

tion of the patient. Insomnia, cerebral congestion, delirium and elevation of temperature are easily combatted by means of the wet-sheet pack. In cases of hyperpyrexia a cooling pack may be employed. In this the wet-sheet is renewed several times, the duration being lengthened each time. The first sheet is changed at the end of eight or ten minutes, the second at fifteen minutes, the third after twenty minutes. The patient is allowed to remain in the fourth sheet until reaction is complete and perspiration is encouraged, although the pack should not be continued longer than from one to two hours, even if perspiration does not appear. The pack is especially valuable in cases of this sort, for the reason that it congests and stimulates the skin, thus relieving both the pulmonary and cerebral congestion.

Hydrotherapy certainly affords the most rational measures for the treatment of pneumonia. With the extension of the practical knowledge of hydropathic methods, the mortality may be reduced to one third or even one fourth the present rate.—*Modern Medicine.*

THE EHRLICH DIAZO REACTION.

By Dr. J. R. ARNEILL.

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The author states that if the diazo test is applied in a routine way, and alone depended upon for the diagnosis of typhoid fever, the vast majority of the cases can be correctly diagnosticated. The crucial part of the test, he says, is the production of a pink foam after the characteristic red ring.

The Ehrlich diazo-reaction is a color reaction, and depends upon the production of dyes by the chemical union of suitable organic substances with a diazo compound. In carrying out this test two solutions are required, which are termed respectively Solutions I and II.

	Reagent.	
Solution I.....	{ Sulphanilic acid.....	I
	{ Hydrochloric acid.....	50
	{ Distilled water, ad.....	1000
Solution II.....	{ Sodium nitrite.....	0.5
	{ Distilled water, ad.....	100.0

To fifty parts of Solution I. add one part of Solution II. and shake. To a few c.c. of this mixture, and an equal quantity of urine, add a quantity of ammonia equal to about one-eighth of the combined volume of the mixed urine and solution, letting it run down the side of the test tube.