

seem there can be,—we would ourselves ask the advocates of assumed Central Heat as a cause of volcanic action, how it could have happened that the eruption of Jorullo, in Mexico, in the year 1759, could have driven through the hundred miles of the asserted crust of the earth, and forced up what was previously a quiet cultivated plain to the height of sixteen hundred feet in one place, and formed six volcanic cones, when there were the open volcanoes Colima to the west, and Popocatepetl to the east, and each within less than twice the distance from Jorullo, of the thickness of *solid rock*, which the latter must have had to burst its way through, to get vent, if the old theory is true? The same holds good of the eruption under the sea off Sicily, already referred to, with both Vesuvius and Etna, as open volcanoes, almost in the immediate neighborhood. What law of fluid matter is there that would cause it to act so strangely? As well might we assume, that the steam in a steam engine would burst through the sides (crust) of the strongest boiler or steam chest, when all the escape valves were open, as to assume that molten matter in our earth would act thus in violation of all the laws and facts governing the movements of fluids.

The truth is, when volcanoes are attributed to their more probable cause, namely, the bringing together of the warring elements of chemistry, in vast quantities, by underground streams, of which many are known, science will not suffer, and mankind may be instructed.

ERRATA.

On page 94, in our last, or April number, seventeenth line from the top, for "which" read whom. A few other errors which were self-evident, so did not effect the sense of the text, and which in the multiplicity of our duties we could not spare the time to correct, have also occasionally crept into these pages, but this one so annoyed us, that we went back to our manuscript to see if the fault was ours, and found it there plainly written whom; though it was overlooked in the hurry of reading proof. Still the publishers have taken very great pains to avoid all mistakes, and we feel under many obligations to them for their uniform courtesy, and the care they have shown to make their part of the work unexceptionable.

THE DELAY in this number has been unavoidable, and in consequence of it there must be a corresponding delay in the next number.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY.

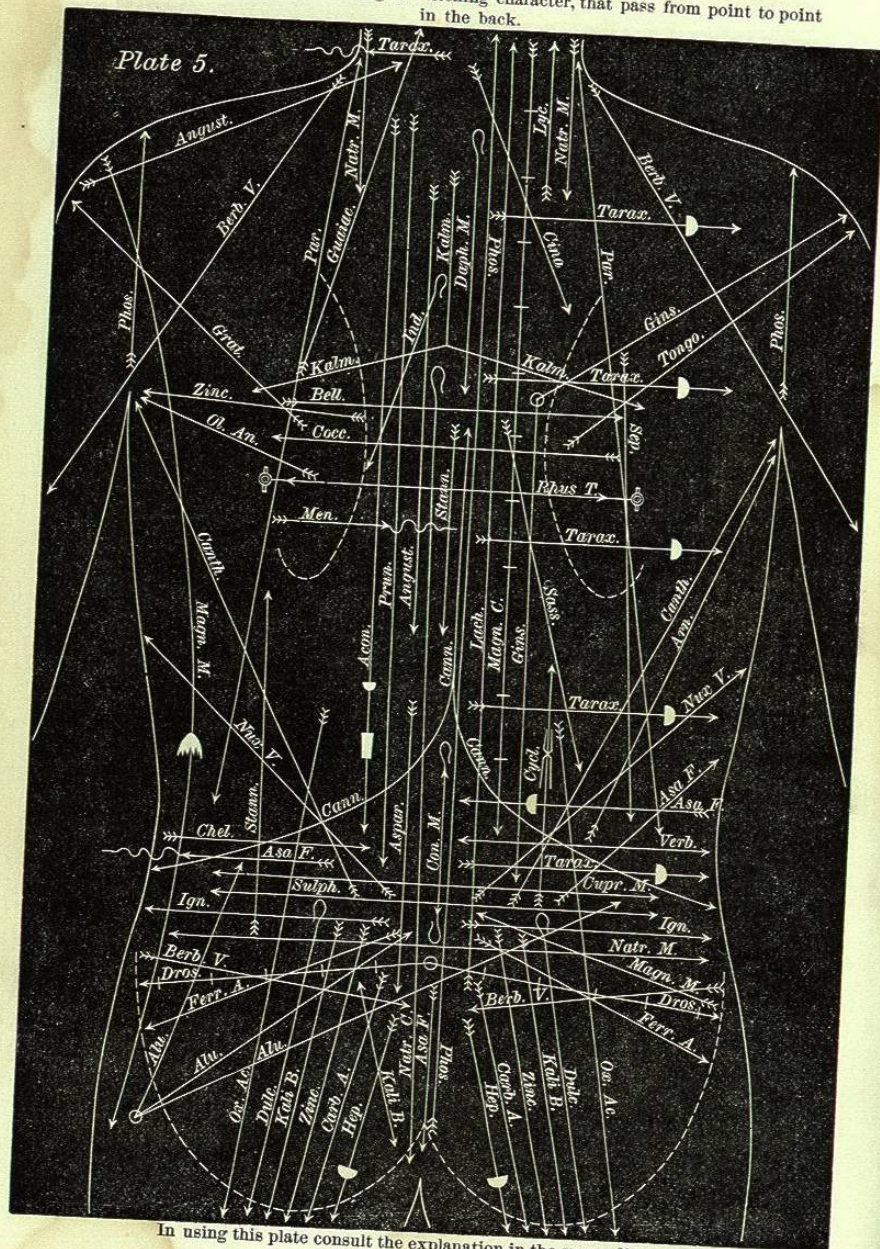
We complete upon the next page the illustrations of the darting pains in the chest, by giving a view of those in the back, but as no proper division can be made in these, with reference to the chest alone, the whole length of the back is given, and the corresponding pains for all parts thereof.

It will be seen that there are three new characters upon this plate not before used. Their explanation is as follows: The figure of a miniature *spade* signifies a *digging* pain; or, when placed upon an arrow, as in this instance, to illustrate a symptom of Aconite, extending down the left side of the spine, it is to represent a digging in connection with the "sticking" pain. The figure of the *cork-screw* is to illustrate a *boring* pain; with the arrow, a boring stitch. And the *ring*, with a short bar through it, upon either scapula, to illustrate a symptom of Rhus Tox, stands for a sensation of *tension*, or a "tensive stitch," as it is there used.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year of our Lord 1870, by ROLLIN E. GREGG, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York.

AN ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY.

For the acute pains of a darting or stitching character, that pass from point to point in the back.



In using this plate consult the explanation in the succeeding pages.

Again we must call attention to the strange and unexpected distinctness given to drug symptoms by this method, where, before, nearly all appeared so similar, and because of this, so greatly confused. Among all the drugs illustrated upon this plate, no two are alike, even in the one symptom represented, excepting Cuprum, Sulphur, and Natrum Mur., in their transverse stitches through the small of the back; but no one ought to make a mistake as to which of these remedies might be called for by such stitches, if they compare their other symptoms. In all else, where there is a similarity in the location, direction, and extent of the arrows, the symptoms are so in the representation only, for by comparing the language upon which the illustrations are made, we in no instance have to go beyond the one symptom quoted of each, to establish which drug would be indicated.

Let us take those with arrows extending from the small of the back downward on to the thighs, for comparison. Oxalic Acid has: "Acute pain in the back," not from the small of the back, "gradually extending down to the thighs, occasioning ere long great torture." Dulcamara has: "Drawing from the small of the back through the thighs, during rest, with stitches in the part." Kali Bich.: "Sharp shooting pains, first in the left, afterward in the right renal region, extending down the thigh, aggravated by motion." Zinc Met.: "Violent cutting in the small of the back at the least motion, extending into the calves and feet, he is neither able to walk, stand, or lie down." Carbo An.: "Stitch in the small of

the back descending *along* the thighs, on *every inspiration.*" While Hepar Sulph. has: "Sharp *pressure*" "in the small of the back and the lumbar vertebræ, especially in the region of the sacro-iliac symphysis, extending into the *lower limbs.*" So in all this there are no two alike, or even similar in their essential features.

Passing up the spine the same fact holds in a still more marked degree, for there is here but little similarity, in any respect, and this is more astonishing than all else, when we consider the important functions and the great length of the spinal cord. The only drugs that at all approach even an apparent resemblance in the illustrations, are Lachesis and Phosphorus in their arrows ascending the spine: but how great the distinction between them; for the former has: "Stitches in the upper part of the back, or along the back from below upward, or in the whole back and in the nape of the neck, with stinging in the *right* arm and sensation as if it had gone to sleep, with *itching* on the *arms, hips,* and *lower limbs.*" With Phosphorus, on the contrary, the arrow is to illustrate a "Darting pain, *during stool,* from the *os coccygis* through the spine *as far as the vertex,* the head being drawn backward by it." Staphysagria has: "Severe stitches along the *back,* from below upward," but the locality and extent are, of course, so uncertain from this language, that we have not attempted to illustrate it. It is not probably along the *spine,* or this would have been specially mentioned as in other instances.

Of those *descending* the spine, Aconite has: "Violent, sticking, *digging* pain," down the left side of the spinal column to the small of the back. Prunus Spinosa: "Stitch from between the *shoulders* to the *lumbar vertebræ* on drawing deep breath." Natrum Carb.: "*Rigidity* and *drawing* between the *scapulæ,* in the open air," descending to the *anus,* where it terminates in a stitch when *sitting* or *lying.* And Magnesia Carb.: "Violent *tearing* and darting," descending *gradually* from the neck along the back. Thus, it will be seen, that no two of these are alike, nor indeed at all similar in the *character* of the pain, though the direction and extent of the arrows of some of them correspond with that of others; and by this comparison it will also be seen, that Prunus is the *only* known remedy for a simple uncomplicated stitch *descending* the spine the greater portion of its length. Angustura has: "An incisive cutting from above downward in the *dorsal* spine," accompanied by the *same* descending the *sternum;* Stannum: "Slow intermittent dull stitches between the *scapulæ* toward the *middle* of the spine." Asparagus: "Sensation when sitting, as if something were darting *through the small of the back* toward the *sacral vertebræ.*" And Ginseng: "Lancinations between the *scapulæ,* extending to the *right shoulder,* or along the spine down to the small of the back," etc.

Well, then, could anything be desired more clear in the distinctions, than is here displayed, where there would appear by simply reading, unaided by illustrations, such similarity and complication? In

all the rest of this plate there is not the slightest resemblance in anything as regards the positions and directions of the arrows; while there are some most remarkable contrasts. See, for instance, the arrows representing *Cantharis* and *Cannabis*, two drugs so frequently called to mind in connection with diseases of the urinary organs.

In view of all these things, can there be two opinions as to the importance of this work being completed as speedily as possible, on the plan we have proposed to the profession, on a subsequent page of this number?

There is one remaining point to which we will call attention, as showing the great practical value of this work. The fact that more or less severe pains, of some kind, so commonly occur in parts or organs before diseased action, whether acute or chronic, becomes really seated in them, cannot have escaped the attention of every observing physician. Here, then, is the *cry of distress* and the *call for relief*, before the part has become dangerously, often, indeed, before it has become even seriously involved; and, because of this, such pains *must have been intended as the surest guides* to the proper curative agent, that all cases might be reached before danger arises. In the very large majority of instances where the illustrations have shown but *one* remedy for a given pain, no other can be indicated but that, for such pain. Then, if all the pains of every drug were illustrated in their characteristic localities, direction, and extent, so that the physician could ap-

ply, at once, the exact curative remedy pointed out by such symptoms, how grand would his successes and his mission be.

BACK VIEW.

Aconitum. "Violent sticking, digging pain, all along the spine, on the left side, down to the small of the back, aggravated by an inspiration."

Alumina. "Stitches in the left hip, extending to the small of the back and to the loins; when taking an inspiration, the stitches come on again."

Angustura. 1. "Dull stitches between the top of the left shoulder and the neck." 2. "Pressure across the whole right side of the chest and abdomen, as if these parts were compressed in front and behind, accompanied by an incisive cutting from above downward, in the sternum and in the dorsal spine, increased by inspiration and every movement of the trunk."

Arnica. "Stitch, at every inspiration, in the right side of the back, extending from the last ribs up to the axilla."

Asafœdita. 1. "Stitches in the region of the sacrum, extending down to the anus." 2. "Boring sticking, in the left loin from within outward, going off during an inspiration." 3. "Lancinations from the right loin toward the ribs?" 4. "Sticking, with pressure in the region of the right ribs toward the spine."

Asparagus. "Sensation, when sitting, as if something were darting through the small of the back toward the sacral vertebrae."

Belladonna. "Repeated stitches, as if caused by the electric fluid, from the left scapula to the right."

Berberis Vulgaris. 1. "Sudden stitch darting from the side of the neck into the upper arm." 2. "Deep-seated, acute lancinating pain in the iliac bone of one or the other side, extending obliquely inward and downward toward the small of the back, sometimes accompanied with bubbling stitches darting into the part to a considerable depth."

Cannabis. "In the evening, when in bed, she feels a few dull stitches in both sides of the abdomen, the pain then dart-

ing upward along the back, terminating in stitches between the scapulæ, and afterward returning to the sides of the abdomen."

Cantharis. "Cutting in the region of the kidneys, extending to the axillæ."

Carbo Animalis. "Stitch in the small of the back, descending along the thighs, on every inspiration."

Chelidonium. "Dull stitches in the left loin, in quick succession, toward the back."

Cina. "Lancinating pain in the upper part of the spinal column toward the right scapula."

Cocculus. "Stitches in the scapulæ from the right to the left."

Conium Maculatum. "Stitches in the small of the back, with drawing through the lumbar vertebræ when standing."

Cuprum Metallicum. "Lancination in the small of the back, in a transverse direction."

Cyclamen Europæum. "Piercing, pinching, dull stitches, recurring at equal periods of some seconds, on the right side of the spinal column (between the os innominatum and the last false rib), in the region of the kidney, more violent during an inspiration, which is interrupted by the extreme pain."

Daphne Mezereum. "Dull drawing stitches downward, between the shoulders, less when moving the parts."

Drosera. "Lancinating tearing from the spinal marrow to the os ilium, when sitting."

Dulcamara. "Drawing from the small of the back through the thighs, during rest, with stitches in the part, during motion, which are relieved by pressure."

Ferrum Aceticum. "Stitch-like jerks, in the small of the back when walking, extending toward the hips rather than the upper parts; more painful after sitting, or standing (almost as after straining the parts by lifting)."

Ginseng. "Lancinations between the scapulæ, extending to the right shoulder, or along the spine down to the small of the back, particularly on raising the trunk from a stooping posture, attended with oppression of breathing."

Gratiola. "Darting from the left scapula to the shoulder and mamma."

Guaiacum Officinale. "Frequent and continued stitches on

the left side of the nape of the neck, from the scapula to the occiput, when moving about; also, when holding the head still."

Hepar Sulphuris. "Sharp pressure and pain, as from bruises, in the small of the back and the lumbar vertebræ, especially in the region of the sacro-iliac symphysis, extending into the lower limbs: the pain is felt when sitting, standing, or lying, and causes a sort of limping when walking."

Ignatia. "Lancinations from the small of the back through the loins."

Indigo. "Drawing lancinating pains, following the course of the left rhomboideus muscle."

Kali Bichromicum. 1. "Cutting pain in the outer left side of the sacrum, shooting up and down." 2. "Sharp shooting pains, first in the left, afterward in the right renal region, extending down the thigh, aggravated by motion."

Kalmia Latifolia. "Sharp pain in the three superior dorsal vertebræ, extending through the shoulder blades."

Lachesis. "Stitches in the upper part of the back, or along the back from below upward, or in the whole back and in the nape of the neck, with stinging in the right arm and sensation as if it had gone to sleep, with itching on the arms, hips, and lower limbs."

Lycopodium. "Darting in the right cervical muscles from below upward."

Magnesia Carbonica. "Violent tearing and darting in the nape of the neck, gradually descending along the back, and then passing off."

Magnesia Muriatica. 1. "A stitch into the right ilium toward the small of the back." 2. "Stitches and burning in the region of the left shoulder down to the hip."

Menyanthes Trifoliata. "Dull boring stitching in the region of the left scapula, extending toward the spine."

Natrum Carbonicum. "Rigidity and drawing between the scapulæ, in the open air; or in the back, extending as far as the anus, in paroxysms, and terminating in a stitch when sitting or lying."

Natrum Muriaticum. 1. "Sharp stitches transversely through the small of the back, close above the hips." 2. "Stitches in the outer parts of the neck, from above downward, even in the night."