

The Diazo Reaction.—Dawson (*Dublin Jour. Med. Sci.*) discusses Ehrlich's test, in the light of numerous experiments, and comes to the following conclusions.

1. The diazo reaction is generally found in typhoid fever more constantly than in any other except measles and acute phthisis.

2. The reaction cannot be used diagnostically in these three, or against typhus.

3. It may be used to distinguish measles from rotheln.

4. The substance causing the reaction does not give to urine any color, odor, reaction, deposit or specific gravity, nor does it produce albumen, sugar or indican, though these are often present also.

5. It is not free acetone, nor is it a product of Eberth's bacillus. *Times and Register.*

The Chances of Success in Medicine.—

President Charles I. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, has made a number of interesting educational studies, and among these is a article in the current *Forum* on "College Men as Successful Citizens." He has taken "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography" and examined the contents with reference to the occupation and education of each person whose history is recorded. The Cyclopædia contains biographies of 15,142 persons, and it assumes to include all Americans whose life-work has been sufficiently successful to entitle them to a record. It is interesting to note the number of medical men in our country's history who have distinguished themselves. This number is exactly 912. As the prominent clergymen number 2,744; soldiers, 1,752; lawyers, 1,678; statesmen, 1,310; business men, 1,105; authors, 1,124; artists, 630; educators, 1,016; scientists, 522, it will be seen that the number of eminent men among physicians is about half that of lawyers and one-third that of clergymen. It would not be far out of the way to assume that about 300,000 doctors have started out in life in this country during the present century, and, if that be so, the chance of a doctor becoming famous is one in three hundred.

Of the 15,000 distinguished men in the Cyclopædia, 5,326 were college-bred, and among these 473 were physicians. In other words, one-half the distinguished physicians in this country were col-

lege educated men. The chances of becoming distinguished are, therefore, enormously increased by such a training.

Here is a fact which the American Academy of Medicine ought to herald abroad, for it is the strongest evidence yet furnished in favour of their propaganda. If a young man who has chosen his profession knows that his chance of succeeding in it will be increased from one in three hundred to one in about six by a certain course, he will, or at least he ought, to make great sacrifices in order to take advantage of this, for it will pay him in the end.—*N. Y. Med. Record.*

Iatrol in Dysentery. J. H. Sackrider, M.D., states. In the case of a child two and a half years of age, almost exhausted from dysentery, and for whom I had not the slightest hope of recovery, I began using iatrol only after every other means had failed me, introducing through a soft catheter five grains of iatrol in a quart of warm water as far into the bowel as possible. The result was almost magical, no more blood after first washing, a few stools of slime or mucus, then natural movements, and the child made a rapid recovery.

Since this experience I have used iatrol in all severe cases of dysentery, increasing or diminishing dose as indicated, using it in very warm water every four, six, eight or twelve hours, and always with the most happy results.

Diuretin.—Dr. James B. Herrick thus concludes a paper on this subject recently read before the Chicago Academy of Science (*Journal of the American Med. Asso.*).—

My study of the literature of diuretin and experience with the remedy seem to warrant the following deductions.—

1. Diuretin is a diuretic acting by direct stimulation of the renal epithelium and best suited to cases in which there is general dropsical effusion.

2. It is the best medicinal remedy for removing dropsical fluid due to valvular disease of the heart, after digitalis and pure cardiac tonics have failed.

3. It can be advantageously combined with digitalis and pure cardiac tonics.

4. It probably has a direct effect upon the heart as well as upon the kidney, slowing and strengthening its action and improving its rhythm. (This is