

seems best adapted to those cases which come under the second, and more particularly the third form of the disease as described by Dr. Churchill, occurring in females of a nervous or leuco-phlegmatic temperament, debilitated by frequent child bearing, prolonged nursing or other causes of disease; and when we have no reason to suspect hyperæmia of any organ of the body except the uterus. I have generally commenced the administration of the remedy in these cases two or three days after the accession of the menstrual period, sooner or later according to the extent of the discharge, its influence on the system, &c., always resorting to it however, as soon as clots of blood appear. Administered under these circumstances, the first effect of the remedy is a species of nausea, which short of producing full vomiting, appears to react upon the womb causing contraction of its fibres, as evinced by the obscure pains referred to the region of this organ, followed usually by the expulsion of clots of blood, and afterwards the gradual subsidence of the debilitating discharge. The remedies I have found most useful after the discharge is controlled, and during the interval, have been sponging the surface of the body, particularly about the pelvis and lower limbs with a solution of common salt in water, and iron in the following form:—

R Tinctura Ferri sesq-chloridi, 3 ii.

Spr. Ether Nitrosi, 3 ii.

Sachari, ʒ i.

Aquæ, ʒ v.

Misce.

Sumantur cochlearia duo magna bis die.

Due attention should be paid to the digestive organs, costiveness, to which there is frequently a tendency, should be obviated, and I have found nothing better for this than the compound rhubarb pill. Perfect mental and bodily quietude for two or three menstrual periods, and the patient if married should live *absque marito*. I subjoin the following cures as illustrative of the foregoing remarks:—

Case I.—Mrs. K., aged 27, of delicate constitution, lax fibre and a predominance of the nervous temperament, has been married five years, has never borne children, but up to May, 1851, has menstruated regularly, though occasionally the discharge has been excessive, yet not sufficiently so to confine her to her bed. May 14th.—At the approach of her usual menstrual period, she experienced unusual physical fatigue in her domestic duties, and mental excitement from the receipt of long expected intelligence of an exciting character. The discharge appeared on the 15th, and on the evening of the same day large clots were passed which caused sudden prostration; the extremities were cold, countenance blanched, sense of weight, throbbing and heat about the pelvis—