

applied supporter will doubtless work considerable benefit in her case, but it cannot be disputed that the comparatively easy menstruations occurring recently, in spite of the displacement, were due entirely to Ergoapiol.

Case 4. Miss —, aged eighteen, had always been regular in menstruating. Could get no history of any previous disorder within patient's knowledge. Contracted a heavy cold about time of menstrual epoch, and was much alarmed by non-appearance of flow. Discomfort was not marked. Ergoapiol (Smith), one capsule three times a day, was prescribed. Reported later that flow was established in twenty-four hours after treatment was commenced. The delay in this case was about four days.

Case 5. Mrs. — consulted me, giving the following history: Three months previously had had a profuse uterine hæmorrhage occurring about the time of menstrual period. As she had for a number of years menstruated only at intervals of about six or seven weeks, the fact that menstruation has been suspended for six weeks before the date of trouble was not especially significant. The hæmorrhage, which was at no time alarming, had continued for several days. Since that time there had been an almost constant wasting and at times a considerable flow. Her condition was practically invalid. Examination revealed a gaping os, a cervix exceedingly tender and abraded, and a large uterus. Before resorting to curettement it seemed advisable to try other measures. Ergoapiol (Smith), one capsule every three hours, was prescribed. In about twenty-four hours there was a decided increase in the discharge, which consisted of clots and considerable debris. There were some pains of a cramp-like nature. The discharge began to grow less in about four days and ceased entirely in one week. There was a marked improvement in general condition. Local treatment entirely removed the tenderness and abraded condition of cervix. Ergoapiol (Smith) was administered several days before next menstrual period and resulted in a very satisfactory period. In this case it appears to me the remedy saved the patient the ordeal of curettement, acting as a prompt uterine stimulant. Her condition locally and generally has since steadily improved.

ANÆMIA AND ITS RELATION TO CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION.

No disease is more common than chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes. Doubtless many causes contribute to the prevalence of this