

seems to us, must be meant for one symptom, so we represent them with one arrow upon the right side.

*Thuja.* "Strong, dull, intermittent stitches in the chest, from the left axilla inward."

*Tongo.* "Stitches under the left chest extending to the axilla"; and: "Bruised sensation and cutting under the left chest, thence shifting to the pit of the stomach and back again, relieved by pressure."

*Valeriana Off.* "Dull stitch, resembling a pressing from within outward, in the left side of the chest (below the axilla), during a deep inspiration; the stitch lasts as long as the inspiration."

*Zincum Met.* "Violent stitches in the chest when walking in the open air, extending as far up as the left side of the neck, with difficult breathing for several hours." The wording of this leads us to infer the stitches must pass up from both sides of the chest, and we so represent it. Zinc. also has: "Violent stitches into the sternum when stooping, followed by painful pressure extending from the inmost chest into the throat." All this is represented by a pair of arrows, one from each side, extending into the center of the sternum and a line continuing from thence up to the throat, where a plano-convex figure is placed to represent the pressure. This drug further has: "Stitch in the upper part of the sternum, extending into the left lumbar region, with dread of stooping early in the morning."

This closes the list of remedies for those diseases that have acute pains passing from point to point in the chest, which can be represented by a *front* view of this portion of the body; or at least, it comprises all given in Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, the Syntomen-Codex and Hull's Jahr's Syntomatology; each of which works furnishes some of the symptoms that are not to be found in either of the others. There are several of the remedies having a place on the plates that have darting,

stitching, or kindred pains, in addition to those given, which we are left to infer, from the language, extend a longer or shorter distance in the chest, but which, unfortunately, we cannot represent, as the origin and termination are not given, nor the lung in which they occurred. There are also others not given on the plates, that have the same kind of pains, evidently extending from one point to another in the chest; but neither point being named, we have been compelled to omit them, much to our regret and annoyance. The terms "long lancinating pains," "long stitches," and "stitches darting through the chest," occur under several drugs, without the track they traverse being named in any way so that the arrow could be located. The only remedy now for this serious defect is the re-proving of all such medicines, and accurately giving the exact localities of these symptoms, with the points of their origin and termination distinctly named in each instance; and we regard it as important that this should be done. While upon this part of our subject, we will also call upon all provers of drugs in the future, to name accurately the exact point, or points, of the body, upon or beneath which the symptoms appear; if posterior to a rib, for instance, state by number which rib, and the exact place upon it behind which the symptom occurs; the direction and extent of all symptoms where they have these qualities, or their exact origin and termination; and by all means the side of the body, or the limb, whether right or left, or both, in which the symptoms occur.

Rigid care in the future upon these and all like matters, will be of incalculable value to the profession and to mankind. There are still other instances than those above named, where stitching and kindred pains occur, either in succession, or alternation, in different parts of the chest, or now in the chest, then in the stomach, abdomen, groins, shoulders, etc., while they do not exist, or pass *between* these points; and these are not given on the plates now presented, as the arrow would not correctly represent them; but they are to be given on a plate by themselves, and by a device that will as correctly represent them as the arrow does the darting pains. And again, all the local stitches which do not move from the place where they first show themselves, and occur independently of pain elsewhere, are to have still another device, the simplest possible, to represent them.

It will have been seen that on the plates, and in the symptoms quoted from the various drugs, we have both represented and used the words acute, cutting, darting, incisive, lancinating, piercing, stabbing, sharp, shooting, sticking, stinging, etc., synonymously, and given the arrow to represent each indiscriminately, because patients will not certainly discriminate, and many of them cannot, between these various words, and use them literally according to their true meaning; one using one of the words, and another selecting another word of similar meaning, to convey the same symptom, just as each should be most familiar with the word he used. We doubt

if even educated physicians would not use, some one, and some another of the above-named words to express the same pain. Indeed, by reading the *Materia Medica* closely, it will be seen that most of these words are there used synonymously. For instance, stitches, darting so and so, or lancinating pains, shooting so and so, etc., etc., are common expressions.

But above and beyond all else, it is unnecessary to make any distinction between these various but similar pains, for there is a fact in connection with this very point, brought out by illustrating symptoms in this way, which shows clearly that there is no need for any distinction. Nature evidently provided against any necessity for it, and against the errors which would certainly be committed by different persons, endeavoring to distinguish by the uncertain medium of language, between certain pains, which by name are different, and yet have so great a similarity. This fact, so brought out, which surprised us and no doubt will surprise others, is this: Though the plates may, at first view, appear somewhat complicated or confused, yet among all the drugs thus far proved and represented thereon, there are but very few of them, in which the arrows that represent their symptoms, even seem to conflict with each other, by extending between the same points; and no two where the symptoms are exactly alike, or, indeed, where the language of the symptoms is not sufficiently distinct, in itself, to point out a clear difference, while the concomitants

will make the matter doubly sure and allow of no mistake as to the drug indicated.

To illustrate this, we will take up some of the drugs represented, whose symptoms seem to clash. Gummi Gutti, Laurocerasus and Magnesia Sul. each have a pair of arrows, one upon either side, extending from the sides of the chest toward each other, and to near the sternum, and in this bare fact there is no difference; but let us look a little more closely into the matter. Gummi G. has: "*Pressure in the middle of the chest, and stitches going from both sides of the chest toward each other,*" represented in plate 1 by the figure we have chosen to illustrate pressure, placed one upon either side of the sternum, and the arrows running toward them; while with neither Laur., nor Magn. Sul., is there any mention of pressure at any point in connection with the stitches. This certainly makes a clear and marked distinction, and takes the former, or Gum. G., out of the list for comparison, and destroys the appearances of real similarity in symptoms. The difference between Laur. and Magn. Sul., is not so decided in this one symptom, however, and yet there is a clear distinction, as seen by the following. Magn. Sul. has: "*Stitches from either side toward one another, in the evening on entering the room from the open air;*" while Laur. has simply: "*Stitches through both sides of the chest toward the sternum,*" without reference at all to the evening, or entering the room from the open air, and this makes a clear distinction certainly, and one that is sufficient. But Nature, as

if fearful of being caught at fault upon this point, has added a most positive distinction between the two drugs, in their stitching pains in the chest, for she gave to Laur. the power to produce and cure "*Stitches from the right axilla to the chest,*" and to Magn. Sul. the power to both cause and cure "*Stitches from the left axilla to the chest,*" making the two the exact antipodes of each other in this respect.

Chamomilla and Lactuca are two other remedies which seem to conflict, yet do not. Cham. has: "*Stitches from the middle of the chest to the right side, after every inspiration*"; while Lact. has: "*Pleuritic stitches from the middle of the sternum toward the right side,*" without any reference to inspiration in connection with this symptom. And the concomitants of these symptoms are as different under the two drugs as it is possible for them to be. For instance, with Cham. the conditions of the throat and larynx are characteristically those arising from a free secretion of mucus in these parts, causing rattling respiration; and "*almost uninterrupted titillation under the upper part of the sternum*"; with Lact., on the contrary, the prominent feature is "*roughness*" and "*dryness*" of those parts, and "*dry cough,*" and "*cough from tickling in the throat.*" Again, the great characteristic features of the chest symptoms under the latter remedy are, "*oppression of,*" and "*heaviness on the chest,*" as if oppressed by a great weight, while with Cham. these symptoms have no prominence, in fact oppression is but

barely mentioned, and heaviness not at all named under its chest symptoms.

Calcarea Carb. and Ranunculus Bulbosus, are two other remedies which seem to rival each other upon the plates, in the fact that each has an arrow extending from the *left* into the *right* side of the chest, to represent "*stitches*" with the former, and "*sticking*" with the latter drug, passing in that direction; but with Ran. Bulb. the "*sticking* pain is felt in *both* sides at the *same time*," which is not a condition of the stitches of Calcarea. But to make assurance doubly sure, Nature was again on the alert, in the fact that she gave to Calc. the characteristic symptom, "*difficult breathing, relieved by bending (or drawing) the shoulders backward*"; but with Ran. Bulb. the conditions are just the opposite, the patient being "*able to take a deep breath while bending forward*," and "*he has to sit or stand stooping with his head and chest forward*." Again, Calc. has this: "*The breath becomes short when ascending the least height*," which is a leading characteristic of this drug; under Ran. Bulb., on the contrary, all of this is exactly reversed, as shown in the following: "*Pressure in the chest, and shortness of breath when walking on level ground, but no oppression of breathing when going up hill*."

And so it is with the few remaining remedies that have arrows upon the plates, which seem to conflict by passing in the same direction, and between the same points; they could be shown to be so different in most of their other symptoms, and so

directly opposite in some, that no mistake could be made as to which was indicated for this one similar symptom; but we have neither the time nor the space to draw the comparison, and therefore must throw the labor of it upon the reader, who can do it as well as we, now that he has the key by which it should be done. But with the great majority of the remedies represented on the plates, there is no confusion caused by the position of the arrows; and it is curious to see how exactly opposite some are in their direction with reference to others, and how entirely different a few are in their location, direction, and extent, from all the rest. When we commenced this work we had no expectation of finding what we have, supposing there would be a great similarity in many of the remedies, with reference to the location and direction of the arrows, but thought that by representing the symptoms to the eye, we could all get, upon the whole, a better idea of the various drugs and their range of action, and this was all we hoped for. Therefore, our surprise at what we did obtain, may be better imagined than expressed.

Another remarkable feature, as it appears to us, which has been developed by this method of illustrating symptoms, is the fact that the stitching pains, which are caused and cured by the various drugs, few or none of them pass along the lines of nerves or the fibers of other tissues, for neither the nerves or other tissues have continuous fibers passing in the direction, and to the distance, that such

stitches frequently do. In our casual reflections hitherto upon this part of our subject, but without giving it careful study, we had supposed, as a matter of course, that all acute pains must, of necessity, pass along the filaments of some nerve or nerves, for a longer or shorter distance of their course, in a direction outwardly from the nervous centers, or inwardly toward these; or that they might pass along the filaments of fibrous tissues, and here we supposed was the limit and guide to all such symptoms; but see how far this was from the truth. Take the symptom of Belladonna, for instance, which we have represented as extending from the right side of the abdomen by three lines, upward through the right chest; there are no continuous filaments of nerves or any other tissues passing such a distance, in those directions. Again, Kreasotum shows an equal independence of continuous fibers of tissues upon which to travel, in its stitches shooting from below the left breast across to the right side of the chest, and down through the right side of the abdomen and the leg into the toes. The same may be said also of Stannum in its drawing stitches, shooting upward through the left chest to the clavicle, and there turning and darting downward again into the abdomen; and of Phosphorus, with its stitching pain from the point of the left shoulder down through the left lung and out at the left side of the abdomen. There are no continuous fibers of any of the tissues passing in these various directions, and to such extent, upon which the pains could travel;

but instead of this, they strike through and across all classes of tissues indiscriminately, without guide or regard for the structures over or through which they pass.

To our mind this shows more clearly and forcibly the specific action and power of drugs, than anything else in connection with their effects upon the human organism, and must it not be, that this fact, taken in connection with the other that these results are, most of them, in appearance, and all, in fact, so different from each other, when we come to portray them to the eye, must not all this, we repeat, raise these hitherto, perhaps, too much neglected symptoms into prominent if not leading characteristics? And does not all this give us a reliance upon our *Materia Medica* that we could not have without? We have heard much in times past, and read some articles, charging that many of the symptoms of the drugs, given as provings, were imaginary, or not the specific effect of medicine; and no doubt some in our school entertain this view now, while all in the old school, who have any knowledge upon the subject, so regard them. It is no doubt within the province and power of the imagination for it to excite nausea in some persons, who should attempt to prove drugs, especially where they had previously been greatly nauseated by medicine; or possibly to cause, in others, gripings in the abdomen, if they had previously taken active cathartics; but no extent or stretch of imagination could excite, or in any way lead to, such stitching

pains as we have illustrated as the effects of medicines, and so different with each drug from that of any of the rest. Nor is it possible for them to be accidental. Instead of either of these, the results, when viewed in this light, show for themselves, that they belong in each instance to the drug that is credited with them, and to nothing else; in other words, that they are *specific*. And do not these great facts, taken either individually or collectively, show the mistake in alternating remedies?

In quoting the symptoms, it will be seen that we have not made the distinctions, by italics, as is done in the *Materia Medica*. This appeared to us unnecessary, as the symptoms are all really so different when represented to the eye. It should also be understood, that the symptoms we represent on the plates, are all copied from among the chest symptoms under the various drugs, excepting in a few instances where we have made use of the stomach, or abdominal symptoms, to correct or explain the others. When this work comes to be extended to illustrate the shooting pains of the hypochondria, the stomach, and the abdomen, it will be seen that many of these reach into various parts of the chest. And the same may be said of the darting pains of the throat and neck. Many of them will be found to descend into the chest.

It seems unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages of this method of representing symptoms, for they must be apparent to all. The two plates illustrate, certainly, not less than from three hundred

to four hundred pages, which we have read, from which to select the symptoms, and all of which every physician is liable to have to read for each case with any like symptoms, to gather these by the old method, for application at the bed-side; with the certainty of his forgetting many, if not the most of them, among the multiplicity of his professional duties. Even those symptoms now illustrated, when separated from all else, and placed by themselves, fill some eleven pages of fine print in this number, as will be seen, and we doubt if there are many in the profession who can commit them to memory, without the aid of the plates, and retain them for use, to say nothing of the great number of other symptoms he needs to remember. But the plates will make all this part of his labor unnecessary, and leaves him free to apply his mind to such symptoms as cannot be illustrated.

It is our purpose ultimately, if life and health are spared, to produce a complete Illustrated Repertory upon this plan, with plates of all the organs and parts of the human body, with all the pathogenetic symptoms which can be represented by their locality, applied to the parts just as they naturally belong, or were produced in proving the various drugs. It will be borne in mind that on the plates now given, it is only the acute pains of a darting or stitching character, belonging to a front view of the chest, and passing from one point to another therein, that are illustrated. In addition to this, there are all the local stitches in the chest which do not pass from the point where first felt, and all

those occurring in alternation, or succession, in various localities, to represent by a front view thereof; then the like is to be done with reference to each side of the chest and the back, and so of every other part of the body. But when this is finished, it only completes the stitching and kindred pains; after which comes all the drawing, pressing, tearing, pinching, burning, boring, throbbing, digging, tensile, bruised and aching pains, with each to be represented by a character as appropriate to it as the arrow to darting pains, and all given with the same care as these. In this way, it will require at least from twenty-five to thirty plates, to properly present all the symptoms of the chest, and so it must be of the other portions of the body, and of the extremities. This shows something of the magnitude of this work and of its importance when completed.

Then, when this is done, we still further design, Providence permitting, to construct a *Materia Medica* upon the same plan, that is, by giving a full figure of the human form, in four views, front, back, and the two sides, to each drug, with all the symptoms that each has produced in the proving, placed exactly upon or over the localities where they occurred. This must furnish us with the best method for confirming symptoms, and correcting errors in reported provings, that has ever been devised. If it is necessary, as we all believe, to select the exact similitum in the drug, to radically cure a disease, then no other method affords the facility that this will for the selection. Let us consider this in short.

With the *Illustrated Repertory*, and *Materia Medica* properly completed, a patient consults us for a: "Drawing pain in the abdomen, proceeding from the left side, and passing across the umbilicus"; or for a: "Drawing-tearing proceeding from either side toward the point above the pubic bone." By looking at the abdominal plate for *drawing* pains, we will find *Nux Vomica* represented by its appropriate characters for these symptoms. Then by turning to the front figure of the man that represents *Nux Vomica* in the *Materia Medica*, we will there find the same symptoms, of this drug, as we have said would be found in the *Repertory*, and no doubt *all the other located symptoms our patient complains of*. From the comparatively short experience we have had with this method of prescribing, and from the nature of things, we now think it must come to this. And so it must be of all other local symptoms, and so it must be with all other drugs; with *Sepia*, for instance, in its "Transverse stitches through the abdomen from the *right* to the *left* side, quick as lightning"; and *Stannum* with its symptom: "When taking an inspiration, a cutting as with a knife suddenly darted through the abdomen from the *left* to the *right* side, making her start," etc., etc. But, finally, if this method does not develop our system of practice into this certainty, then it will have shown the error of strictly following the similitum in all cases, and will have done a good work in this respect; though we cannot believe such will be the result until absolute proof, by trial, is furnished of it.