

ment removed entirely the dysmenorrhœa, and was followed by pregnancy in a few instances thus treated. His paper published in the London *Lancet* of 1828, mentions his views and mode of treatment. His novel method met with much opposition and scepticism; but later years have proved the truth of his assertions, and yielded a just tribute to his brilliancy of conception and research. In the case above recited, one strong feature is, the series of dyspeptic symptoms accompanying the uterine derangement; this last was overlooked by her former professional attendant, who had treated her solely for dyspepsia, or as she said for diseased liver. That the latter was in reality a secondary affection was clearly proved, by all the symptoms of disordered alimentary functions rapidly subsiding as soon as the uterine action was restored to its normal condition. In tracing the history of this interesting case the following features are worthy of observation:—At the age of fourteen she commenced her menstrual life, the menses appearing regularly for three or four periods *painless*, then the attack of amenorrhœa (subsequent to that of metritis and peripneumonia) which lasted for eleven months, and when the catamenia were restored, their being attended by dysmenorrhœa, from which she suffered up to the period of her applying to me. To those conversant with uterine disease, I need not say, that ulceration of the cervix may exist in a sublatent state for a very long period, merely indicating its presence by leucorrhœal discharge, lumbar and pelvic pains, and functional disorder of the general digestive apparatus. In this case I do not consider that there was much real uterine disease antecedent to her marriage, the excitement attending which, accelerated, aggravated and kept up that inflammatory condition of the genital organs which eventually produced hypertrophy of the cervix and also the ulcerations. In this instance the hypertrophy was purely inflammatory, there being no deep seated chronic induration of its cervical tissues. How often do we not find this inflammatory state of the uterus and genitals in the newly married; although I believe in many cases when advice is sought, the medical attendant either from being perhaps too scrupulous and punctilious to examine into the real secret and cause of ailment, or from false delicacy, or I may add what is worse, from a want of that thorough acquaintance with, and knowledge of, the diseases of females, suffers the germs of disease already sown to take root, and thus lay the foundation for maladies distressing to the patient, and consequences blighting to the prospects of many a one fondly looking forward to the endearing title of parent.

Since my attention has been so much directed to the treatment of female disease, many circumstances have so thoroughly convinced me of the fact, that dyspepsia in married females especially, is so dependant on some derangement of the uterine organs, that my enquiries are most scrupulously directed in that course when any