

stitch through the chest to the scapulæ." This is represented as going through the chest just below the right mamma, as we have seen better effects from Bry. upon acute pains in this part of the chest than any other.

Calcarea Carbonica. "Violent stitches from the thoracic cavity, extending through the spinal column and coming out between the scapulæ."

Camphora. "Painful, drawing-stitches through and between the scapulæ, extending into the chest, when moving the arms for two days."

Carbo Vegetabilis. 1. "Violent dull stitches, like shocks from within outward, in the lower part of the right side of the chest." 2. "Deep stitch in the right side of the chest from without inward, when breathing deeply."

Castoreum. "Painful sticking in the scapulæ, or between the shoulders, through the chest as far as the pit of the stomach, aggravated by inspiration."

Causticum. "Stitches commencing deep in the chest and coming out at the back."

Cocculus. "Several stitches through the abdomen and the lower part of the back, from before backward, early in the morning, when in bed."

Colchicum. "Lancinating tearing, deep in the right breast, through to the back."

Digitalis. "Dull, clawing stitches along the lower border of the ribs, below the right axilla."

Dulcamara. 1. "Dull stunning stitch in the chest below the right clavicle from without inward." 2. "Dull sticking pain in the right side of the chest, in the region of the third rib, especially when pressing on the part, when the pain went to the small of the back and extended between the shoulders; with stitches in one of the borders of the left scapula, during inspiration." 3. "Lancinating pain from the middle of the sternum to the dorsal spine, when sitting, it goes off when rising." As this does not say "between the scapulæ" the common expression where the symptom ends there, we carry the arrow to the dorsal spine below the scapulæ.

Guaiacum Officinale. "Continued stitches, finally terminating in one, close below the right scapula, they seem to come

from the middle of the right half of the chest, and are increased by an inspiration."

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

Indigo. 1. "Severe sharp stitch in the middle of the sternum, passing through the chest, when sitting." 2. "Stitch in the region of the lower false ribs, toward the small of the back."

Juncus Effusus. "Stinging in the sternum or darting from the third false rib as far as into the nipple."

Kali Bichromicum. 1. "Pain extending from the small of the back to the nape of the neck, and shooting through to the sternum, preventing him working for four weeks." 2. "Stabbing from third cervical to fifth dorsal vertebræ, striking forward through the chest to the sternum, increased on motion, with inability to straighten the spine after stooping; it prevented him from working for six weeks." 3. "Stitches under the sternum through to the back." Upon the arrow representing this symptom we have placed two tails, one just posterior to the sternum, the other under the right mamma. The reason for this will be found under the head "confirmations," on a subsequent page.

Kali Carbonicum. "Stinging pain as from blows and bruises, in the right scapula, when in motion; it may be felt as far as the chest."

Kali Hydriodicum. "Pain as from soreness with sticking deep in the chest, in the region of the right lowermost rib, in the evening."

Kali Nitricum. "Sticking below the short ribs of the right side toward the back apparently behind the liver."

Kreasotum. "Stitch in the right side, arresting the breathing, sometimes extending as far as under the scapula, and so violent that she imagines she will fall."

Lachesis. 1. "Stitches, sometimes extending to the liver or kidneys," from the "small of the back" we are left to infer, from what immediately precedes and follows this symptom in the Symptomen Codex. 2. "Stitch in the lower part of the breast in front, from without inward." This does not say which side, but from the two preceding symptoms we infer it must be the right breast that is meant.

Lactuca Virosa. "Stitches in the right chest, with subse-

quent sensation of spasmodic twitching, or in the lower part of the chest toward the back, in the region of the cartilages of the upper false ribs."

Laurocerasus. 1. "Stitches in the chest from the back to the sternum." 2. "Stitches in the sternum, also in the middle or in the lower part, also extending to the back, in the evening, during an inspiration."

Magnesia Carbonica. "Stitch in the small of the back, on the right side, from without inward, followed by jerking stitches in the small of the back."

Magnesia Muriatica. "Contraction of the chest, with oppressed breathing and dull stitches, from without inward, in the right side of the chest near the nipple, after supper."

Manganum. "Violent stitches in the right half of the chest, near the sternum as if from without inward; nothing can relieve them."

Mercurius Solubilis. 1. "Acute pain striking forward through the chest from the right scapula." This is given as the result of clinical experience by a brother practitioner in a distant city. 2. "When sneezing and coughing, between the acts of respiration, he feels a stitch in the anterior and superior portion of the chest, extending through to the back; the chest feels contracted and squeezed together by the stitch."

Niccolum. "Stitch striking from the back to the pit of the stomach, in the afternoon when sitting."

Nitric Acid. "Violent stitch in the upper part of and within the right ribs, through the abdomen and back."

Oleum Animale. "Violent stitch in the upper part of the right chest, near the sternum, as with a red-hot needle, the burning at that spot continuing a long time after."

Pæonia. "Throbbing through the right chest and extending posteriorly up to the nape of the neck, where the throbbing terminates in intermittent pinching." Figures of a heart are placed upon the line of this symptom to indicate throbbing.

Phellandrium. "Violent stitch through the right mamma near the sternum, through to the back between the shoulders and then striking downward into the right side of the os sacrum, which is very painful on drawing breath, after dinner."

Phosphorus. 1. "Stitches in the lumbar vertebræ, from without inward, extorting screams." 2. "Cutting from the

middle of the sternum to the right scapula, worse during an inspiration, less during motion."

Pulsatilla. "Sticking in the small of the back, afterward the pain extends into the abdomen, where it becomes cutting and sticking and arrests the breathing, followed by a creeping, heaviness and a drawing sensation in the head, accompanied with vanishing of sight and hearing, afterward dullness, as if he had cold water poured over him."

Raphanus Sativus. "Pain in the chest, particularly when eating and coughing, less when drinking, the pain being of an aching and sticking character, extending from the pit of the stomach to the throat-pit and frequently to the back."

Ratanhia. "Several dull stitches from the spine to the pit of the stomach."

Ruta. "Painful darting in the dorsal spine, opposite the pit of the stomach; this becomes worse by pressing on the part, in which case a pain is felt under the last short ribs extending into the abdomen afterward and arresting the breathing."

Sambucus. "Sharp stitches from within outward, in the region of the right scapula, interiorly, most violent during rest."

Sassaparilla. "Violent, continual drawing-stitches in the right cervical muscles, from the clavicle to the os hyoides."

Senega. "Oppression of the chest, with slight shooting pains through the chest in the direction of the scapulæ, returning the first ten days at indefinite periods, especially in the open air and during a walk."

Sepia. "Stinging in the scapula, extending as far as the side and chest, only when sitting and walking fast; the stitching ceases when walking moderately, or when leaning against the affected side, mostly in the evening and afternoon."

Silicea. "Violent stitch through the right side of the chest. Stitch through to the back." These two, we take it, are really one symptom, so represent them with one arrow.

Spigelia. "Dull sticking-pinching pain below the right nipple, in the thoracic cavity, from within outward, more violent during an inspiration."

Spongia. "Violent prickings in the right side of the chest, from within outward."

Staphysagria. 1. "Sharp stitches commencing in the poste-

rior region of the right ribs, and winding round as far as the cartilages." 2. "Sharp stitches in the region of the fourth costal cartilage of the right and left side, at intervals of several seconds and lasting longer than usual; they press slowly from within outward, independent of breathing."

Sulphur. "Stitch from the right chest to the scapula."

Taraxacum. "Continuous dull stitch in the right scapula, from within outward."

Thuja. "Stitch in the back through the chest from below upward."

Valeriana. "Sudden stitches in the chest and in the region of the liver from within outward, causing him to start."

This completes the list of those drugs having acute pains of a darting or stitching character, which pass from point to point in the chest, or from this to other parts, in a manner that can be represented by a side view of the right side of the body. As was the case with the remedies illustrated in our last, by a front view of the chest, the symptoms of each of those now given are all really different from those of any of the others, although the position of the arrows of some corresponds with that of others. Such symptoms, however, are similar in appearance only, not in fact. For instance, Bryonia and Phosphorus each have upon the plate now given an arrow extending from the front of the chest to the right scapula; but mark the difference: Phosphorus has the symptom, "Cutting from the middle of the sternum to the right scapula, worse during an inspiration, *less during motion*;" and Bryonia has this: "During an inspiration, stitch through the chest to the scapulæ," the plural termination of this last word indicating, of course, that the pain passes to

both the right and the left scapula. Therefore to make this symptom complete in the illustration, it must be represented by another arrow upon the left side, extending through to the left scapula. Again the pain in this instance does not start from the middle of the sternum, as with Phosphorus, but from just below the mamma, according to our experience; besides, we all know that the acute pains of Bryonia are almost invariably greatly *aggravated*, not ameliorated, by motion, as is the case with the quoted symptom of the former drug.

And so it is with the other drugs represented on the plate by arrows similarly located, they are all really different, and there is nothing we would like more than to go through the comparison of all that appear similar, as we did with several such in our last number, for if we mistake not, there is no field in the whole range of our science of therapeutics so rich in material for instruction as this, but we cannot now get the time to give to this work. With those drugs whose arrows do not correspond in position, how strangely distinct they stand forth. Take for instance Dulcamara and Nitric Acid. There are pains of each of these which start from near the same point in the upper part of the right chest, but with the former they shoot to between the shoulders and downward to the small of the back, while with the latter they descend into the abdomen and down "through the back." Then take Kali Bichromicum, Phellandrium Berberis, etc., how peculiarly strange their symptoms are, and

how instructive to the true student of Homœopathy.

In order to make our illustration complete, we have copied the symptoms given in this number from both the chest and back symptoms of the *Materia Medica*.

We will here mention what we had forgotten to speak of before, and that is, the absence of a representation of Arsenicum from the upper right lung, upon the plates thus far given, may seem like an omission, after what we said last year of its action there. But the symptoms of this drug in that locality are more *fixed* acute pains than they are darting from point to point, and must be represented by another device than the arrow.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Under this head we design giving cases from practice, from time to time, as we obtain them, which serve to confirm the symptoms of the various drugs as we represent these upon the plates. And to make this work general, and therefore so much more reliable than could be the case from the observations of two or three physicians, we ask our readers to forward us the results of their clinical experience in this direction, that such may be given for the benefit of all. But to ensure the greatest reliability in this matter, we should ourselves very much prefer, and have no doubt others would desire, those cases which are cured by a single dose, or at most a very few doses of the high potencies, given at long intervals. Then we can all know that they are really *cures*, or that the medicine acted in a curative manner, and not in suppressing the symptoms to be followed by worse conditions. Again, it would be preferable to have those cases in which a long line of complicated chronic symptoms were broken up by the single dose—the key to the remedy

being furnished by the position and direction of the arrows. We commence this work with

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Dr. George F. Foote, of this city, has recently confirmed the symptom of this drug, represented in our last by an arrow extending from the upper portion of the left lung, out into the left shoulder joint. The case was as follows: A lady aged about thirty years, had complained of this symptom some two years. It was at times very severe and attended with many other symptoms which we cannot now give, owing to the Doctor's absence. She had, for some years previous to the appearance of the pain in the superior portion of the left lung, suffered greatly from facial neuralgia, upon the left side. But this was finally suppressed by local, and other wrong treatment, and soon after, the disease seated in the lung. And as we have said she suffered from this some two years until Dr. F. took charge of the case this last February. Upon ascertaining the locality and direction of the pain, he consulted the plates in our last number, and found *Natr. M.* to be the *only* remedy for such a symptom. Then by using this as a key to the case he examined the *Symptomen-Codex* and there found, under this drug, all the symptoms of which his patient complained. Upon this he at once administered one dose of *Natr. Mur.*, 40^m. He said this entirely relieved all the suffering in the lung, in forty-eight hours time, when the facial neuralgia returned with great severity, and upon the same side as formerly, that is, the left side of the face. This continued very severe a few days, then gradually disappeared, without further medication, and the lady left here for the west some weeks after, averring that she was entirely cured of all the symptoms from which she had suffered so long and so much.

KALI BICHROMICUM.

In January last we were called to a lady, aged some 36 years, who was suffering from chronic disease, the result of an attack of cholera morbus last August, and its partial suppression by a long course of Allopathic treatment. We say partial suppression for the reason that she was a long time in

getting any relief, and was finally left with a chronic diarrhea which troubled her daily. The evacuations generally occurred in the morning and forenoon, seldom in the afternoon or at night. She was much exhausted from it, and failing to get better by the treatment she had been pursuing, she went to a Water Cure establishment in November, and remained there some two months under treatment. This afforded some, though not entire, relief to the bowels, but at the expense of driving so much of her disease to the lungs. At least she returned with a cough and other symptoms showing that a good deal of irritation was arising in the respiratory organs. We prescribed in succession Arsenicum, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica in the order named, giving each several days to develop its action, but the results were not satisfactory. They ameliorated the cough and relieved the other chest symptoms somewhat, and as they did this the diarrhea became worse, still they did not seem to us to act in a really curative manner. Under the latter named drug, however, there came a decided change of symptoms, for one day as we called, our patient was complaining that she was taken early that morning with very acute pains in the chest. Upon enquiry for their locality she said they darted through the right lung, from just below the right mamma, to the back below the right scapula. She also said that at the same time she suffered with very acute pains darting from just behind the left hip joint down on the outside of the left thigh, and sometimes to the calf of the leg; and that with all the rest she had severe acute pains about the left eye and left side of the forehead, from which she had suffered at times, very much, for years.

Not remembering the remedy for this combination of symptoms, we returned to our office and consulted our plates. These directed us to Kali B., and upon consulting the symptoms of this drug, in the Symptomen-Codex, we found the following: "Stitches under the sternum through to the back," and "Dull heavy pain in the right side of the chest, passing through to the back, recurring at intervals of twenty minutes, and lasting about that time." Then again: "Pain in the course of the left sciatic nerve, extending from behind the great trochanter to the calf of the leg," and "Darting pain down the outside of the left thigh." For the pain about the left eye

and forehead we found the following: "Violent shooting pains from the root of the nose along the left orbital arch to the external angle of the eye," which "begins in the morning and increases till noon." Also this: "Soon after rising in the morning, darting pain in a small spot over the left eye, spreading over the forehead, but still remaining worse at the original spot; worse on motion; with gastric derangement, lasted several days." The lady always had gastric derangement with these headaches, and this attack commenced in the morning. We consequently prescribed Kali B. 2^c one dose, followed by Sac. Lac. which in a day or two entirely relieved all the pains, and in a week so far relieved the diarrhea and recruited her strength that she went down two flights of stairs, to her meals, a thing she had not before done since her first attack in August last. And she was able to go out to ride in two or three weeks, and now appears as well as ever.

Could science, in any of its departments, go further, or be more exact than it was in this instance, in pointing out by the three different localities, the curative remedy for the case? True, the chest symptoms were not so exactly covered by the language of these, which we have quoted from the provings, as were the thigh and eye symptoms, but this was no doubt owing to those symptoms not having been carefully located by the provers. A re-proving would no doubt show pains in the chest to exactly correspond to the clinical result in this case. And we place the arrow to correspond with such result, but put two tails upon it, one to represent an acute pain passing from behind the sternum through to the back, according to the *Materia Medica*, and the other under the right mamma, upon the same arrow, to correspond with the facts of this cure.

AN INDICATION FOR VERATRUM.—A very prominent indication for *Veratrum* is FROTHY vomiting, followed by vomiting of yellow matter, or bile, and attended by an intermitting pulse. This combination we have recently met in two cases, one with very serious trouble at the base of the brain, the other in a case of pneumonia complicated with acute bronchitis. In both the conditions were of the most serious and alarming character, and yet *Veratrum 2^m* afforded very prompt and very great relief, taking the cases almost at once out of danger. The intermitting character of the pulse was as marked in each as we have ever seen. With the lung case there was cold perspiration, in the brain case there was no perspiration.