

be used in the Charing Cross Hospital, London, Eng. :—

R Ferri sulph.	grs. xx.
Potas carb.	grs. xxiv.
Sachar, alb.	grs. xlvij.
Aq. cinnam.	ʒiv.
Aq. puræ.	ad. ʒviii.

SIG.—One to two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

THE DYSPNŒA OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—In a paper read before the Canada Medical Association by Dr. Howard, of Montreal (*Can. Med. & Surg. Jour.*), on the varieties of dyspnœa met with in Bright's disease, he illustrated the following points: (1) That marked dyspnœa may occur in Bright's disease not due to gross lesions in the lungs, pleura, or heart, such as inflammation or œdema of the lungs, hydrothorax, or pleurisy with effusion, endocarditis, or valvular disease. (2) That it may be continuous dyspnœa, or of a paroxysmal character, resembling ordinary spasmodic asthma; and that these types may occur in the same case, although in his experience, the continued variety is more frequent than the asthmatic. (3) That these forms of dyspnœa may occur as the prominent symptoms of renal disease, and their origin may escape recognition if the urine be not carefully examined, as well as the heart and pulse. (4) That Cheyne-Stokes respiration is often a symptom of Bright's disease, and that it obtains in both acute parenchymatous and in chronic interstitial nephritis. (5) That while usually an evidence that the fatal issue is near at hand, it may occur in a chronic form, and may occur for weeks, perhaps even for years. (6) That these several forms of dyspnœa just mentioned are very probably due to that defective renal elimination called uræmia. (7) That in the acute forms of Bright's disease, serious or fatal dyspnœa sometimes, but rarely, occurs in connection with effusion into the submucous membrane of the larynx (œdema glottidis).

LOCAL APPLICATION FOR PILES.

R Pul. opii.	
“ Aloes	aa grs. v.
Ext. Hamamelis,	ʒj.
Cosmoline,	ʒj. M.

SIG.—Sponge the parts with warm water and apply after each defecation.

PARALDEHYDE IN DELIRIUM TREMENS.—This new remedy has been found successful in the treatment of delirium tremens, after the failure of potassium bromide, valerian, hyoscyamus and morphine to produce sleep. This agent is claimed to be a hypnotic, producing a perfectly natural sleep of from two to six hours' duration, from which the patient awakens without any sense of distress, headache, dulness or nausea. It may be administered in the form of an elixir, two drachms of the drug being dissolved in an ounce of simple elixir and a tablespoonful administered, to be repeated when necessary.

BRITISH DIPLOMAS.—Drs. Davidson and Furrer, (Trinity), have been admitted to the M.R.C.S., Eng. Dr. W. A. Goodall (Toronto) has obtained the License of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin.

We are very much pained to learn of the death of Private Ferguson, son of Dr. R. B. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, in the Fish Creek battle. The Dr. has our deepest sympathies in his severe family affliction.

CORONER.—Dr. J. M. Cotton has been appointed coroner for the County of York, Ont., and Dr. G. Schmidt for the County of Waterloo.

The death of Dr. Jas. L. Little, of New York, is recorded in our American exchanges.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

To the Editor of the "CANADA LANCET."

SIR.—If your correspondent, who asks for experience regarding the use of picrotoxine as a remedy for sweating in phthisis, will refer to McKesson & Robbins "Formula Book," he will find some remarks which influenced me in selecting this drug. I have employed it in cases of sweating from various causes and am very much pleased with the result.

Yours truly,

J. H. BURNS, M. D.

Toronto, March 31st, 1885.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—The following question was given at the late Council examination: What poison can a woman take to poison her child, without injuring herself, through her milk, and how can you detect