

or had recarried discharge of any kind. Some women are very irregular in their menstrual discharge having them prolonged much beyond the usual interval. There are periods in the life of young women in which suppression of the menses occur for two or three months, and the discharge returns very profusely, giving rise to the idea of pregnancy or abortion both suppositions equally unfounded. Then again there are cases of women becoming pregnant, when apparently the menstrual discharge had ceased.

There are a variety of causes independant of conception, in which those in curing the risk of pregnancy, may have their menses suppressed, such as different forms of disease, exposure to cold and hardships, mental emotions &c. Thus we have mentioned a variety of circumstances, where the absence of the menstrual discharge might lead to a diagnosis of pregnancy, whilst nothing would be more incorrect

Now it remains to view the matter in a different light; and inquire how far the presence of the menses may be considered as an evidence that a woman is with child, - There are many cases recited by medical men of considerable distinction and unbounded experience, where women that were