

Progress of Medical Science.

MEDICINE.

IN CHARGE OF W. H. B. AIKINS, J. FERGUSON, T. M. McMAHON, H. J. HAMILTON,
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Treatment of Pneumonia.

Shurley (*Phys. and Surg.*), in discussing treatment of pneumonia, gives preference to ice or ice water in controlling excessive pyrexia, and as an application to the affected lung. Only a very astute diagnostician, however, would require his injunction against applying ice to the thorax before the initial chill. Opium and chloral may be used to control nervous symptoms in the early stages, where no signs of cardiac weakness are present. Whether, in view of the spreading character of many pneumonias, the ice bag is useless after the first few days, is open to question. Alcohol, digitalis, strychnia, his principal stimulants, are not given till need arises, and preferably not till the stage of gray hepatization. Heart failure is met with hypodermic administration of these drugs, nitroglycerin and nitrite of sodium being added. Saline injections and bleeding are not considered; nor is the advisability of trying antipneumococcic serum in suitable cases. Antistreptococcic serum, digitalis, and diuretics are given by the writer in the "so-called infectious pneumonia accompanying influenza." In broncho-pneumonia, tartar emetic, apomorphia, ammonia and opiates are recommended. In one case with meningitis excellent results were obtained from atropia. Nothing new is suggested in the treatment of secondary pneumonia.—*International Medical Magazine*.

Intermittent Lameness.

Goldflam (*Neurol. Centrallb.*) has recently published another paper on the peculiar condition called by Charcot intermittent claudication, and by Erb intermittent lameness. The person afflicted with this disorder is unable after walking a short distance to go farther until he has rested and allowed the muscles of the lower limbs to recover from their temporary paralysis. Even when at rest, paresthesia may be experienced in the feet and legs. The disease is the result of thickening of the walls of the blood vessels, although this does not fully explain it. The pulse may be absent in the arteries of the feet. Goldflam's patients were chiefly between thirty and forty years of age, were of the Jewish race, and all were males. Diabetes