

compound known as Ergo-Apiol (Smith). Seeking, as I said, a preparation of apiol which would give satisfactory results in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, and suppressed menstruation, especially in the insane, and that would not produce any undesirable after-effects, I determined to try Ergo-Apiol (Smith), a liquid substance dispensed in gelatine capsules, which contains the pure apiol described above, and in addition to a combination of emmenagogues that immediately appealed to me as calculated to enhance the efficiency of the whole remedy, namely ergot of rye, oil of savin and aloin.

I selected a series of cases in the hospital, each of which was characterized by a more or less pronounced menstrual disorder of some standing, and administered no other medication for the treatment of the disordered menstruation than Ergo-Apiol. I cite, in illustration, three cases in which the remedy in question was employed. They are only examples of the experience I had with it.

CASE 1.—Miss V. F., aged twenty-one years, was admitted June, 1901. She said she had not menstruated for nearly a year, and attributed her suffering in body and mind to this fact. She was despondent, and on the verge of committing suicide. The reflex effects of the uterine disturbance were also manifested by the derangement of function in nearly all the organs. There was entire loss of appetite and a practical cessation of digestion, accompanied by pain after eating. In October, 1901, I began to give her two capsules of Ergo-Apiol (Smith) three times a day until after her expected periods, without any effect. During the month of November I gave her two capsules three times a day and continued the treatment until December 12th, 1901, when her menstruation returned in a perfectly normal manner. No unpleasant after-effects whatever were noted at any time during the treatment. She improved both mentally and physically during the time of taking the emmenagogue, and her condition was so remarkably ameliorated that she was discharged cured when the menstrual function had been re-established.

CASE 2.—Miss M. B. S., aged twenty-four years, had been suffering from amenorrhea for a year, which persisted in spite of all treatment. She was melancholy, and had a very poor appetite and other disturbances due to her suppressed menstruation. In November, 1901, I began giving her two capsules of Ergo-Apiol (Smith) three times a day. I continued this treatment without any appreciable effect, except that the patient seemed to feel more comfortable, and at certain times during the month she experienced the subjective sensations accompanying the onset of menstruation. Finally, her menses returned on April 21st, 1902. The menstruation was perfectly normal. One week before the