

charges." It was read in June last before the recently started Practitioners' Society of New York, and appears in the New York *Medical Record*. The author does not pretend to treat of the whole subject of uterine and vaginal discharges, but only to present a few prominent features, with especial reference to certain points of treatment. Leucorrhœa is very common. Physicians are often consulted about it. It is often treated after routine methods, which may do as much harm as good. Dr. H. divides leucorrhœa into three varieties—vaginal, cervical, and uterine. Vaginal leucorrhœa is common, and often temporary in character, from taking cold, exertion, mental excitement, or anxiety. In the unmarried, it is often due to impaired health from any cause, excessive study, irregular hours, or any form of social dissipation. Such persons are pale and anæmic, have small and capricious appetites, and constipated bowels. In such cases, it would be inexcusable to direct our remedies alone against this symptom—leucorrhœa. The general health must be improved. Hot-water vaginal injections, and then a mild astringent. One drachm of carbolic acid to a gallon of water renders it more efficacious. One drachm of tannin to a pint of water makes a good injection. Oak bark injections, as a rule, are too strong. A good injection is the fluid extract of eucalyptus globulus, one drachm to a pint of water. These local remedies and careful attention to general health must first be tried, and then, if they do not succeed, or if these symptoms are associated with pain in the pelvic or lumbar region, then we must examine. If a simple vaginitis exist, nitrate of silver 20 grs. to the oz., the fluid extract eucalyptus, and the tincture of iodine, are the best. Injections containing a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, or boracic acid, or common salt, are most valuable.

*Cervical* leucorrhœa is indicated by glairy intermittent discharge from the cervix. It often requires surgical treatment, which will depend on the condition present. The various measures are glanced at in the paper.

*Uterine* leucorrhœa from the cavity is often intermittent. It comes "with a gush," as the patient says, and then ceases for a time. It is often purulent, mixed with blood, and greenish.