presence of irritating glairy mucus in the bronchial passages, the muriate, on account of its alterative power in glandular enlargements and diseased mucous structures, and its effect in promoting the healthy secretion of the mucous membrane in cases of bronchitis, accompanied with the discharge of tenacious, glairy mucus, ought to prove an excellent remedy in the treatment of that often troublesome affection. The result was most satisfactory. It was tried in thirty-seven cases, ten of which were private patients, and the rest home patients at the dispensary, which were, for the most part, under the charge of Mr. Langsford, house surgeon to the institution, to whom I am indebted for