"Ασκει νεφελες τα νοστηρα αυτοι, σφελεις,
ου μη βρωτεις, "
Inaugural Dissertation

on

Disordered Menstruation

by

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Menstruation.

The approach of puberty in the female sex is marked and accompanied by certain changes in the conformation and functions of various parts of the body. The feminine form and roundness of proportion begin to be evolved, the mamma enlarge, a deposition of adipose matter takes place over the general surface of the body, and in greater abundance on particular parts, as in front of the symphysis pubis, hair begins to grow in the latter situation and in the axillae. The pelvis, with the contained organs of generation, becomes fully developed, the uterus which was hitherto a comparatively insignificant organ now becomes enlarged and fitted for receiving and nourishing the germ of the future being. The features are perfected, the acquisition of
of the countenance determined, and all the peculiarities of the female character marked.

Along with these changes there is a periodic discharge established from the lining membrane of the uterus, an account of which, in its healthy and morbid conditions, has been selected as the subject of this paper.

Perhaps no diseases come more frequently under the notice of the practitioner, than those in which initiated menstruation forms the prominent symptoms. And object of practice, if not the primary cause, hence it is of the utmost importance that there should be an intimate knowledge both of the nature of that discharge, and of the effects produced on the organism by its retention, copious or supernumerary dance.

In a healthy female native
of this country, the menarche with
the other signs of puberty, usually
make their appearance about
the thirteenth or fourteenth years.
There are however many exceptions
to this, in some cases the menstrual
discharge appears much earlier,
in others a more advanced age
is gained before this sign of mat-
urity shows itself. Much depends
on the mode of life and habits of
the individual. Those living in
case and luxury with an unlim-
ited scope for their imaginations
arrive sooner at puberty than
others, who are accustomed to privation
have every thought occupied by
the cares and necessities of life.
A considerable difference is also
observed between the inhabitants of
large towns and country districts.
The former being more early matur-
ed than the latter. Females in
hot climates arrive early at puberty.
In some countries the menstrues make their appearance as early as the ninth year, and it is no uncommon circumstance there, to see mothers of eleven or twelve with their infants. In the arctic regions, on the other hand, puberty is proportionably tardy in manifesting itself, and the women sooner lose the power of procreating as much so that two or three is the common limit of one female family.

The dis change is periodic, and as its name implies, returns every twenty-eighth or thirtieth day. Much erroneous conjecturing has taken place at various times for the purpose of attempting to explain the cause of its regular occurrence, but the attempt has been vain, for it would be as fruitless to endeavour to explain why the earth takes twenty-four hours
to revolve on its axis, or why the rea-
sons return at stated intervals, as it would be to scrutinize the
laws governing the monthly ap-
pearance of the catamenia.
There are considerable variations in
this respect, in different women with
in the bounds of health, in some
only fifteen days elapse between
the menstrual periods, while in
others the individual may be com-
tpletely free from the discharge for
two months. Aristotle states that
the majority of women menstruate
once only in three months.

This function, begun at puberty,
continues till the forty-fifth or
fiftieth year, and indicates by its
existence the period of life during
which impregnation can be effect-
ed, there are however examples of
women bearing children who
never menstruated, and also of the
discharge continuing, or returning
after
after the fiftieth year, and impregnation taking place after that period.

The nature of the discharge has been the subject of many different opinions. The majority of authors up to a late period believed it to be a species of blood different from that circulating in the body. In the words of John Hunter, "It is neither similar to blood taken from the veins of the same person nor to that which is extravasated by accident in any part of the body, but it is a species of blood, changed, separated, and thrown off from the common mass by an action of the vessels of the uterus, similar to that of secretion; by which action, the blood loses the principle of coagulation and, I suppose, life." There were however those who differed from this opinion of their contemporaries, one of whom
where was the illustrious Haller, the opinion he held is that which is now generally believed, and he states expressly it in the twenty-eighth book of his "Physiologia"

"Sanguis menstruosus, de ursa orceque immensu da feminae, uterque, calore, odoris absentia, antilab at alternis femine et sanguine differt. Sententiae aliqueus fuisse an nexus adnotatus ad dilectam,"

Madame Boivin confirms Haller's view "La qualité des étoiles" de

"Oang des menstruus, me parait

"Peu différent de celui qui circule dans toute la système, lorsque

"La femme est enceinte, bien confor-

mée, et qu'elle fuite usage, de

"moyens que la santé et la

"propriété exigent," her opinion ought certainly to be relied on as

annus, if not more than most others, for few have enjoyed the

favourable opportunities of examining"
Dying, and anaemic... the menstrual blood, which she must have had. The generally received opinion now concerning this discharge is, that it is pure blood, which, owing to the turgid manner in which it escapes, shows no tendency to coagulation, and that if blood could be withdrawn from any part of the body in the same way, it would present the same phenomena. This absence of coagulability was the basis on which was founded the idea that the menstrual discharge was a fluid different from blood, but when this difference is explained as above, all difficulty of reconciling the two is at an end, for in its appearance and properties, the menstrual discharge differs in nothing from blood, except that it is mingled with the numerous secretions of the canals through which it passes.
Various theories have from time to time been advanced, concerning the purpose which the catamenial discharge serves in the human economy. One of these was that the discharge, by allowing the superfluity of the blood to flow off, alleviated the intensity of the sexual desire, but the latest and most ingenious view is, that at each menstrual period, a gouty hysteric, which for some time previously had been undergoing the necessary preparations, is ruptured, letting free a fully developed ovum, which after a time descends into the intestines, and that the blood, which passes away as menstrual discharge, would, under the stimuli of impregnation, have formed the Oeciicia, in short, that each menstrual period is an abortive effort of nature for the propagation of
of the species, from this view it would appear, that the rupture of the vesicles is the first and in-
portant function, and that the discharge of the fluid is only a secondary effect. Those who
have examined the ovaries of fem-
nales who have died during, or shortly after a menstrual period
have described a small wound
or scar at the point where the
vesicles ruptured, and a cavity with which the wound comuni-
cated containing a small cavity
of blood. There are false
corpus luteum, one of which is
formed at each menstrual period,
remains for some time, and is
ultimately absorbed, much has
been written on this subject, but
the nature of this paper admits
of no further particularization.
On account of the changes
which have taken place at the
ovary
ovary, the first few days after
the cessation of the discharge is
said to be the period at which
impregnation can be most cer-
tainly effected. Some authors
have limited the number of
days after the menstrual per-
iod, during which impregnation
can take place. But there is no
just reason for supposing, that
it is not equally possible at any
other time.

The constitutional symptoms
accompanying the discharge, exhibit
considerable variety in different
women, some are considerably in-
disposed, others again, suffer no
inconvenience. Headache and
aching pains in the back and legs
are frequent concomitants, the
temper is more irritable than usual
and the individual is easily exalt-
ed by slight noise, easily irritated
by the least contradictions, and
easily
easily aroused to fits of passion.

The quantity of fluid as well as the time occupied in discharging it, is subject to consider able variations in different individuals. The average quantity is about four ounces, but it may vary to a considerable extent, either above or below this standard within the bounds of health. The usual space of time occupied by the discharge is from two to four days, but the same may be said of this as of the quantity, that is one individual may menstruate for only one day, and another for six, the process being comparatively rapid in the former and slow in the latter.

It was generally believed that the discharge was elaborated by an action of the vessels of the utero-similar to secretion, but according to the now known laws of secretion
that notion seems to be fallacious, for the globules of blood could not
pass out of the body in this way, as all secreted fluids which contain
globules have those globules formed in their exterior to the secreting
membrane. Menstruation there-
for has been very correctly defined
as a local congestion, attended
and terminated by capillary
hemorrhage.

During a menstrual period the
uterus undergoes congestion and
on examination, the cervix is found
to be hot and somewhat tumefied
for some time previous to the first
appearance of the catamenia.
there is a general feeling of un-
usual uneasiness experienced. Pain more
or less acute, in the loins, lower
front of abdomen and thighs, with
a sense of weight in the pelvis,
and painful or prickling sens-
adions in the mammae, are
frequently
frequently complained of, sometimes their advent is accompanied by
symptoms of a more severe nature, and in other cases all precursory
symptoms of this kind are absent and they are at once established
without any inconvenience

About the forty-fifth year when they generally make their last
appearance, diseases of various kinds are apt to make their
attacks, on this account that period of life has been called
the critical age. Cancer is then most frequently developed, and
other organic disease of the uterus
or other organs of the body.

The menstrual discharge may
be what is termed ecurious, that
is when not thrown off by the
usual channel, its place may be
supplied by a hemorrhage from
some of the mucous surfaces,
from the walls of the alimentary
canal.
Canal, or from the lining membrane of the air passages, in such cases it is important to distinguish between a serous discharge of this kind and a hemorrhage depending on other causes. The previous history of the case will in general be sufficient. Cases are recorded, where the patient was siezed with hematemesis to a great extent, and the medical attendant formed his diagnosis from a peculiar odour exhaled by the blood, any ulcerated or wounded surface may take on the office of throwing off the discharge, instances are also mentioned of its place being supplied by hemorrhage from the surface of the skull, from the nostrils, nipples, eyes, ears, pockets of the teeth, and points of the fingers.

The discharge is naturally suppressed.
suppressed during lactation and pregnancy, that fact in the latter instance, being the data on which the majority of pregnant women found their calculations, it very frequently, however continues for one or more periods after impregnation, and deranges those calculations. There are rare instances on record, where the catauresis continued regular during the whole period of pregnancy. Cases of this description are related by Mauvriceau, Dewees, and others, and Carus states that if the uterus of the cervix uteri and upper part of the vagina fails a part in throwing off the discharge, it may continue throughout pregnancy, but on account of the shortening of the cervix in the latter months, it may gradually decrease in quantity. There are still rarer instances of the discharge, never
never appearing except during inter-
gestation, Baudeloque and Dewees
have given several instances of
this strange deviation from the
usual natural condition. The
suppression of the menses during
pregnancy may be distinguished
from suppression depending on
other causes, by the appearance
of the individual, and the various
collateral circumstances, which are
symptomatic of the gravid state.

In certain long continued diseases
Phthisis pulmonalis, for example,
suppression of the menses is observed,
In such cases the restoration of
the discharge, or the attempt to
do so, would be worse than useless,

According to Müller "menstru-
ation in the strict sense of the
"term is peculiar to the human
"female." In some animals dis-
charge from the vagina are ob-
served during the period of heat,

Renniger
Remner observed a species of periodical discharge resembling the menstrual occurring occasionally in the female of the Cebus Agarita and St. Helaire, Cuvier; \textit{human} and Ehrenberg have described functions in the monkey tribe similar to menstruation. These discharges were generally connected with the period of heat or sexual excitement, and differ in that particular from human menstruation, in the cause of which sexual excitement has no share whatever.

\textit{Amenorrhoea}
Amenorrhoea

"By the term amenorrhoea is understood that condition, characterized by the non-appearance of the menses at their usual time, that is at puberty, when the other characteristic marks have shown themselves, or their absence during several periods after they have once been established, independent of the condition of pregnancy, lactation, or the existence of organic disease. The term amenorrhea amenorrhoea is applied to that condition where the menstrual discharge has never appeared, and where there are symptoms of general constitutional disturbance on that account, to the other state, where they are absent after having already"
already known themselves, has been applied the term suppuratio.
These cases, in which the discharge is suddenly suppressed, in one par-
ticular period, after it has already continued some time, are different, as they almost always depend on some inflammatory affection.
In amenorrhoea proper, the peculiar changes at the ovary of which the discharge is the result, are not gone through, in the last men-
tioned form of suppression, they are, and the determination of blood to the uterus, consequent on them is prevented, or turned in some other channel, by some
suppression on the nervous system.
It has been doubted whether
amenorrhoea ought to be consid-
ered as a disease in itself, or merely as a symptom of some other
disturbed state, but in the majority of cases the absence of the discharge
will
will be found the most prominent symptoms, and when restored by the exhibition of appropriate remedies, the other coexisting symptoms will be found to yield. In those cases where it exists unaccompanied by organic disease, and more especially in a person of full plethoraic habit, there can be little doubt, but that it is the cause, and that the other affections are secondary.

Arthritic is met with in two different forms of constitution, the one full and plethoraic, the other of low vital power, with a dilated and diminished condition of the blood. The latter of these may gradually supervene on the former when long continued or neglected, or it may set in at once in an individual whose habit of body is related to it. It is unfavorable for its inception. As the two forms differ
differ considerably in symptoms as well as in treatment, the plethora amenorrhoea first claims attention.

Plathoric Amenorrhoea

This form of disease occurs, as its name implies, in individuals of full, plathoric habit, that condition in fact being the predisposing cause of the disease, it frequently occurs in those in whom the menstrual function has never yet been established, and is very apt from its general symptoms to be mistaken for pregnancy. The symptoms accompanying it are the following——The aspect of the patient is florid, sometimes even somewhat flushed. The capillaries at the surface are injected with blood, so that the application of the finger leaves a white impression. The heat of the surface is irregularly diffused, and usually below the natural standard, especially in
in the extremities, which are cold often damp, and very frequently oedematous. It has been remarked that the oedema more affects the lower extremities in the evening and the face in the morning. This may depend on the blood gravitating to the more depending parts of the body.

All the functions are more or less affected, especially when the disease has been of some continuance. The digestive system is always some what impaired, so that the bowels are torpid and the evacuations scanty. The tongue may be either clean, red and moist, or slightly furred. The appetite for food is variable, being good in one case bad in another, and both in the same at different times.

Flatulence and acidity with a host of other dyspeptic symptoms are frequently present. The
respiration is laboured, and interrupted by frequent sighing. The pulse may be either full and firm or slow and indistinct. The heart action is morbidly irritable, and much excited by emotions, palpitation and dyspnoea accompanying the slightest exertion. The urine is seldom altered either in quantity or quality. The functions of the mind during hemorrhagic are disturbed, as well as those of the body, and the patient frequently cuts the most gloomy view of her own condition, is inactive and incapable of following out any train of thought. Various delusions are also not unfrequently formed, and firmly believed in, and even mania or monomania may supervene. Cases are related of individuals who during hypopiphrenia of the menses, were so alienated in mind, that they committed
committed theft, and other crimes which were quite incompatible with the previous tenor of their lives.

This is a point of some medical-legal importance, as in the cases referred to, the evidence of a medical man who was acquainted with the peculiar state of the individual was sufficient to obtain her acquittal. The clavis and globus by elierins with other hysterical symptoms are often present, although not so marked or to such a degree as in the anemic form of the disease.

Before commencing the treatment of the disease, it ought to be ascertained first, whether the uterine passages are quite free, or if there be any mechanical obstruction to the exit of the clitoris, or if its absence depend on defective development, and secondly, if the suspension be occasioned by pregnancy, after being satisfied that neither of those circumstances...
circumstances exist, remedies are
to be applied for two ends, the one
for the restoration of the general
health, and reduction of the quantity
of the blood, the other for the res-
-toration or establishment of the cat-
-anemic condition. If the suppression
is recent and accompanied [as it
not unfrequently is in such cases]
by symptoms which seem to indi-
-cate the presence of inflammation,
Antiphlogistic measures must be
employed, whatever be the condition
of the patient, be she strong or weak.
Rest and restricted diet are to
be enjoined, and even hematemesis
although to a considerable extent,
if accompanied by a hard pulse,
should not deter from the abstra-
c-tion of blood. In ordinary cases
unaccompanied by decided febrile
dayptoms, local or general bleeding
has been recommended, choosing
as nearly as can be ascertained,
the
the menstrual period for its perform-
ance. This treatment appears
objectionable, as it might accustom
the system to rid itself of the disch-
arge in this artificial way. It
might relieve the urgent symptoms
of the patient, but how it could fav-
sour, or even be consistent with the
restoration of the natural flow,
does not appear.

For the restoration of the health
and elimination of the quantity of
the blood, purgative medicines are
to be employed. Of these, ales and
other of that nature are to be prefer-
red, as well for the influence they
exert sympathetically on the cutaneous,
as for their depleting qualities.

Ales may be given in various
forms, perhaps the ales and iron
pill may be found as convenient
as any other. Two of these pills
may be given at night, and fol-
lowed next morning by a saline
elixir.
draught, or another fluid of the same description. Stimulating exercices have been recommended, succeeded by others containing opium.

The diet should be regulated, so as to prevent the too rapid formation of blood; it should be light and sparing, and where the appetite is good those aliments ought to be given, which contain the smallest quantity of nutriment in the largest bulk. Exercise in the open air and the various other articles of the tonic regimen, are indispensable in this disease, cold shower, bathing, change of air and scene, and enjoyable mental excitement. Exercise on horseback has been recommended, but it possesses little, if any, advantage over walking, and is not so much in every one's power.

For the fulfillment of the second object, measures are to be em-
- played for the purpose of restoring or establishing the discharge. The existence of remedies which have the power of exciting or promoting the menstrual discharge, has been denied by some. But the results of treatment would seem to show that there are some medical agents which really possess that power. The various substances which have been extolled above others for this purpose are very numerous, and the efficiency of some of them very doubtful. A few only of the most important may be mentioned, of these Helebore, Valerian, Pantharia, Davine, Myrrh, Aloe, Ocammony, and various preparations of Iron, are the chief. Various other remedies of the tonic class have also been used with advantage. Helebore and Davine are now seldom made use of, Myrrh was once highly esteemed as an

*unnecessary*
emmenagogue, but has now fallen considerably in the opinion of the profession, it may be given along with ales and the carbonate or sulphate of iron, ales, semen myrrha, and other drugs of that kind are, as was before observed, the most efficient remedies in cases of amenorrhea. Perseverance in the tonic regimen with the use of the ales and iron pill, has sometimes been found sufficient. The action of the preparations of iron has been the subject of disputes, whether they act directly on the uterus, or accidentally by enriching the quality of the blood. If the latter be their action, it will be in chlorosis, that their administration will be followed with benefit, but it would appear from the good, resulting from their use in suspension of the menses, where the blood is natural, that they must act in some other way.
Surely on that fluid, their beneficial effects may be due to their action on the organs of digestion, if not in the uterus. This acid may be given in a variety of forms. The sulphate in the form of pill with aloes, or a tonic bitter extract or infusion, as Gentian, [this form is very useful in chlorosis]. The cac-eharis carbonate in the form of pill or powder, with Myrrh, Rhubarb, and an alkaline carbonate such as Soda or Potash. The Iodide of Potash, the aurinate in the form of liniment either alone in doses of twenty drops three times a day, or with a vegetable infusion such as quassia.

To judge properly of the effects of Iron, and to give it a fair trial, it ought always to be given in full doses, and continued for a considerable length of time, a purge at first should be given occasion ally to prevent any unpleasant effects,
effects, Ergot of Rye, from its notable action on the uterus, has been re-
commended. Lallemande has used it successfully in the form of
pill, with Rue and Aloe, two thirds
of a grain of each ingredient being
in each pill, he used it for four
days only, during each menstrual
period, giving from nine to eighteen
pills every twenty-four hours,
bleeding by leeches from the exter-
nal genitals at the same time, and
using the vapour baths after the
bleeding. Dr. Eberle and Oster
have used at times of the flower,
stem, and leaves of the American
water-pepper with advantage, they
day as no medicine has a more
distinct action on the uterus.
The warm bath is a most
useful adjunct to the treatment.
Dr. Clémence recommends the cold,
in his practice perseverance in its
use without any other remedy
was
was invariably followed with success.

In girls who had never menstruated, it had to be analyzed whether for a longer time than in other cases. Electricity is a powerful agent in restoring the discharge. But it should not be used till the general health has been as far restored.

The patient may be isolated and sparks drawn from the pubis, or a galvanic current may be passed between the pubis and sacrum.

Many other remedies have been proposed, in fact, their number and the success they have met with, in the hands of their advocates, only seems to show that the disease has a very strong tendency to a spontaneous cure.

Amenorrhea may be excited by cold applied to the feet, suppressed inspiration, or violent and sudden emotions of mind. The power of the mental emotions over the men-
trid function is very great. Cases are related where amenorrhoea has yielded to a sudden fit of joy, and extraordinary gushes of menstrual blood, have been produced in individuals of nervous temperament. By the same cause, the prognosis is always favourable, and the only danger to be apprehended, is from the complications in the way of visceral inflammation, to which patients are peculiarly liable.

Amenorrhea Amenorrhoea

Amenorrhoea with anaemia has been called chlorosis [from χλωρός green] on account of the peculiar aspect of the patient. Many other names have also been applied to it, such as, Febris alba, Pernio alba, Febris anaemia, green sickness &c. It is enumerated by Cullen in the
class neurones and ordinarily convince. It partakes both of the character of anaemia and cachexia. The first of these it approaches in the actual quantity of blood in the body being diminished, the second, in that blood being abnormal in its constitution. That there is less blood in the body is shown by the pale and bloodless condition of the mucous membranes. And the researches of Andreau have proved that the blood is unnatural in its composition, in as much as the red globules are much below the natural standard, in regard to number being as low as twenty-nine in the thousand.

Some authors have ascribed chlorosis to other causes than anaemia, such as dyspepsia, and some have described cases of pretty well marked chlorosis in young men and boys, however much those cases may have resembled
It is their general symptoms, and appearance of the individual, still that essential character was wanting, viz. The suspension or non-appearance of a discharge, the restoration or establishment of which is a signal and harbinger of returning health. It is most commonly met with in individuals of weak habit. Doubtless it may attack those whose habit of body is diametrically opposite to this, but in the majority of these cases the chlorosis was preceded by the state of phlethoric amenorrhoea.

The disease is of very frequent occurrence, although it may be in slight degree, and uncomplained of. How many young women there are, with pale, sallow countenances, and bloodless lips, and cold flabby hands, who were we to judge from appearances only, have all the external marks of the disease.

The causes of chlorosis are, general debility and debility of the uterine
compels in particular as precursory, and cold especially applied to the feet when the body is heated, suddenly checked perspiration, and sudden transitions of temperature, as exciting. Among the latter also may be enumerated late hours, spent in hot crowded rooms, and a life of fashionable dissipation, hope deferred, and disappointment in love, this latter is so frequent a cause as to give a name to the disease, "Situs amatorius", sudden grief, fear or other violent impressions on an already weak nervous system. The power of mental emotions must be borne in mind, not only on account of their influence in causing the disease, but for their efficiency as remedial agents. Thus, when the disease has gradually supervened after some disappointment in love, the most efficacious treatment would doubtless be the gratification of the patient's wishes, if possible.
possible, how many blooming wives there are, who before marriage were fat, thin, miserable looking girls. This seems to be a proof of the benefit of the married state on the general health, at least. During the continuance of the disease, the patient is very liable to attacks of visceral disease either of an inflammatory or malignant nature. On examining the bodies of females who have died from chlorosis or some of its complications, the ovaries have been sometimes found in a shrivelled or atrophied state.

The symptoms of chlorosis are paleness, yellowness, or in advanced cases a greenish colour and very appearance of the countenance, Paleness of the lips and conjunctive turri, with a livid areola round the eyelids. The nutrition of all parts of the system is defective. The skin is slightly an ascarious. The extremities are
are cold, clammy, and affected with oedematous swelling. The tongue is generally clean but dry and flabby. The appetite is bad and often capricious. Pasty and congealed food, and various unusual substances are eagerly devoured, such as ashes, lime, and various other absorbents. The intestinal actions are defective, the bowels torpid and constipated. The urine is sometimes scanty, sometimes copious and putrid in colour, especially when there is much of the hysterical tendency present. The pulse is weak and the heart displays a morbidly irritable condition, so that the patient is frequently subjected to palpitation. On attention to the sounds of the heart a morbid sound may sometimes be detected accompanying them. The breathing is hurried, laboured, and accelerated by the slightest exertion, there is very often a tendency to
Syncope present, and the patient presents all the appearances of a person labouring under the effects of extensive hemorrhage. Dyspeptic symptoms are invariably present, and hematemesis may occur, even to an alarming degree, but unaccompanied with any dangerous consequences, and even alleviating the sufferings of the patient. Various hysterical symptoms are also always present in greater or less degree, sometimes closely simulating inflammation of particular organs. Hysterical pains in various parts, cough, distention of the intestines with flatulence, spasms of the voluntary muscles, which are to be regarded not as involuntary, but rather as the effect of inverted volition. In some cases to which the name of uterine epilepsy has been applied, the spasms are really involuntary and accompanied with total insensibility.
The mental functions are likewise some what impaired. The mind is excita-

vicious and irritable, excited and annoyed by trifles. That condition

is frequently present, which is called Reversie, in which the conduct of the

individual is materially altered, by certain relations not being properly

observed, and certain expectations suspended. There may even be

passing fits of active delirium, or more confirmed insanity. Among

the other affections of the mental

functions, may be mentioned that

peculiar tendency which is generally

more or less observed, to deceive

friends and medical attendants,
in which cases the statements of the

patient are not to be relied on, unless

corroborated by the assertions of

the attendants.

All the symptoms are seen

gradually to disappear, after the ap-

pearance of the menopause, consequently

the
The object of the treatment must be
the restoration of their discharge.
The various preparations of Iron
are here to be employed with all
advantage, whether they act on
the uterine, on the composition of
the blood, or on the digestive organs.
For in chlorosis there is an oppor-
tunity afforded for their action in
all of these ways. Iron especially
when taken regularly, with a tonic
kicker, or the Stimulating grim-
resins, may be called a specific for
this disease. At all events it is the
most powerful remedy known.
There are others, however which
would seem to act very beneficially,
such as Bryot of Rye in small re-
peated doses, Helonch, lavender, tur-
jentine and cantharidin, all of
which have been mentioned, when
locating of the alimentic amnorrhoea.
Electricity has been praised as the
most powerful direct remedy, but
the
the same precautions are necessary, as in the former disease. Some authors recommend a mercurial purgative, followed by a course of warm aperients, in the commence-
ment of the disease.

The various articles of the tonic regimes are essential in chlorosis, a change to purer air, change of scene, and other rational mental or external which may excite to that most power-
ful article of all, exercise, which, whether on foot or horseback, is equally serviceable, but care must be taken not to push this remedy too far, and it must be depended on whenever the patient becomes fatigued. Cold bathing either in the sea, or by means of the shower-bath is also of great service, but in some cases it is inadmissible, in which its place may be supplied by local applications. The diet must be looked to, and must be light both in

Quantity
quantity and quality, no more being taken than can conveniently be digested. Albuminous food ought to form the chief part of it, and fermented liquors may be given in small quantity. Spirits ought not to be allowed as their use increases the morbid irritability.

Perseverance in the tonic regimen along with a clearly beet course will generally be found to allay the morbid sensibility which is the spring of all the symptoms, and which any general weakening cause increases, and health will gradually be restored. And the discharge established if no complication in the way of organic disease exist. Medical agents are of little or no avail by themselves, it is only when their action is accompanied and enhanced by the use of the tonic regimen that their beneficial effects are visible.
visible. In the generality of cases, then, the tonic regimen with attention to diet, and the regular, continued use of a natural or artificial chol- 
ybeute, will be accompanied by the most complete success. In other cases there are idiosyncrasies which preclude the use of iron, and some of the enmenagogues. There, the effects of various remedies must be tested, and that one which has the most marked benefit persisted in. The injurious effects on the head which sometimes accompany the regular long continued use of iron may however be greatly obviated by the occasional exhibition of an aleutic or other drastic purgative.

Chlorosis, in general, admits of a favorable prognosis, unless the patient is much emaciated, and labouring under some organic disease. In those cases ending fatal-ly, the termination is generally
the result of some of the secondary effects or inflammatory comp-
lications

Mechanical Amenorrhoea

There are other varieties of amenor-
-thoea depending on physical abuse-
-ses, either to the exit or elaboration of the discharge. In the former of
these, or those depending on an
obstruction to the passage of the discharge,
the changes at the ovaries go on,
the menstrual blood is thrown off
into the cavity of the uterus, ac-
cumulates there, and if not allowed
to escape, is the cause of severe con-
stitutional disturbances. In the
second variety, in which there is
a total absence of the discharge,
it is the result of defective develope-
ment, the uterus may be wanting,
or the ovaries, or both,

Among the obstacles to the exit of the clitoris, may be enumerated the following. I an imperforate and unusually strong condition of the hymen; II an imperforate condition of the vagina; and III an hemocele, cicatrizes, or adhesions of the uterus, and an imperforate state of the cervix.

The first or imperforate hymen is seldom observed, and never attended with any inconvenience till the period of puberty, when various uneasy sensations are experienced, which direct attention to the state of the genital organs; on examining these, a close firm membrane is found occluding the canal of the vagina, distended with the pent-up fluid behind it.

The symptoms accompanying this state, may resemble very much those of pregnancy. They are nausea,
nausea, vomiting, rumbling noises in the bowels, swelling of the mamma-

moe, and enlargement of the abdomen.

In some cases two membranes have been found stretched across the
canal. The one more deeply situated than the other, Fabricius ab Aquae-
pendente relates a case, where a
girl born with this imperforate
membrane, at the period of puberty
was reduced to the most miserable
condition, but after an incision
being made and an immense
quantity of black mottled fluid,
being evacuated, ultimately recover-

ed, a simple incision is all that
is necessary, and the fluid escapes
giving immediate relief to the pa-

tient, as it is important that all
the fluid be evacuated, the vagina
ought to be well syringed with tepid
water, and a piece of lint interposed
between the cut edges of the membrane
to prevent their uniting. The matter

evacuated
evacuated may be in some cases quite liquid, in others it may be thick and of the consistence of treacle, and can with difficulty be cleared away from the cavity of the uterus and vagina. Cases are recorded in which the quantity evacuated was enormous, in one there were thirty ounces, and in another twelve pounds of a thick syrupy fluid were set free.

In the second variety of mechanical obstruction, a careful examination of the genital organs may discover all the natural appearances, but on tracing the vagina, it will be found at a greater or less depth to terminate in a cul de sac.

Assistance in the way of incision, which under a state of matters exists, ought not to be rashly undertaken, and it is not until after mature consideration and examination by the practitioner, it is said, frequently ascertained that a uterine block exists, ought
ought the rather hazardous taste of entering into its cavity, to be undertaken, and even although the examination may have discovered a body similar as far as can be ascertained, to the uterus, unless the patient has experienced symptoms of periodical menstrual excitement, it will be prudent not to interfere. For in Meckel’s pathological anatomy cases are mentioned where the uterus and ovaries were entirely wanting, and their place occupied by a cylindric fleshly mass, which examined through the rectum might easily have been mistaken for the uterus.

The third variety or that in which amenorrhoea is produced by non-development, cicatrizes or adhesions of the as uteri, and an imperforate state of the cervix, is similar in its symptoms and requires the same precautions to be observed in its treatment, as the cie.
- utricles and adhesions are frequently the result of a difficult Labour.
  Where this is the case, there need be no hesitation in making the passages free.

In all those varieties the symptoms of the obstructed discharge are similar, during each menstrual period pains are experienced resembling those of labour, and a tumour is formed in the abdomen or perineum as the situation of the obstructive may be, after some time the symptoms become those attended on the absorption of a mortific poison, hectic or irritative fever sets in with rapid evacuation, the patient becomes of a cadaverous hue and dies in a state of great debility.

In those cases where the appearance of the discharge is owing to a state of defective development, the individual has never menstruated, but has never experienced any
any periodical menstrual excitement or uneasy sensations, her health is good, and the sole symptom complained of is the absence of the dis-

charge. The necessity of making a careful examination in such cases is obvious, cases are related where women in those circumstances have been treated with almost all the known astringent remedies in the pharmaopeia without avail, and the married state has been recommended and entered into, as a dernier resort, this also proved unsuccessful and after some time an examination has been made, and their defects made known to them, such a communication would doubt-

less make them much more unhappy than, had they been discovered and told them before marriage. It is recommended by Professor Meigs in his work on Obstetrics, for avoidance of these mistakes, to

suspect
suspect pregnancy in every married woman, complaining of absence of
the menstrual discharge, and evidently enjoying good health, this
seems a very prudent rule as it con-
tinues the necessity of a vaginal ex-
amination, which will make known
the state of affairs.

Menorrhagia—

The term Menorrhagia is applied
to that disease, in which the cata-
meni al discharge either occurs more
frequently than its natural period
or than was usual with the indivi-
dual when in health, is inordinate
in quantity, or persist in flowing
for too long a time, as there are var-
iations in different women, both in
the periodicity, quantity, and length
of time occupied by the flow of the menses, we are apt to be misled on the point of that flow being immoderate, one individual may habitually discharge only two ounces, and another may eight, but in neither of those cases, although the one is below, and the other above the natural standard, ought the discharge to be either augmented or decreased, but it is where a woman, who was in the habit of discharging a certain quantity at certain fixed periods, the discharge at those periods remaining for a certain number of hours or days, has either the quantity considerably increased, the length of time between the periods diminished, or the number of days occupied by the discharge increased, that we are to consider it as a disease. As Dr. Ferguson remarks "it is the relative not the absolute quantity lost that constitutes the disease", Cullen ranked it
in the class pyrexiae and order
haemorrhagiae, his definition is: "Torzi,
"lumborum, ventris, parturientium
"instar; dolores; menstruorum et
"eversion, vel sangueinis vaginae poter
"ordinem flatus." He enumerates
six species, of which the first or
Menorrhagia in Petra, is menstruation
properly so called. In his classification
are mentioned various discharges
from the uterus or vagina, which
present little or no relation to one
another either in their appearance
or pathological conditions. The
immoderate flow of the menstrual
discharge is a very different thing
from the flooding accompanying
the termination of an abortion, or from
the leucial discharge, or leucorrhea,
all of which he enumerates as
species of the same disease.

Menorrhagia may make its attacks
at all periods of menstural life, but
it is most commonly met with in
women.
women advanced in years, and who have borne several children, in which account their uteri are relaxed and debilitated. It chooses its victims from two very opposite conditions of life, the one of vigorous and plethoric habit, leading a life of easy luxury, perhaps intemperance, the other dragging out a miserable existence encircled by vexations bodily and mental, living on the poorest diet and probably subjected to the vilest usage.

Among the predisposing causes of menorrhagia may be enumerated, that debilitated condition of the uterus consequent on many labours, an inactive and sedentary life in close hot apartments, with bad food and the immoderate use of ardent spirits, and hot liquids, such as coffee, tea &c. Depressing passions as long continued grief, fear, and despondency, diseases which inter
fever with the portal circulation, organic disease of the uteri, and puerpera.

Also irritation of the genital organs, except paroxysms in sexual pleasure, especially when indulged in during the menstrual period, and repeated ones carried, strongly predispose to it. The exciting causes are any violent passion of the mind, or exercise of the body, by which shocks are propagated to the abdominal viscera, such as running, leaping, clambering, strokes or falls on the abdomen light cutting by opposing the free circulation of the blood, violent straining efforts in evacuating the bowels, and the application of cold and wet to the feet. M. Trouseau in the Journal des Connaiss. Med. Chir. assigns chlorosis as a cause of menorrhagia. Rising too soon after parturition, especially when the child is not suckled by the mother, has been known to produce the disease.
Various other causes have been enumerated by authors, too warm clothing, the excessive use of the hot bath, diseases which interfere with the general circulation, as asthma, disease of the heart, ovarian disease or uterine polypsi, have all been observed to predispose or strengthen the tendency to this disease.

Writers on this subject describe two forms of menstruation. The acute and chronic. The former acute or phlethonic occurs most frequently in persons of full habit, and is described as being characterized by there being no discharge during the intervals between the menstrual periods. The second form or chronic, to which also the name anemic might be applied, occurs more frequently in advanced life than the other, those individuals in whom it is commonly met with are thin, weak, and frequently debilitated by
previous disease, most of those cases probably began in the acute form and degenerated into the other through neglect or mis-treatment. The characteristics of this form are the absence of symptoms indicating an excited state of the circulation, and the discharge escaping by a constant oozying, rather than by gushes. In following up the description of Menorrhagia, the acute form comes first to be spoken of.

Acute Menorrhagia

An attack of this form of the disease in a phlegmic individual is frequently preceded by rigors. Pains are complained of in the head, back, and loins, then, especially that of the head, an intense in degree, in contradiction to those accompanying the chronic form, which on
the other hand, are dull and aching, tenderness on pressure in the hypogastric region, and a hot and throbbing sensation in the pelvis are frequently experienced. The face is hot, flushed, and at times, the pulse is strong and hard, and the general symptoms somewhat resemble those of inflammatory fever. The symptoms are variously modified in accordance with the person affected. In women of nervous temperament, also are frequently the subjects of the disease, those indications of excited circulation are almost entirely absent, or present only in a slight degree. As the discharge goes on, those symptoms gradually abate, and after the expiration of the flow, the patient is left in a state of great exhaustion, and her symptoms are those of a person suffering from hemorrhage. A case exhibiting the foregoing symptoms, is to be treated as a hemorrhage.
hemorrhage, antiphlogistic remedies are indicated and must be employed. The first, and most important step, is the maintenance of perfect quiet, and freedom from excitement on the part of the patient, and vigorously confining her to the horizontal posture. If the pulse is hard and strong, and the heat of surface great, blood may be taken freely from the arm. The time recommended as best for this treatment, is immediately before the cessation of the discharge. But in some cases hematemesis has been observed to follow it, the local abstraction of blood will frequently be found as efficacious as the general, for this purpose leeches or cups may be applied to the groins, or over the omentum, or what is more highly recommended, from one to four leeches, may be applied to the anus by means of a tube. The most important part of the treatment is depletion by means...
of laxative medicines, in women of nervous temperament, the aperient treatment is more applicable than the blood-letting, and generally quite sufficient in itself. The sulphate of magnesia may be given with a few drops of a mineral acid, Dr. Ferguson has found a mixture of the sulphate of magnesia and infusion of roses, with the addition of twenty-five drops of the tincture of Hyosciumus, of service, he recommends it to be given at night, about a week before the menstrual period. Cold, acidulated, or effervescing draughts should frequently be administered. The application of cold is a most important part of the treatment, for this purpose cloths dipped in cold water should be applied over the lower part of the abdomen and pudenda, or the patient may make frequent use of the cold bath. During the continuance of the discharge the diet
Diet ought to be sparing, and of the least exciting character.

Astringents are another class of remedies from the use of which much benefit is derived. It is recommended that they should not be employed until the discharge has proceeded for some time, that is until all the unnecessary menstrual blood has escaped. The most important agents of this description are, Alum, Sulphuric Acid, Kino, Catechu, Tinctorium of the Monoxide of Iron, Acetate of Lead, oak bark, Gallie acid, and Tannin. All these have been employed successfully, singly or combined with one another. Alum may be given alone, or in solution with Sulphuric Acid, in doses of from six to ten grains three times a day. Kino has been thought to possess superior properties, to Catechu in checking Menorrhagia, it may be given either in the form of tincture or powder. The great point to be rec-
-membered in giving astringents, is that they be in small doses, and frequently repeated as to keep up a continuous action. The most efficacious of all is the gallic acid, its administration in doses of five or six grains three times a day, has been followed by marked benefit. Ergot of rye has also been given successfully in doses of from twelve to sixteen grains three times a day. It may also be advantageously combined with gallic acid.

Along with the internal use of astringents, injections of the vagina may be cautiously employed, for this purpose cold water alone, or a solution of alum, will be found sufficient, some authors have supposed that the use of powerful astringent injections has increased the tendency to, or actually excited malignant disease of the uterus.

During the intermissions of the discharges
the charge, means ought to be employed to counteract its tendency to an in-
moderate return, [for there seems to be a peculiar tendency towards the
formation of a habit of throwing off an inordinate quantity of menstrual
fluid] for this purpose, the diet of the patient should be light, but nut-
ritious, and wine and spirits entirely forbidden, a course of Iron or chal-
ybuate waters should be taken, and the tonic regimen prescribed, as far
as the patient can bear it, Cold drench
ning of the loins, or the cold hip-bath
should be made frequent use of.

With perseverance in this treatment every hope may be indulged, not that
the disease will be radically cured,
but that when the discharge next
makes its appearance, it will be more
moderate in quantity, and the attack
not of so severe a nature, as the
preceding one.

It is stated in many of the works
on this subject, that the menstrual discharge is altered in its quality, in as much as it sometimes is observed to contain coagula, but if that discharge be pure blood, the coagula may be accounted for without the necessity of supposing it to be altered in constitution, for the blood escaping in greater quantity, obviates in that way its former obstacle to coagulation in the healthy state.

Chronic Menorrhagia

The chronic form of menorrhagia is more frequently met with in advanced years, and more frequently associated with organic disease, than the acute. Women in the lower ranks of life are most commonly the subjects of it, and often those who are worn out by previous disease. It is characterized by symptoms very different from those which are at—
tenant on the acute form. The symptoms of febrile excitement are wanting, on the contrary the circulation is languid. On examination the uterus presents an enlarged and softened appearance, its texture in severe cases is sometimes infiltrated with blood, and the cervix or depending part is frequently much enlarged from the gravitation of that fluid. The appearance of the patient is haggard and emaciated, the face pale and hollow, and the extremities cold. The respiration is hurried, short, and accelerated by the slightest effort. The heart displays a high degree of morbid irritability, pulsation being excited by the most trifling cause, and the patient presents all the symptoms of general debility and laxity of every muscular fibre.

The functions of the intestines are variously impaired, in some cases the bowels are consolidated, in others there is diarrhoea and vomiting.
Dyspeptic symptoms are always more or less present both in the acute and chronic form, but in the latter they are more marked, the dyspeptic symptoms may present almost as many peculiarities as those attending chlorosis. There are pains in the head, spine, and loins of an aching, chill description, with lassitude and inability to maintain for any length of time the erect posture, also a sense of weight in the pelvis and irritation of the external genitals are frequently complained of. In this form of the disease the discharge is a constant oozing, not a periodical flow, occasionally however the copiousity of the discharge may be increased, and the most gentle exercise is often sufficient for this purpose.

Frequently associated with the chronic menorrhagia is the flux album or hemorrhea, which gradually drains the system, and aggravates the already weakened
Weakened condition of the patient.

This form of the disease must receive a treatment considerably different from the acute. The patient must maintain the horizontal posture especially during the menstrual period. The weakened condition of the uterus may be relieved by the application of a leech to the os, but this is all the length that depletion should be carried. The bowels should be regulated by the administration of an occasional gentle purgative, such as the Compound Rhubarb Pill. A blister may be applied over the sacrum, or some have recommended the insertion of an ointment containing Spirit of Antimony or Iodine, with the intention of diminishing the size of the uterus. A Belladonna plaster worn on the loins has been found of service in some cases.

Astringents may here also be used with advantage, but there are some combinations
combinations which are more adapted
for this form than others. Among
such are the acetate of lead, and opium
in small repeated doses. And the Pulvis
Thoro Compositis, which contains one
grain of opium and four of Cinnamon
in every twenty grains. The tincture
of the Acetarea of Iron, from its astringent
and also its tonic action, is an excel-
lent remedy. Astringent injections
also, may be used with caution as
was recommended in the acute
form.

The great object in the treatment
of chronic menorrhagia, is the invig-
oration of the general health, and
restoration of the system. In the
acute form the discharge must be
stopped to invigorate the health, in
the chronic this health must be in-
vigorated to stop the discharge. The
general health in doses diversely injured.
if chronic menorrhagia be allowed to
continue for any considerable length of
time,
time, The diet of the patient should be generous, and a certain quantity of wine or fermented liquors allowed. If she has been living in a city or crowded locality, she should be removed to purer air. All enervating and weakening habits must be abandoned, and she must be kept as quiet and free from excitement as possible, tepid, or cold sponging of the loins, or the use of the cold hip-bath should be frequently observed, and quinine, cascarilla, or iron may be given regularly. The morbid conditions accompanying menorrhagia are, the enlarged state of the uterus already mentioned, with frequent determinations of blood to it, varying in intensity.

The prognosis of menorrhagia is generally favourable; it may be very obstinate and continue for a long time, but it is seldom terminated fatally. But when it is accom
-panied by extreme debility, more es-
pecially occurring in a woman well
advanced in life, if the discharge is
very profuse, lasts for a long time,
and occurs at very short intervals,
a favourable prognosis cannot be formed.
If the lips and nails are blue in their
colour, if the extremities are cold
and the action of the heart much ex-
posed, if the patient is frequently
threatened with, and at last falls
into syncope, if there be subcutaneous
ten cinema, and convulsive motions
of the limbs, the prognosis must be
of the most unfavourable character.
When, as is frequently the case towards
the close of menstrual life, the men-
orrhagia is associated with organic
disease of the uterus, it may be re-
garded as incurable—

Dysemorrhoea
Hyomenorrhea

This term is applied to that most intractable of all menstrual disorders, in which each appearance of the catamenial discharge is accompanied by extreme pain, and other unpleasant symptoms. The periods may be natural and at natural intervals, but there are very generally certain symptoms which precede the discharge, and thereby lengthen the indisposition of the patient. The disease may make its appearance as early as the first menstrual period, or the individual may be well advanced in years before any symptoms of painful menstruation are observed. Although it is more a disease attendant on the rural state, it is still frequently observed in matrons,
The actual quantity of the discharge is very often small, but this is by no means always the case, for it is sometimes as copious as natural. Along with the discharge, there is frequently thrown off a membranous production, presenting the appearance of a cast or mould of the internal surface of the uterus, being, in fact, the mucous membrane lining it cavity hypertrophied and thrown off. It may either be passed entire or in streaks and pieces having a fibrous appearance.

The predisposing causes of Dysmenorrhœa are, the nervous temperament, and the plethoric habit. Some authors assign disease of the thoracic or abdominal viscera as predisposing causes. It may be excited by any of the following causes. Cold, especially when applied during the menstrual period, or soon after childbirth or miscarriage. Violent impressions on the nervous system.
systems, as Jay, Year, &c. These emotions acting on a debilitated uterus, are most powerful exciting causes, especially when experienced at, or about the men- 
trual period. Sexual congress before the expected flow. Constipation frequently accompanies and excites the disease, also any other irritations from neighbour 
bouring parts, and lastly, all those means which decrease the quantity 
of the discharge, augment the dif-
ficulty of its eviction.

Most writers enumerate three species of the disease, The Neuralgic, The Inflammatory, and the obstruc

tive. The first term is applied to 
these cases occurring in persons of

Nervous temperament, and in which 
on examination, no pathological 
change is observed in the organs 
concerned, there are no symptoms 
of Inflammation, indeed the pulse 
is rather weaker than usual, and 
the skin cool. The Inflammatory 
variety
variety is described as occurring in persons of full plethoric habit, or
Ferguson objects to the term with great justice. He observes, "What would be
the state of an organ, which for
years, laboured for four or five
days in every twenty eight, under
the violent symptoms supposed to
be accompanying chyomicromhoria?
If we have no instance of any other
viscus in the body so suffering
without the accesion sooner or
later, of this organization of texture,
and yet such a termination is
rarely or never the result of
chyomicromhoria. In the description
of this disease it may be convenient
to use the division into the neuralgic
and plethoric forms, [the latter
term may be substituted for inflan-
matory, which involves a hypothesis]
as the symptoms and treatment
of the two are considerably dif-
f erent. In accordance then, with
the
the above plan, the Neuralgic form comes first to be regarded.

Neuralgic Dysemmorrhcea.

As was before remarked, it occurs in thin, delicate women, most commonly unmarried, of the nervous temperament. The common time of life for its attack is after the thirteenth year, but it is not to be imagined that it will not appear before this age, for individuals of all ages of menstrual life are subject to it. The periodic attacks present all the characters of a neuralgic affection of any other organ, and it seems to depend on nervous causes alone. Various uneasy sensations always precede the paroxysms by a longer or shorter period. The chief of these are aching pains in the head and loins with a sensation of coldness in
in the limbs. Several days or only a few hours may elapse between the appearance of those symptoms and the discharge. In intensity the pain varies very much in different individuals, and in same individual in different attacks. It may be confined to the head and so slight as to interfere but very little with the patient's ordinary employment, in some cases on the other hand, it is so excruciating, as much so as to cause painning, and wears out the patient rendering her an invalid during the whole continuance of the disease. It may be of a changeable nature coming and going alternately, or it may alternate with pains in other situations, that is the headache may alternate with the pain in the back. Besides the pain, the patient experiences a sensation of bearing down which is peculiarly disagreeing. The state of the aliment—
very canal is disordered, and this may be constipation or diarrhoea with tenesmus. The urinary organs also suffer and dysuria is very frequently present.

After the long continuance of the disease especially in severe cases, various disorders of the nervous system often show themselves, such as hysterical convulsions or even catalepsy. The pulse is very little if at all accelerated during the paroxysm, and is often weaker than usual. As the discharge increases the various symptoms diminish and gradually pass off. The pain however, in some cases may remain for some time after the cessation of the discharge.

The dysmenorrhoeal membrane is passed as often in this as in the so-called inflammatory form of the disease. Morgagni was the first to describe this membrane, and many opinions have been held since then with regard to its formation.
He believed that it was formed and
preserved in every case of dysmenorrhea
although it might not be observed,
he also thought that conception
could not occur in women in whom
it was formed, in this view he was
seconded by Poole, but there are
others whose experience would show
that this is by no means a constant
mark of sterility. During the passage
of the membranes the bearing-down
pains are increased, and the ease
somewhat resembles one of miscar-
riages. The quantity of fluid dis-
charged is frequently smaller than
natural, and it is generally un-
changed in its appearance, some-
times however it has been observed
to be of a paler colour. The duration
of the premenstrual is various, lasting
in some cases only twenty-four hours,
in others three or four days, as it
weans off menorrheic pains in the head
and face often take the place of the
former
former symptoms,

To enumerate the various treatments for this disease that have been recommended by, and successful in the hands of different writers, would take more space than can be afforded within the limits of this short account, in fact every practitioner has his own pet remedy which he exalts above all others. The general treatment is to fulfil two indications. The one of which has for its object the alleviation of the symptoms during the paroxysms, the other the use of means to prevent its recurrence. The appropriate remedies for the fulfilment of the first, are sedatives. Opium in full repeated doses has been found the best, beginning its use at the first attack of the pain, if it disappears with the stomach, it will be equally efficacious in the form of enema or suppository. If there are evidences that the opium produces injurious effects on the head,
Some other sedatives, must be substituted, by as cinchon, the by were elaborated, or acetate of morphia. Brook Conium have been found to supply its place with advantage. Dr. Dewees recommends Camphor either alone or combined with opium, this treatment he has found attended with considerable success. Patients, Cloquet and others, have used the acetate of ammonia. Patin strongly recommends it in insomnia as well as hyoscymorum, the warm bath but it is found of great service, or hot poultications to the patient.

To fulfil the second indication the general health of the system must be invigorated, and the condition of the stomach and bowels attended to. Chalybeate waters or iron in full doses have been found eminently beneficial. Dr. Dewees recommends a mixture of the Virens Ferri and Spiritus Atterius Sulphurici in equal proportions given in repeated doses of a drachm.
Dr. Churchill, another gentleman recommends veratrum, another the senega root, and a fourth has been successful with borax. Dr. Dewes highly recommends the ammoniated mixture of Guaiac, he has also been considerable advantage follow the treatment with a decoction of Cauterisides, the application of blisters and lemons over the sores, has been recommended. And Dr. Churchill has observed benefit derived from the daily use of cold or bipid injections into the vagina, for several days previous to the next menstrual period. The patient should make frequent use of the warm bath, and abstain from all violent exercise and stimulant foods. This form of the disease is the most irreducible of all, it may come on at puberty and terminate only with the menstrual discharge at the critical age, when it once appears it is not for only one or two periods, but it lasts clustering many,
Plethoric Dysmenorrhea

All ages between puberty and the critical period, are liable to the attacks of this form of the disease, but it is most frequently met with below thirty. It generally comes on very suddenly and is more the result of cold than the preceding variety. According to Dr. Churchill it is always present in slight degree, in girls of florid complexion and sanguine temperament, but disappears after marriage. The pathological condition observed in connection with it, is a congested state of the uterus, which may well exist without going the lengths of inflammation, the cervix is hot and tumefied, but this is always more or less the case during a healthy period. In the intervals of the discharge, the patient enjoys pretty good health, an occasional headache may
may be complained of, but that is generally the extent of the suffering. Sometimes a severe headach, which is seldom the case in the Neuralgiæ form, Previous to the appearance of the disturbance the patient is restless, feverish, and intolerant of the smallest motion. She experiences rigors, with alternate flushing and chilling of the surface. Pains in the head and loins are experienced with lassitude and muscular debility. The skin is hot, and the face flushed. The pain in head is sometimes associated with intolerance of light and sound. The pulse rises very considerably, and is sometimes upwards of one hundred and ten, quick and bounding. The mental faculties are also somewhat disturbed, in some cases this may even go the length of delirium. Dr. Dewees mentions a tumefied and painful condition of the mammary.
mammae, as being a frequent symptom. And it may be remarked that in almost every disorder of the uterus, those glands from their intimate sympathetic connection with it, are more or less affected. The treatment in a case presenting symptoms similar to the preceding is obvious; depleting measures are clearly indicated. The first step in the treatment is the abstraction of blood, the quantity of the evacuation being determined by the severity of the symptoms, and the strength of the pulse. It may be taken from the general system at the arm, or locally by the application of leeches or cups to the groins or over the ovariun, a leech may be applied to the os uteri, or, as some have recommended, the os may be searified, but in general the bleeding from the arm or ovariun will be found quite sufficient. Depletion by emetics is of
of next importance, of these the saline are better adapted to the case than any other. The Bowels should be well opened with Sulphate of Magnesia, after the tumour has operated, the patient may make use of the warm sitz-bath, and ten grains of Dover's powder or a full dose of Quincke may be given; some prefer giving Calomel with the opium, and others have used it advantageously combined with Tartar Emetic. Various other remedies have been recommended, such as, Colchicum, Stramonium, &c. Dr. Ferguson has used the latter with great benefit. In the generality of cases however, the treatment mentioned above will be found to relieve the patient effectually. During the paroxysm the patient should be kept quiet and free from excitement.

In the intervals the tonic regimen should be prescribed, with a light nourishing diet, and a course of
some of the preparations of iron, the patient should be as frequently as pos-
sible in the open air, and should take much exercise on foot, which is preferable to either riding or driving.
Cold bathing also will be found advan-
tageous. Previous to the next men-
strual period, the abstraction of a small quantity of blood, and the use of tepid injections or the warm life
baths, will mitigate the attacks and
prevent it being so severe as it
might otherwise be.

Obstructive Hydrometrocolpos
Obstructive Dysmenorrhoea

Under this form are included, those cases thought to depend on a constricted state of the os or cervix uteri, but where such a constricted state exists, as to require dilatation or other mechanical means, to afford a passage for the discharge, the case might otherwise be classed with the other forms of dysmenorrhea, or retention of the menses. In some cases of dysmenorrhoea supposed to depend on this cause, after the stricture had been removed by dilatation, the dysmenorrhoea was found to continue as severe as formerly, showing that the stricture had been a complication and not a cause. The symptoms are the same as those of the other forms, and the importance of a vaginal examination on this account seems to be obvious. The object of treatment is
is the cure of the stricture, for this pur-
pose Dr. Macintosh was the first to
introduce the passing of bongies into
the uterus, gradually increasing their
diameter until the proper degree of
dilatation was accomplished, in
his practice. out of twenty seven cases
in which dilatation with bongies
was performed, a recovery was made
by twenty four, and of these, eleven
afterwards bore children. During
this treatment great care must be
taken, and every attention paid to
the patient, for inflammatory symptoms
are very apt to come on. The latest
treatment is that introduced and recom-
manded by Professor Simpson, which
consists in dividing the stricture by
incision in two or more of its sides.
This treatment is now becoming univer-
sally adopted, and is followed by
complete success.

Dysmenorrhœa always admits of
a favourable prognosis. Many cases are extremely obstinate, and resist all treatment, and may continue till the cessation of the menstrual function, but at that period they are at least got rid of, in others, although a perfect cure cannot be accomplished, still by the judicious use of means, the suffering and severity of the purulency may be alleviated. The existence of the disease is hostile to perfect conception, but there are instances of women who have suffered severely from it, bearing families. No organic lesions are discoverable in any, even the severest cases of this variety of menstrual disorder.
Not a secret.

11.17 Men: Male to woman

1.51 - When a true defect, new breasts

1.14 - Cancer must frequent a critical period.

2.33 galoanic