

gation of catheters, etc., and as a mouth-wash; 1 part in 250 to 200, a general disinfectant solution for washing hands, instruments, etc., in surgery, spraying sick-rooms, and as a deodorant; 1 part in 100 in lupus, psoriasis, and skin diseases; 1 part in 50 to 25 sterilizes surgical catgut, silk, etc., by steeping.

## OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.

IN CHARGE OF ADAM H. WRIGHT, JAMES F. W. ROSS, ALBERT A. MACDONALD,  
H. C. SCADDING AND K. C. McILWRAITH.

### Orexin in the Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Orexin was given in nine cases in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -grain doses in wafers. It gave relief in every case, usually after a few doses. The remedy was successful where other remedies had failed, and the relief continued even after the drug was discontinued.—*F. Hermann in the Therapist*, February, 1899.

### Treatment of Leucorrhea with Argentamin.

A. G. Cipriani gives the result of the treatment of twenty-nine cases with this remedy. For ordinary washing out of the vagina he used solutions of 1:5000 or 1:4000, but for disinfection, solutions of 1:3000, 1:2000 or 1:1000. In simple leucorrhea due to inflammation of the vagina, irrigation of argentamin solution 1:1000 together with a strengthening diet, effected complete cure in nine cases. He had especial success in those cases of purulent and muco-purulent leucorrhea which so frequently occurs in little girls. In eleven patients argentamin solutions 1:3000 were successful, seven were completely cured, three almost cured, and one much improved. The treatment (a) decreased the discharge, (b) caused disappearance of pus, (c) improved the general health. Six cases of gonorrheal leucorrhea, four acute and two chronic, were completely cured in ten days. A solution of 1:2000 was used, and the patients kept under observation for some days after the disappearance of the discharge. In three cases of malignant growth the argentamin solutions lessened the discharges considerably.

### Albuminuria and Lactation.

A mother's inability to nurse her child is recognized as a great misfortune; so also is anything that renders it improper for her to do so. Hence it is exceedingly satisfactory to learn that at a recent meeting of the Paris Obstetrical Society (*Progrès Medical*, April 1st) Dr. Budin and Dr. Chavanne reported the results of their extensive observations of women who,