

Nux Vomica. "An illness in the afternoon, with violent stitching in the small of the back; afterward extending into the sides, and oppressing the breathing."

Oleum Animale. "A few pointed and painful stitches from the left scapula to the axilla."

Oxalic Acid. "Acute pain in the back, gradually extending down to the thighs, occasioning ere long great torture, and continuing almost to the moment of death."

Paris Quadrifolia. "Stitches through the back, on either side of the back and nape of the neck."

Phosphorus. 1. "Stitches in the axillæ through the shoulders. 2. "Darting pain, during stool, from the os coccygis through the spine, as far as the vertex, the head being drawn backward by it."

Prunus Spinosa. "Stitch from between the shoulders to the lumbar vertebræ on drawing deep breath, arresting the breathing."

Rhus Toxicodendron. "Tensive cutting across the scapulæ."

Sassaparilla. "Stitches, sometimes lancinations near the spinal column, from the right scapula to the last false rib, increased during an inspiration, and arresting the breathing when taking deep breath."

Sepia. "Stinging pain from the scapula down through the ribs, on the right side of the back, at every inspiration, lasting as long as this does, in every position of the body, but less when walking in the open air."

Stannum. 1. "Lancination in the left side of the back, from below upward, when standing." 2. "Slow, intermittent, dull stitches, between the scapulæ, toward the middle of the spine."

Sulphur. "Stitches transversely across the small of the back."

Taraxacum. 1. "Sharp boring stitches in the left side of the neck, from within outward." 2. "Sticking pain with pressure in the whole spine toward the right side when lying, with difficult breathing, especially violent in the small of the back."

Tongo. "Stitch from the right scapula, through the shoulder, early in the morning."

Verbascum. "Cutting between the right loin and spinal column."

Zincum Metallicum. 1. "Continuous stitching in the border of the left scapula, toward the axilla, so violent that it caused her to start, with rising of heat to the head." 2. "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, nor lie down."

STITCHING PAINS IN THE BACK WHICH ARE UNCERTAIN EITHER AS TO LOCATION, DIRECTION, OR EXTENT.

Alumina. "Fine stitches extending from the back to the ribs."

China. "Sticking drawing toward the lumbar vertebræ."

Dulcamara. "Dull stitches in both loins, with sensation as of squeezing from within outward, at every inspiration, while sitting bent (after a short walk)."

Hepar Sulphuris. "Sticking pain in the side of the chest, in the direction of the back."

Laurocerasus. "Sticking, particularly on the right side, or toward the left shoulder."

Lycopodium. 1. "Stitches in the back, toward the small of the back, when sitting." 2. "Sticking pain in the back, extending to the right scapula."

Morphium Aceticum. "Inspiration accompanied by sharp pain in the abdomen and along the spine."

Sambucus. "Cutting pinching in the region of the last false ribs, toward the dorsal spine."

Staphysagria. "Severe stitches along the back, from below upward." As this says along the *back*, not along the spine, it is, of course, uncertain as to the exact locality meant.

OMISSIONS.

The following symptoms were overlooked. They should have been illustrated in the side views.

Aconitum. "Cutting pain extending in a circle from the spine to the abdomen, over the left hip." This is the only drug symptom of the kind, and should have been represented in the view of the left side.

Angustura. The symptom of this remedy, illustrated on plate I., by an arrow descending the sternum, and on the present plate by one descending the dorsal spine, would have been

better given upon one of the side views so as to have shown the natural connection existing between the acute pains in the two localities.

Calcarea Carbonica. "Spasmodic shooting pain from the small of the back toward the rectum."

Kali Bichromicum. "Cough causes pain in the middle of the sternum, darting through to between the shoulders."

Kreosotum. "Sticking, with pressure through the whole chest, extending to the inner border of the scapula." To which scapula is uncertain, though it is probably to the right one, as most of the acute pulmonary pains of this drug occur in the right chest.

CONFIRMATIONS.

BORAX VENETA.

BY L. M. KENYON, M. D., BUFFALO.

The following is the confirmation by Dr. Kenyon, of the symptom of Borax, illustrated in our April number, by an arrow extending from before backward beneath the right clavicle, through the apex of the right lung. The patient was an unmarried lady, aged twenty-eight years, and her case here follows: The Doctor was first called to her for an attack of acute sore throat, and says: Upon examination he found the entire fauces, as far down as he could see, completely covered with small whitish pimples, strewn as thickly together as they could stand. There was extreme suffering from deglutition, and great burning sensation in the fauces, extending down the throat. *Mercurius Cor.* relieved these symptoms promptly, but two or three days following, some other throat symptoms manifested themselves, for which he prescribed *Baryta Carb.* This appeared to control all remaining troubles, and he heard nothing more from his patient for four or five weeks, when he was called again and found her complaining of burning and raw feeling in the fauces, and oppressed respiration. This was in February, 1869, and these symptoms continued, with but little, if any, relief from various remedies, until the last of May, when there arose an acute or *sharp aching pressure* just beneath the right clavicle, and extending through to the right scapula. After the appearance of this symptom, there was still no curative action established by medicine, through the summer, and

no time that she would pass more than a week or ten days without an increase in the symptoms of soreness and burning in the throat, or an aggravation of the acute pain under the clavicle, until December, when there appeared a glandular swelling in the left axilla. For a time this was very painful, remaining about the same for four weeks, then, under the action of *Lycopodium* suppuration took place rapidly, and entire relief followed, both to the throat symptoms and the pain through the apex of the lung for another four weeks. The pain then returned, but not the sore throat, and continued until February 20th, 1870, when, acting upon the statement as to the action of Borax upon the upper right lung, contained in the letter which was published in our last number, he administered one dose of Borax 3^m. The result was an immediate subsidence of the pain, and the evening following, the moment she laid down, there arose a sensation as though she was *falling out of bed*, and during the night she dreamed much of falling out of bed, and would awake with a start. The sense of falling, and the dreams, persisted in returning for several successive nights, but there was no return of pain or throat symptoms until March 7th, fifteen days, when there was a slight recurrence of the pain, and another dose of Borax 3^m was given, followed with a repetition of all the sensations and dreams of falling out of bed. After this there was no further pain until the middle of May, when it arose again in a good deal of severity. Borax 3^m, one dose, was again prescribed, with the identical sensations of falling, but each time the dreaming was less. The pain did not return again until August 19th, and then but slightly, when Borax 3^m was again repeated, but as she has been absent on a visit, the result has not yet been learned. In addition to the Borax he also gave three doses of *Arum Tri.* 5^m, the first one June 22d, 1870, and the other two at intervals of two or three weeks, for burning and a sense of excoriation of the fauces and a husky, changeable voice, which then arose for the first time in some six months, and this drug afforded quick relief, each time, to these symptoms.

A still further important fact and result with the patient was, that she had had an attack of "Hay-fever" between the 10th of June, and July 1st, every summer for nine years in succession, until this summer, when there was no appearance

of it, thus showing that this disease, as well as the other symptoms of the case had been broken up by the treatment.

Since writing the above we received the following note from Dr. Kenyon in regard to the case, and the result of the last dose of Borax.

"BUFFALO, Sept. 6, 1870.

"DEAR DOCTOR:—My patient has returned and has had no recurrence of either sore throat, or the pain under the right clavicle; and says she has ridden over rough roads, and exercised in various other ways, that she knows would heretofore have excited both, for frequently, getting into a street car and riding a few blocks, would bring on the pain very severely.

"In haste,

"L. M. KENYON, M. D."

According to this result, the arrow illustrating that symptom of Borax, should have had the character representing pressure, upon it, to correspond with the sensation of *sharp aching pressure*, a fact we did not know when the illustration was made.

CANTHARIS AND ZINCUM METALLICUM.

BY W. H. BLAKELY, M. D.

"BELLEVIEW, Ky., Aug. 20, 1870.

"R. R. GREGG, M. D.

"Dear Sir:—I see you request all confirmations to be reported to you. I have had two cases where the medicine acted like a charm, and produced relief in a few minutes. One was a case of sticking pain in the chest, just above the region of the heart, and flying both ways, not affected by inspiration, shooting to the sternum and axilla, left side: Cantharis.

"The other, was a lady who had been suffering from ulceration of the cervix uteri, and has lately had a tumor removed. The pain began at the pit of the stomach, and would pass up, following the course of the œsophagus, with a sense of drawing, and a cold streak; it afterward changed to a gurgling sensation, but was removed both times by Zincum Metallicum.

"In some cases I could not do without the diagrams, and hope you will soon have them printed in large sheets, say 15 by 30 inches. If you do, I will take one set. Excuse brevity. Yours, truly,

"W. H. BLAKELY, M. D."

Although these cases are given so briefly, yet how important they become. Think of it; a physician is led, by an illustrated symptom, to at once, and without hesitation, select and prescribe, the *only* known *curative* remedy in the world, for that symptom, which had arisen probably, in the second case

certainly, from a serious diseased condition of the system, and finds the medicine acting "like a charm," and giving "relief in a few minutes." Can anything be more astounding than such results in a field where we have all, no doubt, been too much given to view matters in the light of doubt and uncertainty? That the picture is not overdrawn by the Doctor, we fully believe, for we have, ourselves, seen just such astonishing results, and point to the next case as a sample of many such that have come under our observation.

COCCULUS.

August 25th, 1870, we were called to a man aged forty-six, who, after passing through the premonitory symptoms, for two or three weeks, was, the day before our call, taken down with Typhoid Fever. The symptom of which he complained the most was a *dull aching pain* through the forehead, and from there back to the center of the head, it not being felt much in the temples. This was controlled in two or three days, and the appearances were that the fever was being broken, but a day or two following that, the same kind of pain seated in the abdomen, just below the umbilicus, and increased in severity from day to day, notwithstanding the administration of Nux Vom., Rhus Tox., etc., until, in a few days, it culminated in a very acute pain, darting through just below the umbilicus to the spine. For that we prescribed Belladonna, Bryonia, and Pulsatilla in succession, giving each one day to develop its effect, but without any relief, and then allowed ourselves to be governed especially by this one symptom of acute pain, without reference to the other indications of the case, and gave Cocculus, according to the illustration of it on plate 3, in the April number, though this drug seemed so foreign to our patient's condition, in all else excepting that pain. The next day we found that all acute suffering had ceased, leaving the same aching pain and a soreness behind, but it was a matter of great question with us whether the symptom had not stopped of itself, from the length of time it had continued, or if medicine had anything to do with its disappearance. Following this, the dull aching continued, and increased in severity, until it caused great suffering, and then extended into and through both legs,

the right the worst, down into the great toes. And now a moderate drawing and severe bruised sensation set in with the aching, and extended to the back and into the legs, and the bowels became very much constipated. Pulse about 100 per minute, urine very turbid.

Again we prescribed Nux Vom., Rhus Tox., Sulphur, and two or three other remedies, but they had no effect whatever in allaying the pain, though the tongue cleared up under their action, and all appearances of fever, and the typhoid condition wholly subsided, leaving the pain still worse, if anything, and the patient very weak. He then passed some five or six days entirely without fever, but with no abatement of pain, when a sister came from a distance to see him, and said she knew how to treat "nooraligy," and without waiting to consult us in regard to it, went to making applications of cloths wrung out of hot water, to the abdomen and limbs. The effect was decided, to say the least, for the pain was relieved in a few hours, but at our visit the next morning we found him with quite a high fever, the tongue covered with a brown coating through the center, and many other symptoms indicating a return of the whole typhoid state. Prohibiting further interference we prescribed Phosphorus, following it in a day or two with Rhus, which subdued the fever in four or five days, but no sooner had this been done than the same kind of pain returned to the abdomen, and soon became worse than at all before. He now, too, presented more indications of exhaustion of the vital energies, than at any previous time, and through it all extreme constipation continued, once going ten days without a fecal evacuation. The abdomen did not become very sensitive to pressure, from the pain, neither did it become in the least hardened, or but slightly tympanitic.

We diagnosed the case as one in which the suffering arose from diseased action, or irritation, in the spinal cord, having passed down the spine from the brain under the effect of medicine the first few days, and that the pain in the abdomen and legs was the result of the nerves manifesting their sufferings at their extremities in those parts. But what was to cure this condition, was the more important question? We now again tried Nux Vomica, Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Bryonia, and Rhus Tox., then Mercurius, Colocynth, and Veratrum, but each

day he suffered more, groaning every breath when awake, and not sleeping to exceed two or three hours in twenty-four, then only from sheer exhaustion, until most profuse *cold* perspiration set in, and finally one day when we called, indications of paralysis of the organs of deglutition had arisen, though there had not before been the slightest suffering of any kind in those parts. He had no appetite, in fact, a great repugnance to food of all kinds, but we had ordered beef tea, etc., and insisted upon his eating something, so that morning he tried to eat a piece of toast, but in attempting to swallow, the throat would not act at all to pass it down into the œsophagus, and after three or four efforts he had to desist. Pulse was now running to about 130 per minute; hands very cold and becoming purple.

In reflecting upon our patient's condition, it did not seem to us possible that he could live to exceed two days, if he was not relieved in a few hours. So, from not knowing what better to do, and more in a fit of despair than from the exercise of any skill, we put together the two facts of the darting pain below the umbilicus through to the spine, which had arisen in the early stage of the case, and the threatening paralysis of the fauces, or œsophagus, which had now come up, and upon these two symptoms prescribed *Cocculus 1^m*, one dose, followed by *Sac. Lac.* Making an appointment to visit him again in a few hours, we left, with scarcely a ray of hope of ever seeing him any better. But at the next visit, some eight hours later, almost the whole condition of the patient had changed, or was rapidly changing. His wife said that it was not more than fifteen or twenty minutes after we gave him the dose of medicine, before he called for toast and ate a whole slice of it with evident relish, and without any difficulty in swallowing. The cold perspiration, which had been very profuse the night before and that morning, had almost wholly ceased, the pain had so far subsided that there was no more groaning, nor a complaint of it, though upon inquiry he said he still felt it slightly; his voice, which had been very weak was now quite strong, in short, he seemed in all respects like another man. He slept well the night following, and the next day found him almost without symptoms, except the debility, which was, of course, very great, but he rallied rapidly from this, his bowels became regular in their action, the appetite good, and we dismissed him ten days

after, able to walk out of doors a short distance, and not requiring further medical attendance. Such, then, as extreme as it may seem, was all the result of the action of *one dose* of Cocculus 1^m, for we did not give him another dose of it after the one mentioned. The improvement was so rapid that it would have been the height of folly to have meddled in any way with it, even by one more dose of the same remedy.

Now, is it not clear, that Cocculus was the only drug indicated in this case, *first, last, and all the time* (it has: "*Aching pain in the forehead,*" the first prominent symptom of the patient), while all the other remedies given were useless, or, perhaps, worse than useless? And had we allowed ourselves to have been governed by the *one* symptom of acute pain darting through the abdomen, below the umbilicus, to the spine, as we had illustrated this on plate 3, and held to this remedy from that time, should we not have cured our patient without ever allowing a dangerous symptom to have arisen, and avoided all the extreme suffering? And if so, do we go too far in saying that the exact locality, direction, and extent of any specific kind of pain is of far more consequence, because more characteristic as guides in therapeutics, than all else besides in any case of disease where pains locate themselves, and remain long enough to show there is no doubt about them? From our experience thus far in this matter, we are led to place just as much reliance upon the locality and direction of aching, boring, burning, drawing, pinching, pressing, throbbing, and other pains, as true guides in the indications of remedies, as we do upon the darting or stitching pains.

In conclusion, we will say we firmly believe that highly attenuated medicines are capable of *always* performing as remarkable cures, or nearly so, as Cocculus did in this instance, while disease remains *functional*, or before it reaches the point of developing organic changes, and where its primary causes are not daily or frequently renewed, as in sufferings brought on by errors in diet, or other abuses; and the only reason why physicians of our school do not uniformly get such effects, is from our not yet having the means of always positively knowing the one and only specific remedy indicated in every case, then relying upon that, and avoiding its too frequent repetition. Let us all, then, work together in this promising field,

and have every symptom of every drug illustrated as soon as possible, so that we shall have that great aid, before unused, to the knowledge we need.

RHUS RADICANS.

One day last summer, the draughtsman who has made the drawings for all our illustrations, came in and said he was taken that morning on rising, with a "drawing and stitching pain," which started in at the left nipple, and extended through to the left scapula. There was no cough, nor other symptoms, but the pain had gradually increased in severity, he said, until then, when it was causing severe suffering, and his countenance was quite pale. One dose of Rhus Radicans 2^c was given, which relieved him entirely in from one to two hours, and he has never had this symptom since.

CONIUM.

BY L. SHAFER, M. D., KINGSTON, N. Y.

We recently received the following highly interesting, and concisely reported case, from Dr. Shafer, and if we were going to continue this journal, should certainly call urgently upon him for further reports.

[For the Homœopathic Quarterly.]

"R. R. GREGG, M. D.

"*Dear Sir:*—In the Homœopathic Quarterly, Vol. 2d, January, 1870, under the head of Illustrated Repertory, on page 10th, you say: Con. also has: 'violent stitches in the side, as if a knife were plunged into the side, causing loud moaning.' 'Whether right or left, or both sides, is not here designated, so we place the arrow upon each side, and leave the matter for further confirmation or correction.'

"The following may throw some light upon the subject, so far as the right side is concerned:

"In February, 1870, was called to see Mrs. —, aged 75 years. Found her laboring under a severe attack of pneumonia, affecting the right lung. The respirations were somewhat accelerated and painful, the cough troublesome, the sputa rust-colored, the tongue coated and whitish, the pulse about 100. Under the use of Acon. 2^c, followed by Bry. 30, the symptoms were considerably mitigated. On calling again I found a marked change in the symptoms. She complained of 'violent stitches in the side, as if a knife were plunged into the side, causing loud moaning.' On inquiry as to the precise situation of the pain, she pointed out, upon her person, exactly the region covered by the arrow on the right side in plate 1st.

"A few pellets of Con.³⁰, were dissolved in a dozen teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful ordered to be given every three hours. The pain soon passed off, as by magic, and the patient made a rapid and very satisfactory recovery.

"Respectfully,
"L. SHAFER, M. D."

Does not the above prove that the one symptom of stitches in the locality named was of far more value than all the other symptoms of the case combined? Who would have otherwise thought of Conium as a curative remedy in pneumonia, and given it in preference to several other remedies for *rust-colored sputa*? And yet we see that under it, "*the pain passed off, as by magic,*" and the "patient made a *rapid* recovery," of course from *all* other symptoms as well as the pain.

PROVINGS OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

BY E. W. BERRIDGE, M. D., LONDON, ENGLAND.

(1.) Mrs. — took ten drops of the 30th centesimal potency, prepared by me with water:

Heat beginning on dorsa of feet, *first left, then right*, then extending up anterior part of legs as far as knees; it lasted thirty minutes, then went off, leaving a sensation as if needles were pricking the parts for five minutes (after two hours and five minutes).

Coldness beginning in small of back, going all over body, then suddenly going into legs, *first the left, then the right*, with shivering so that she sat near the fire for a few minutes (in two and one-fourth hours).

Sick feeling in stomach (in three and one-fourth hours).

Shooting inwards in temples at short intervals, the *left* being first affected, relieved by pressing temples with hands, and causing irritability of temper (in three and three-fourths hours).

(2.) Mr. — took ten drops of the 30th in water:

Dull aching soreness in middle of right tibia, felt when walking, not when at rest, with tenderness on pressure.

(3.) The same prover took ten drops of 3d centesimal. Woke next morning with metallic taste in mouth.

(4.) Mr. — after several doses of 3d centesimal:

Provings of Sulphate of Copper.

Feeling as if there was a throbbing lump in the heart internally, the beating of the heart seemed louder; this lasted five minutes, and went away gradually.

(5.) Mr. — two days after last dose of 3d:

After rising from bed, pain like a tight narrow band all round head (on a level with upper part of forehead) and feeling as if top of head would come off. This lasted all day, varying in severity; worse on laughing or stooping; relieved by cold wind. It was accompanied with desire to be quiet.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

BY E. W. BERRIDGE, M. D.

This preparation was made by dissolving a few globules of 200th (Lehrmann) in water, and adding alcohol.

(1.) E. W. Berridge, M. D., took thirty drops in a large amount of water.

Inability to think (in fifteen minutes).

Great sleepiness after dinner, and on waking after the sleep a disagreeable taste in mouth (second and third days).

(2.) Miss — took a drop in water at 3.30 P. M.:

Pressure in forehead and coronal region for a few minutes (in forty minutes). All the evening, after sunset, the same pain in forehead and vertex, with great heat on top of head. The pressure was relieved by the pressure of the hand, or by keeping quiet, or when lying down in bed; much worse on thinking (first day).

During evening, after sunset, creeping in scalp of vertex, for ten minutes (first day).

9.30 P. M. after sunset, feeling of oppression of chest and of a ball in throat, with tendency to cry,—like hysterics; for fifteen minutes (first day).

During night, constant waking; unpleasant fantastic dreams (first night).

(3.) The same prover took one and one-half drops in water at 4.15 P. M.:

Evening after dark, feeling of heaviness in head, better when in bed (first day).

In afternoon, slight pricking in abdomen (second day).

(4.) Miss — took one and one-half drops in water at 4.15 P. M.: