

Dr. Bozeman suggested that the wearing of the horse-shoe pessary would aid in stimulating the uterus.

Dr. Cumming remarked that Dr. Bozeman had spoken more especially of local treatment. He would expect to find poor blood. Menstruation was an extra performance, and it required but a slight cause to stop it. Whenever there was a want of good blood, menstruation failed. There are a vast number of women in whom the menstrual function is more or less deranged. A woman ought to feel just as well during the menstrual period as at other times. As soon as the blood becomes damaged, menstruation is diminished, and it suggests that the blood be looked after, in addition to local treatment.

Dr. Bozeman inquired what was the vocation of the patient?

Dr. Westmoreland.—She is a woman in moderate circumstances, living in the country, and attends to some domestic duties; not accustomed to much mental exercise.

INDIAN SPRING—LOCATION, PROPERTIES AND MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF THE WATER.

BY J. T. BANKS, M.D.

The Indian Spring is located in Butts County, Georgia, six miles southeast of Jackson, sixteen miles north of Forsyth, and twenty-two miles east of Griffin. The Spring is in a few yards of the junction of two little creeks that meet from opposite directions, and commingling their waters, unite and form one creek, that flows off at a right angle to the direction of both. The uninformed will often pass from one creek to the other, in their strolls along their shady banks, without noticing the change, until the current, wafting something on its surface, or the gentle rippling of the water, attracts the attention. It is probably the strongest sulphur spring in Georgia, and is composed of sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of potass, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and three

free gases—nitrogen, carbonic, and sulphuretted hydrogen; from the latter, it obtains its special unpleasant odor. The temperature of the water is sixty-three degrees. It is surrounded by a scenery *grand, inviting and entertaining*, in which Nature has furnished a psychical agent to the therapeutical virtues of the water. It is not my purpose to describe this scenery, if I could, and will refer to only one feature of it—a broken, rocky shoal, of about one hundred yards in length, and at least fifty feet fall—over which rushes one of the little creeks, which, by its continuous monotony, serves as a soporific to Indian Spring Visitors.

The quantity of water furnished by the Spring is small, but sufficient for a large number of persons. To see it, is to be reminded of an old aphorism, that “precious articles are put up in small bundles.”

Owing to the chemical combinations and free gases in the water, it can not be transported and retain its special taste, much less its virtues; this I have carefully noticed. It soon loses the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and tastes flat and stale, and loses its medicinal virtues, however secure it may be corked and sealed.

It is a powerful eliminative agent, and begins its action very soon, either by the *skin, kidneys or bowels*. If the skin is hot and dry, the free use of it internally, aided by a warm bath of the water, will soon act beneficially. If there be a want of activity of the kidneys, a few small doses of morphine, combined with the water, soon aids in restoration of action. If there be habitual constipation, due to a sluggish action of bowels and intestinal mucous glands, the addition of a tea-spoonful of common salt, or of sulphate of magnesia, taken in the early morning draught, will soon correct it; or if due to a deficient hepato-pancreatic secretion, a small blue mass pill, taken two or three nights in succession, will aid the water in giving early relief.

It acts promptly as a soothing tonic to the organs of digestion, and a certain alterative in chronic inflammation of the stomach and liver. I have never failed to realize an improvement in my dyspeptic patients from the proper use of the water, unless they violated my hygienic instructions. Often

the appetite improves faster than the digestive powers, and, unless controlled by prudence in eating, they may be overtaxed.

Convalescents from acute or chronic diseases of the abdominal or pelvic organs, or of the nervous system, are much benefited from its use. Much benefit is often obtained, also, from the judicious use of the electric baths, in conjunction with the water, in nervous affections, but they should never be used without the advice of a well-informed physician. One special destructive influence of this water should be well known: according to the observations of Dr. Whitehead, who has been there for many years, and as he reports to me the same of Dr. Pitts, for many years before him, and other resident physicians, it has always injured tuberculous subjects, the diseased action being accelerated by the use of the water.

Its action is powerful and useful in the *diseases of females*. In amenorrhœa and the inflammatory form of dysmenorrhœa, it exercises a decidedly beneficial influence. I have often noticed its emmenagogue properties in my lady patients, sent there for its use; and ladies often tell me of its successful action in restoring menstruation after months' suppression, and after the long-continued use of medicine for that purpose. In the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy—especially extreme cases—it is the only remedy that I have ever obtained relief from, and in such cases, I never have had it to fail me. After trying alkalies, bismuth, cerium, carbonic acid, creasote, opiates, acids, tonics, etc., without any benefit, I have had every symptom relieved in a few hours by this water, *drank at the Spring*; and so well known is this special virtue in the neighborhood, that often negro men may be seen with their jugs at night, for their wives under such circumstances. It is to this valuable property I would especially call the attention of my professional brothers. Some women obtain immediate relief, which continues during their use of the water, but have a return of all their trouble as soon as they leave the Spring; others obtain complete relief. I will not attempt to give its *modus operandi* at this time. One other benefit I have often observed with patients convalescing from chronic leucorrhœa—either vaginal or from disease of the os and cervical canal—

is, the prompt arrest of the discharge from its use as a vaginal douche three or four times per day.

In my opinion, there is no mineral spring in our country more deserving our professional attention than this, and I am truly glad to be able to inform the interested that the near approach by rail will soon be accomplished.

CASE OF CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

BY WM. O'DANIEL, M.D., TWIGGS COUNTY, GEORGIA.

On the 7th of July last, at four o'clock P.M., I visited a very stout young negro woman, who possessed very great muscular power and robust health up to a few weeks previously to the time above referred to, when she had several attacks of intermittent fever, which, I was informed, did not yield very readily to treatment resorted to by her friends, and that the chills returned on the seventh, fourteenth and twenty-first days, as they often do in this malarious section of country, though she had enjoyed good health for several days previously to the attack which I diagnosticated as above.

Upon inquiry, I found that her monthly visitations had always been regular, and that she had always enjoyed fine health until the last few weeks, as stated above. Had never borne children. Had always lived in a section of country free from malarial influence, until the past year.

Upon a close examination, I found the following symptoms existing: Opisthotonos, delirious, eyes red, pupils dilated, tongue natural, bowels constipated, pulse one hundred and fifteen, and very feeble, respiration hurried, breathing stertorous, perspiring freely, urine natural, both in color and quantity. She was perfectly insensible, and said to have suffered a most excruciating pain in the head before she became entirely insensible.