

Remarks: This case is unusually interesting from the fact that all other treatments—prominent among them Professor Pratt's dilatation—had been employed during the long course of the disease, but no results whatever could be attained. Also from the bovine or topical blood nourishment producing such a rapid repair, while internally keeping up the patient's strength throughout, as his principal diet. The sequel will be under observation and report.

IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION IN YOUNG WOMEN DUE TO ANEMIC CONDITIONS.

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THE young physician just starting into practice cannot help but be impressed with the frequent occurrence of menstrual disorders in young girls during the period just succeeding the age of puberty. The metamorphosis of a girl into a woman, consisting as it does of structural and functional changes throughout her body, in many instances leaves behind pronounced alterations in the quality or even quantity of the blood current. How common it is to have a mother bring her daughter to the physician and say, "Doctor, I would like to have you do something for my daughter. For nearly a year she has been losing interest in everything and seems to be completely worn out. She has no appetite and absolutely no ambition for work, study or play. She does not lose flesh or grow thin at all, but her color is so poor and she seems so weak that I fear she is going into consumption."

Inquiry on the part of the doctor elicits the further information that the young lady in question is sixteen years old or thereabouts, and that she is a school-girl. A year or two ago she first menstruated and since that time has been unwell only twice, or at irregular intervals varying anywhere from three to nine months. Her bowels are either constipated, or the reverse, and she may complain of headaches, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, insomnia, indigestion, etc., etc. The pale face with its sallow greenish tinge, the bleached tongue, the colorless conjunctivæ and finger nails, tell well the tale of impoverished blood. Combine the history with the objective symptoms and the diagnosis is clear of chlorosis or green-sickness. The absence of cough or pulmonary symptoms excludes the dreaded "consumption," but we have instead a condition of the blood in which the essential constituents are diminished and the whole quality of the life-giving current so depreciated that the various organs of the body are unable to perform their normal functions. The uterus is small and illy developed and the supply of rich blood it so urgently requires in its developmental state is not to be had. Is it any wonder, then, that the chlorotic girl does not menstruate