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AN ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY.

On the next succeeding page, we commence the development of our plan for representing to the *eye* the pathogenetic symptoms of drugs, in a manner which furnishes, at the same view, the indications for their administration in disease. In other words we commence the work of making an *Illustrated Repertory*, whereby we shall all be enabled to bring the powerful aid of the *sight* to the assistance of the other faculties, in determining by the locality, and the kind of symptoms, together with their direction and extent,—in all instances where they have these qualities,—that drug which is surely indicated in each individual case; and this without the necessity of that long and tedious search through several volumes, which is at present so often required to ensure the best success in the treatment of disease, by a strict application of the Homœopathic law.

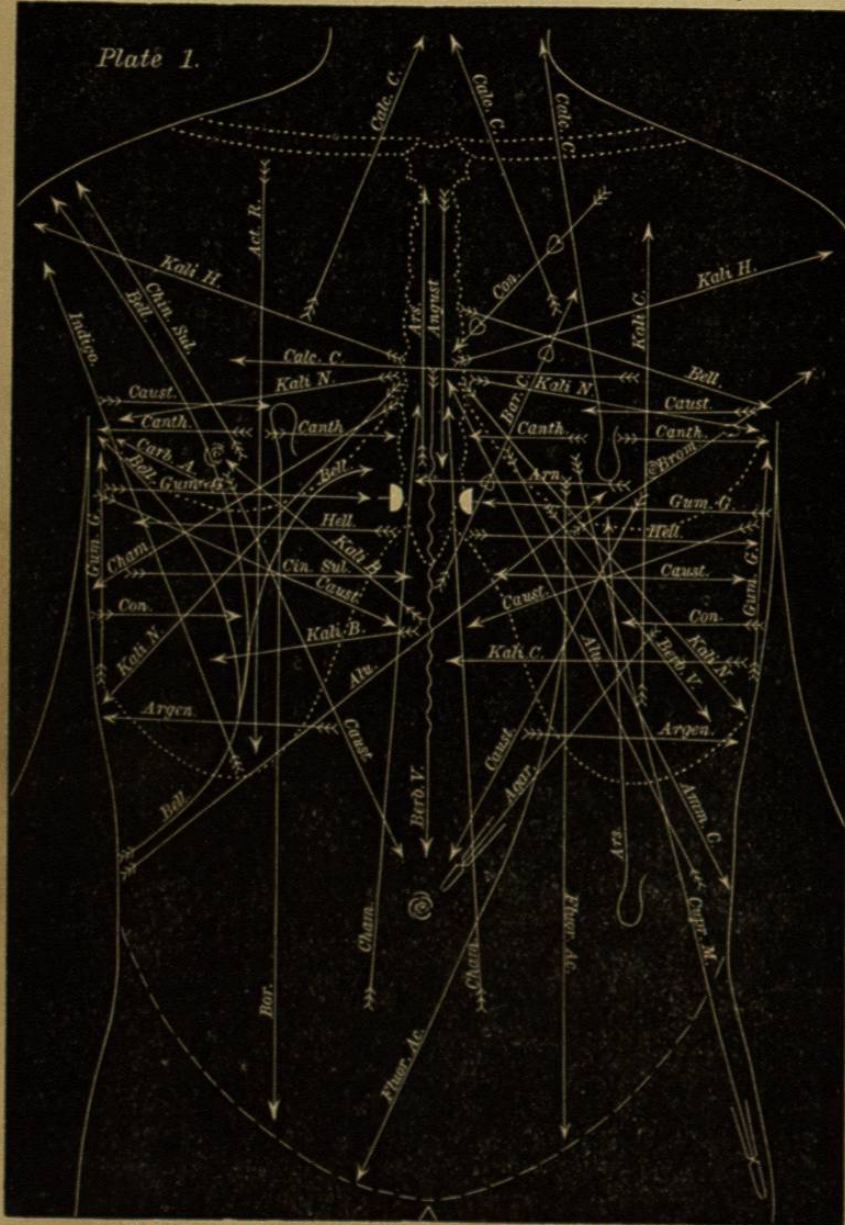
All know how greatly the study of anatomy, surgery, midwifery, and even of physiology, has been

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

VOL. II.—I.

AN ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY

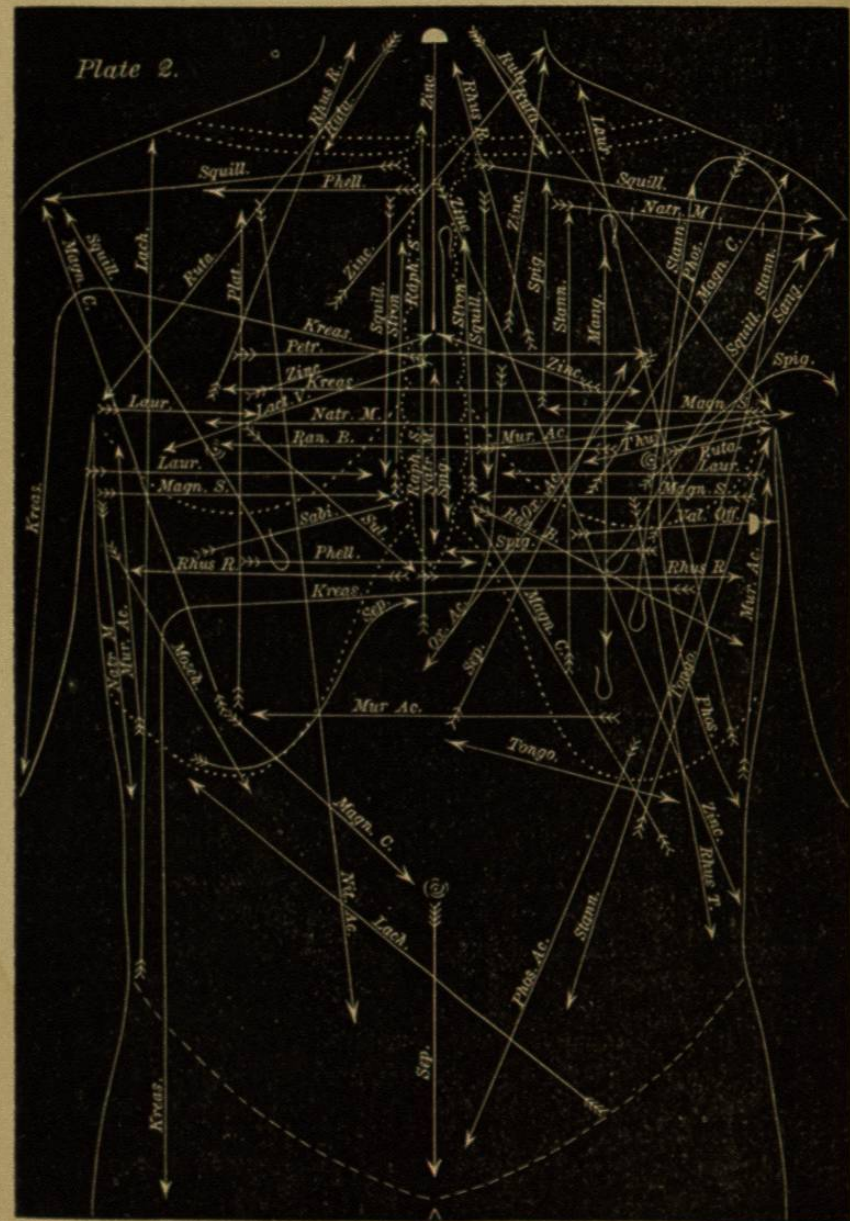
For all the acute pains of a darting or stitching character, that pass from point to point in the chest, in a manner that can be represented by a front view of the body.



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

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facilitated by means of figures and plates of the various parts and organs of the human body, and also of many of the natural operations transpiring within, or of the artificial operations performed upon it. Then why not make use of this same great aid in Therapeutics, where the knowledge which may be obtained thereby would be so much more important, because of so much more general use? The only question is, can such a work be properly done? And this question we trust we shall be able to answer to the satisfaction of all, as we proceed with our work, and to the extent we claim.

It has long seemed to us impossible for any one to form in the mind, by reading alone, a clear and correct image of the full range of action of any one drug, and retain all its symptoms, especially if that drug has an extended action upon the system, and such a large number of symptoms as Aconite, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Mercurius, Sulphur, etc. At least we acknowledge our inability to do this. Detached portions of this image may be obtained and correctly impressed upon the mind, so that we can often make the proper application of the drug in the cure of the sick; but, we repeat, as to getting the whole image complete in all its parts, standing out in bold relief before the mind, ready for use under any and all circumstances, it seems to us impossible to be done, by any means we have hitherto had to accomplish such a purpose. Yet, alas, what a terrible necessity exists for this being done. Then when we come to pass from one drug to the large

number of these we use, the difficulties become multiplied just in proportion to numbers; while the mind becomes confused and memory literally overwhelmed with the vast multitude of symptoms which should, if they could, be retained.

These obstacles to those grand results which we know our system to be capable of, and which we are sure will ultimately always be attained, we must confess have been a source of serious trouble to us, individually, ever since we entered upon the practice of our profession. And the proving of more drugs has been adding to the confusion, notwithstanding the importance and need of those provings. Now, however, to our mind, much of this is changed, and we trust we do not build up false hopes to mislead others, when we claim that under the plan we present herein, a great portion of all this apparent confusion, comes out into that beautiful order and harmony which Nature everywhere displays, when we correctly interpret her language and accurately picture her work.

With this we enter upon an explanation of our method, and of the plates we give in this number. The plates, as will be seen, have for their groundwork the outlines of the human body, from the neck to the hips. The arrows are used to indicate all the acute pains, such as *darting*, *stitching*, and the like, which pass from point to point in the chest, or from this to other parts of the body, and are placed upon the track of the pain; the tail upon the point where the pain arises, and the head where it termi-

nates. The two plates are intended for but one view of the chest, though given in the two, so that the tracks or lines of the arrows may be clearly traced without confusion; and also to afford room for the names of the drugs, which, in each instance, will be seen to be placed above, or immediately along-side, the arrow that represents its symptom. Where there are two heads upon an arrow, one at either end, it indicates darting, or stitching pains in *both* directions. The hook combined with the arrow signifies a *drawing* stitch, or a *drawing* ending in a stitch. The figure of a heart placed upon an arrow means a *throbbing* or *pulsating* stitch. The short lines or bars placed across the arrow signify a *tearing* stitch; they are to represent that if the arrow should move forward the bars would tear the tissues through which they passed. The pinchers stand for a *pinching* pain or *pinching* stitch. The half-globe, or plano-convex figure, represents a *pressure* in connection with the stitching or darting pain. Where the line of the arrow is crooked it indicates a *contractive* stitch.

We will now give in detail the symptom, or symptoms, of each drug represented on the plates. These we copy direct from Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, from the Symptomen Codex and from Hull's Jahr's Symptomatology, as they are given there, and of course, as all these were procured by trials of the several drugs upon *well persons*, they are the characteristic symptoms which belong to the different drugs respectively.

*Actea Racemosa*. "Acute pain in the right lung, extending from apex to base, aggravated by inspiration"; represented on plate 1 by the arrow correspondingly placed.

*Agaricus*. "Pinching in the left side of the chest down to the umbilicus"; illustrated by a pair of pinchers in the proper position.

*Alumina*. "Lancination passing like lightning from the right loin to the left side of the chest, through the pit of the stomach when breathing"; and: "When stooping, a lancination coming out at the left side of the abdomen, and reaching the middle of the chest; the lancination comes on at every inspiration; afterward, also, when standing straight."

*Ammonium Carb.* "Violent stitches in the left side of the chest, commencing in the præcordial region and then moving downward toward the side, and afterward toward the back."

*Angustura*. "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."

*Argentum Met.* "Violent cutting, in both sides, in the region of the lowest ribs, from within outward; the pain is severe only during a deep inspiration."

*Arnica*. "Stitches in the heart, from the left side to the right, with fainting fits."

*Arsenicum Alb.* "Drawing-stitching pain under the left hypochondrium, extending into the chest when clearing the throat." This symptom is represented in plate 1 by the hook and arrow. *Ars. Alb.* also has: "Stitching pain in the sternum from below upward, when coughing."

*Baryta Carb.* "Throbbing stitches in the left side of the chest, from the pit of the stomach upward"; represented by the arrow with two figures of a heart upon it.

*Belladonna*. "Violent contractive griping in the right side of the abdomen when walking, accompanied by sharp stitches darting from that side through the right side of the chest and the axilla," as the *Materia Medica* has it, but we have considerable to add to this symptom from experience. Last summer we had a lady patient who was seized with a most violent acute shooting pain, which started in at the right side of the abdomen, and extended up through the right side of the chest,

one branch of it shooting through to the vertebral border of the scapula, at a point about one-third of the distance upward from the inferior angle of this bone, and there causing the most extreme tenderness to touch; another branch of it extended to the right axilla, and a third branch of the pain extended to the top of the right shoulder. As would be expected from such a branching pain, there was, or seemed to be, much acute pain through all the lower half or two-thirds of the lung besides, but these three branches predominated over all else, and stood out clear and distinct, while the suffering from them was, to all appearance, as great, if not greater than we ever before witnessed from acute pain. The lady had been an old chronic patient of ours for some three or four years, had suffered much from spinal irritation and very sensitive lungs for many years, was confined in May last, had several very severe chills, and two or three acute attacks of the lungs, threatening pleuro-pneumonia of a typhoid type, before she got up from her confinement. From all this she finally recovered sufficiently to be up about her house part of the time; but was left much emaciated, and with a severe cough and profuse purulent expectoration, night sweats, and much acute pain through the right lung; in fact had all the symptoms of phthisis so marked, that we were censured severely by some of her friends for giving encouragement of a cure in her case. Well, after continuing in this state a few weeks without much change, and no apparent relief of the acute pain from Acon., Bry., Ars., Phos., etc., we were summoned to her one morning in haste, and found that the pain in the right lung had developed into the shooting, branching pain that we have described, and so violent was it, that she was almost suffocated from the obstruction to respiration, caused by its severity. The face was somewhat bloated and assuming a purplish hue, while the borders of the lips were already a distinct purple. We at once prescribed Belladonna 2<sup>m</sup>, and visited her again in two hours, when we found her so much relieved that she could breathe quite comfortably, though of course the severe pain was not yet wholly controlled. She said she was very much relieved in the first half hour, while all appearances of threatened asphyxia had disappeared. From this on she recovered quite rapidly from cough, expectoration, and pain, though still, at times, suffering quite severely from the latter for some weeks,

when more rapid improvement manifested itself, until she was restored to a better state of health, by September, than she had before enjoyed since a girl. And all this was done by Bell. 2<sup>m</sup>; alone, without any other remedy.

Belladonna also has: "Fine stitches in the left side of the chest extending from the sternum toward the axilla, more violent during motion."

*Berberis Vulgaris.* "Violent, sudden, incisive, contractive pain, in the front part of the middle portion of the chest extending down to the abdomen, obliging him to bend double"; represented in plate 1 by an arrow, the central portion of which is a crooked line, to give the idea of being contractive. This drug also has: "Painful dragging-sticking in the region of the heart, outward and downward."

*Borax.* Rivals Sepia in its stitching pains in the *right* lung, with this clear distinction, that the stitches of the former are many of them *drawing* stitches, while of the latter they are simply stitches; and with Borax: "The drawing stitches in the right side of the chest descend into the right groin, where he then feels a violent pain when hiccupping, sneezing, coughing or gaping." These drawing stitches are represented by a hook, placed in about the center of the right chest, and an arrow extending from it to the right groin.

*Bromine.* "Sticking pain in the left side of the chest toward the arm." The starting point of this pain not being given we place the arrow upon the track of a *drawing* pain through the left breast into the left arm, which is the preceding symptom of Brom. Future experience must correct this if it is not right.

*Calcarea Carb.* "Stitches in the chest, toward the throat, for some hours"; represented by two arrows, one from each side, up into the throat. It also has: "Stitches across the chest, from the left to the right side, with a sensation as of constriction of the chest; his breathing was difficult, and during breathing the stitches became more violent"; and: "Stitches and drawing in the left half of the chest extending to the left submaxillary gland"; these being represented by a hook placed in the center of the left chest, and an arrow extending from this up through the left side of the neck, as far as the figure allows.

*Cantharis.* "Sticking pain and stitches in the chest, sometimes during an inspiration, in one or the other half of the

chest, or one on the other side, extending to the axillæ, or into the sternum," represented by two arrows upon each side, one extending to the sternum and the other to the axilla.

*Carbo Animalis*. "Stitches in the back part of the right breast, extending to the axilla."

*Causticum*. "Sharp stitches in the chest, near the nipple, in the direction of the umbilicus, especially when breathing"; also: "Stitches in the outer parts of the chest, below the arm, extending to the pit of the stomach, accompanied by slight anguish"; all represented by two sets of arrows between the points named, though we suspect they are one and the same symptom differently expressed by different provers. *Caust.* also has: "Dull stitches from the axilla toward the chest," represented by the arrow in place upon each side, as no distinction is made in the language; and: "Sharp, slow stitches in the left side of the chest in a horizontal line with the pit of the stomach"; represented by a double headed arrow, as the direction is not given.

*Chamomilla*. "Stitches (rather dull) darting from the abdomen into the middle of the chest, as if caused by flatulence"; also: "Stitches from the middle of the chest to the right side after every inspiration."

*Chininum Sulphuricum*. "Lancinations in the right half of the chest, extending toward the shoulder, arresting the breathing and relieved by bending the trunk forward"; represented by an arrow extending from about the center of right lung up to the right shoulder.

*Cinchoninum Sulphuricum*. "Stitches in the chest from the right side to the pit of the stomach."

*Conium*. "Beating-stitch, with pain, in the upper and left part of the chest toward the center of the chest"; represented by an arrow in the proper place, with two small figures of a heart upon it. *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 future confirmation or correction.

*Cuprum Metallicum*. "Pinching pain in the left side of the chest extending to the hip"; represented by an arrow, in the proper place, with a pair of pinchers for its head.

*Fluoric Acid*. "Pain from the left side of the chest to the

groins, increased by deep respiration, particularly in the groin and back, like a stitch."

*Gummi Guttii*. "Painful stitch from the ribs to the axilla, arresting the breathing"; whether upon one or both sides is not mentioned, but we place the arrow upon both, that experience may be had to settle the matter; and we give the direction perpendicularly beneath the axillæ, believing this to be the meaning of the symptom, though the language is ambiguous. *Gum. G.* also has: "Pressure in the middle of chest, and stitches going from both sides of the chest toward each other"; the pressure being represented in plate 1 by two plano-convex figures placed near the sternum, and the stitches, by the arrows coming from each side to them.

*Helleborus*. "Sharp cutting in the region of the lowermost true ribs across the chest, from within outward, increased by inspiration."

*Indigo*. "Painful spot, of the size of a hand, in the region of the right lower ribs, with a stitch extending to the shoulder joint when sitting (going off by motion)."

*Kali Bichromicum*. "After dinner external stitches in the epigastrium and breast into the nipple (male), and in the right hypochondrium"; represented by two arrows running from the epigastrium, one to the right nipple, and the other to the right hypochondrium.

*Kali Carbonicum*. "Cutting sensation in the lower part of the chest, especially in the left side of it, moving into the epigastrium and leaving a stinging sensation in the left half of the chest." *Kali Carb.* also produces: "Stitches under the left mamma, and sometimes ascending deep into the chest; also in the evening."

*Kali Hydriodicum*. "Violent stitches in the middle of the sternum extending to the shoulder"; whether upon one or both sides is not named, so we carry the arrows to both shoulders in order to ensure future observation, and correct the error if it is one.

*Kali Nitricum*. "Stitches in the middle of the chest, extending to both sides and toward the axilla, when walking (during the menses)"; represented by two arrows upon each side, starting from the same point, and terminating, one in the axilla, the other at the lower part of the chest.

Since placing the arrows and writing the above, we have confirmed this symptom in a man, aged about thirty-five years, an old and bad syphilitic subject, in whom the disease was suppressed, years ago, by Allopathic treatment. Dec. 13th, '69, he called upon us and said he had been suffering some weeks from severe acute pains in the chest, like the cutting of a knife. Upon inquiry for the exact locality of the pain, he placed the palm of his hand upon the center of the sternum, and spreading the fingers said, "It shoots like that from the center to the arm-pits and sides of the chest below, being about alike," he said, "upon both sides." With this he had considerable cough and expectoration, and said he was feeling badly throughout his whole system. For these symptoms we prescribed Kali Nit. 3<sup>m</sup>, and he reported, the eighth day following, that by the fourth day after taking the medicine the pain was entirely relieved, and he was feeling much better in every way. Here, then, in this pain, is one of the great characteristics for this drug, independently of concomitants, for it will be borne in mind that this result was obtained upon the male organism, and, of course, was uninfluenced in any way by the menstrual function named in the quoted symptom above. And the symptom should be remembered as corresponding to several arrows upon each side, all starting from behind the center of the sternum and radiating from thence, the upper one to the axilla, and the others from this along down to the lower ribs upon each side.

This completes all the remedies represented in plate 1, and we now pass to plate 2.

*Kreasotum.* "Acute stitches in the middle of the chest, worse during an inspiration, attended with a feeling of lameness, and extending to the elbow joint across the right shoulder, where the pains are most violent on lifting the arms." This symptom, Dr. L. M. Kenyon, of this city, informs us he has confirmed in two cases, one some ten or twelve years since, the other more recent; that it occurred in both as a concomitant of *chronic leucorrhœa* and that both were very promptly relieved by *Kreas*. This drug also produces: "Stitches below the left mamma, proceeding thence as with a sharp knife, and like an electric shock across the pit of the stomach, the chest, the right side of the abdomen, thighs, down to the tarsal joints."

Each of these symptoms is represented by its appropriate arrow, with the head of it carried in each case as far as the size of our plate will allow. The same drug further has: "Sticking across the middle of the chest from morning till noon," which, as the direction is not given, we represent with a double headed arrow, as though the pain passed both ways, and thus leave it for future experience to correct, if it is wrong.

*Lachesis.* "Stitch through the chest, from the abdomen to the shoulder"; as expressed under the chest symptoms, but explained under the abdominal symptoms as follows: "Stitches from the right os ilium, through the abdomen and chest, as far as the shoulder; after which the stitches strike from the left lower to the right upper side" of the abdomen, we infer, and place this arrow accordingly.

*Lactuca Virosa.* "Pleuritic stitches from the middle of the sternum toward the right side."

*Laurocerasus.* "Stitches through both sides of the chest toward the sternum"; and: "Stitches from the right axilla to the chest." It also produces: "Stinging tension in the left side when lying on it, extending up to the neck, in the morning."

*Magnesia Carb.* "Stitches below the right side of the chest, toward the umbilicus, or darting out at the shoulder, also during an inspiration"; and: "Dull stitches in the left half of the chest, during an inspiration, extending into the shoulder." *Magnesia Carb.* also produces: "Stitches below the left half of the chest, when yawning, also after dinner, or in the evening when they are felt in a sitting posture, and sometimes extend into the sternum."

*Magnesia Sul.* "Stitches from either side toward one another, in the evening, on entering the room from the open air"; and: "Stitches from the left axilla to the chest."

*Manganum.* "Drawing-stitch in the left half of the chest, darting continually upward and downward"; represented in plate 2 by a hook and arrow-head at each end of the arrow, and this placed perpendicularly in the left chest. This drug also produces: "A sticking pain in the chest, from below upward, which is sometimes felt during an expiration;" which we cannot locate from this language, so do not represent it on the plate.

toward the left side, with sensation as if bruised, while going up hill." It also produces: "Pain" which "extends from the left into the right chest, the sticking pain being felt in both sides of the chest at the same time; however he is able to take deep breath while bending forward."

*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."

*Rhus Radicans.* "Stinging-tearing pain in the sides of the chest, commencing in the stomach, and extending first to the left side of the chest, then to the right"; and: "In the forenoon when walking, sharp pain in the left side of the chest, feeling as if it extended to the throat"; it also has: "Painful stitches in the right side of the chest, extending to the neck, aggravated by motion and deep inspiration."

*Rhus Toxicodendron.* "Lancination from the left chest to the left side of the abdomen (in the evening)."

*Ruta Graveolens.* "Sharp stitches between the left nipple and axilla, more violent during an inspiration"; also: "Fine cutting, which extends from the throat into the chest, especially into the region of the clavicle and the axilla, where it stops; the cutting is felt when walking, and becomes worse as one walks faster." The side not being given in this last instance, we place the arrows upon both sides, subject to confirmation, or correction, if one is wrong.

*Sabina.* "Sharp stitches in the region of the last true ribs of the right side, toward the sternum, only during an inspiration."

*Sanguinaria.* "Stitches from the lower part of the left breast to the shoulder."

*Sepia.* "Stitch around the right lower rib, toward the pit of the stomach, continuing for minutes, going off by an empty eructation"; and: "Stitches darting occasionally from the epigastrium close below the pit of the stomach into the left side, upward"; also: "Stitches from the umbilicus to the genital organs, when coughing and throwing off mucus."

*Spigelia.* "Lancinating pain commencing below the left nipple, and extending into the region of the scapula and the upper arm, more violent during deep inspirations." That

part of this symptom relating to the arm is represented in plate 2 by its appropriate arrow, while that which extends to the scapula will be given in a side view. Spig. also produces: "Sudden, drawing, stinging pain along the sternum from above downward"; represented by the hook and arrow properly placed. This drug further produces: "Momentary, violent sticking pain in the left chest toward the clavicle, preventing the breathing, in the evening"; and: "Dull oppressive sticking in the heart, between the region where the beats of the heart are felt, and the scrobiculous cordis; the same sticking is felt, in and above the scrobiculus cordis, and the chest is oppressed."

*Squilla Maritima.* "Drawing stitch from the last true rib as far as the shoulder"; which, as the language is so indefinite, we represent upon both sides, and leave the future to correct one, if wrong. This drug further has: "Pointed stitches in the region of the extremity of the clavicles toward the shoulder, during an inspiration and expiration"; and: "Excessive stitching near the sternum from above downward, making the breathing difficult"; which are also represented upon both sides.

*Stannum.* "Sudden drawing under the left breast when raising one's self in the bed, followed by sharp cuttings extending thence to the clavicle, in the direction of the shoulder where the pain remains fixed; thence it moves along the left shoulder into the abdomen, made worse when drawing in the chest, pressing upon the part, and especially during an inspiration and vomituration; in all these conditions the pain is felt as a painful jerk." Stann. also has: "Frequent cuttings through the chest from below upward, and in front in the region of the upper ribs from within outward, independent of breathing." This we suspect may be a repetition of the previous symptom, given in different language by another prover, so we represent it only upon the left side, but in this may be wrong.

*Strontiana Carb.* "Shootings through the chest, from below upward, along both sides of the sternum."

*Sulphur.* "Violent stitches from the right chest through the pit of the stomach and the stomach"; and: "Cutting in the chest down to the pit of the stomach"; both of which, it



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