

steadily increased in flesh for the last two years, and to this I attributed the amenorrhœa.

I had this patient to take systematic exercise and a dietary that was rational, and to take Ergoapiol (Smith) with regularity, a capsule four times a day. After two months this woman ceased to take the remedy, her menstruation having become normal.

A girl, 20 years years old, was sent to me by the matron of a boarding-school. She enjoyed good health prior to entering the school, but for the past three months she had not menstruated and was suffering constantly with vertigo and had attacks of hysteria. I attributed the amenorrhœa to change of conditions of life—that of an open life on a farm to that of a shut-in inactive life. Ergoapiol (Smith) was given after each meal for two weeks prior to the day of her usual menstruation. This brought her menses on fully. She has since had no further trouble in this way.

Mrs. A. P. L., aged 35. This lady suffered with frequent attacks of headache, had backaches nearly all the time, and suffered greatly with vertigo. She was the mother of three children, the youngest being 6 years old. For the past four years she had constantly had scanty menstruation and the blood was very pale. She rarely had the menstrual flow to continue longer than fifteen hours. I was satisfied that the vertigo and all her distress was due to insufficient menstrual flow, and I accordingly put her on Ergoapiol (Smith). She took it through the month, one capsule after each meal; but for a week before the expected period she took two capsules instead of one. She was greatly pleased this time to have a full and free menstruation. Acting on my advice, she took the capsules three times daily for two months, and this acted in a happy manner, and she has now passed an entire year and has not failed to menstruate freely.

My diagnosis was fully confirmed by this woman's health being good in every way since the establishment of menses on a basis of health.—*The Southern Practitioner*, July, 1902.