

PROSPECTS FOR AN INSANE ASYLUM.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the profession that, as we go to press, the prospects for our school having an Insane Asylum, to be placed exclusively under Homœopathic management, are very flattering. Through the personal exertions of Dr. George F. Foote, of this city, the project is being pushed with great energy. He has awakened such an enthusiasm among the people of the village of Middletown, Orange County, New York, that they have pledged themselves to raise fifty thousand dollars for the purpose, if they can have the institution located there; and at last accounts were filling up the subscription rapidly. So confident is the Doctor of success that he has selected two hundred and fifty acres of land embracing a beautiful sight, adjoining that village, upon which to erect the buildings for the Asylum.

Middletown is a village of some seven thousand inhabitants, is beautifully located, sixty-seven miles this side of, or northwest from, New York city, upon the Erie railroad; and is to have, or already has, the Oswego and Midland railroad running through the village, so that railroad facilities for reaching it from all points will be all that could be wished.

It should also be mentioned to the credit of Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y., that forty-five thousand dollars were pledged by its inhabitants, if the Asylum could be located in their village; and the people of Binghamton, N. Y., are also anxious to have it built there.

The profession have Dr. Foote alone to thank for the great energy and good judgment he has thus far shown in working this matter up to its present point of promise, and should assist and sustain him by every means in their power. Especially must they aid him in getting subscriptions to make this an institution in which we may all take a just pride.

MECHANICAL EXECUTION.

We take no little pleasure in calling attention to the superior excellence of the mechanical execution of the engravings we give in this number. This was done at the Printing House of Matthews & Warren, in this city, where this Journal is published. Every letter upon the two plates, as well as every line, was cut by hand and it seems impossible that they could have been better done. In fact the whole job is almost absolutely perfect, barring two or three faults for which we alone are responsible. The clavicles are placed too high with reference to the shoulders, as will be seen. This occurred from our draftsman preparing, in haste, a sketch from which to take the outlines of the body, independently of, or before the drawing upon which the arrows were placed could be taken; and in our multiplicity of duties we overlooked the error until it was too late to correct it. This brings the tails of the arrows representing Squilla near the top of the chest upon plate 2, too low. They should both have been placed upon the sternal end of the clavicles, as they belong. The breadth of the body is also too great for its length, but this we felt obliged to give to get sufficient width to avoid confusion among the arrows.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY.

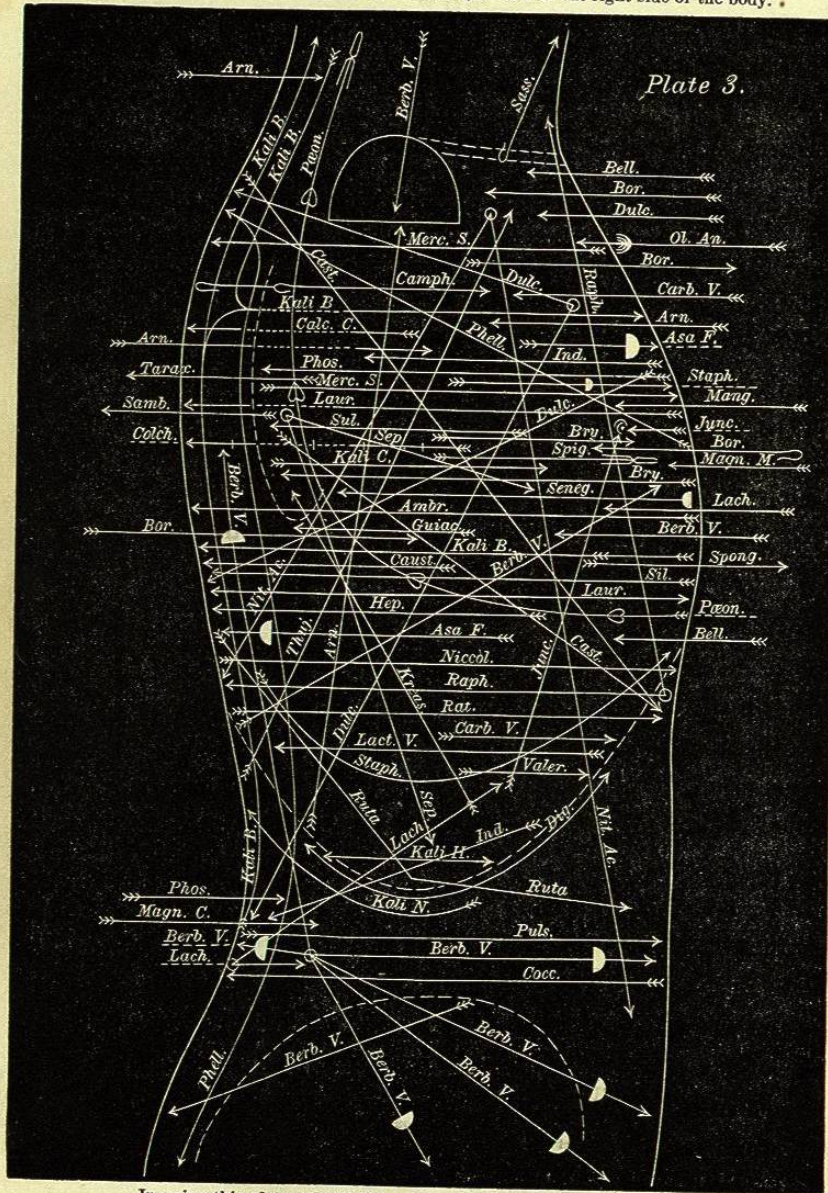
We continue in this number, and on the next page, our work of constructing an Illustrated Repertory, by giving a view of the right side of the body, for the darting or stitching pains of the chest and back, which can be represented by such a view. We have added two characters not given in our last, and of course not before explained. One of these stands for a symptom, and will in the future always be used, when occasion requires, to illustrate any like or similar symptom; the other may be said to stand for a fact in connection with some of the symptoms. The former is a figure of one of the forms of a flame from a jet of gas, and is to be understood now, as in the future, to represent *burning* pains; or when placed upon the arrow as is the case on the accompanying plate, to illustrate a symptom of Oleum Animale in the upper right chest, it means a *burning* stitch. The character given to represent a fact in connection with some symptoms, is that of

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For the acute pains of a darting or stitching character, that pass from point to point in the chest, in a manner that can be represented by a view of the right side of the body.



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

a small circle, with two or more arrows running out from the center of this, and shows that in such cases the symptoms start from a common center, or have a common point of origin.

There has been much more difficulty in representing symptoms by a side view, than there was in a front view of the chest, in order to give the correct idea of their exact origin and termination, for the reason that we have to give upon an entirely flat surface what so peculiarly belongs to a rounded one. For instance, a symptom starting from under the mamma, and passing through to any part of the back, to have its arrow correspondingly placed, may look, upon first view, as though it started at a point some depth in from the front wall of the chest, and so of any symptom starting from any point on the surface of the chest, out from the median line of the sternum, or upon the back from any point to the right of the spinous processes. But there are few instances of this kind, and any physician can soon make himself familiar with what there are.

Symptoms that commence, or end, "deep in the chest," or "deep in the thoracic cavity," as the expression occurs in several instances, we have endeavored to represent by the arrow commencing, or terminating, as the case may be, in about the middle of the chest antero-posteriorly. Where the darting pains commence or terminate in the right scapula, we place the corresponding head or tail of the arrow upon the scapula, as near the point of origin or termination of the pain as the language indicates.

And with all the symptoms which are given as terminating in the back, without any mention of the scapula as the place at which they stop, we have carried the arrows through below this bone, except Ambra Grisea, because with so many of them, the shoulder-blades are so especially named for all symptoms that commence, or terminate at, or pass between them, that we infer that when the back, and not the scapulæ, is given, as the stopping place, a point below these bones must be meant. With Amb. Gris. we had to place the arrow somewhat above the inferior angle of the scapula, in order to find room or a place for it. The plates must ultimately be given on a scale three or four times as large, then there will be ample room and all confusion will be avoided.

The dotted lines for the arrows across the scapula are to indicate that all such pains pass *between* this and its mate.

In some instances, we have had much difficulty in placing the arrows satisfactorily, from the fact that the language of the symptoms is so indefinite as to location. The expressions, "stitches from without inward," and "stitches from within outward in the right side of the chest," are common, without telling where, or at what point they occur, so we have had to infer the place, either from some facts in connection with other symptoms, or from some results we have known in practice. We do not claim these are all right, but thought best to give them, so as to insure future observation and make them right, if they

are wrong. In the majority of instances, however, the exact points of origin and termination are given, or near enough to this for all practical purposes; and every physician must feel a great satisfaction, or reliability, in this; while the defects we have named show more and more clearly, as we go on with this work, the great necessity there is for all provers, in the future, naming the exact locality, together with the direction and extent, where they have these latter qualities, of all the symptoms they experience.

The absence of Aconite from the previous plates, and also from the one now given, may seem singular to many, but we have to be governed by the recorded symptoms, in all instances where we have no facts outside of these. In the view of the left side this drug will have its place.

SIDE VIEW—RIGHT SIDE.

Ambra Grisea. "Lancination in the chest extending to the back; in the right half of the chest a violent lancination arresting the breathing."

Arnica. 1. "Dull stitches in the thoracic cavity through the sternum, from without inward." 2. "Cutting thrusts between the scapulæ, extending into the thoracic cavity, when walking." 3. "Stitch, at every inspiration, in the right side of the back, extending from the last ribs up to the axilla." 4. "Cramp-like pain in the cervical vertebræ, accompanied by dull stitches from without inward."

Asafœtida. "Stitches (lancinations, dartings, etc.) in the chest, in the right half of the chest, in the region of the right ribs, after a meal, with oppression; pinching pricking in the region of the right ribs; sticking with pressure in the right side or in the sternum, from within outward; also in the right

thoracic cavity, or in the region of the right ribs, toward the spine." The expression, "right ribs," we infer must here mean some point from the middle to the lower right ribs, thus according with the common expression "under" or "behind the ribs," the *lower* ribs being always understood.

Belladonna. 1. "Quickly passing lancinations under the two last ribs, as with a dull knife, by the side of the ensiform cartilage and above the false ribs." 2. "Fine stitches under the clavicle from before backward, during a walk." Though the side is not indicated by the language of either of these symptoms, we place the arrows both upon the right side, as Bell. is so much more prominent in its action upon the right lung; but more especially have we done so with the latter symptom from the fact of recently obtaining so marked an effect from this drug in the 2000th potency in *curing* a patient who had a cavity in the apex of the right lung from tuberculous ulceration, with an entire suspension of the menstrual function for nearly a year, and the pulse running at 130 and over per minute for a long time.

Berberis Vulgaris. 1. "Sticking pain, or sticking pain with pressure, more or less acute, frequently recurring and long continued, in one or the other lumbar region, at times in the region of the kidneys, at others a little above or below, extending outward and forward in the side of the abdomen, or into the region of the hips, or into the dorsal spine or the small of the back, into the region of the bladder or the inguinal region, or extending from the region of the kidneys in a straight direction into the abdomen sometimes accompanied with a feeling of numbness, lameness, and as if bruised." All given with the plano-convex figure upon the arrow to indicate pressure with the sticking pain. 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." We locate the arrow for this according to the language "inward and downward," though it would be inward and a little *upward* to pass to the small of the back. 3. "Sudden stitch darting from the side of the neck into the upper arm." 4. "Lancinations from the lower region of the dorsal vertebræ through the chest, arresting the breathing."

The arrow for this must necessarily pass upward and forward, to go "through the chest" from the lower dorsal vertebræ, and we have so placed it.

Borax Veneta. 1. Stitching or darting pain from without inward, through the upper portion of the right lung, posterior to the second rib. This is not from the *Materia Medica*, but is given as a result from a case in practice, which we will endeavor to give in detail, under the head of "confirmations" in our next number. 2. "Sudden stitches from within outward in the right side of the chest, on lifting the arm." The location of this symptom not being given, we place the arrow in the upper part of the right chest, as the more probable locality, from the fact of the pain being excited by raising the arm. 3. "Fine prickings, extending from the back into the chest, in the evening," represented below the scapula, as this is not named in connection with the symptom. 4. "Tightness of the chest, with constrictive oppression of the breathing on going up stairs; he is then obliged to take a deep inspiration, which is always accompanied by an intensely-painful drawing stitch from without inward in the right side of the chest." 5. "Shortness of breath, after going up stairs, he cannot speak a word, and, when he speaks, he has a stitch from without inward in the right side of the chest; he experiences this same symptom when running, and when making a bodily effort which heats him." 6. "Arrest of breath when lying in bed; he has to jump up and catch breath; whenever he does this, he experiences a cutting in the right side of the chest from without inward." 7. "Stitches between the ribs of the right side, so painful that he cannot lie on this side, with intensely painful drawing and sudden arrest of breath, which obliges him to snap for breath; when lying on the painful side the pain immediately arouses him from sleep." Though the exact locality of all these pains is not given, as will be seen, yet they are all essentially one symptom; at least the stitches are so similar, that we illustrate them with one hook and arrow, placed to correspond with results which we have seen from Borax upon acute pains in the chest, posterior to the right mamma.

Bryonia. 1. "Pricking pain below the right nipple from within outward, in the cavity of the chest; these prickings are only felt during an inspiration." 2. "During an inspiration,