

We are inclined to agree thoroughly with Jadassohn that argonin possesses pre-eminent gonococci-destroying qualities, and does not occasion irritation. It is therefore specially adapted for the early treatment of gonorrhœa.—Dr. A. Lewin, in the *Berlin klinische Wochenschrift*.

### STYPTICIN IN HEMORRHAGE.

DR. GOTTSCHALK, of Frankfort, reports (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1828, p. 7) the results from the use of stypticin in forty-seven cases of hemorrhage. It may be given hypodermically (in urgent cases), or per os in solution or gelatin pearls. Dr. Gottschalk finds that 0.05 gm. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  grn.) may be taken five or six times a day without any untoward effect. It has a great advantage over hydrastinine and other uterine hemostatics, in that, as might have been expected from its source, it possesses a well-marked and potent sedative action that is both local and general, and hence specially indicates its use in dysmenorrhœic affections. Stypticin promptly checks hemorrhage resulting from pure uterine subinvolution—that is, that due to muscular atony and not to retention of membranes, etc. In fungous endometritis it is a valuable adjuvant to the curette; and it is very useful when the patient objects to curetting, and particularly in those cases in which this treatment does not stop the hemorrhage. It is also useful in bleeding caused by fibroids or the climacteric. In purely congestive menorrhagia it is well combined with hydrastinine. In menorrhagia the drug is best given four or five days before the period, 0.025 to 0.05 gm. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  grn.) four or five times a day, and continued until bleeding ceases; this not only diminishes the hemorrhage, but also renders the use of much smaller doses sufficient.

In violent hemorrhage stypticin should be given hypodermically, according to the following formula:

Stypticin .....	1 gm. (15 grn.)
Distilled water .....	10 gm. (150 min.)
Inject daily 2 c.c. (30 min.) into the gluteal region.	

Stypticin is powerless to control the bleeding of uterine polypi, and is contra-indicated in threatened abortion, or, indeed, in any of the hemorrhages of pregnancy, as it has a marked power of stimulating uterine contractions. This may be induced by it directly, or it may result indirectly from the anemia produced by its vaso-constrictor action.

In all of Dr. Gottschalk's experiments no other treatment than that of stypticin was adopted.

Stypticin (chemically, Cotarnine Hydrochlorate) is obtained from the opium alkaloid narcotine by the action of oxidizers. Its formula is  $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 \cdot H_2O \cdot HCl$ , and it occurs as yellow crystals or powder, readily soluble in water and in diluted alcohol.