

complaints of the kind are made, and my first endeavours are directed towards that organ, without paying any very marked attention to the dyspeptic symptoms, and this plan of treatment I have invariably found crowned with success.

Another curious and interesting feature in this case, and the last to which any reference will be made in the present paper, is, that after a lapse of six years without any symptom of pregnancy occurring during that period, no sooner is the uterus restored to its normal condition than impregnation immediately follows; for, under all the circumstances detailed to me, not a shadow of doubt dwells in my mind to the contrary. Perhaps the term curious is rather inapplicable, for it is not at all remarkable that a diseased state of the uterus or its appendages should prevent conception, any more than that a mal-condition of the cornea or optic nerve should produce blindness, as physiology teaches us that organs in an unhealthy state cannot perform their proper functions. That dysmenorrhœa is one of the principal causes of sterility, or one of its constant attendants is a fact generally admitted by most writers, and if my professional brethren would turn their attention to this fact, and institute minute enquiries in all cases coming under their observation, they will find my assertion borne out. In another case, the particulars of which I shall reserve for my next communication; a young woman æt 24, three years married, who had been thrice pregnant, and had two children born and living, was seized with acute ovaritis, terminating in suppuration; her infant at the breast, a child of eleven months, was weaned in consequence of lactation ceasing; her recovery was followed by dysmenorrhœa, from which she had never before suffered in the slightest degree, and although her general health was good in every other respect, during a period of thirteen months when she was under my observation, conception never took place. She would not admit of any manual interference for the removal or cure of her difficult menstruation, preferring that to the chance of further increase to her family, although her periodic sufferings were severe.

ART. XXVIII.—*On the effects of Aralia Nudicaulis in Ascites.* By R. W. EVANS, M.D., Richmond, C. W.

I do not remember to have seen any comparison instituted among the medicinal remedies employed in the treatment of ascites.

The whole class of diuretics is uncertain and frequently disappoint the physician's expectation.

Medical practitioners are consequently in search of new remedies possessing those properties, and frequently over-rate the value of such discoveries.