

THERAPEUTICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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The Pneumatic Cabinet in Organic Heart Disease.—DR. CHARLES E. QUIMBY concludes a paper upon this subject with the following statements: (1) The pneumatic cabinet does not cure incurable organic heart lesions. (2) After nearly thirty years' observation and reasonably careful study of results obtained by other methods, in the hands of acknowledged authorities, and fourteen years' personal experience in the use of the cabinet the author is firmly convinced that it affords more immediate, extensive, and lasting relief than any other known measure. (3) That its use is based upon such strictly scientific principles, and the results are so plainly determined by established physical laws, as to justify its description as the nearest approach to the ideal method of treatment in organic cardiac disease.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1906, No. 20, p. 543.

The Treatment of Nervous Pain.—DR. F. LOTS believes that the profession is mistaken in its tendency to neglect these manifestations. The natural tendency to make light of these pains is wrong. The nervous patient is naturally inclined to exaggerate his symptoms, but it is a fact that in many instances his skin is hypersensitive. Consequently, means should be employed to render the cutaneous resistance greater, and this is best accomplished, according to the author, by subjecting the skin to repeated and intense irritation. Frictions with a rough fabric of cotton should be energetically administered and at frequent intervals, the procedure being continued for from one to two hours daily. The pains which respond most rapidly to the treatment are those in the back, those referred to the precordium, and the acriparesthesiæ. In sciatica the frictions are also useful.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1906, No. 3, p. 118.

The Treatment of Tetanus by Magnesium Sulphate.—DR. JOSEPH A. BLAKE, incited by the fact that magnesium sulphate when injected by lumbar puncture inhibits both afferent and efferent nerve impulses, has employed this drug in the treatment of tetanus; he reports an instance of the disease in which recovery followed five intraspinal injections of 25 and 12.5 per cent. solutions within ten days. The quantity injected of the stronger solution was about 67 minims; of the weaker, which was employed on every occasion except the first, 2 drams. The author reports a second case which resulted fatally, although the magnesium