

the writer, by the above described care of the milk. It therefore appears that this subject warrants a more careful investigation by the profession, as it is a vital question in New York city, since hundreds of infants are being fed on sterilized or pasteurized milk.—Therapeutic Gazette.

### A FEW DYSMENORRHOEA REMEDIES.

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In the treatment of dysmenorrhœa, the use of our homœopathic remedies is in most cases all sufficient. Experience has taught me that it is by no means necessary to interfere manually in a large majority of cases, though in some, where due to malpositions, such as flexions, it may be the only way to cure. But for most cases from the simple condition in young girls whose menstrual epoch is marked with a few colicky pains to those severer cases where the woman must spend three or four days in bed at the periods, the use of our remedies is sufficient not only to relieve, but to cure permanently. There are three or four remedies that will be most often indicated. They are as follows:

#### BELLADONA.

In the congestive form, pure and simple, where the great sense of pelvic heaviness is present with the suddenly appearing and suddenly disappearing pains, which are exceedingly painful and distressing with a feeling of heat to the parts and to the flow, no remedy excels Belladonna. The pains cut right through the body. Opium is entirely unnecessary here.

#### PULSATILLA.

In the characteristic temperament, with fitful pains and intense gripping, colicky pains, accompanied with the invariable chilliness, this remedy will be found most useful. We should always bear in mind the fact that by relieving a paroxysm of dysmenorrhœa the case is not cured, but that it is necessary to continue the treatment through the intermenstrual period. This is especially true with Pulsatilla, and it is a remedy that should not be given too low. It acts better in this and all other affections in the higher potencies.

#### MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA.

For a neuralgic and crampy dysmenorrhœa, which is void of inflammatory symptoms, and which has a relief from warmth, and aggravation from motion, no remedy can compare

with Magnesia Phosphorica. It suits the nervous form of dysmenorrhœa better than any other remedy that has been tried; in fact, it is more often indicated, and it is upon the indications always that a prescription should be based if possible.

#### VIBURNUM OPULUS.

This remedy, too, is sometimes useful in neuralgic and spasmodic dysmenorrhœa. Indeed, Hale mentions it in this form as specific. Where there is a spasmodic dysuria accompanying menstruation it is of great value. There are bearing down pains and shooting pains in the ovaries. Clinical experience with this remedy leads me to think that its value is often overlooked. There might be mentioned in this connection the preparation known as Hayden's Viburnum Compound, which has proved a most useful preparation in many cases of dysmenorrhœa; in fact, its use is not confined to this affection. It is a combination of Viburnum and Aletris and other uterine remedies. Although not a homœopathically proved remedy, it acts as one, and has cured many cases.

#### XANTHOXYLUM.

A remedy of value in cases where the pains travel down the crural nerves with a profuse flow. It, too, corresponds to the spasmodic variety. There are many other remedies that may be used with benefit in this affection, but the physician armed with the foregoing can treat successfully nine-tenths of all cases that can be cured by internal medication.—Medical Century.

#### DONATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following:

Mrs. A. H. Thomson, three jars preserves.

Woman's Auxiliary, one hot water kettle, one dipper.

General anesthesia is said to have been in use among the Chinese as early as the tenth century. This they effected by inducing absorption of certain narcotic substances, the base of which was opium, aconite, etc. The subject was awakened by causing him to drink salt and water. The application of general anesthesia was, however, limited, as operations were few.