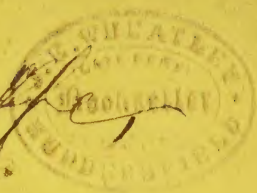


James Radcliffe,
Architect,
Huddersfield,
1856



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MATERIA MEDICA PURA.

BY

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED

BY

CHARLES JULIUS HEMPEL, M. D.

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WE have nothing to add to Hahnemann's own preface, except that we have used the utmost fidelity and attention in transcribing this volume. We have added the nosological portion of the new work of Messrs. Noack and Triinks, for the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the German language. The symptoms which are enclosed in brackets, like these [], have been furnished to Hahnemann by other provers.

The second volume of the *Materia Medica Pura* will appear in a few weeks.

CH. J. HEMPEL, M. D.,

93 Spring-street.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1845.

P R E F A C E .

I FORBEAR writing a criticism of the existing systems and modes of preparation of remedial agents. Physicians imagine, although in vain, that they can judge of the remedial virtues of medicinal agents by their color, taste, and smell; they suppose they can extract those virtues by distillation or sublimation, in the shape of phlegma, ethereal oils, pungent acids and oils, volatile salts; or, from the caput mortuum, they imagine they can extract alkalis and earths *almost by the same processes*; or, agreeably to the modern method, they dissolve the soluble parts of those substances in different liquids, inspissate the extracts, or add many kinds of reagents, for the purpose of extracting resin, gum, gluten, starch, wax, and albumen, salts and earths, acids and alkaloids, or converting the substances into gases. We know that, in spite of all these violent transformations, the medicinal substances never showed the remedial virtues which each of them possesses; the material extracts did not embody the curative power which the respective medicinal substances are capable of exercising in every special case of disease; as that power cannot be presented in a tangible form, but can only be recognized by its effects in the living organism.

The day of the true knowledge of remedies, and a true system of therapeutics, will dawn when physicians shall abandon the ridiculous method of mixing together large portions of medicinal substances whose remedial virtues are only known speculatively, or by vague praises, which is in fact *not to know them at all*; and when they shall no longer use such mixtures for the cure of diseases without having even mi-

nutely inquired into their respective symptoms. In our common treatises on pathology, diseases are arbitrarily named and described; and, by treating them with the compound fabrics* of common doctors, in accordance with their mere names and vaguely described general forms, the physician never knows which of the remedial agents was either hurtful or beneficial; nor has he an opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the curative power of each single remedy.

The day of the true knowledge of remedies, and a true system of therapeutics, will dawn when physicians shall abandon the systems and opinions which have heretofore swayed the minds of the profession; when they shall act upon the principle that every single medicinal substance is capable of curing a case of disease, the symptoms of which shall be exactly analogous to those which the medicinal substance is capable of producing upon a healthy organism.

Among the symptoms which have been furnished to me by other physicians, and which will be mentioned together with my own, there are some which have been observed upon

* As long as physicians are not convinced of the absurdity of their methods, they may continue sending their compound prescriptions to the pharmacy. They need not, for that purpose, know the correct and complete nature of every ingredient; and even if they did, that knowledge would be of no avail on account of the collective action of those ingredients being necessarily different from the individual action of each.

This method is what they call *treating* a disease; and they will continue this kind of treatment until the spirit of reform shall excite in their hearts a desire of *curing* disease. A cure, however, can only be accomplished by single remedies.

The genuine action of every medicinal substance may be ascertained by experiments. Experience alone can tell us whether a remedial agent has a specific curative power in a given case of disease.

What conscientious man would be willing to assail the tottering life of the patient with remedies which are capable of exercising a prejudicial and even destructive effect, without having a minute knowledge of their inherent virtues? No carpenter works with tools which he is not acquainted with; he has a correct knowledge of every tool, and knows exactly when and where he ought to employ it, in order to accomplish his work *with certainty* and *precision*. And, nevertheless, this man works only in wood, and is a mere carpenter!

sick persons. However, inasmuch as these persons were chronic patients, and their morbid symptoms had been well ascertained, care has been taken, at any rate by *Greding*, to distinguish these standing symptoms from the symptoms produced by the medicine. Symptoms discovered upon such patients are, therefore, not without some value, and may, at any rate, serve to confirm analogous or the same symptoms when found upon healthy persons.

In those experiments which have been made by me and my disciples, every care has been taken to secure the true and full action of the medicines. Our trials have been made upon persons enjoying perfect health, and living in contentment and comparative ease.

When an extraordinary circumstance of any kind, fright, chagrin, fear, external injuries, the excessive enjoyment of any one pleasure, or some great, important event, supervened during the trial, then no symptom has been recorded after such an event, in order to prevent spurious symptoms being noted as genuine.

When that circumstance was of no importance, and could not be supposed to interfere with the action of the medicine, then the symptoms have been placed in brackets, for the purpose of informing the reader that they could not be considered decisively genuine.

As regards the duration of action which I have noted after every medicine chosen for trial, I may here observe, that I arrived at the possibility of determining it, by a great number of experiments upon *healthy* persons; this duration will, therefore, either be longer or shorter in proportion as the disease is more or less acute or chronic; if the medicine is given in too large doses, or is not homœopathic to the disease, then the duration which I have pointed out cannot be considered normal. In both these last cases the duration is considerably less; for the medicine is expelled, and its remedial virtue destroyed, by subsequent evacuations, bleeding from the nose, hemorrhage, catarrh, flow of urine, diarrhœa, vomiting, sweat. The living organism resorts to similar modes of evacuation in regard to the miasm of contagious diseases, which is weakened and

partially expelled by vomiting, diarrhœa, hemorrhages, catarrh, convulsions, ptyalism, sweat, and similar processes, by which the organism tries to free itself from the poison. This explains the reason why the ordinary practice should not have succeeded in discovering either the true nature, or the duration of the effects of tartar emetic or jalap; all these substances are given in such large doses, that the organism is induced to react against them, and to expel them in the shortest possible period. Only when this reaction does not take place, and the remedies remain *in the system*, as it is expressed in common language, the true action of the medicinal substance takes place, and often manifests itself by important and long-continuing symptoms, which, however, have been seldom correctly observed and noted.

The vomiting which is consequent upon two or three grains of tartar emetic, or twenty grains of ipecacuanha; the purging which is induced by thirty grains of jalap, and the sweat excited by a decoction of a handful of juniper-berries, are much less the genuine effects of these substances than an endeavor, on the part of the organism, to annihilate, in the shortest possible period, the specific effects of those medicinal substances.

The reason why the homœopathic doses have such an uncommonly powerful effect, is this: that the organism is not obliged to expel them in the same sudden and violent manner as the large doses prescribed by allœopathic physicians. And even those small doses, if they are not strictly homœopathic, invite nature to artificial evacuations, which shorten the action of the remedy.

In my Organon of the healing art, I teach the principle that diseases can only be cured by remedies which produce analogous symptoms upon the healthy organism, and I moreover assert and prove, that every system of therapeutics, in order to become a safe guide in the treatment of disease, ought to exclude all empty assertions and conjectures, as regards the supposed virtues of medicines, and ought to furnish a correct description of the symptoms by which remedial agents manifest their action upon the healthy organism. Any one who

admits the truth of these positions, will gladly seize the means which I here offer him, of relieving the affections of mankind in a speedy, durable, and much more certain manner.

This is not the place to show how the selection of a remedy, whose symptoms are analogous to the symptoms of a given case of disease, should be made. This may be studied in the *Organon*, which also contains the necessary directions in regard to the mode in which the homœopathic doses should be exhibited.

To exercise its full curative action, a homœopathic dose may be chosen of the highest degree of potency.

The symptoms of those remedies which have been studied with more care, have been arranged in a certain order. This facilitates the finding of the desired symptom. Among similar symptoms of different remedies, some ought to have been pointed out as parallel passages. My time did not permit me to attend to this.

The symptoms have been arranged in the following order :

VERTIGO,
OBNUBILATION,
DEFECTS OF THE MIND,
DEFECTS OF THE MEMORY,
HEADACHE, internal, external,
FOREHEAD, HAIR,
FACE,
EYES AND SIGHT,
EARS, HEARING, (articulation of the jaw,)
NOSE, SMELL,
LIPS,
CHIN,
LOWER JAW, (glands of the lower jaw,)
TEETH,
TONGUE, (defects of speech,)
SALIVA,
THROAT,
PHARYNX, *œsophagus*,
TASTE,
ERUCTATIONS, *heart-burn*, *hiccough*,

NAUSEA, vomiting,
 DESIRE OF EATING and drinking,* hunger,
 PIT OF THE STOMACH, stomach,
 ABDOMEN, EPIGASTRIUM, REGION OF THE LIVER, HY-
 POCCHONDRIAC REGION,
 HYPOGASTRIUM,
 LUMBAR REGION,†
 UTERUS,
 ABDOMINAL RING,
 RECTUM, ANUS, PERINEUM,
 STOOL,
 URINE, BLADDER, URETHRA,
 GENITAL ORGANS,
 SEXUAL INSTINCT,
 GENERATIVE FACULTY, EFFUSION OF SEMEN,
 MENSES, LEUCORRHŒA,
 SNEEZING, COLD, CATARRH, HOARSENESS,
 COUGH,
 BREATH,
 CHEST,
 MOTION OF THE HEART,
 REGION OF THE SMALL OF THE BACK, LUMBAR VER-
 TEBRÆ,
 BACK,
 SCAPULÆ,
 NAPE OF THE NECK,
 NECK,‡
 SHOULDERS,
 ARMS, HANDS,
 HIPS, PELVIS,
 NATES,
 THIGHS, LEGS, FEET.

* Thirst is sometimes mentioned after hiccough; sometimes it will be found under the head of fever.

† This has sometimes been annexed to the symptoms of the back and the lumbar vertebræ.

‡ The symptoms of the neck are sometimes mentioned after those of the lower jaw

COMMON AFFECTIONS of the body and the skin,
 COMPLAINTS IN THE OPEN AIR,
 EXHALATION, TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY,
 LIABILITY TO COLDS, STRAINS, PAROXYSMS,
 SPASMS, PARALYSIS, WEAKNESS, SWOON,
 YAWNING, SLEEPINESS, SLUMBER, SLEEP, NIGHTLY COM-
 PLAINTS, DREAMS,
 FEVER, CHILLS, HEAT, SWEAT,
 ANGUISH, PALPITATION OF THE HEART,* UNEASINESS,
 TREMOR,†
 CHANGES OCCURRING IN THE FEELINGS, AFFECTIONS OF
 THE SOUL.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Coethen, January, 1830.

* That kind of palpitation of the heart which is not attended with anxiety, will be found mentioned among the affections of the chest.

† Those kinds of uneasiness and tremor, which are simply bodily, and do not affect the mind, will be generally found recorded among the symptoms of the extremities, and the general affections of the body.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

✍ WM. RADDEE, No. 322 Broadway, New-York, General Agent for the Central Homœopathic Pharmacy at Leipsic, for the United States, respectfully informs the Homœopathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has always on hand a good assortment of HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, in complete sets or by single vials, in Tinctures, Dilutions, and Triturations; also Pocket Cases of Medicines; Physicians' and Family Medicine Chests, to Laurie's Domestic (59 remedies), Epp's (54 remedies), Hering's (46 remedies). Small pocket cases at \$3, with Family Guide and 27 remedies. Cases containing 415 vials, with Mother Tinctures and Triturations, for Physicians; cases with 176 vials of tinctures and Triturations to Jahr's Manual, in 2 vols. Pocket cases with 60 vials of Tinctures and Triturations. Cases from 200-400 vials with low and high dilutions of medicated pellets; cases from 50-80 vials of low and high dilutions, etc., etc. Refined Sugar of Milk, pure Globules, etc.; as well as Books, Pamphlets, and Standard Works on the System, in the English, French, and German languages.

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* *Note.* Several of the anti-psorics had been originally introduced by Hahnemann into the *Materia Medica Pura* ; at that time Hahnemann had not yet discovered the anti-psoric nature of those remedies. Afterwards, when this discovery had been made, those anti-psorics were tried more minutely, and together with the other anti-psorics were published as a separate collection under the name of “Chronic Diseases.” The first proving of these remedies contained in the *Materia Medica Pura*, has been omitted in the translation, and only the results of the second proving have been given to the American reader, which are much more complete.

The remedies which have been thus proved over again, are the following : Dulcamara, Causticum, Arsenic, Digitalis, Aurum, Guajacum, Sarsaparilla, Sulphur, Calcareæ acetata, Muriatic acid, Phosphoric acid, Manganum, Carbo, Colocynthis, Stannum.

HEMPEL.

MATERIA MEDICA PURA.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

MONKSHOOD.—The juice of the fresh plant, expressed on the first appearance of flowering, and mixed with an equal quantity of alcohol.

ALTHOUGH the following symptoms do not by any means express all the medicinal power of this precious plant, they will, nevertheless, furnish the sagacious practitioner the means of judging how far it may be useful in certain states of disease, against which the vulgar practice has, up to the present time, employed, often in vain, and almost always with injurious consequences, its dangerous resources ; such as, copious emissions of blood, and others peculiar to what is called the antiphlogistic treatment.

I would speak of fevers, called purely inflammatory ; in which the smallest dose of Aconite, without recourse to any of the remedies acting in an antipathic manner, causes a prompt removal of the inflammatory action, and leaves no consecutive effects behind. In measles, in purpura miliaris, in inflammatory fevers with pleurisy, &c., the efficacy of this plant amounts almost to a miracle ; provided the patient observes a regimen somewhat cooling, and abstains from all other medicinal substances, as well as vegetable acids, takes it alone and in the dose of the thousandth part of a drop of the thirtieth dilution. It seldom happens that a second dose appears necessary at the end of thirty-six or forty-eight hours. But to guard our conscientious method from all possibility of influence from the precepts of the common practice, which is but too prone to be governed by names of diseases, often imaginary, it is necessary

that the primary morbid affection, to which we would oppose Aconite, should exhibit, in the aggregate of its principal symptoms, a striking analogy with those of the remedy. Then we obtain results truly surprising.

It is precisely in the cases in which the partisans of allœopathy pride themselves most on their method; it is in the violent acute inflammatory fevers, where they expect to save their patients alone by excessive and frequent bloodlettings, and thereby exceed so far the powers of homœopathy, that they most grossly deceive themselves. Here, more than ever, in fact, homœopathy exhibits her universal superiority; for she has no necessity for shedding a drop of that precious fluid, of which allœopathy is so dangerously profuse, in order to triumph over those fatal fevers, and restore health, sometimes in as few hours as the ordinary practice requires months, completely to re-establish those whom their violent remedies have not, it is true, conducted to the tomb, but have left a prey to those chronic sufferings which are their natural consequence.

It is sometimes necessary, in these acute diseases, to have recourse to another homœopathic remedy to cover the symptoms which remain after aconite has acted twelve or sixteen hours, but it is rarely necessary to administer a fresh dose of the latter.

In giving Aconite with these precautions, in the affections of which I have just spoken, all danger will have passed at the end of four hours, and then the circulation returns from hour to hour to the calm and undisturbed balance which may habitually characterize it.

Although, from the short duration of its action, (which in so feeble a dose does not go beyond forty-eight hours,) Aconite may appear to be useful only in acute cases, still it is not a less indispensable remedy in the most obstinate chronic affections; in those in which the state of the body requires a diminution of what is called rigidity of fibre—a subject on which I cannot here enlarge. Its efficacy in similar cases will be seen in the account of symptoms excited by it in the healthy individual, in part about to be described.

Aconite is equally the first and most powerful of the curative means in croup, in several kinds of angina, as well as in the acute local inflammations of other parts of the body; especially when with thirst and a frequent pulse, we meet with great impatience, an agitation which nothing can calm, and a tossing from side to side in great agony.

It produces all the morbid states which are manifested in persons whose minds have been excited by fear, joined with

indignation; and it is also the surest means of curing them rapidly.

Every time that Aconite is chosen as a homœopathic remedy, it is especially necessary to regard the moral symptoms, and be careful that they resemble those which belong to it.

Aconite is indispensable for females who suffer from fear or contrarieties during the catamenia; for without this precious calmer, it happens indeed too often, that they suffer even a sudden arrest from such moral shocks. In such cases it will be sufficient to direct a single inspiration, and for an instant, from a bottle containing a globule of the size of a mustard seed, which has been impregnated with the thirtieth dilution; and this will preserve its virtue for some years without any loss, provided the bottle is always well closed.

The principal part of those symptoms which appear to be contradictory, and which will be noticed hereafter, are but alternate states, and Aconite may be salutary in the one as well as in the other, though principally so in those of a tonic character.

Vegetable acids and wine destroy the effects of Aconite, and so do other remedies, which correspond palliatively or homœopathically to the untoward symptoms which sometimes follow its use when too large a dose has been taken, or it has not been homœopathically chosen.

According to Noack and Trinks, Aconite may be used in the following affections: *Predominant action of the arterial system*, with consequent retarded action of the venous system, characterized by inflammation.—Aconite is especially suitable to individuals of a *plethoric habit, lively character, bilioso-nervous or sanguineous constitution, dark hair, bright complexion, and to old people*.—*Active congestions* of blood to the brain, eyes, face, heart and lungs.—*Virulent hemorrhages* from various organs.—*Acute inflammations* of external and internal organs, with lancinating pains and synochal fever.—*Attacks of violent pains generally*.—Various kinds of symptoms consequent upon *fright, anger and chagrin*, indicating disturbances in the circulation of the blood and the functions of the liver.—*Bilious affections, coloring of the skin as in jaundice*.—*Burns*, with synochal fever.—*Catarrhal affections* during a cold, dry, northwest wind, or owing to a draft of air.—*Great liability to catching cold*.—*Eruptions of rash* followed by dropsy, with feverish symptoms; miliaria herpetica; lichen simplex.—*Rubeola, measles* with synochal fever, photophobia, catarrhal inflammation of the eyes, cold, frequent sneezing, catarrhal inflammation of the mucous mem-

brane of the larynx and trachea, and symptoms of pneumonia.—*Scarlatina laevigata and miliaris*, with simple synochal fever.—Variola, varioloid, and varicella, with considerable synochal fever, especially during the eruptive stage.—*Erysipelas laeve and fugax, also bullosum*.—Nettle-rash.—Eczema mercuriale.—Crusta lactea?—Synocha exquisita: violent shaking fits of shorter or longer continuance, afterwards general, dry, burning heat, with a hard, full, rebounding, accelerated pulse, and great thirst, followed by a general and copious sweat.—*Synochal fevers*, with catarrhal, rheumatic, arthritic, erysipelatous conditions, also with a tendency to bilious nervousness.—*First stage* of cerebral and abdominal typhus, with synochal symptoms.—Third stage of cholera, when the vascular system seems to be engaged in a state of violent, unequal, congestive reaction.—Pest, on the day of its appearance, with a violent, burning heat, somnolence, etc.—*Acute rheumatism* with synochal fever, stiffness of the whole body, swelling of the joints, and excessively violent pains, especially *rheumatism of the joints*.—*Acute arthritis*, with synochal fever.—Neuralgia.—Convulsions of children, with violent congestion of blood to the head.—Hysteric convulsions consequent upon fright.—Chronic spasms, especially in young people who lead a sedentary life, particularly girls of a sanguine temperament.—Tetanus?—Trismus?—Catalepsy.—Nightmare in young people of a plethoric habit.—*Fainting fits*, with orgasm of the circulatory system, and considerable congestion of blood to the head.—Coma somnolentum.—Somnambulism?—*Dementia, with apprehensions of death and great anxiety*.—Dread of ghosts.—Melancholia, especially moria, erotica and athymia melancholica.—*Congestion of blood to the head*, especially when combined with vertigo, in children during the period of dentition; in full-grown people it is a valuable preventive against apoplexia sanguinea.—Headache, consequent upon congestion of blood to the head, owing to catarrhal and nervous causes.—Megrims.—Encephalitis, also when owing to a metastasis; acute meningitis of children, first stage.—*Ophthalmia*, of a catarrhal, rheumatic, arthritic, scrofulous, syphilitic nature, especially when chemosis has set in; inflammation of the eyes from bodies having penetrated into the eyes; ophthalmia neonatorum.—Blepharophthalmitis gonorrhoeica.—Otitis.—*Bleeding at the nose*, of a virulent kind, especially in children and in young people of the age of puberty, but also in declining years.—Lancinating, drawing and tearing prosopalgia, with violent congestion of the blood to the head and face, and great anxiety.—

Toothache of sound and hollow teeth, drawing, throbbing, with a *violent congestion of blood* to head and face, great anxiety and nervous irritation.—Difficult dentition of children, with violent congestion of blood to the head, and considerable feverish excitement.—Glossitis.—*Slight catarrhal inflammation of the tonsils, soft palate, and pharynx*, consequent upon a spring or autumn cold.—Vomiting of pregnant or hysteric females; vomiting of lumbrici; *hæmatemesis*.—Spasm of the stomach; inflammation of the stomach?—Inflammation of the diaphragm.—*Inflammation of the liver, with a lancinating, burning pain*, particularly inflammation of the convex surface of the liver, with synochal fever.—*Jaundice*.—*Peritonitis*, also puerperal peritonitis—Colic after a cold.—*Enteritis, inflammation of the large and small intestines*, with lancinating, cutting, burning and tearing pains, with excessive sensitiveness of the body to the touch; in this affection Aconite is often yet useful after vomiting of fæcal matter, great anguish, and coldness of the inferior extremities have set in.—Psoitis.—Strangulated herniæ.—Nephritis.—Cystitis.—Suppuration of the bladder.—Melæna?—Flowing hemorrhoids of a violent kind; painful varices of the rectum.—Oophoritis.—Uteritis, in young females of a plethoric habit.—*Active metrorrhagiæ*.—Too frequent, long, and copious menses, owing to plethora; *restoration* of the menses in plethoric females, when they had been *suppressed* by fright, chagrin, or cold by the feet.—Fluent and dry *coryza* with synochal fever.—Inflammation of the larynx and the mucous membrane of the trachea, with a sense of dryness and rawness, with roughness and hoarseness of the voice, tormenting dry cough, owing to tickling in the larynx, and accompanied by synochal fever.—*Grippe*: Coryza, violent, dry cough, owing to constant titillation in the larynx and trachea, with lancinating, pressive pains in head and chest, pain in the epigastrium and hypochondres, as if they were bruised, a similar pain as from bruises, and a drawing pain in all the limbs, great physical depression and lassitude, synochal fever and copious sweats, which afford no relief.—First stage of *croup*.—Whooping-cough in the first stage, with feverish sensations.—Asthma, owing to congestion of blood to the thoracic viscera; asthma in chlorotic individuals or such as are affected with amenorrhœa.—Asthma Millari?—Hæmoptysis with considerable congestion of the blood to lungs and heart, sense as of a warm fluid rising in the chest, oppression and anguish at the chest, violent palpitation of the heart, vertigo, obscuration of sight, hard, full pulse, etc.—Hæmoptysis owing to tuberculous

phthisis.—*Pleuritis muscularis* and *serosa*, first period, with violent stitches and synochal fever.—*Pneumonia*, *Pleuror pneumonia simplex* and *biliosa*, first stage, with dull aching, great dyspnœa, unceasing short cough, with expectorations of foamy blood and violent synochal fever; also in the stage of splenetization.—Inflammation of the walls and coats of the vomicæ, with lancinating pains and synochal fever.—*Pneumonia infantum*, with a short, rattling breath, continual irritation, exciting cough, constant cries and great anxious uneasiness.—Affections of the chest during the cholera.—*Pericarditis*, *carditis*, also when mercurial; *endocarditis*, with or without rheumatism of the joints.—Palpitation of the heart, with violent orgasm of the blood and great anguish.—Invaluable sedative in organic affections of the *left heart*, and of the large vessels, in *angina pectoris*, hypertrophy of the left heart, with either thickening or contraction of its walls, aneurisms of the aorta, etc.—*Aconite* and *Digitalis* are especially suitable for diseases of the left heart.—Paralysis?—Rheumatic paralysis?—*Sciatica*?—*Incipient coxalgia infantilis*? *Analogous Remedies*:—1. Bell. Bry. Con. Dig. Puls. Rhus. Sep. Spig. Sulp. ac. 2. Arn. Ars. Cham. Cic. Croc. Dulc. Merc. Nux. v. Opium. Phosp. Ruta. Sulp. Verat.—3. Agar. Anac. Ant. cr. Asa f. Asar. Cann. Carb. an. Caust. Coff. Colch. Dros. Helleb. Hep. Hyosc. Ipec. Magn. mur. Nitr. ac. Plat. Sab. Spong. Stram. Thuya.

HEAD: 1. Vertigo; sense as of waving to and fro in the brain. Vertigo, especially in stooping; with staggering, especially to the right. (a. 36 h.) Vertigo; all turning round, so as almost to prevent her getting into bed. (a. 37 h.) Vertigo; so giddy that the head dares not be moved; feeling as if the eyes were closing.—5. Vertigo, like intoxication; all goes round; staggers when walking, almost to falling, with nausea; there is no vertigo when sitting; it is worst on rising from a seat and less when walking. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Vertigo; very much increased by shaking the head, which causes the eyes to see black. Vertigo and dizziness. Vertigo; vertiginous weight in the head, especially in the forehead, and in stooping forward; with nausea and qualmishness in the *scrobiculus cordis*. (a. 2 h.) Vertigo.—10. Vertigo, asthma and dry cough, with pain in the hips. Vertiginous obscurity of vision without alteration of the pulse. Vertigo and headache; not affected by strong exercise. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Vertigo and headache, before and behind; both worse in stooping. (a. 10 m.) His attention is often disturbed by a frequent arrest of thought, when reading or writing. Occasional obliteration of thought; in writing down the thought

which he had conceived and had already half written down, he cannot reach the end without first recollecting himself.—15. His head feels as if a board were pressing against the forehead. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) *His head feels in front as if it were nailed up, in the warm room. Unsteadiness of ideas ; when trying to dwell upon one thought, a second one is immediately substituted in the place of the former ; a third one takes the place of the second, and so on, until the mind becomes quite confused. What has been just done, appears like a dream, and can scarcely be recollected. Weakness of memory.* (a. 5 and 9 h.) Quickness of memory. Great weakness of the faculty of thought.—20. He can neither think nor reflect, knows nothing, and there is nothing of which he has the same idea as formerly ; he feels as if all these functions of the mind were performed in the region of the scrobiculus cordis ; at the end of two hours he experiences a vertigo twice, and the faculty of thought becomes again natural. Sense of emptiness and muddled state of the head, early in the morning, as after intoxication. Obtusion of the head, as after intoxication, with pressure in the temples. Stupefying headache as if the head were bruised, accompanied by a similar pain in all the limbs. (a. 14 h.) Sense of fulness and heaviness in the forehead, as if a weight were pressing out there, and as if the contents of the head would issue from the forehead. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—25. Stunning, drawing pressure in the left temple from without inwards. Sense as of being pulled up by the hair. Traction on one side of the head. Aching in the temporal region, also by paroxysms in the occiput, finally obtusion of the head, characterized by a constrictive pain. Constrictive pain in the forehead.—30. Tension over the whole forehead. In stooping the forehead seems full, as if the contents would burst forth. (a. 25 h.) Headache, as if the eyes must fall out. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Headache, as if the brain were pressing out. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Headache, as if parts of the brain were raised up, which is increased by the smallest movement, even by drinking and speaking. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—35. Speaking increases the headache. Lancinating, beating headache, as from an internal abscess, sometimes preventing one from talking. Headache in the forehead when walking, sometimes with fine stitches, or beating, oppressive pains ; subsides when sitting. Small pulsations in different parts of the head. Headache ; throbbing on the left side of the forehead, with paroxysmal hard shocks on the right. (a. 3 h.)—40. Pain in the left side of the head, as if it were pressed together. Headache, as if the skull were externally laced by a band and drawn tightly together. (*Vanhelmont.*) Very painful ache over the fore-

head. Outward pressing pain in the forehead. Lacerating pain in the left temple.—45. Lancinating pains in the left temple in short paroxysms; stitches fly through the temples into the head. Lancinating throbbing pains in the temples. Jerking stitches in the head, especially in the forehead. Lacerating pain in the left temple, with roaring tingling in the ears. Sense of compression of the brain in the forehead.—50. Clawing tensive headache, directly behind the orbits. * Pinching and clawing in the forehead, which appears to be in the bones; feeling as if she would lose her senses. (a. 12 to 24 h.) * Clawing in the forehead above the root of the nose, as if she would lose her senses; increased by exercise in the open air. (a. 4 h.) Sense of crepitation in the temples, nose and forehead, as is heard on moving tinsel to and fro. * Lancinating and somewhat pressive headache above the orbits, in a direction of the superior maxilla, which excites vomiting; or headache, such as arises from the use of emetics. (a. 2. h.)—55. Lancinating sick headache over the orbits, extending towards the superior maxilla. Sense as of something forcing its way out of the head, accompanied by a sense as of pulling; the upper eyelids being raised at the same time. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Twitching lacerating pain in the occiput. * Short paroxysms of lancinating, drawing and tearing pain in the superior right side of the head. Stitch in the occipital bone.—60. Prickling on the left side of the head, as from a brush. Sense as if a ball were rising from the umbilical region, and spread a cool air in the vertex and occiput. * Burning headache, as if the brain were moved about by boiling water. Heaviness of the head. Pain in the occiput and neck.—65. Sensation as from the effects of a cold taken while in a profuse sweat, headache, buzzing in the ears, coryza and colic, especially in the morning. Very hot in the whole head towards evening, which then becomes very painful, especially in front, continuing the whole evening. (a. 11 h.) (* Sweat on the forehead, Jahr.)

FACE: (Bloating of the face and forehead.) Face bluish, lips black. Distortion of the muscles of the face.—70. Sensation as if the cheeks were much swelled. Pain in the articulation of the jaw, behind the zygoma, when masticating. While sweating a burning pain darted several times into the left ear and the upper maxillary bone. The cheek upon which she is lying when in bed, perspires. *Prickling pain of the cheeks.*

EYES: Pupils much dilated. Obscurity of vision. Several attacks of blindness without the speech being checked. Distortion of the eyes. Distortion of the eyes and grinding of

the teeth towards midnight.—80. On opening the eyes, pain in the interior of the eye, as if it would be pressed from the orbit ; this pain extends to the superciliary region and to the inner part of the brain. (a. 21 h.) * *Dilatation of the pupils*, immediately. Avidity for light ; desire to look at bright light. (a. 3 h.) Black spots float before the eyes.—85. Cloudy before the eyes, sight impaired, with sense of vertigo. *Aversion to light*. (a. 6 to 12 h.)¹ Sharp-sighted. Dryness of the superior eyelids, which, in some degree, causes pressure in the eye. (a. 5 h.) Weight in the eyelids ; on opening them they appear too heavy.—90. (Coldness of the eyes in the open air.) Very painful inflammation of the eyes (chemosis). Sense as of the eyes being much swelled. (a. 5 h.) The eyes shut as with a jerk, as from an irresistible desire to sleep. Eyes protruded from their orbits.—95. Pressure in the eyes, which is especially felt when looking down and turning them ; with heat in the eyes. Pressure and burning in the left eye and above the brow. * Hard and red swelling of the right upper lid, with sense of tension, especially in the morning. Inflammatory lachrymation of the eyes, which causes so much pain and fright as to make him desire death.

EARS : * Continual dull buzzing before the ears, followed by syncope.—100. Pain in the zygoma, as from an internal ulcer. Tingling in the ears. (a. 10 minutes.) Sense as of something lying against the left ear. Sense as of tickling in the right ear, as from the crawling of a small worm. Tearing in the left ear.—105. Pain behind the left ear, as from pressure of the thumb.

Nose : Sense of stupefying compression at the root of the nose. *Bleeding at the nose*.

JAWS : Sweat on the upper lip under the nose. Small prurient pimples on the upper lip, (a. 24 h.)—110. Lancinating jerks in the lower jaw. Lancinating pain in several teeth. (a. 36 h.) Toothache in the left upper jaw. Piercing pain in the jaws, as if they would fall off.

MOUTH AND TONGUE : Tingling and burning in the tongue and jaw bones : the teeth appear loose.—115. Biting sensation of the tongue, most towards the tip. *Penetrating sharp stitches in the end of the tongue*. Long continued burning in the tongue. Momentary flying stitches in the tongue, with ptyalism. Short paralysis of the tongue.—120. Sense of dryness and roughness on the middle of the tongue, without

¹ Probably the alternate symptom of 81, so that both are primitive effects.

thirst. (a. 1 h.) Sense as of prickling at the root of the tongue, as if caused by pepper; with flow of saliva. Coolness and dryness of the mouth without thirst. Sense of dryness, first on the lips, then in the mouth, with heat, which mounts from the chest to the head (without redness of the cheeks).¹

THROAT: Dryness of the inner mouth, immediately. Sense of dryness in the anterior part of the mouth. Sense of excoriation of the orifices of the Stenonian ducts, as if ulcerated.—125. Rawness in the throat, with difficulty in swallowing. Traction from the side of the neck to behind the ear. Lancinating choking on the left side of the throat, confined to a small spot, especially when swallowing or talking; passes in a quarter of an hour to the right side, ceasing on the left, disappearing entirely after a quarter of an hour.—130. Prickling in the throat. Acute stinging in the back of the throat, as from the small prickly hairs of the sweet-briar seed. (a. 1 h.) Burning and fine stinging pain in the back part of the throat. Sense of constriction in the back part of the throat, as from astringents.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS. (*Taste and Appetite.*)—135. Pepperish taste in the mouth. Bitter taste in the mouth, with want of appetite; pain in the chest and under the short ribs. Bitter taste. Flat, fish-like taste, as from stagnant putrid water. Taste of rotten eggs; her mouth seems filled with air. Sour taste, with loss of appetite.—140. Loss of taste; what was sapid and agreeable appears to him insipid now. Regurgitation of sweetish water, as in water-brash, with roaring in the ears. Regurgitation of sweetish water with nausea. Sense of rawness from the pit of the stomach to the throat, with nausea and qualmishness at the scrobiculus cordis, as if water would collect in the mouth. *Empty eructations.*—145. Tendency to eructation; but the eructations remain suppressed. Hiccough. Hiccough, in the morning. Hiccough, in the morning, of long continuance. (Hiccough after eating and drinking.)—150. Nausea, vomiting, thirst, general heat, and excessive sweat, with flow of urine. *Vomiting of lumbrici.* Vomiting of green bile. (a. 1 h.) Vomiting of bloody slime, three or four days in succession. Vomiting of blood. Qualmishness and nausea at the pit of the stomach, increased by sitting, almost removed by walking, immediately. Qualmishness and nau-

¹ This want of redness occurred in a person who, in health, had very red cheeks; the redness was, of course, homœopathically suppressed, as Aconite most generally produces redness and heat of the cheeks.

sea. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Long continued qualmishness and loss of appetite. Inclines to vomit when walking in the open air. Inclination to vomit, first in the pit of the stomach, then under the sternum, lastly in the throat, without flow of saliva.—155. *Sick feeling, as if something sweet or fat which is disgusting, had been eaten.* (a. 1 h.) *After vomiting bloody slime, profuse sweat.* Vomiting, with excessive thirst. Vomiting, when artificially excited, is followed by an aggravation of the symptoms.—160. Vomiting, with anxiety. Inclination to vomit, with profuse diarrhœa. Desire for beer; when taken, it oppresses her stomach. (No desire for food.) *Stomach.* Oppressive pain in the scrobiculus cordis, which is changed to asthma. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—165. Oppression at the scrobiculus cordis, as from a stone lying there, which soon passes to the back, with a compressive cramp-like feeling, as from too heavy lifting; feels stiff. Oppression of the stomach.¹ Itching in the scrobiculus cordis when sitting, walking or standing. Pain in the scrobiculus cordis, as if internally swelled, with loss of appetite and attacks of short breath. Pain, with pressure, in the stomach, like a weight. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—170. Tension and pressure, with pain, as from fulness or a heavy weight, in the hypochondria. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Sense of contraction at the stomach, as from astringents. Sense of violent constriction in the hypochondria. Aching in the stomach. After repeated vomiting and many stools, he still complains of feeling as if a cold stone were in the stomach.

ABDOMEN:—175. Retraction of the navel, especially in the morning before breakfast. Burning in the umbilical region. Sense as of burning in the umbilical region, the surface of which it quickly pervades and then extends to the scrobiculus cordis, with anxious beating and lancinations in that part; after some time she felt thrills of chilliness over the whole body, with disappearance of the sense of heat and of the painful sensation in the umbilical region. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Pinching pain in the umbilical region. Compression of the navel, followed directly by paroxysmal pressure in the navel, like jerks.—180. Gripings and clutchings in the umbilical region. Painless feeling on the left side above the navel, as if something cold, a cold finger for instance, were pressing out from within. Pressure in the region of the liver; this oppresses the breathing, and is immediately followed by (pinching?) belly-ache in the region above the navel. Jaundice. Dragging colic, extending towards the navel from both

¹NOTE: All of Rödder's symptoms are derived from applying the juice to a wound.

sides ; the colic is excited by bending the abdomen.—185. The epigastrium, below the ribs, exhibits a tense, painful swelling. *Swelled, distended abdomen, as from ascites.* Violent jerkings (thrusts) in the region of the liver, which intercept (arrest) breathing. The stool occurs a few hours sooner than usual ; but it is hard, and obliges him to strain a good deal. Rumbling and grunting in the abdomen, with feeling of rawness. Rumbling and grunting in the abdomen, the whole night.—190. Fermenting sort of grunting in the abdomen. He screams early in the morning, when in bed ; he knows not what to do with himself on account of an intolerable (cutting) colic ; he tosses about in his bed. (a. 16 h.) Colic-like belly-ache, causing the parts to feel stretched and tense ; it seems to be caused by flatulence. When laughing loudly, one feels a sharp stitch behind the ribs. Dull stitches in the left side, when breathing, beneath the ribs. Traction coming out at the left side of the hypogastrium, and extending towards the back ; when pressing upon it, that side of the abdomen is painful.—195. *Flatulent colic in the hypogastrium, as if one had taken a purgative which excites flatulence.* Very hot flatus. (a. 9 h.) Involuntary expulsion of thin fæces, taking place during what one supposed to be a mere emission of flatulence. (a. 4 h.)

STOOL : Hard stool, accompanied by straining. Diarrhœa.—200. Nausea with sweat, at times preceding, at times following the diarrhœa. * Three to five soft small stools a day, accompanied by straining. * *White stool.* * White stool and red urine. * Watery diarrhœa.—205. The hypogastrium, when touched, feels painful and sensitive. Weakness of the bowels, such as is generally consequent upon an abuse of purgatives. *Pain in the rectum.* (a. 1 h.) *Stitches and pressure in the anus.* Momentary paralytic condition of the lower rectum ; involuntary stool.—210. Flowing hæmorrhoids. Diarrhœa, accompanied by copious emission of urine, and moderate sweat.

URINARY ORGANS : Pressure about the bladder, with retention of urine. Suppression of urine, with prickings in the region of the kidneys. Copious flow of urine.—215. Copious flow of urine, accompanied by profuse sweat, and frequent, watery diarrhœa, with colic. Copious flow of urine, and constant sweat. Frequent, copious flow of urine. Copious flow of urine, accompanied by distortion of the eyes, and spasmodic contraction of the feet. When urinating, there is a slight sense as of swashing in the region of the bladder.—220. Painful and urgent desire to urinate ; she has to urinate frequently, because the bladder is rapidly filled with a quantity of limpid urine.

Urgent desire to urinate, on touching the abdomen. Dysuria. (a. 12 18 h.) *Anxious and urgent desire to urinate.* (a. 4 h.) Urgent desire to urinate; an unusually small quantity of urine was passed; there was some difficulty in passing it, but no pain; at the same time slight pinchings in the region of the navel (this symptom was produced by smelling of the tincture).—225. A quantity of urine is emitted, which, when left to stand, forms a coagulum of blood. Momentary paralysis of the neck of the bladder; involuntary emission of urine. Burning at the neck of the bladder, between the acts of urinating. Pain of the bladder when walking. (a. 4 h.) Tenesmus of the neck of the bladder.—230. Emission of brown urine, accompanied by burning, afterwards forming a brick-colored sediment. Pains in the loins, resembling labor-pains, when walking.

GENITAL ORGANS: Itching of the prepuce; going off by rubbing, but soon returning. (a. 3 d.) Stitching and pinching pain in the glans during micturition. Simple pain in the testicles, resembling the pain which remains after a contusion of those parts. (a. 2 h.)—235. Slight, not disagreeable tingling in the sexual organs. He is attacked with fits of amorousness. (Considerable increase of sexual desire, alternating with relaxation of the sexual organs.) Decrease of the sexual desire. * Metrorrhagia. The menses which had ceased to flow the day before she took the drug, resumed their flow profusely. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—240. * Profuse, tenacious, yellowish leucorrhœa. Rage, at the time when the menses made their appearance.

COLD, CATARRH: Attacks of anguish, with apprehension of suffocation. Asthma. Frequent violent sneezing, with pain in the abdomen.—245. One is prevented finishing sneezing by a pain in the region of the ribs of the left side. Extreme sensitiveness of the olfactory nerves; she is extremely affected by offensive odors. Attacks of catarrh and coryza (between 8 and 12 o'clock). Hoarseness, early in the morning, (a. 8 h.) Attack of coryza.—250.

CHEST: * Short and hacking cough, owing to a tickling in the larynx—immediately. * Short cough. (Cough, with heat of the body.) Cough after drinking. Severe cough excited by a little tobacco-smoke. (This person was used to tobacco.)—255. He (being used to tobacco) cannot smoke, without constantly getting a short and hacking cough, and having a desire to throw up; this is owing either to the epiglottis letting in smoke, or to the larynx having become too sensitive, (a. 6 h.) * Short and hacking cough, after midnight, every half hour, produced by a tickling in the larynx; the

more she tried to suppress that cough, the more frequently and violently did it occur. * Hæmoptysis. Dry cough. * Short breath, while asleep, after midnight.—260. Arrest of breathing through the nose, especially when asleep. * *Stinking breath*. Noisy, loud breathing, the mouth being open. Asthma, with violent, loud breathing. Morbid condition (paroxysms of paralysis?) of the epiglottis; aliments and drinks, when being swallowed, easily get into the larynx, threatening suffocation, and exciting cough; he easily chokes himself when swallowing.—265. He easily chokes himself when swallowing saliva. Oppressive anguish in the thoracic cavity, and oppression in the right side of the chest, afterwards in the whole chest. Clawing compression of the chest, on the right side, by the side of the sternum; a sort of asthma. He feels as if his chest were contracted. Compression of the chest in the region of the heart. Anxiety which arrests breathing, accompanied by a warm sweat on the forehead.—270. Aching in the chest, abating a little by bending the upper part of the body backwards, but returning as soon as he straightened himself again. (a. 12 h.) Contractive pain in the chest, as if the ribs were drawn to each other from both sides. He felt a weight in the chest; he feels as if the whole chest were being compressed from all sides. * Painful stitches in the right side of the chest, in the region of the last rib; these stitches extend towards the small of the back. (a. 10 h.) Stitches and aching on the right side of the sternum.—275. Pinching and grinding pain in the right side of the chest, between the third and fourth ribs; the pain cannot be relieved, and has to disappear of itself. Oppressive, dull stitches in the left side of the chest near the axilla. * Stitches in the chest (when breathing). * During every inspiration, one experiences stitches coming from the lowest rib of the right side, and extending as far as the apex of the scapula, transversely through the middle of the chest, accompanied by a plaintive mood. * Stitches in the right side, with a plaintive, whining mood.—280. Single lancinations in the side, extending towards the back. (a. 24 h.) Pain in the chest like a stitch, which arrests breathing. Stitches in the side of the chest, accompanied by anxiety and peevishness; afterwards throbbing in the side of the chest; then oppressive headache. Burning, finely pricking pain in the chest. Sense as if the trachea under the sternum had become numb, and had gone to sleep. (a. 8 h.)—285. Pain as from a bruise, in the lowest rib, which is much increased by contact; the patient complaining a good deal at the time. Pain as from a bruise, on the middle of the sternum (which may be

increased by external contact). Slow thrusts press out at the chest in the region of the heart. *Clawing pain in the chest.* Clawing ache in the chest, under the sternum.—290. Lancing, boring, grinding pain in the left side of the chest, between the fourth and sixth ribs, lasting ten minutes. Clawing ache in the side of the chest. *Tingling pain in the chest.* Crawling in the chest, as of beetles. (Increase of milk in the mammæ.)—295. Pain in the loins.

BACK: Aching in the small of the back, on the left side. Burning, corrosive pains near the vertebra, on the right side. *Violently lancing, grinding pain* on the left side, down along the whole of the spinal marrow, as far as the small of the back; the pain became so vehement when inspiring, that his eyes began to run (for four hours). Painful stiffness of the small of the back and the hip-joint; the small of the back feels paralyzed. (a. 2 h.)—300. *Pain as from a bruise in the articulation of the last lumbar vertebra and os sacrum; the small of the back feels as if its power of support had been destroyed by blows.* Tensive ache in the lumbar vertebrae, or pain as from a bruise, accompanied by belly-ache, resembling flatulent colic. Pain as from a bruise, extending from the small of the back, through the back, as far as the nape of the neck. (a. 4 h.) Crawling pain in the dorsal spine, as of beetles.—305. Incisive pain, reaching, in a circle, from the dorsal spine as far as the abdomen, over the left hip. Boring pain on the left side of the small of the back. Grinding, boring pain, reaching from the left scapula towards the front of the chest, increased by inspiration, not increased by expiration, but in no way modified, lasting twelve minutes.

NECK: Pain in the nape of the neck, as if the flesh were loose, with a sensation as if the neck had no power of support, and as if the head would fall over on that account; stitches in the nape of the neck, when moving the head. *Rheumatic pain in the nape of the neck, which is felt only on moving the neck.* (between the 5 and 9 h.)—310. Fine stinging in the outer side of the neck. Single stitches in the nape of the neck on both sides. Aching in the left vertebra. Aching in the neck, from without inwards, reaching towards the larynx; the pressure is like one produced by pressing with the tip of the finger into the neck. Pain in the left shoulder-joint.—315. A few shootings in the left shoulder.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: She feels a pain in the shoulder, as if it would fall off. Swelling in the muscles of the shoulder, which, when touched, feels violently painful, as if the parts were bruised. (a. 4 h.) Tearing pain, extending from the shoulder,

down along the arm, as far as the wrist, and even through the fingers; the pain comes on mostly when the parts are moved; the hands become blue while the pain lasts. (a. 1, 14 h.) Pain as from contusion in the shoulder and hip-joint, after sleep, during exercise, or as if the couch had been too hard.—320. Single stitches in the middle of the right upper arm in front, unchanged when at rest, or during motion, or when pressing upon the parts. Sudden drawing and lancinating pain in the posterior side of the right upper arm. Trembling of the arms and hands (immediately). Pain in the arm and fingers. Stunning and paralysis of the left arm (and thigh), so that he was scarcely able to move his hand.—325. His arms feel as if they were bruised by blows, and they drop powerless. Chilliness and insensibility of the arms. Pain in the forearm as from a heavy blow. Drawing lancinating pain in the bone of the forearm, the pain can be excited by motion. Sense of heaviness in the arms, from the elbow down to the fingers; she would like to let them fall; when seizing something, the fingers feel as if they would go to sleep.—330. Drawing pain in the elbow-joints. Feeling of paralysis in the right fore-arm and hand (when writing); this went off by good exercise, but soon returned when writing and while at rest, but weaker. Cramp-like pain in the whole of the left fore-arm, which could not be diminished in any way. Drawing and tearing pain in the external side of the right fore-arm. Undulating, tearing pain in the upper end of the left fore-arm.—335. Twitching, drawing pain at the lower end of the internal surface of the left fore-arm across the wrist, reaching towards the hollow of the hand. Drawing paralytic pain in the right wrist-joint. Contractive pain in the hollow of the left hand, so that he was scarcely able to stretch his fingers. Tearing pain in the wrist. One hand becomes as cold as ice, and insensible; it feels numb. (a. 2, h.)—340. *Cold sweat of the palms of the hands.* Cramp-like pain in the right hand. Swelling of the hands, with frequent cough, the appetite being normal. Trembling motion in the wrist, when moving the hand up and down. Cramp-like pain with fine stitches in the right hand, going off by moving the hand. A few pulsating pricks in the hollow of the right hand, as with a pointed pin.—345. Cutting ache in the side of the right index, extending towards the middle finger, both during exercise and when at rest. Painful drawing in the left thumb. Twitching pains in the right thumb. Upon bending the fingers as far backwards as the wrist-joint, she immediately experiences violent stitches in the elbow-joints, reaching as far as the wrist-joints, and extending

along the external surface of the arm. Paralytic pain in the thumbs.—350. Painful motion of the articulation of the right thumb, as from a sprain. *Tingling pain in the fingers.* Tingling in the fingers, even while writing.

LOWER EXTREMITIES : Tensive pressure in the thighs, as from a tightly drawn bandage, with great lassitude when walking. Drawing pain in the head of the left femur, when standing or sitting, still more when walking.—355. Fine prickings in the muscles of the thigh. After sitting, an almost paralytic weakness of the thighs and legs. Weakness of the head of the femur, or inability to walk, on account of a nameless, intolerable pain, as if the head of the femur were contused, at times increasing, at times decreasing, and coming on after lying down, or sleeping. (a. 5 h.) Swaggering gait on account of weakness and pain in the head of the femur.—360. Stunning, like paralysis, in the left thigh (and arm). Tearing pain, from below upwards, about the external malleolus of the left foot. (a. 14 h.) Want of firmness and stability in the knees; the knees totter when standing or walking. Want of firmness of the knees, especially one of them; the knee bends when walking, (immediately and after 1 h.) Weariness of the feet (immediately).—365. Pains in the articulations of the feet, accompanied by despairing thoughts and meditations about death. The lower parts of the legs and the feet feel numb, and as if they had gone to sleep. Deep, slow stitch across the right knee. Painful drawing in the foot, reaching from the knee as far as the heel and again upwards. Twitching tearing on the internal side of the knees.—370. Paralytic drawing of the right leg and the tendo Achillis, reaching as far as the heel. Coldness of the feet as far as the malleoli, with sweat of the toes and soles of the feet. Sensation in the malleoli, as if they were constricted with a band. Excessive pain about the malleolus, diminishing by pressure from without. (a. 7 h.) Coldness of the feet, especially of the toes.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS:—375. Swelling of the part upon which the juice had been laid, and burning heat,¹ succeeded by excessive suppuration. Sense as of burning and tingling gradually extends through the whole body, especially through arms and feet. Fine prickings here and there over the body. Single stitches here and there, long continued, mixed with a feel-

¹ Note of the Editor.—The German text is “heiszer Brand,” which may also mean “acute or inflammatory gangrene or mortification:” the idea of “burning heat” seemed to me to be more consistent with the general character of the symptom.

ing of soreness, at last changing completely to lacerations as in sore parts. Tingling, itching, *and peeling off of the skin*, especially that of the suffering parts.—380. Spots on the hands, in the face, looking like flea-bites. Reddish pimples filled with an acrid fluid. Large, red itching pimples over the whole body. The whole body is painful to the touch; the child does not suffer itself to be touched; it moans. Sensation as if she were just recovering from a heavy disease, and rose from a long sick-bed. (a. 6, 12 h.)—385. Feeling of paralysis in the arms and feet, *and as if they had been bruised by blows, accompanied by violent trembling of the whole body, especially the extremities; this almost prevents him from walking; excessively pale face, dilated pupils, fainting, *palpitation of the heart, cold sweat on the back, and pain in the temples as if the parts would burst asunder—soon after, burning heat in the face with a feeling of tension and redness of the face, sleepiness (after dinner) (a. 46 h.) (reaction?) The paralytic condition of the left side soon passed to the right, leaving the left. The craziness having disappeared, there came on pain in the stomach, head, jaws, chest; at times in one, at times in another joint. Concussion of the extremities. In the evening, sudden cries, grinding of teeth, hiccough for a long while, producing a stiff immobility like that of a statue (catalepsy).—390. Little by little, all the parts of the body become black, the whole body swells up, the eyes protrude, the tongue hangs out of the mouth. All the joints are painful. (a. 7 h.) Great weakness of the joints, especially of the knee-joints and those of the feet, with twitchings of the tendons, so that he can scarcely walk. Painfulness of the whole body, with increased weakness. *Weakness and want of firmness of the ligaments of all the joints.* (a. 46 h.)—395. Painless cracking in all the joints, especially of the knees.

WEAKNESS, FAINTING FITS: Lassitude of the extremities, especially of the feet, with constant sleepiness and peevishness. Early on waking up, his lassitude was so great that he would not leave his bed; after a little while it disappeared. He complains of weariness of the whole body; great weakness and oppression about the heart. (a. 3 h.) *Failing of strength.—400. Excessive failing of strength. *Fainting fits. Two or three pulsations, being quicker than the preceding, and followed by a fainting fit of the same duration. Swoon. The head feels free in the open air, and all the symptoms abate.—405. Exercise is repulsive to her, she prefers being seated. Urgent desire to lie down. She is obliged to lie down, (between 3 and 5 h.) Irresistible desire to lie down, (between 2 and 5 h.)

SLEEP: Sleepiness and indolence even while taking a walk one feels excessively sleepy.—410. (Interrupted yawning; she cannot finish yawning.) *One often yawns without being sleepy.* Yawning and stretching. Sleepiness, sleep. (a. 2 h.) Great sleepiness in the afternoon; the eyes close; however, slight noise easily wakes him up, but he immediately falls asleep again.—415. Uncommon sleepiness after dinner. *Light sleep*, (from 1 to 5 h.) *Sleeplessness, (in the 4 h.) Sleep full of dreams; confused, vivid dreams. He cannot lie on the right side, nor on his back; while in bed, turning from one side to another gives him pain.—420. Early in the morning, when asleep, he lies on his back, the left flat hand lying under the occiput. He sleeps, when sitting, with his head bent over. Slow breath, when sleeping. (When sleeping, his inspirations are composed of two jerks each.) Long dreams with anguish about the chest, which arrested his breathing and aroused him from sleep.—425. Dreams, in which he spoke much. She has vexing dreams. He starts as with fright, makes a great many motions, and talks while asleep. She starts while asleep, and says that some one is touching her.—430. He raves while awake, jumps out of bed, and imagines he is driving a herd of sheep. (a. 14 h.) In the evening after lying down, and by day, while awake and sitting, he dreams and imagines he is far away from his residence. Towards morning he has a vivid dream, which gives him light on a subject that was an inexplicable riddle to him while awake. (a. 20 h.) Half the night he dreams about one object, and even when awake, his mind continues to be bent exclusively upon that same object for several hours (like a monomania); this is very troublesome and tormenting to him. *Anxious dreams at night, and waking up several times as from fright.—435. *Uneasy night. Slumber. Easy sleep, four or five hours.

FEVER: Desire for cold water. Feverish, frequently intermittent pulse. Sensation as if all the veins became cold.—440. Sensation as if the circulation were arrested in all the veins. He lies still, but he is freezing and shivering, and wishes to be covered with many feather-beds. Dizziness of the head, early on waking up. Early on waking up, he feels as if he had a badly smelling breath. *Shivering in the evening, when lying down.—445. Chills and trembling, and frequent yawnings, early after rising. Anguish and chilliness. (a. 3 h.) Chilliness at the least motion. (a. 10 h.) Chilliness in the abdomen. Continual thrills along her arms and legs from below upwards; also, in the face she has shiverings.—450. Thrills of shivering pervade her from below upwards as high as the interior of

the chest. She feels chilly, and is shaken by the chill. Cold thrills over back and arms. Fit of fainting, with chilliness. Thirst, coldness, chilliness and paleness of the tips of the fingers, afterwards in the fingers themselves; then, sensation of a cramp in the soles of the feet and calves; at last chilliness on the forehead. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—455. Coldness over the whole body. *Chilliness of the whole body, with heat on the forehead, hot lobules of the ears, and internally dry heat.* Fever, coldness, with stiffness of the whole body, redness and heat of one cheek, and coldness and paleness of the other, with open, staring eyes, contracted pupils, which dilate only a little and slowly when in the dark. Chilliness and coldness of the hands and feet towards evening; this symptom is succeeded by inclination to vomit, felt in the middle of the sternum, and continuing even during the act of eating, the person having neither an appetite for, nor reluctance to food; the inclination to vomit goes off after eating, but then comes on *the heat in the face, which is accompanied by sad, despairing thoughts. Frequent attacks of extreme weakness and insensibility, of a quarter of an hour, every other hour; he is unable to move either his hands or feet; he cannot sit upright in his bed; is unable to feel his former pain, to see, hear, or talk aloud; the legs are extended at the same time, (after a few hours.)—460. Alternate fits. (a. 3, 4, 6 h.) *Either redness of the cheeks, with childish mirth, or feeling of heat over the whole body, and headache when moving the eyes upwards or sideways; or redness of the cheeks and heat of the head, with shiverings over the whole body,—and a correct taste in the mouth; or *redness of the cheeks, shiverings accompanied by weeping and oppressive headache; or redness of the cheeks, obstinacy, refractory behaviour, burning in the umbilical region, and oppressive headache. Excessive redness of the cheeks, with peevishness, and a whining and plaintive mood. (a. 3 h.)—465. Towards evening burning heat in the head and face, with redness of the cheeks, and headache pressing from within outward; at the same time chills over the whole body, and thirst. (a. 14 h.) Towards evening, dry heat in the face, with anguish. The front of the head is hot; the forehead feeling hot, with chills over the rest of the body, coming on at the slightest motion. Feeling of heat in the hands, then in the whole body, even in the chest, without any perceptible internal heat. (a. 4 h.) He felt several thrills of heat over his back. (Heat, the body being bared.)—470. *General heat with thirst. Moderate thirst for beer during the heat. (She drinks little during the heat, and has nevertheless dry lips.) (She is incommoded by the cough,

during the heat.) *Great heat from ten o'clock in the evening until after midnight, with short breath; she felt a desire to cough, but was not able to satisfy it; even speaking is difficult for her; these symptoms are accompanied by extreme uneasiness and cries on account of pain in the hands, feet, the abdomen, and small of the back; she stamped with her feet, and would not suffer any one to touch her.)—485. Sweat with chills. (a. 3 h.) **Slight perspiration over the whole body.* Sour-smelling sweat over the whole body. Exhausting sweat. Slight warmth with moderate sweat.—480. Copious flow of urine is simultaneous with copious sweat. Diarrhœa and increased flow of urine, with copious sweat. Great heat internally, with thirst. Perspiration and sweat over the whole body. Sweat (towards noon).—485. Violent sweat without any physical exhaustion. Though his language is bold and his eyes vivid, yet his forehead is covered with cold sweat, and the pulse can scarcely be felt. *Nightly, raging delirium; he cannot be kept in his bed; excessive sweat early in the morning.

MORAL SYMPTOMS: He does all sorts of things in too great a hurry, and runs about in the house.—490. Short frenzy. Peevish, not disposed to do any thing, depressed in spirits, even during a walk. Peevish, as if she had no more life in her. (a. 2 h.) One becomes merry, and would like to sing and dance. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Merrier and better disposed than usual. (The first hours.)—495. Alternate attacks of opposite moral symptoms. At times he is *in*, at times *out* of his senses. At times he doubts his recovering, at times he is full of hope. After vomiting his hope is excited immediately. Trembling and inclination to palpitation of the heart.—500. *Palpitation of the heart and anguish, with increased temperature of the body, especially of the face. Palpitation of the heart, with great anguish; oppressed respiration and weariness in all the limbs; afterwards the head becomes affected; she feels stupified, owing to flushes of heat.* Anguish and sulkiness, accompanied by fine stitches in the side of the chest: afterwards throbbing in the scrobiculus cordis, followed by oppressive headache. *Inconsolable anguish and piteous howling, with lamentations and reproaches, on account of untoward occurrences, which, however, are often only trifling. (a. 58 h.)—505. Lamentations, accompanied by painful anguish, trembling and apprehension, despair, loud weeping, and bitter accusations and reproaches. Fear lest he should stagger, or fall. Dread of men. (a. 3 h.) He is meditating and seems absorbed in profound revery. A sort of anticipation, he says: My beloved—who was 44 miles off—must have just now finished singing the difficult passage

which I have just sang.¹ Chagrin, grief.—510. *The least noise is intolerable to him.* (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) She finds music intolerable; it gives her a disagreeable feeling in all her limbs; she becomes quite melancholy. (a. 24 h.) **Extreme frightfulness.* (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) He takes every jest in bad part. (a. 3 h.) *He is extremely inclined to feel vexed.* (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—515. She becomes quarrelsome. (a. 6 h.) She makes reproaches. (a. 4 h.) Quarrelsomeness and childish mania alternate, every hour; he tells childish tales, and is excessively merry. Angriness. Obstinacy.—520. Misanthropy. Sedate, firm, although not bright mood (reaction and curative effect). (a. 8 h.) Vivid imagination. *At times he appears to weep; at times he warbles a song. Crazy folly.—525. *Apprehension of approaching death. Anguish of death, returning from time to time. **Plaintive apprehension of approaching death. Fear lest some misfortune should happen to him.*

AMBRA GRISEA, OR AMBROSIACA.

THIS drug is sold at a very high price; it is, therefore, to be found genuine only in the best drug-stores. Genuine Ambra is found in the intestines of the pot-fish, as had been demonstrated already by Schwedjaur; it is, probably, a tallow-like substance formed in the gall-bladder of that fish, and is found of an especial purity in the sea, on the coasts of Madagascar and Sumatra, especially after a gale. This substance is composed of small, rough, opaque masses, which are spongy, lighter than water, and may be easily broken into rough, uneven pieces; externally they have a brown grayish color; internally they are pervaded with yellowish, reddish, and blackish veins; they are moreover interspersed with whitish, odorous dots, which are a little greasy to the touch, and emit a faint, but highly pleasing and comforting fragrance.

When held with warm fingers, that substance becomes as soft as wax; when exposed to the heat of boiling water, it flows like oil, emitting at the same time a strong, delicious fragrance, and, when laid upon a piece of red-hot tin, burning up entirely.

¹ She had been dangerously ill heretofore; but this day enjoying for the first time excellent health, she had been taken to a concert, and had there sang the passage from Beethoven, "Ah! perfido," five hours before her betrothed, who was especially susceptible of mesmeric influences.

Ambra ignites easily. Only very little of it dissolves in spirits of wine; naphtha of sulphur dissolves it entirely; from this solution a white, wax-like substance may be precipitated by means of alcohol. The weak smell of Ambra is increased a good deal by this solution, and also by triturating it with other substances.

Take one grain of this genuine Ambra, and prepare it for homœopathic use by means of the processes of trituration and succussion which have been taught in the first volume of the chronic diseases. A small part of a grain of the millionth trituration is sufficient for homœopathic use.

Antidotes of Ambra are Camp. Nux. v. and Puls.

In chronic diseases, such a dose acts three weeks. The following symptoms have been furnished by Baron *Gersdorff* and myself.

According to Noack and Trinks, Ambra may be used in the following affections: Hysteria and hypochondriasis.—Fainting fits.—Apoplectic fits.—Paralytic conditions of the limbs.—Great nervous weakness.—Melancholia.—Paralysis of the intellectual organs.—Weakness of the understanding and memory.—*Nervous vertigo, especially in old people.*—Nervous headache.—Amblyopia amaurotica.—*Nervous hard hearing.*—Epistaxis.—Aching in the liver?—Complaints from flatulence.—Excitement of the sexual instinct.—Excessive frequency of nightly pollutions.—Leucorrhœa.—Bad effects of a suppressed cold.—*Dry convulsive cough*, paroxysm resembling whooping-cough.—Asthmatic complaints, especially in scrofulous children.—Morbid conditions of old people, and of individuals with a dry, thin, bilious constitution.—Rheumatic and arthritic complaints?

ANALOGOUS REMEDIES: Nux. v. Puls. Staph.—2. Calc. Cham. Grap. Lyc. Phosp. Sabad. Sep. Verat. Verb. Viol. odor.—3. Canth. Mezer. Ipec. Rut. Selen. Sil. Spig.

HEAD: Violent vertigo. Uncommon, even dangerous vertigo. Vertigo, when walking in the open air, in the fore and afternoon. She had to lie down on account of vertigo, and feeling of weakness in the stomach, (in the forenoon, after 72 h.)—5. He is always as if he were in a dream. He was not able to reflect upon any thing properly; he feels stupid (the first 24 h.) Bad memory; his thoughts are weak; he has to read every thing three or four times, and, after all, he does not seize the meaning of what he reads. Great weakness in his head, with vertigo. (a 48 h.) Weakness in the head, with a sort of chilliness of the head.—10. Headache every morning; the head feels empty and desolate, as if she had been revelling the whole night. *Obtusion of the occiput.*

Tension in the head, which makes one feel stupid. Clawing headache, starting from both temples. Clawing obtusion of the head.—15. Oppressive obtusion of the head, immediately after dinner, especially during motion. Pressure in the forehead, (with apprehension of becoming crazy.) (a. 48 h.) Oppressive headache in the forehead. Aching in the occiput and nape of the neck. Downward-pressing pain in the forehead and the top of the head, every other day, accompanied by heat in the head and burning in the eyes, paleness of the face, beginning early in the morning—increasing only in the afternoon.—20. Congestion of blood to the head for two days. (Painless) feeling of pressure on the top of the head, and heaviness of the head, in the evening. (a. 36 h.) Pressure and stitches in the head. Aching in a small place of the occiput. Aching in the left frontal eminence.—25. Pressive traction ascending from the nape of the neck, and extending through the head towards the forehead, considerable pressure remaining behind in the lower part of the occiput. Tearing pressure in the whole occiput, extending as far as the top and the forehead. Shootings through the head. Traction or tearing in the head, to and fro. Tearing on the left side of the occiput, towards the nape of the neck, and behind the ear.—30. Tearing in the left temple, as high up as the vertex, also, in the right frontal eminence, and *behind the left ear*. Tearing headache in the forehead as far as the upper part of the face. Extremely painful tearing on the top of the head and apparently, in the whole upper half of the brain, with paleness of the face and coldness of the left hand. (Twitchings in the head.) Stitch in the head over the left temple. (a. 3 h.)—35. In the evening, several very severe stitches ascending towards the occiput. When making an exertion, he experiences a lancinating and cutting headache; he feels it at every step; he feels easier when lying down. External headache; also, in the nape of the neck and in the neck, pain as from straining the parts in lifting, painful to the touch, the whole day. (a. 12 d.) Headache as if a cold would come on, at times increasing, at times decreasing, and continual.—40. On the right side of the head there is a place where the hairs cannot be touched without suffering pain. Painful spot in the occiput. Humming around the temples. **Falling off of the hair*. (a. 24 h.) Oppressive and tearing headache, especially over and on the top of the head. Pressure on the left eyebrow. *Pressure upon the eyes*, as if they were deep in the orbits, (with tearing headache extending downwards from the forehead, or from the ear through the occiput.) (a. 3 h.) Short, violent pressure close over the nose, in the forehead, in frequent

paroxysms; the headache becomes tearing, and leaves behind it a certain obtusion of the head. Painful pimple on the forehead. Red pimple on the middle of the forehead, close to the hair; it feels sore when touched, but does not suppurate.

EYES:—50. Pressure and biting in the eye, as from dust which had got in. Tearing and lachrymation of the eyes. Pressure upon the eyes, which can only be opened with difficulty; *pain of the eyes, as if they had been closed too firmly*, especially early in the morning. *Distended veins of the white of the eyes. Tearing, or short tearings in and around the right eye.—55. Burning pain in the right eye. (a. 10 h.) Burning in the eyelids. *Itching of the eyelid*, as if a sty would form there. Intolerably itching titillation around the eyes. *Turbid sight, as through a mist. (a. some h.)—60. Great obscuration of sight. (a. 3 d.)

FACE: Spasmodic trembling of the muscles of the face. Spasmodic twitchings of the face, in the evening, when in bed. *Flying heat in the face. Jaundice-colored face.*—65. Pimples in the face, having no sensation. Gnawing and tingling itching in the face. Tearing in the upper part of the face, especially near the right wing of the nose. Red spot on the cheek, without any sensation. Pimples and itching in the whiskers.—70. Tension of the cheek, as from swelling. (Painful swelling of the cheek on the upper jaw, with throbbing in the gums. (a. a few hours.)

EARS: Tearing in the right ear early in the morning, and frequently at other places.—75. *Roaring and *whistling in the ear, in the afternoon. (after 4 d.) (Snapping, as of a spark from the electric machine, and noise as when winding up a watch.) Deafness of one ear. Hearing decreases every day, five days in succession. (a. 6 d.) Violent tearing pain in the lobule and *behind* it.

NOSE: 80. Cramp of the right wing of the nose, towards the malar bone. (Great dryness of the inside of the nose, although air passes through easily.) Dried blood gathers in the nose. (a. 16 h.) *Bleeding at the nose* early in the morning. Hot lips.

JAWS AND TEETH: 85. Spasm of the lower lip, and sensation as if it were being pressed against the gums and torn away. (Pain in the corners of the mouth, as from excoriation.) Stitching aching in the jaws. Pain in the jaws, as if they were being screwed together or asunder. Drawing pain, at times in one, at times in another tooth; the pain increased by warmth, was suppressed by cold for a few moments, did not become worse by chewing, and went off after a meal; the

gums, on the inner side, were swollen.—90. Considerably swollen and painful gums. Pain in the hollow tooth, in the evening. Pain in the hollow tooth, especially in the open air, as if the nerve were being touched. After dinner, pain in a hollow tooth, more lancinating than tearing, for half an hour. (a. 5 h.) Clawing traction in the upper right molar teeth.—95. Grinding ache, apparently under the left lower molar teeth; in the evening, when in bed. *Drawing pain, sometimes in the teeth of the right, sometimes in those of the left side.* Traction in the incisor tooth, as if a current of air rushed into the tooth, causing a stitch there. Bleeding of the teeth. Unusually copious bleeding from the lower teeth of the right side.—100. Pain of a submaxillary gland, which looked swollen. (a. 3 d.)

MOUTH: *Fetid odor from the mouth.* Tongue, mouth and lips feel quite numb and dry, early on waking up. Great dryness of the mouth, early on waking up, accompanied by a total want of thirst, for several days. Smarting, and sensation of excoriation in the interior of the mouth; pain prevented her from eating any thing acrid.—105. Blisters in the mouth, which pain one as if the place were burnt. The tongue is coated gray-yellow. Tuberculous growths under the tongue, which feel sore. Feeling of contraction in the salivary glands, during a meal, especially when swallowing the first mouthfuls.

THROAT: Rheumatic pain in the back part of the tongue and fauces, between the acts of swallowing.—110. Tearing pain of the palate, as far as into the left ear. Sensation of rawness in the region of the velum pendulum palati. Rawness of the throat. *Rawness of the throat*, as in a cold, for some days.—115. Sensation in the throat, as if she had something lodged in it. Tearing in the interior of the throat, and in the back part of the fauces. Sense as of biting in the back part of the fauces, between the acts of swallowing. Pressive, biting pain in the back part of the fauces, from time to time. Sore throat, as if something impeded deglutition. (a. 8 d.).—120. (Sore throat, not when swallowing food, but during an empty deglutition and when there is pressure from without, accompanied by tension of the cervical glands, as if they were swollen.) (a. 4 d.) (Sore throat, produced by a draft of air; there are stitches shooting from the neck into the right ear; the parts are especially painful when moving the tongue.) *Secretion of mucus in the throat, with roughness and rawness.* Hawking up of mucus early in the morning. Choking and vomiting can hardly be avoided when hawking up phlegm from the fauces.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: 125. Although he is used to smoking, yet smoking, although he smokes with pleasure, induces hiccough. Pretty insipid eructations, frequently in the afternoon. Frequent, empty eructations. (a. $3\frac{1}{3}$ h.) Violent eructations after dinner. * *Frequently sour eructations.* (a. 48, 72 h.)—130. Audible eructations, tasting bitter. *Heartburn*, with suppressed eructations, when walking in the open air. Every evening, sense as of a spoiled stomach, and regurgitation of acrid substances as high up as the larynx, like *heartburn*. Bitter taste in the mouth, early when waking up. Sourish taste in the mouth, after drinking milk.—135. (Nausea after breakfast.) (a. 72 h.) (Nausea revulsing the stomach.) (a. 24 h.)

STOMACH: Qualmishness about the stomach. Burning in the stomach. (a. 3 h.) Burning in the region of the stomach, and higher up.—140. Pressure and burning below the scrobiculus cordis; this symptom goes off by an eructation.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Anguish after dinner. After dinner, pressure in the pit of the neck, as if food were lodged there which will not go down. Tearing in the back part of the throat, and on the left side of the palate, during dinner. After a meal, shootings, first around the left, then around the right eye.—145. Oppressive obtusion of the head immediately after dinner, especially during motion. She had to lie down, in the afternoon, on account of a feeling of weakness in the stomach and vertigo. (a. 72 h.) Tension and pressure in the region of the stomach. Spasm of the stomach. Stitches and pressure in the region of the stomach.

ABDOMEN: 150. Pressure below the scrobiculus cordis and in the hypogastrium, from time to time, also at night. Pressure in the epigastrium, hands and feet being cold. Pressure in the abdomen, which assumes the form of a clawing pain. Pressure in the umbilical region, with heartburn; this goes off by an eructation. Pressure in the side of the abdomen, over the right hip.—155. Violent spasms in the belly. Continual pressure in the epigastrium, diminishing by walking in the open air, returning when sitting down. Pressure in the hypogastrium, several hours, remaining unaltered either when walking or sitting. (a. 6 d.) *Aching in a small place in the right side of the abdomen, in the region of the liver; the pain is not felt when touching the parts. Aching in the region of the liver.*—160. Tension and inflation of the abdomen after every meal, even every time he swallows a drink. Distended abdomen. (after a few h.) Distended abdomen. (a. 5 h.) Compressive weight in the abdomen, early in the

morning. The abdomen feels compressed.—165. Weight in the abdomen, and sensation as if the parts had been sprained and were suffering a pressure, coming from the spinal marrow. Pressure in the abdomen is followed by the emission of inodorous flatus. Clawing pain in the right iliac region. First, clawing pain in the belly, then, a little cutting in the epigastrium, which goes off by an eructation. * Trouble caused by incarcerated flatulence, occasioning a pain, especially in the left side of the abdomen.—170. After midnight he wakes up with a considerably distended abdomen, especially a distended hypogastrium, owing to incarcerated flatulence exciting a colic, or, at any rate, a violent pressure downwards; this accumulation of flatulence disappears during the subsequent sleep, without any emission of flatus, the abdomen becoming easy. Fermentation, and audible rumbling in the abdomen, which, however, is not felt. Sense as of clawing in the hypogastrium, with violent fermentation and gurgling in the epigastrium, when lying in the bed early in the morning, diminished by rising, renewed by lying down again, especially when lying upon the back. Violent colic, in the evening. Colic, when in bed, after midnight, even during a general sweat.—175. Colic, with a soft stool, early in the morning, two mornings in succession. (a. 5 d.) Violent colic, with diarrhœa occurring three times; three days in succession. (a. 5 d.) (Burning in the abdomen.) Sense of coldness on the abdomen. Coldness of one side of the abdomen, for two days. (a. 48 h.)—180. * Twitchings in the abdominal muscles, in the evening. Stitches over the hips, for two days. (a. 5 d.) Sharp pressure, or dull stitch over the right hip. When drawing the abdomen in, one experiences violent prickings in the hypogastrium, which may also be excited by pressing the parts from without. Stitching pain around the navel, when moving the abdomen, especially when drawing the abdomen in.

STOOL: Frequent tenesmus, no stool; this gives her a good deal of anxiety; during this time the neighborhood of other people is intolerable to her. Tenesmus is followed by a clawing pain in the hypogastrium, especially of the right side. (a. some days.) Tenesmus of the rectum. Scanty stools. (a. 24 h.) * Constipation. (a. 4 d.)—190. (Traction in the rectum.) Itching of the anus. *Itching of the anus.* (a. some h.) Itching of the rectum. Itching and biting of the rectum, which go off by rubbing.—195. Stitches of the rectum. Four ordinary evacuations within the space of a few hours. (a. a few h.) Copious, soft, light-brown stools. (a. 8 d.) (Ambra appears to improve stool which had been delaying heretofore,

a. 10, 15 d.) A quantity of blood is passed with the soft stool. (a. 7 d.)—200. *Pressure deep in the hypogastrium, after the evacuation.* (After every evacuation, one experiences a weakness about the pit of the stomach.) Tenesmus in the abdomen remaining after the stool, (he feels as if he had not yet done,) upwards of a minute.

URINARY ORGANS: Pain in the rectum, and simultaneously in the bladder. (a. 5 d.) Sensation as if a few drops passed out of the urethra.—205. The urine is of a lemon-yellow color, almost inodorous, a little flocculent. Brown urine. Whitish flocculent urine. A little urine, with a reddish cloud, without any thirst. The urine is dark-brown, and a little turbid, already so while being emitted. (a. 20 h.)—210. *The urine is turbid already while being emitted*, yellow-brown; it formed a brown sediment, while the urine above it was yellow. Urine, with a reddish cloud. The urine obtains an acrid smell, after having stood awhile. Bloody urine. (a. 7 d.) Diminished secretion of urine (the first three days.)—215. Little urine, which deposits a reddish sediment, in a few hours. *Frequent micturition, at night.* Urgent desire to urinate, early after rising, he often cannot retain his urine. The urine he emits is three times the quantity of what he drinks, especially early in the morning, afterwards a dull pain in the region of the kidneys. Copious, bright-colored, cloudless urine. (a. 4 d.)—220. Burning in the orifice of the urethra and the rectum. Burning in the orifice of the urethra. (a. 6 d.) (Twitchings in the urethra.) (a. 12 d.) (Twitchings in the testicles.) (a. 14 d.) Tearing in the glans.

GENITAL ORGANS :—225. Pain in the glans, as from ulceration. An itching pimple on the male parts of generation. Internal burning in the region of the seminal vesicles. Burning, biting, tickling and itching of the pudendum and the urethra, during micturition. Burning in the genital organs, with a few drops of blood being emitted, especially after a walk and hard stool.—230. *Violent itching of the pudendum* (less frequently of the anus); she has to rub the parts. Soreness and itching of the pudendum, even when she does not urinate. Swelling, soreness, and itching of the labia pudendi. Itching of the glans, which continues when sitting, lying, standing, or walking. Vehement, voluptuously-delightful feeling in the interior of the genital organs, without any considerable erection or irritation of the external organs; that feeling continues for hours. (a. 4 d.)—235. Violent erection, early, on waking up, without any voluptuous desire, the parts being externally numb; when the erection subsides, there is a tingling tearing

in the forepart of the urethra. The erections subside, (reaction.) The menses occur three days before the time. (a. 4 d.) The menses appear four days before the time. (a. 20 d.) Sensation in the abdomen as if the menses would come on, although they had appeared twenty-one days ago. (a. 2 h.)—240. Hæmorrhage from the uterus. (a. 2 h.) During the menses, the left leg becomes blue from distended veins, and experiences a pressive pain. (Profuse leucorrhœa, at night.) (Discharge of bluish-white clots of mucus from the vagina.) Leucorrhœa consisting of thick mucus, increasing from day to day, each discharge being preceded by a stitch in the vagina.

COLD, CATARRH :—245. Sensation in the forehead and eyes, as when a cold is about breaking out. Headache when blowing the nose. * Obstruction of the nose, which feels sore internally. Great dryness of the nose, which continues a long time, accompanied by a good deal of biting in the nose, as if one would sneeze. Occasional sneezing, the nose being dry.—250. Tingling in the nose, as if one would sneeze. Frequently precursory indications of sneezing. She sneezes almost every day; this never happened before. Dry coryza. Rawness of the throat, as in a cold.—255. Roughness and hoarseness of the voice; tenacious mucus collects in the throat. Hoarseness; rough, deep voice, alternating with thick phlegm in the larynx; he easily throws it up when clearing the throat, or by a slight cough. (a. 10, 24 h.) Badly-smelling breath, early after waking up. Cough and coryza, accompanied by the expectoration of white mucus. Tickling in the throat, which induces coughing.

CHEST :—260. Cough only at night, produced by an excessive irritation in the throat—there is no cough by day. Cough excited by rawness of the throat. Accumulation of grayish phlegm in the throat, which it is difficult to hawk up; accompanied by rawness of the throat. Tickling in the throat and the thyroid body, during the act of coughing. Burning and itching titillation, extending from the larynx down to the abdomen.—265. Pain in the side below the scrobiculus cordis, during a cough. Cough, every evening, with pain under the left ribs, as if something were dashed loose there. Nightly cough, owing to an excessive irritation in the throat. Occasionally, considerable paroxysms of cough. * Violent convulsive cough, accompanied by frequent eructations and hoarseness.—270. A kind of whooping-cough. (a. 48 h.) Deep, dry cough, with accumulation of water in the mouth, and subsequent rawness in the throat. Sensation during the act of coughing, as of a sore place in the throat. Saltish expectoration, when cough-

ing. When coughing, there is a pressure in the umbilical region.—275. Sense of rawness in the chest. Burning in the chest. Burning in the external parts of the chest. Burning ache near one of the ribs of the right side; it is aggravated by external pressure; afterwards, a similar pain in the left mamma. Stitch in the chest, extending to the back, (after a few h.)—280. Violent, dull stitch in the right mamma, intercepting the respiration. Wheezing in the chest. Oppression at the chest. Oppression in the back, across the chest. Oppression of the chest and back, between the scapulæ; it subsides for some time in consequence of eating.—285. Oppression at the chest, with much uneasiness the whole day. (a. 3 d.) Tightness of the chest; she cannot breathe deeply, and the yawning cannot reach its natural termination. Anguish about the heart, increasing even to the extent of arresting the breath, with flying heat. Palpitation of the heart, when walking in the open air, with paleness of the face. Violent palpitation of the heart, with pressure in the chest, as if a lump were lodged there, or as if the chest were obstructed.—290. Feeling of pressure deep in the right half of the chest during a strong expiration; the pressure is most painful at a small place. Pressure in the superior part of the chest, in paroxysms for three minutes. Pressure on the top of the chest. Pressure below (in?) the left half of the chest. Pressure in the præcordial region.—295. Aching in the chest, over the scrobiculus cordis, as if the parts had been bruised by blows; relieved by eructations. Pain of the right, lowermost, true ribs, as if the parts had been bruised by blows, more towards the back. Rheumatic pain on the right side of the chest, below the arm. Tearing pressure in the left side of the chest.

BACK: Violent pressure in the lower part of the small of the back.—300. Stitches in the small of the back, when sitting. (a. 8, 9 h.) Single, violent, sharp stitches in the small of the back, increased by the slightest motion. Painful tension in the muscles of the loins. Rheumatic pain in the back, on the right side. Pain in the back, as if the intestines were being compressed, with a heaviness in the back, as if he were not able to right himself.—305. Burning in the left scapula. Stitches in the left scapula (the first days). Rheumatic pain in the right scapula. Drawing ache in the nape of the neck. Tearing in both shoulders.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES :—310. *Tearing in the left shoulder-joint.* In the evening there is traction in the shoulder; it feels *sprained* and *paralyzed*. Violent, dull stitch in the top of the right axilla. (a. 2 h.) The arms easily go to sleep, *when

lying upon them. At night, the right arm frequently feels *numb; and goes to sleep.—315. The left arm often goes to sleep during the day, when at rest. Tearing in the right arm, early, for five minutes. Sense as of gurgling in the arm. Twitchings in the arm. (Paralysis of the right upper arm.)—320. Tearing in the right elbow. Tearing about the right elbow. Tearing in the right elbow and fore-arm. Drawing ache in the right fore-arm, as far as the elbow. The hands go to sleep at night.—325. *Cramp in the hands. (a. some h.) In the evening, the fingers are drawn crooked. (a. 7 d.) Paralysis of the hand, for a few minutes. (a. 6 d.) Weakness of the fingers, at night, so that he had to make an effort in order to press them against the palm of the hand, or to move them rapidly. Icy cold hands for a long time.—330. Painful coldness of the hands for a long time. Icy coldness of the hands, in the evening; the hands feel chilly. Tearing in the interior of the middle portion of the right hand. Stingings in the hands and fingers, as of flies. Stitches, at times, in the right index; at times, in the right thumb.—335. Itching in the palms of the hands. Rheumatic pain extending from the posterior joint of the thumb through the metacarpal bone as far as the wrist-joint. Tearing in the muscles of the thumb. Tremor in the thumb, in the evening, in repeated short paroxysms. Tearing in the posterior joint of the left index-finger.—340. (The posterior joints of the fingers become stiff in the evening, and the posterior joint of the thumb becomes swollen, and is, then, painful on being bent; this symptom is worse when she did not exercise her fingers during the day.) Tearing in the right index-finger. Tearing in the last two fingers, in the evening, before falling asleep. *Traction in the fingers and the thumb. Tearing in the point of the little finger of the right side.*—345. Tearing under the nail of the middle finger of the right hand. The skin of the points of the fingers becomes wrinkled, early in the morning. The wart on the finger feels sore. Itching of the tips of the fingers. There arises an itching little tetter between the thumb and the index finger.—350. Lancinating pain in the tip of the left thumb; when touched only slightly, the part feels as if a splinter had been thrust under the nail; this feeling decreases when the part is pressed upon. Tingling in the tip of the thumb, as if it had gone to sleep; this symptom passes off for some time by pressing upon the parts.

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Tearing in the left, and afterwards in the right hip. Tearing ache in front, close below the left hip. Sense as of a gurgling tearing behind, under the left half of the nates.—355. Tearing in the right half of

the nates. *Tearing in the left leg*, early in the morning. Rheumatic tearing in the right leg. *Heaviness of the legs*. Tension in the thigh, as if the tendons were too short, especially when walking.—360. Straining and relaxation in the lower extremities. Feeling in the lower extremities, as if they had gone to sleep; he has no firm step. (a. 8 d.) Tearing in the right knee. Traction in the knees and the malleoli. Paralysis of the knee for a few minutes. (a. 6 d.)—365. Pain as from a sprain, above the knee, especially after having been seated. (a. 5. d.) Itching of the knees. Stiffness of the bend of the knee, early in the morning, (the first days.) Soreness in the bends of the knees, which is most painful in the evening. Tearing under the left knee, in the upper part of the tibia.—370. There is more coldness *in* the legs, than *on* the legs. The right leg, especially the knee, is very cold. Cold feet. Very cold feet. Painful spots on both shins. (a. 28 d.)—375. (The legs, especially the feet, are very much swollen.) (a. 3 d.) Swelling of the internal malleolus of the left foot; walking causes pain there, which, however, disappears by continued walking. (a. 7 d.) Itching of the legs, over the malleoli, in the evening, when lying down; after rubbing the parts, they feel sore and as if bruised by blows. Intermittent tearing in the left calf. Tearing in the lower part of the left leg.—380. *Cramp in the legs, and almost every night, cramp in the calves*. Sense as of grumbling in the calves and feet. Tingling in the feet, they feel numb; after rising, he felt like fainting, his eyes saw dark; he could not remain up, he had to vomit and lie down again. Itching of the malleoli. Tearing of the malleoli.—385. Arthritic pain in the articulations of the foot. *When walking, pain in the articulation of the left foot. Tearing and stitches in the left foot. (a. 26 d.) Occasional stitches in the left foot. Tension in the left foot (at noon.)—390. Stiffness of the feet; they feel weary and exhausted. (a. 6 d.) Arthritic pain in the ball of the big toe. Stitch in the ball of the big toe. Itching of the toes. Intolerable tickling of the point of the big toe.—305. Tearing in the middle toes of the left foot. Tearing in the external border of the left foot. *Pain in the heel when walking. Stitches in the heel. *Itching of the inside of the soles of the feet*, which cannot be removed by scratching.—400. *Violent burning of the soles of the feet. Pain of the corns, they feel sore.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: The symptoms decrease by walking a little in the open air, but they return when sitting. Profuse sweat, when walking, mostly on the abdomen and the thighs.

Sweat, the whole day. (a. 24 h.)—405. Itching, almost all over, even on the abdomen. The itch is reproduced upon the skin, with a good deal of itching. The tetter is reproduced. Burning in several places of the skin of the body. Early, on waking up, the skin feels numb and is insensible as far as the knees, without being cold; the hands have but an indistinct sensation; the skin seems to have gone to sleep, but there is no tingling.—410. We can perceive the pulse in the body; it feels like the tick of a watch. * Twitchings in the limbs. Uncommon twitching in all the limbs, and coldness of the body at night. (a. 5 d.) When walking in the open air, one feels an agitation in the blood; the rapidity of the circulation increases, accompanied by greater weakness of the body. Uneasiness in all the limbs, like a tingling, accompanied by a sort of anguish, only by day.

WEAKNESS AND FAINTING FITS:—415. Early in the morning (in a room which was extremely heated) he suddenly felt so weak that he was not able to walk alone, hands and forehead being covered with a cold sweat. *A good deal of faintishness.* (a. 8, 24 h.) * Faintishness, early in the morning, when in bed. Great lassitude in the legs, early in the morning. Weariness, all the limbs feeling sore.—420. Lassitude, which disappears by walking. (a. 5 d.) Heaviness in the body; he feels weary and exhausted. (a. 7 d.) Failing of strength, the knees give way. (a. 3 h.) Weakness of the feet, they feel insensible. (a. 48 h.) She had to lie down on account of vertigo and a feeling of weakness in the stomach. (a. 72 h.)

SLEEP: Disposition to stretch and to extend one's self. * (Sleepiness by day.) Sleeplessness before midnight. He cannot sleep at night, he knows not why. Sleeplessness for several nights; slumber early in the morning, which is full of fanciful ravings.—430. Frequent waking up during the night. Frequent waking up; at two o'clock in the night, one is seized with a long uneasiness in the whole body, especially in the occiput. Falling asleep late; afterwards * uneasy sleep—owing to a pressure in the epigastrium, especially on the right side. Pain over the eyes, with nausea, for several nights in succession; the pain always comes on after midnight, and lasts until seven or eight o'clock. Rending ache in the forehead, coming from the occiput, in the evening, when in bed, after having fallen asleep.—435. Heat in the head, the first half hour. Uneasiness in the occiput after midnight. He wakes up at night with a headache; this goes off by rising from the bed. When waking up he feels faint, his mouth is dry, there is a good deal of pressure in the epigastrium, which

increases when lying upon the abdomen ; when the pressure has disappeared, he feels a tearing in the small of the back, which disappears in its turn, by lying upon the back. On waking up, about midnight, there are the following symptoms : weakness, nausea, violent pressure in the pit of the stomach and in the abdomen, violent erections without any voluptuous sensation, dryness in the mouth, and insensibility of the surface of the body.—440. Waking up early ; this is followed by a frequently interrupted, but very deep sleep, the eyes being tightly closed. Early in the morning, after waking up, when in bed, he feels very weary, especially in the upper part of the body ; there is obtusion in the head, and a sensation as if the eyes had been tightly closed, accompanied by a little nausea in the pit of the stomach ; he can scarcely prevail upon himself to rise. Weariness early in the morning, when in bed, with a sensation in the eyes as if they had been closed too tightly. At night, when asleep, he lies upon his back, with bent knees, the occiput being supported by both his hands ; these symptoms are accompanied by vivid dreams. Startings as with fright, in the evening, when falling asleep ; he imagines that there is too much light in the room ; he jumps out of his bed with a sort of anguish. (a. some h.)—445. Uneasiness for three nights in succession, with many dreams. (a. 5 d.) Vivid, uneasy dreams come on the moment he falls asleep ; they almost prevent him from sleeping. (a. 8 d.) The child's sleep is uneasy ; it talks while asleep, and desires to drink. * *Uneasy sleep with anxious dreams.* (a. 5 d.) Uneasy dreams at night ; they fill him with anguish.—450. He falls asleep late ; afterwards he has anxious dreams as if he were abused and too weak to defend himself ; on waking up he feels a great weakness in the upper part of the body, accompanied by a clawing pressure under the pit of the stomach, nausea ; these symptoms appear when lying down and falling asleep again, and are then accompanied by pressure in the left side of the abdomen ; the symptoms, however, disappear when one is wide awake, sits up, and moves about ; they terminate with the emission of flatulence, fermentation in the abdomen, and eructation. *Vexing, anxious dreams* and talking while asleep, for eight days, (immediately.) Dreams full of stir. Uneasy sleep at night, owing to coldness of the body, and twitchings in all the limbs. Internal chilliness at night, which prevents him from falling asleep, or which rouses him from sleep at night ; he did not get warm.—455. Chilliness and weariness, which gives him an inclination to go to sleep, four forenoons in succession ; this symptom went off by taking

some dinner. (a. 72 h.) Chilliness, sleepiness, weariness, and dull headache ever since the morning; the headache disappeared when walking in the open air. Chilliness, weariness and headache, after two diarrhœa-like evacuations. Slight chills before dinner (the first days.) (Cold skin over the whole body, except face, neck, and genital organs.)—460. Heat two evenings in succession, from seven to eight o'clock. (a. 12 d.) Heat in the face and over the whole body, every quarter of an hour. (a. 5, 6 d.) Night-sweat, two nights in succession. (a. 6, 7 d.) Profuse night-sweat, two nights in succession. (a. 5 d.) General perspiration, after midnight, for many nights.—465. Good deal of moisture every night, almost like sweat. Moderate night-sweat over and over, the whole body being very warm. Sweat every morning, worst on the sick side. Very uneasy by day.

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Uneasiness the whole day, the chest feeling oppressed.—470. The mind feels uneasy and agitated. Hurriedness in performing some mental labor. Irritated mood, as if one had weak nerves and were impatient. She is irritated, loquacious; talking fatigued her, she was unable to sleep at night, got a headache, as if she carried a large load upon her head; she felt oppressed at the chest, had to sit up in bed, and was attacked with anguish and sweat all over. Uncommonly long agitation of mind.—475. Talking irritates her, she is attacked with trembling through the whole body, especially in the lower extremities, and has to be alone for some time in order to rest herself. Music causes the blood to rush to his head. Lewd fancies, even when dreaming; the mind, and the sexual organs, however, do not feel excited by them. (first 24 h.) Distorted images, grimaces, diabolical faces crowd upon his fancy; he cannot get rid of them. Anxious thoughts arise in his mind.—480. *In the evening one feels a sort of anguish.* Anguish and tremor. (a. 8 d.) Great depression of spirits. (a. 6 d.) He is overwhelmed with sad thoughts, and feels a sort of qualmishness about the heart; he feels sad for a long time. Great sadness. (a. 72 h.)—485. *Despair.* (a. 48 h.) Whining mood, followed by peevishness and quarrelsomeness, for two hours, he feels easily roused to indignation. Constant alternation of depression of spirits and vehemence of temper; this prevents him from having a calm mood. One is indifferent to joy or grief, more depressed, however, than composed.—490. Great equanimity.¹

¹ Note: Reaction of the organism.

ANGUSTURA (CORTEX ANGUSTURÆ, OR AUGUSTURÆ).

This is the bark of the tree from South America, called *Bonplandia trifoliata*. The pieces which are chosen for medicinal purposes ought to be one line in thickness, little curved ; their external convex surface being covered with a coating, which is grayish-white, and may be easily scraped off, and being, moreover, intersected by fine transverse furrows ; the internal, concave surface is of a light-brownish yellow color ; these pieces may be easily broken, and when broken, look like cinnamon, and are porous ; they have an offensively aromatic smell, a piercing, somewhat pungent, aromatic, bitter taste ; the powder looks like a powder of rhubarb. It is said that a decoction of this bark cannot be precipitated by sulphate of iron in solution. The tincture is obtained by procuring, without any heat, the extract of 50 grains of this powder by means of 1000 drops of alcohol. The dilutions are used for homœopathic purposes.

For many years, a false, very poisonous bark has been sold in the place of the real *Angustura*, without any one knowing the tree from which that bark came. This tree is now supposed to be the *Brucea ferruginea*. The bark of this tree is said to furnish the same alkaloid as *Nux vomica*, *Ignatia*, etc.

The real *Angustura* possesses, likewise, great medicinal powers. Although we obtain that bark from the tree called *Bonplandia trifoliata*, which is found on St. Thomas del *Angustura*, in South America, nevertheless, this drug, when improperly administered, may do great injury. In a document furnished by F. A. G. Emmert (see *Hufeland's Jour.* 1815, Aug. p. 75), we find the following case of poisoning, where three spoonfuls of five ounces of the bark of the spurious *Angustura*, having been reduced by inspissation to a mass of five ounces in weight, were given to a boy of five years and a half, and produced his death under the following horrible symptoms :

Trembling, which was soon changed to violent spasms.
(a. half an h.)

On feeling the pulse, tetanus ensued suddenly.

The eyelids were wide open.

The eyes were staring, immovable, and protruded from their sockets.

Lockjaw ; the lips being wide open, so that the anterior teeth were quite exposed.

Tension of the different muscles of the face.

The extremities were stretched to the highest degree ; they were stiff and rigid.

Violent opisthotonos.

The trunk experienced from time to time violent convulsions, extending along the back, and resembling electric shocks ; it was somewhat raised by those shocks.

Cheeks and lips became blue.

Breathing became intermittent.

At the termination of the paroxysm, which lasted six minutes, the boy breathed with great difficulty, snorting, cheeks and lips being blue.

Great and frequent desire for coffee.

Tetanus was brought on by merely swallowing tepid water.

The pulse was at 102, spasmodic, irregular.

Tetanus either returned of itself, or was brought on by a noise, or by touching some part of the body ; the boy screamed constantly for fear lest some one should touch him.

After the tetanic fit, the eyes were closed ; forehead and face were covered with sweat—cheeks and lips being blue—groaning, without any distinctly indicated pain.

All the muscles lost their tonicity ; the eye lost its lustre ; breathing was convulsive and interrupted by great pauses.

Death ensued after an hour.

Half an hour after death, the body was stiff and rigid.

Twenty-four hours after death, the smell of corruption set in, internally and externally ; the veins contained liquid blood of the color of brown cherries.

The right lung was pale externally, and bloated ; it was full of blood internally ; the left lung was blue externally ; it looked blackish when cut, and was filled with blood.

(*Angustura vera*, if given in the same dose, would probably produce similar symptoms.)

Other observers confirm the fact, that large doses of *Angustura* produce spasmodic convulsions, vertigo, anguish, immobility, owing to rigidity of the muscles. Dr. Würzner, of Eilenburg, has reported to me that four persons, each of whom had taken ten to twelve grains of the extract in the shape of pills, were attacked with

Rigidity of all the muscles of the body, as in tetanus ; one of them suddenly fell to the ground, with consciousness.

Lockjaw.

The following series exhibits similar symptoms in a much inferior degree.

I have generally used the smallest part of a drop of the billionth potency; I have also used the higher degrees.

Black coffee is an antidote against its too powerful effects.

According to Noack and Trinks, Angustura has a great action upon the motor and spinal nerves. It has been employed with success in rheumatism with paralytic conditions; in lock-jaw with convulsions of the muscles of the back; in irritation of the spine, and in affections of the mucous membrane. It is also proposed against ischias postica.

Analogous Remedies: Ang. spur. Bruc. Cocc. Colch. Nux vom. Plat.—2 Canth. Carb. an.

HEAD: Vertigo in the open air. (a. 20 h.) Obtusion of the head; slight pullings in the forehead. In the open air she was attacked with a little headache and heat, (towards evening.) Cramp-like headache.—5. Headache; pressure in the forehead, over both eyes, as if the contents would issue forth, both when at rest and in motion. Headache: Pressure in the occiput, in the afternoon. The brain in the forehead feels as if it were bruised; this symptom is increased by stooping, and diminished in the open air, (immediately.) Boring headache in the temples. A stitch as from electricity, starting from the temples upwards and downwards.—10. He is attacked with a feeling of vertigo, when crossing a running water, or walking by the side of a ditch full of water; he fears lest he should sink down. Gloominess and dullness of the head, as after a previous intoxication. Obtusion and sense of contraction of the head, when walking rapidly. Suddenly, great obtusion of the head, as of a skin drawn over the brain, half an hour. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) —15. Great absence of mind; when occupied with something serious, his attention is constantly arrested by other things. (a. 45 h.) Sometimes he is lost in revery, and even complete absence of thought; he easily falls asleep when reading. For the first three afternoons, the body feels warm; on the third afternoon, he experiences moreover an extreme liveliness, and has a quick memory; however, he is not able to think of any thing with attention, being prevented by the intrusion upon his mind, of a rather agreeable project which he almost believes to be real and feasible, and which exclusively absorbs all his attention; it is a sort of vivid, waking dream. (a. 4 d.) In the afternoon, great animation and facility of intellect; he comprehends every thing much more easily than on the first day, and more easily than formerly; but he feels unable to dwell upon his subject, owing to some internal uneasiness, such as is experienced by those who anticipate some great pleasure, or

also owing to all sorts of plans crowding upon his mind. (a. 35 h.) Early, after rising, great heaviness in the forehead, without any confusion in the head. (a. 3 d.)—15. Pressure in the left hemisphere when stooping; this pressure abates when raising the head again, (immediately.) Pressure in the temples. (a. 1 h.) Headache in the forehead, towards evening, with great heat in the face. Headache only occurred when there was heat in the face. Headache always occurs towards evening, and continues until the moment one falls asleep.—20. Headache, as if every thing in the brain were moving about, with oppressive and boring pain, especially in the temples; when laying the forehead upon the table, he feels in the first moments nothing except some tension; soon, however, the pains return less violent, and assume their original violence as soon as the head is raised. (a. 12 h.) Pressure in the forehead. Drawing and oppressive pain in the temporal region. In the evening, drawing and oppressive headache on the right side of the head, with pressure on the lower jaw. (a. 16 h.) Tearing headache, rather externally, extending from the vertex over the temples. (a. 24 h.)—25. Intermittent prickings in the right temporal region, more externally. (a. 4 h.) Continual itching stitches in the forehead and temple, externally, which do not go off by rubbing. Twitchings at a small place, under the skin of the left parietal bone; when pressing upon the place, it pains as if it were bruised. (a. 1 h.)

EYES: Slight twitchings in the eyebrows while reading. A few stitches over the eyes.—30. Violent burning in the inner half of the eyes themselves, and in the internal corner of the same. Tension, first in one, then in the other eye; it seems to be directed from behind forwards, early in the morning. (a. 48 h.) There seems to be a feeble vapor before the eyes, which soon passes off. Soreness of the eyelids. Feeling of dryness under the upper eyelids.—35. Pressure in both eyes as if a bright light were irritating them, and as if they became weary. The eyes are red, and burn; in the morning they seem to be agglutinated. Contraction of the pupils. (a. $3\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Dilatation of the pupils. (a. 13 h.) Pressure on the right eye and the orbit, in the evening. (a. 14 h.)—40. Itching stitches in the upper eyelid, which cannot be removed by rubbing. (a. 1 h.) Early, on rising, dimness before the eyes, as if the cornea were obscured. (a. 24 h.) He sees much farther and more sharply than usual.¹ Far-sightedness; he saw distinctly objects at a distance, whereas he generally was short-sighted. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.)²

¹ Note: Reaction of the organism. ² Reaction of the organism.

EARS: Stitches in the meatus auditorius externus.—45. Burning in the internal ear, in the region of the tympanum. Sensation as if something had got before the ear, and as if something were inserted in it. Cramp in the external ear. Heat in the lobules. Throbbing pain behind the ears, on the side of the neck, as if the carotid were beating.—50. Heat of the ears and both cheeks. Cramp-like pain at the jugum. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Hearing is much more acute than usual. (a. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.) (Curative reaction of the organism.) Tingling in the ear. (a. 33 h.) Tearing twitchings before the left ear. (a. 1 h.)—55. Several alternate drawings in both ears, which soon go off. Very painful, tearing twitchings in the internal ear of the right side; they gradually assume the form of stitches. (a. 1 h.) *Tearing in a tumor over the right mastoid process.* (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)

FACE: The temporal muscles feel pithy, numb, as if something were pressing out there. Tensive pain in the temporal muscles, when opening the jaws.—60. Pain in the masseter muscles, as if one had fatigued them by masticating too much. Cramp-like pain near the articulation of the jaw, in the muscles performing the office of mastication, especially when at rest; the pain is diminished by opening or closing the jaws. Feeling of heat in both cheeks, without any warmth being felt externally. Sensation of a corrosive soreness deep in the nose, (immediately.) (Grinding pain in the lower jaw.) (a. 18 h.)—65. In the evening, hot feeling in the cheeks, which, however, do not feel warm when touched. (a. 12 h.)

JAWS AND TEETH: Great dryness of mouth and lips, without any thirst. (a. 3 h.) Slight traction in some of the upper molar teeth, which, however, cannot be pointed out with precision. Drawing pain in the two upper incisores of the right side. Drawing pain, which, to judge according to the feeling, is between the crowns of the middle, upper, right molar teeth, and may be palliated by touching the teeth with the cold finger. (a. 1 h.)—70. Throbbing toothache in a hollow tooth, in the evening, after lying down. (a. 14 h.) Lancinating traction in the gums of the right upper row. (a. 3 h.) Gastric symptoms. (Taste in the mouth as of peach-stonest.) (Bread tastes sour to her.) He has no desire for drink; nevertheless, he craves warm drinks more than cold ones; he did not feel any chilliness after the cold drinks.—75. Nausea during a walk, as if he would faint, accompanied by great lassitude all over, which did not abate by sitting down; afterwards he felt as if the nausea rose into his head, and he felt hungry. A great many empty eructations after a meal. Bilious eructations. Pinching stitches in the tip of

the tongue, which are extremely painful even when the tongue is not moved. (a. 6 h.)—80. Burning as of pepper on the left side of the tongue, almost on its border. (a. 3 h.) White tongue with a feeling of roughness. (a. 12 h.) Roughness and dryness in the back part of the palate and fauces, without any thirst, worse when swallowing. (a. 25 h.) The voice is louder and firmer. (Curative reaction of the organism.) (a. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Bitter taste in the mouth produced by smoking, (to which he is otherwise accustomed.)—85. Putrid, flat taste in the mouth, for a short time. (a. 2 h.) Bitter taste in the mouth, and several slight eructations after dinner, which he ate with a good appetite. (a. 30 h.) Great desire for cold drink. (a. 15 h.) Frequent hiccough. (a. 3 h.) Nausea, especially during a meal.—90. Sense of nausea in the stomach. (a. 1 h.) In the evening, during a slumber, his mouth had become filled with a viscid, insipid and putrid phlegm, he could not drink enough. Although his appetite is very great, yet he does not relish his nourishment; he feels as if it were offensive to him; at the same time he experiences a fulness in the chest, owing to suppressed eructations; he feels unable to satisfy his appetite by eating a copious dinner. (a. 6 h.)

STOMACH: In the beginning of the meal, cutting pain in the stomach, like soreness; it went off during the meal. (a. 3 d.) Cramp-like pinching pain below the pit of the stomach, in the evening, when sitting. (a. 13 h.)—95. Cutting tearing in the pit, increased by moving the trunk, after dinner.

ABDOMEN: Loud rumbling in the abdomen. Stitches in the abdomen, followed by a sense as of drawing. Early in the morning, diarrhœa comes on after previous colic, and nausea; the last evacuation was mere slime. Colic and diarrhœa; the last evacuation was mere slime. (a. 12, 84 h.)—100. (Tingling itching of the rectum, as of ascarides.) Cutting under the short ribs, in the right side of the abdomen, when moving the trunk. (a. 48 h.) Dull, shaking, erratic shootings in the left side of the abdomen. Dull stitches in the abdomen, on the left side, near the navel. (a. 24 h.) Cutting pain in the left lumbar region from within outwards. (a. 3 h.)—105. Cutting in the hypogastrium, transversely over the ossa pubis, accompanied by pressure towards the rectum. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Cramp-like colic when walking. Pinching in the right lumbar region when at rest. Drawing pain as from a bruise, in the right side of the abdomen, when walking in the open air. (a. 1 h.) Pressure in the hypogastrium from within outward, accompanied by anguish. (a. 16 h.)—120. Cramp-like pressure over the ossa pubis, when sitting, as if something were boring out there.

(a. 12 h.) Audible rumbling in the abdomen, with eructations. Fermenting and rumbling in the abdomen, as if diarrhœa would come on, accompanied by incarceration of flatulence. (a. 3 h.) Cutting and gurgling in the hypogastrium, transversely over the ossa pubis, when taking warm milk. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Painless motions, grumbling and gurgling in the intestines, continuing almost unceasingly for three hours.

STOOL :—125. Indications of diarrhœa, with dragging through all the intestines. (a. 2 h.) Several times a sensation in the intestines as if diarrhœa would come on. Frequent desire in the rectum, as if diarrhœa would come on immediately, with shiverings over the face. Every evacuation is followed by shiverings over the face, and goose-skin. The stool was not as thin as might have been expected, according to the existing indications of diarrhœa.—130. Sensation as if stool had not been passed sufficiently, and as if more would come. Sensation in the rectum as if it would protrude; this symptom is followed by a yellow, soft, very profuse evacuation. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Three very thin stools in the space of four hours. Thin, copious stool without any pain. (a. 2 h.) Emission of stinking flatulence.—135. During a soft stool, there was painful tenesmus of the rectum, as if it had been contracted, with distention of the hæmorrhoidal veins, and a burning pain as if the rectum were being corroded. (a. 2d.) Moderate costiveness. Frequently, slight desire for stool; he felt as if stool would not take place; upon straining, a few hard clots came out. (a. 12 h.)

URINARY ORGANS : Frequent desire to urinate, with but little urine being emitted. (a. 2 h.) Tenesmus of the bladder, followed by the emission of a quantity of white urine; tenesmus after micturition. (a. 36 h.)—140. Orange-colored urine, which becomes easily turbid. (a. 24 h.) Burning after micturition; one is frequently obliged to urinate, although but a few drops are emitted each time; they cause a burning at every flow.)

GENITAL ORGANS : Itching of the scrotum. Stiches, sometimes itching of the prepuce. *Voluptuous itching of the tip of the glans, which forces one to rub*; it occurs when walking in the open air. (a. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.—145.) Traction in the left spermatic cord alternating with twitches, accompanied by a sensation of shivering in the neighboring parts of the scrotum and thigh.

THROAT : Stitch in the epiglottis. Hoarseness, which is occasioned by much phlegm in the throat. (a. 10 h.) Titillation in the larynx, inducing a dry, short, and hacking cough, and continuing for a long time. (a. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.) A short and hack-

ing cough the whole day, owing to a titillation in the larynx accompanied by a rattling in the chest, when walking in the open air, and by the expectoration of much yellow mucus.—160. Violent cough, deep from the trachea, early in the morning, accompanied by the expectoration of yellow mucus. (a. 24 h.) Roughness in the throat; he has retching without being able to throw up any thing. (a. 6 h.) Tenacious phlegm in the trachea, which is difficult to hawk up. (a. 10, 11 h.)

CHEST: *Cutting pressure in both sides of the chest, first only during an expiration; afterwards the pressure is changed to cutting thrusts, continuing even when the breathing is arrested.* (a. 1 h.) Tightness of the chest, and pressure in the left side of the chest, when walking fast. (a. 12 h.)—165. Spasm in the chest, as is experienced when one is suddenly assailed by a violent coldness. Pressure across the whole right side of the chest and abdomen, as if these parts were being compressed in front and behind, accompanied by incisive cutting, downwards, in the sternum, and in the dorsal spine, increased by inspiration and every movement of the trunk. (a. 5. h.) Great oppression of, and pressure upon the chest, accompanied by pressure on the sides of the frontal bone, and violent palpitation of the heart, (towards evening, when ascending the stairs.) (a. 2 h.) Cutting thrusts in the sternum, and the dorsal spine, from without inwards. (a. 36 h.) Violent palpitation of the heart, when sitting or stooping, accompanied by a painful sensation, as if the heart were contracted.—170. Violent palpitation of the heart, in the evening, when lying in bed; it decreases when sitting up. Painful thrust in the region of the heart. When making as deep an inspiration as possible, it seems to be arrested under the upper portion of the sternum; he there feels a pain like a dull still stitch or pressure. (a. 72 h.) Sense as of trembling, internally, resembling hiccough, during an inspiration; the inspiration seems to be divided into two jerks from within outwards. (a. 8. h.) Cutting pressure through the thoracic cavity from within outwards, accompanied by a sense of anguish. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—175. Single stitches in the sternum, when sitting. (a. 28 h.) Painful sensitiveness of the chest, even when he touches it only feebly. (a. 24 h.) Pressure on the chest, towards the axilla, and on the tendon of the pectoralis major. (a. 3 d.) Itching stitches, in front, in the last true rib of the right side, which, in the beginning, do not pass off by scratching, but afterwards disappear of themselves. (a. 24 h.) Frequent, short cough, followed by one hiccough, like eructation.—180. Quickly passing tightness of the chest, (immediately.) When moving about in the bed, she feels a

pain in the muscles of the chest, early in the morning; the arms, when laid near each other, are painful, by day; she may touch the parts without feeling any pain, not even when breathing. Sharply pressing, almost pinching pain, at a small place, in the upper portion of the chest. (a. 15 h.) Cutting stitches in the last rib, during an inspiration, and moreover before going to bed, and after having laid down.

BACK: Early in the morning, when in bed, pain in the small of the back, as if every thing were broken; after having risen from the bed, she was unable to pick up any thing from the floor, before several hours had elapsed; this symptom was followed by hunger, afterwards cutting pains in the abdomen, and loose stools, which, finally, became slimy.—185. Squeezing pressure in the small of the back, as if the parts had been bruised by blows; this pain often roused her from sleep; the pain was worst at four o'clock in the morning, but it had disappeared when she rose. Stitches below, and by the side of the small of the back, when sitting. Sense as of a dull gurgling in the small of the os sacrum. (a. 1 h.) Pain in the small of the back, rather on one side, as if the parts had been bruised; the pain was drawing and pressive, and was experienced when sitting. (a. 35 h.) At night, when in bed, he frequently feels a stitch on the right side near the dorsal spine, between the scapulæ; the stitch is felt during motion, and appears to penetrate deep into the chest—190. Tension in the muscles of the back, near the axilla; he finds it difficult to lift up his arm, (immediately.)

NECK: Pretty violent tremulations in the muscles of the neck, on the left side. (a. 2 h.) Tension, in front, on the right side of the neck, accompanied by sharp stitches; this symptom is felt even when at rest. (a. 3 h.) Dull stitches between the top of the left shoulder and the neck. Painful stiffness, like traction, between the scapulæ and in the nape of the neck, early in the morning, when in bed; when rising, she was unable to move her arms on account of the pain, nor was she able to turn her neck, the whole forenoon; this symptom occurred several mornings in succession, lasting until noon, accompanied by faintishness of the whole body—195. Pain as from bruises, in the muscles of the neck, on the left side, towards the shoulder; the parts felt as if they had been strained too much; this symptom only occurred during motion, and abated in the open air. Cutting stitches in the scapula. Drawing stitch in the nape of the neck.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: Painful twitchings in the top of the shoulder. Upon extending the arm for a long time,

the arm feels as if one had held a heavy weight in one's hand for a long time; it is a sort of paralysis. Stiffness in the joints of the elbows, accompanied by lassitude of the fore-arms. Pain in the elbow-joint, apparently in the tendons of the muscles, as if he had knocked them against something; this pain increases by moving the arm or leaning upon it (after walking in the open air.) (a. 24 h.)—200. Traction in the fore-arm and in the hand, like a cramp. Traction in one of the fingers of the left hand. Pain in the middle finger of the right hand, as if it were torn out. Pain in the posterior joints of the fingers, such as is felt when moving an ulcerated part. The ring-finger feels insensible, numb, pithy, and as if it had died off.—205. Pressive cutting in the axilla. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Aching of the humerus, as from a bruise. (a. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.) The left arm feels heavy, when one is walking, with pressure on the outside, in the region of the elbow-joint, as if the arm were being pulled down when left hanging. (a. 4 h.) Fine itching of the arms, which passes off by rubbing. (a. 1 h.) Fine tearing in the arms, apparently more in the bones, and worse when at rest than in motion. (a. 2 h.)—210. Single, deeply penetrating stitches over the left wrist-joint. (a. 7 h.) Feeling of heat on the dorsum of the left hand. (a. 6 h.) Rheumatic drawing pressure upon the dorsum of the right hand, in the evening. Dull stitches in the dorsum of the right hand, in front of the wrist-joint. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) The fingers of the right hand are cold to the touch, and they feel cold inwardly. (a. 3 h.)—215. Aching, internally, in the flesh of the ball of the left thumb. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Traction around the joint of the thumb, as if it were sprained, especially when bending the thumb.

LOWER EXTREMITIES: The whole right side of the abdomen, and of the thigh and leg, feels bruised as if by blows, and, when walking, threatens to fall in on account of a rheumatic drawing pain. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Sudden heaviness and lassitude in the lower extremities. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Cramp-like pain at the upper border of the ilia, extending as far as the dorsal spine. (a. 12 h.)—220. Dull stitches in the left os innominatum, close behind the hip-joint; the stitches occur in short paroxysms, and are increased by every motion. The upper part of the hip-joint feels painful, as if it were luxated; it is almost unfit for walking. Boring, paralytic pain in the region of the ischiatic nerve, on the back part of the thigh. Pressive, drawing pain in the tendons of the hip-joints, upon rising from a seat. (a. 7 h.) Fine shootings in the skin of the glutei muscles, accompanied by tingling, externally.—225. Sharp stitches in the anterior muscles of the right thigh. *Tremulous stitches*

in the left thigh, and in the upper border of the ilium, extremely painful, and felt only when sitting. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) When bending the knee, one feels a tensive pain in the anterior muscles of the right thigh. The anterior muscles of the right thigh feel paralyzed; he feels a painful tension when moving the muscles. Fine tearing in the thighs, apparently more in the bones; it is worse when at rest, than in motion. (a. 2 h.)—230. Drawing aching on the external side of the thighs when walking. Cramp-like pain in the middle of the posterior surface of the thigh, only when walking. (a. 21 h.) Tensive ache in the upper and anterior portion of the rectus muscle of the thigh, when stretching the part. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Fine itching of the thigh, which goes off by rubbing. (a. 1 h.) He cannot walk fast; his legs feel too stiff.—235. Ascending stitches in the external tendons of the knee, when walking in the open air. (a. 13 h.) Intermittent prickings in the left patella, when walking in the open air. (a. 6 h.) Cramp-like, straining traction from below upwards, in the calf, and also in the thighs, extending upwards from the bend of the knee. Tense paralysis, as if produced by a contraction of the ligaments, from the middle of the bend of the knee, as far as the calf, both when at rest and in motion. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) When crossing the legs, he feels a cramp-like tearing traction in the heel of the left foot, which is standing still, and a pressive drawing in the knee of the other leg, which is laid across. (a. 10 h.)—240. When walking, he feels a drawing, superficial, softly pressive pain at the tibia, and around the joint of the foot, accompanied by a sensation as if the tibia would break, which prevents him from walking. Dull stitches in the left tibia. (a. 1 h.) Burning at the tibiæ, when walking. Pressure and traction in the tibia, in the evening, when sitting. (a. 12 h.) Early in the morning, when walking about, she feels a drawing and aching in the joints of the feet, with heat in the joints, and a sensation as if they were luxated; this symptom is felt in the parts near the malleolus externus. (a. 3 d.)—245. Aching as from a sprain, in the right foot, when walking in the open air. (a. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Paralysis of the joints of the feet. Dull drawing stitches in the joint of the right foot, when sitting. (a. 11 h.) Feeling as of burning, around the external malleolus of the right foot, when walking or sitting. (a. 26 h.) Almost lancinating tearing on the dorsum of the left foot, mostly when moving the parts.—250. Cramp-like, pressive traction on the border of the left foot, on the prominence of the fifth metatarsal bone, as if he had sprained the joint by stepping wrong. (a. 5 h.) The external border of the

foot, and the part below the external malleolus go to sleep, when walking. Stitches in the heel, when sitting, in the evening. Sudden tearing in the sole of the foot, when sitting. Sweat of the feet—255. Sense as of drawing and clawing in the pelvis, when walking. During exercise, one frequently feels a pain in the hip, as if it were stiff or luxated, almost like cramp. Faintishness of the lower extremities, which is especially felt above the knee-joint, as after a distant journey. Sense as of drawing and clawing in the right knee-joint when walking or when standing upon the foot stretched forward. Sense as of stiffness in the feet (lower extremities) almost as if the contact with a consumptive individual had deprived him of all strength.—260. Traction in the tibia and the neighboring muscles. The feet feel numb and pithy, as far as the knees, but without any tingling. Momentary cramps in the feet. Cramp-like pain in the anterior part of the foot, without any real contraction of muscles, more when sitting or at rest. (a. 2 h.) Pain of the foot, when standing upon it.—265. Cramp-like pain in the foot, followed by an aching on the day following, and a feeling, when standing upon the foot, as if it had been bruised by blows.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS : Cracking in almost all the joints, but it is not audible. Itching, in the evening, when in bed ; after rubbing the parts, flat, very painful ulcers make their appearance.

FAINTING FITS, WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS : Sensation in the whole body as if he had lost his strength, and as if the marrow of the bones had become stiffer and coagulated, (immediately.) One feels excessively tired after walking in the open air, especially in the thighs.—275. Lassitude and weariness of all the limbs, without any sleepiness. When walking, he feels a painful straining in the muscles, here and there. In the evening, after having sat for an hour, he feels quite stiff and contracted ; after rising from his seat he is unable to right himself. (a. 13 h.) Paralytic weakness in the hands and elbow-joints ; he was scarcely able to move them, without, however, feeling any stiffness, and without, otherwise, any obstacle, accompanied by chilliness and want of animal heat. (a. 1 h.) Cracking in all the joints. (a. 26 h.)—280. Greatly excited and extravagant mirth, accompanied by traction in the limbs, as if the tendons were strained, in the afternoon. (a. 2 d.)

SLEEP : He feels pretty cheerful and lively, when he performs no intellectual labor ; but he becomes dizzy when reading something ; he then falls asleep immediately. Uneasiness, early in the morning, frequent yawning and want of disposition for any kind of work. (a. 4 d.) When sitting and read-

ing, he falls asleep, but is roused up by the slightest noise, and starts up with a great chill which thrills through and through his body. Frequent yawning, with extension and stretching of the limbs. (a. 24 h.)—285. In the evening, great physical depression, and irresistible inclination to sleep while sitting; he sleeps one hour, with snoring, but afterwards, on lying down, he cannot fall asleep under an hour. *Great sleepiness in the evening, until nine o'clock, afterwards one is wide awake until after midnight.* His sleep is interrupted by dreams until six o'clock in the morning; then he became wide awake, afterwards fell asleep again, and then remained sleepy until noon. Sleep, towards morning, with dreams. Vivid dreams, which were partly disagreeable, partly causing anxiety; he frequently woke up; when he had fallen asleep again, he always dreamed of something else.—290. Uneasy sleep; uneasy sleep at night, which came on only towards morning; full of dreams. Uneasy sleep, full of dreams; he did not wake up, however, and had pollutions two nights in succession. Confused dreams, partly of a terrific nature. Frequent attacks of yawning, without any sleepiness, with a cramp-like pain in the jaws.—295. Inclination to constant stretching. Uneasy sleep; she often wakes up, without any cause.

FEVER: Early in the morning, *chilliness* in the bed, without any subsequent heat. Internal shivering at three o'clock in the afternoon, with violent thirst, without any subsequent heat, several days in succession. At three o'clock in the afternoon, one feels a shivering, with goose-skin, abating in the open air, without any thirst, for several days in succession.—300. Slight heat after the chill. Increasing warmth over the whole body, towards evening. Heat around the head, with sweat upon the forehead, early, when in bed. Heat, in the night, especially around the forehead, so that she is unable to sleep again after three o'clock in the morning; at nine o'clock in the forenoon, she experiences a chill. Violent chills over the back, when walking in the room, in the forenoon. (a. 25 h.)—305. A good deal of thirst, in the forenoon; in an hour afterwards, chills over the back. Increased warmth of the cheeks and the body, accompanied by aching in the temples and the sides of the forehead. Internal and external heat of the face, immediately after supper. In the afternoon, feeling of warmth in the whole body, especially the cheeks, not without thirst. (a. 2 d.) Warmth of the whole body, towards evening, with pressive traction in the side of the forehead, and accompanied by thirst. (a. 4 d.)—310.

Warmth of the body, except the head; the cheeks were cold.¹ Upon entering the room, in the evening, he feels a great heat; he knows not what to do with himself, but he experiences no thirst. (a. 2 d.)

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Discouragement and peevishness. (a. 24 h.) Discouragement, dissatisfaction with his situation, he does not bear a joke; slight offences fill him with bitterness. (a. 12 h.) He gets easily frightened, and starts.—315. Bright mood, when walking in the open air, (immediately.)² Bright mood; he is confident that he can achieve every thing with vigor. (a. 48 h.)³ Liveliness and activity of the mind.⁴ He has not confidence enough in himself to undertake and to achieve voluntary motions. Pusillanimity.

ARGENTUM.

The gastric juice being unable to dissolve this metal in its genuine form, the manufacturers of our systems of *Materia Medica* have, speculatively, inferred that *Argentum* has no more medical properties than gold.

Having been deterred, by the bold assertions of allœopathic physicians, from ascertaining the medicinal properties of silver, I contented myself, at first, with using the nitrate of silver in drop-doses of the quintillionth degree, which gave me an opportunity of observing the few subjoined symptoms.

In spite of the assertions of our speculative theoreticians, who consider the stomach as a cooking or digesting machine, filled with gastric juice which cannot, possibly, dissolve in the stomach what it has not been able to dissolve in the crucible—the dissolved substances being, from the stomach, sent forth, by a process of absorption, into the circulation—I could not resist the temptation of trying the pure metallic silver, after having triturated one grain of it with ninety-nine grains of sugar of milk. The interesting symptoms which have been produced by this trituration, will be found pointed out a little farther on.

¹ NOTE: The latter part of this symptom was owing to the reaction of the vital principle; since the person, before taking the *Angustura*, had been affected with heat of the cheeks for several days.

² NOTE: This appeared to be a curative reaction.

³ NOTE: Reaction of the vital principle.

⁴ NOTE: Reaction of the vital principle.

I have, afterwards, found that one ten-thousandth part of a grain is a sufficient, and even too strong a dose, for homœopathic use.

The empiric reputation, which the nitrate of silver enjoys, in common epilepsy, appears to have originated in the fact, that several varieties of convulsions, which indicate copper, have been cured by a salt of silver containing copper; the symptoms which I have discovered do, by no means, indicate pure silver as a remedy against epilepsy.

R. Boyle's so called *Diuretic Pills*, containing nitrate of silver, are wholly inadequate to the object for which they are intended, not only on account of the dangerous size of the dose, but also on account of a profuse secretion of urine being a primary effect of silver, (the antagonistic effect of a diminished secretion of urine in certain swellings of the urinary organs,) which must invariably be followed by a *diminished secretion of urine*, as soon as the vital principle shall have regained its control. If exhibited in ischuria, the remedy would act as an antipathic, and prove pernicious.

Physicians could not help administering remedies as antipathics, because they never investigated their primary effects; they did not even know that the permanent effect, in the animal organism, of medicinal drugs, is always the opposite of their primary action, and that, therefore, no certain and permanent cure can be effected, except by remedies which are capable of producing, in a healthy organism, morbid symptoms analogous to those of the disease.

Some forms of diabetes can be permanently cured by silver, provided the other concomitant symptoms are also indicated.

According to Noack and Trinks, the nitrate of silver may be exhibited in epilepsy.—Diabetes.—*Typhus abdominalis*.—Dysentery, erysipelatous inflammations of the skin.—Asthenic, superficial ulcers.—*Congestions to the head, with vertigo*.—*Ophthalmiæ*; Ophthalmia neonatorum.—Amaurosis.—*Spongy, readily-bleeding gums*.—*Chronic affection of the stomach of a nervous and inflammatory kind; periodic gastrodynia*.—*Blennorrhœa of the genital organs*. Asthma; Angina pectoris.

ANALOGOUS REMEDIES: Argentum.—Aln. Alum. Natr. mur. Phosp.—ANTIDOTES: Merc. corr. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.

Hahnemann gives the following symptoms of this drug:

(The head became affected as if the epileptic fit would come on.) (Presentiment of the approaching fit.) Obscuration of sight, accompanied by anguish, heat of the face and lachrymation. Sensation as if the velum palatis were swol-

len, only when moving the tongue, or when swallowing.—5. Sensation in all the limbs as if they would go to sleep and become rigid. Faintishness, in the afternoon. Profuse night-sweat. Anguish, which forces one to walk fast.

OBSERVATIONS OF OTHERS.

Vertigo; accompanied by total but passing blindness. Loose, easily bleeding gums, which, however, were neither painful nor swollen. Nausea, heaviness and pressure in the stomach. Burning heat in the stomach.—5. Burning heat in the stomach and chest. Considerable irritation of the urinary organs. Disagreeable obstruction in the upper part of the nose, three days. Discharge from the nose like white pus, mixed with clots of blood.

TEETH: Black teeth.—Blue tongue (also in animals).

SLEEP: Comatose sleep.

According to Noack and Trinks, Argentum is useful in Diabetes, mercurial cachexia, chronic *laryngitis*. It seems probable that it will be of some use in diseases of the heart, in *coxalgia*, but especially in certain affections of the elbow and knee, which require a close investigation; rheumatic and arthritic affections of the joints.—Itching of the skin.—Hypochondria.—Chronic, inflammatory conditions of the stomach and mouth; Syphilitic ulcers of the fauces.—Pollutions.

ANTIDOTES: Acon. ? Merc. Puls. ?

ANALOGOUS REMEDIES: 1. Aur. Plat. Zinc. 2. Asafoet. Chin. Merc. Nitr. ac. Nux v. Puls. Stann.

HEAD: He felt suddenly giddy, and as if a mist had been before his eyes. Vertiginous drowsiness; his eyes closed. He began to feel a tingling and turning in his head, as if he were tipsy. The head feels dull and hollow, his whole brain aches, accompanied by chilliness.—5. Aching in the forehead, with stupor, and drawing pressure in the occiput. Stinging and burning pain in the head. Violent lancinating and tearing pain in the head. (Early in the morning, stitching headache, with redness of one of the eyes.) When standing or reading, he suddenly felt a burning sensation in the scrobiculus cordis, a sense as of a dull compression of the brain from all sides, and an approaching vertigo, with nausea and inclination to vomit in the region of the sternum, such as is experienced after turning quickly round in a circle; at the same time there is a sudden heat in the whole of the body, but

more in the face, and momentary sweat on the chest and in the face.—10. The nape of the neck feels stiff, there seems to be something foreign in the occiput, a kind of drawing and pressing seems to be felt in it. Spasmodic quivering and subsultus of the right temporal muscle, the occipito-frontalis muscle of the right side, the muscle on the side of the neck near the cricoid cartilage and towards the nape of the neck; this subsultus repelled the hand, and was accompanied by a quivering pain. Pimple on the left temple, which is painful when touched. Attacks of vertigo; he cannot well control his senses; this symptom also occurs when sitting or reflecting. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) A little dullness in the head.—15. He is all the time in a kind of intoxication; he knows not how to define his state. Sense of darkness in the head, as if there were smoke in the brain. Sensation in the head, both as of pressure and trembling, over the right ear, towards the occiput. (a. 4. h.) Excessive pain in the left temple, being both pressive and tearing. (a. 5 h.) Tearing in the left temple.—20. Tearing, apparently in the left temporal bone and over the left mastoid process. Drawing pain extending from the occipital bone as far as the middle of the frontal bone, obliquely across the right temporal bone, externally. *Pressive and tearing pain in the region of the right and left temporal bone, increased by contact.* Clawing pressure in the right temple, with sharp stitches occurring at short and regular intervals from without inwards. (a. 5. d.) Cutting stitches, apparently in the skull or on the surface of the brain, close in front of the left ear towards the anterior part of the face.—25. Aching in the region of the temporal bones, externally. Aching in the region of the left parietal bone, externally. A slight pressure in the head causes a feeling of soreness. Slight thrill of shivering over the hairy scalp. Aching in the forehead over the eyebrows. (a. 2 h.) Tearing ache in the left frontal eminence. (a. 6 h.)—30. Tearing ache under the left frontal eminence; the globe of the eye feeling, at the same time, compressed. Intermittent boring the whole day; the pain increases in the evening, after lying down. (a. 7. h.)

EYES: (The upper and lower eyelids are very red and thick; however, the eyes do not suppurate.) Violent itching in the corners of the eyes.

NOSE: When blowing the nose, there is violent bleeding at the nose (immediately after dinner) and again in three hours.—35. Tingling and itching in the nose was followed by bleeding.

FACE: Painful, gnawing pressure on the bones of the face

of the right side ; the pressure is strongest on the jugum. (a. 1 h.) Tearing at the left zygoma. Fine, drawing pain in the muscles of the face, especially in the region of the cheek-bones. Fine, painful stitches in the right molar bone.

EARS : 40.—Violent itching of the external ear ; he scratches until the parts bleed. Cutting stitches from the internal ear of the left side as far as the brain. Sensation in the right ear, as if it were stopped up. A sort of pressive tearing over the left ear, at a small place. (a. 12 h.) *Corrosive itching of the lobules of both ears early in the morning, after rising.* (a. 12 h.)

JAWS AND TEETH :—45. A drawing pain from under the fossa behind the right lobule as far as the skin of the cheek, extending even down to the lower jaw, as if the pain were in the periosteum. When masticating, sense as of cutting, in the direction of the parotid gland, as if one had taken something very acid ; the pain seems to be felt in the Eustachian tube. (An incisor tooth, when being pressed forward, was painful.) a. 5 h.) Swelling of the upper lip, close under the nose. The gums are painful, especially when touched.

MOUTH AND THROAT :—50. A little blister on the tongue feeling sore and burning. His throat feels raw and sore. Boring and grinding pain in the throat. Pressure on the outer and left side of the neck, when walking in the open air. Cutting stitches under the right half of the lower jaw, apparently in the submaxillary gland, from without inwards.—55. *The region of the submaxillary glands is swollen ; this makes the neck stiff, and produces a tension in the parts when being moved ; deglutition is, at the same time, made difficult, as if there were internal swelling of the neck ; he is obliged to force every mouthful of food down his throat.* (a. 48 h.) Feeling of dryness of the tongue, which, however, is moist. Soreness and rawness in the throat, during an expiration and during deglutition. Roughness and rawness of the throat, continuing the whole day. Sense as of scraping in the velum pendulum palati, as if a rough body were glued to it ; it was not a painful, but a disagreeable sensation, and was more felt during an empty deglutition than when swallowing a morsel, but the sensation was felt constantly, and forcing one to swallow the saliva ; in a few hours this feeling descends deeper into the throat.—60. When yawning, one feels a painful tension in the fauces as of a swelling.

TASTE AND APPETITE : His speech is impeded on account of much viscid saliva accumulating in his mouth. The saliva accumulates in his mouth ; this symptom is accompanied by a

chill. Viscid, gray, jelly-like mucus in the throat, which may be easily hawked up, early in the morning. Indifference to food; he is satiated immediately.—65. One has no longer any appetite early in the morning. Violent appetite. (a. 40 h.) Violent appetite continues even when the stomach feels replete. Excessive gnawing hunger the whole day; which cannot be satisfied by eating. Afterwards, during several days, this hunger could only be alleviated for a short time by eating.—70. Sensation like that of heart-burn. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Hiccough when smoking tobacco as usual. (a. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Almost continual qualmishness and nausea. Feeling of nausea in the throat, followed immediately by heat over and over, mostly about the head, accompanied by redness of the face, without any thirst. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Retching, by means of which a bitter, acrid, badly-smelling liquid is brought up from the stomach into the mouth, which leaves behind it a continual sense of rawness, roughness and burning in the throat, (heart-burn.) (a. 8 h.)—75. (Great desire for wine.) His appetite is entirely gone; he loathes food even when merely thinking of it.

ABDOMEN: Early in the morning, sense as of burning, like heart-burn, in the abdomen, stomach, and as far as the chest. At night, a painful distention of the abdomen, with a sense as of pressure; it passed off without the emission of flatulence. Rumbling in the abdomen during the night, and emission of flatulence.—80. Contractive pain in the belly, after the morning-stool; it seems owing to a cold, when sitting. Painful sensation in the hypogastrium during a soft evacuation. Two vomitings in the afternoon, during stool. Pressure at the pit of the stomach. Pinching, transversely across the stomach and in the left hypochondrium.—85. After he has begun to eat, he feels an excessive pressure extending from the hypogastrium downwards towards the region of the ossa pubis; the pressure becomes worse during an inspiration, and is alleviated by rising from one's seat. *Loud rumbling in the abdomen, like the croaking of frogs.* (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Belly-ache as in diarrhœa. Cutting, internally, transversely across the abdomen. Contraction and straining of the abdominal muscles when walking, so that he has to walk stooping.—90. Sharp stitches, from within outwards, in the abdominal muscles, near the last true rib; they terminate in a fine pinching, and abate a little by rubbing. (a. 60 h.) Boring pain on the right side of the hypogastrium, immediately over the groin. (a. 34 h.) Cutting stitches on both sides in the region of the abdominal ring. (a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Sensation, in the bend of the left groin, as if the tendon of the psoas muscle were strained; when pressing upon this tendon,

it feels painful as if it had been bruised. Straining in the hypogastrium during a pretty soft evacuation, and even afterwards. (a. 72 h.)

STOOL : 95.—Frequent and always successful desire for stool in the lower part of the rectum, with expulsion of a small quantity of soft stool, continuing for several days. (a. 2½ h.) Stool after dinner, which is very dry and sandy, but which passes off without any trouble. (a. 8 h.)

URINARY ORGANS : Frequent micturition. (a. 6 h.) *Frequent desire to urinate, and copious emission of urine, for several hours.* (a. 2 h.)

GENERATIVE FUNCTIONS : Pollutions, at night, without any lewd dreams.—100. Pain in the left testicle, as after a contusion. (a. 49 h.) Effusion of semen almost every night.

COLD, CATARRH : Irritation in the nose, as if a cold would come on. (a. 1 h.) The nose is obstructed, in the forepart of both nostrils; a sensation as of biting in the left nostril. Fluent coryza; the nose is constantly full of mucus.—105. *Excessive fluent coryza with frequent sneezing, for two days. Violent fluent coryza without any sneezing.* (a. 10 h.)

LARYNX AND TRACHEA : Laughing produces mucus in the larynx and excites cough. Mucus in the chest, and cough with discharge of phlegm. (a. 26 h.) When ascending the stairs or stooping, mucus gets into the trachea, which is expelled by one single fit of cough.—110. *When stooping, mucus gets into the trachea, which is expelled by one single fit of cough.* Irritating, short, hacking cough, without any expectoration; early in the morning after rising from the bed. (a. 48 h.) A dull cutting, which takes the form of a stitch, is felt in the trachea from below upwards, occasioning two or three fits of cough; that pain continues even after the cough; the cough produces a kind of watery expectoration, which, however, does not relieve the cough. (a. 24 h.) *Rawsness and soreness of the larynx, especially when swallowing (Jahr)—when coughing, not when swallowing. Several attacks of a short, rattling cough by day, not in the night, nor in the open air, accompanied by white, thickish, loose expectoration, looking like boiled starch, but not transparent, without any taste or smell.—115. Cough early in the morning.

CHEST : Cutting stitch, transversely across the last rib of the left side, when stooping sideways and leaning on the arm. Pressure in the side of the back, opposite the belly; afterwards fearfully violent, oppressive stitches, occurring at the least motion or when breathing, so that he had to walk crooked; when lying still it seemed as if there were a griping in those parts

as in a malignant ulcer; there was oppression of the chest, as if a large load had been lying upon the chest, which almost prevented breathing. Spasmodic aching and tension in the region of some of the ribs. In the right side of the chest occurs, for a minute, such a violent stitch from within outwards, that he is neither able to expire or inspire (when sitting,) (a. 28 h.)—120. Fine stitches inside of the upper part of the sternum, from within outwards. (a. 48 h.) Sharp stitches on the right side, near the nipple. Stitches under the right nipple; inspiration or expiration does not modify the symptoms. Tearing below the right nipple. Gnawing irritation on the left side of the chest, when at rest.—125. Cramp-like pain on the left side of the chest; after the pain has subsided, the place is yet painful to the touch. (a. 9 h.) (Oppression and burning in the region of the heart.) Sensation of oppression in the left side of the chest, over the heart. (a. 78 h.) A lancinating and clawing pain in the left side of the sternum; the pain is the most violent when one stoops, and is not influenced either by expiration or inspiration. (a. 8 h.) Pressing stitches on the right side of the chest and in the sternum, increased only by deep inspirations, (a. a few minutes.)—130. During a deep inspiration, there is, under the second or third rib of the right side, a place of the size of half a dollar, which is affected with a pain pressing from within outwards. On the right side of the chest there is a place affected with a pain, as if something hard were pressing upon the ribs. Violent pressure on the sternum, internally, which is increased by every motion, especially by stooping and then raising one's self again. Aching of the sternum, externally. Prickings under the xiphoid cartilage of the sternum.—135. Sharp stitches, on the right side, near the handle of the sternum. (a. 8 h.) Sharp stitches between the sixth and seventh true ribs of the right side, which was increased during an inspiration. Dull stitches on the left side, under the last false ribs. Dull stitches under the third true rib of the left side, remaining the same both during an expiration or inspiration. Slowly intermittent, dull stitches under the cartilages of the last true ribs, on the left side, over the pit of the stomach, (in the evening when in bed.) (a. 31 h.)—140. Violent cutting, in both sides, in the region of the lowest ribs, from within outwards, the pain is severe only during a deep inspiration; when moving the trunk without taking an inspiration, he feels no aggravation of the pain, but he does feel it as soon as he inspires. (a. 10 h.) Cutting stitches at the termination of the ribs, on the

right side near the vertebral column, especially when curbing the back.

BACK: Burning stitches on the right side, in the small of the back, when sitting; when rising, or when pressing upon the part, the pain is simply burning; but there are then no stitches. Traction on the right side of the posterior brim of the pelvis, and in the small of the back. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Sensation as if the small of the back had been knocked away. (a. 24 h.)—145. Dull stitches in the second lumbar vertebra.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: Titillating, and itching stitches between the scapula, resembling violent flea or musquito-bites; he could hardly obtain any relief by scratching. Tensive traction of different places of the arms; it was like stitches. Spasmodic aching and drawing pain in the bend of the right elbow, as if the arm had been violently sprained by motion; the pain was only felt during motion, more when extending than when bending the arm. Aching, drawing and tensive pain in the bends of both elbows; (it is felt in every position of the arms;) when pressing upon the parts, the pain disappears for a moment, but then returns again immediately.—150. Spasmodic aching and drawing pain at the internal side of the left fore-arm. Sharp pressure under the scapulæ. Excessive tearing in the upper portion of the left scapula; the pain is felt when sitting, and abates when rising from the seat. Tingling of the left scapula, as if the parts had gone to sleep. Tearing on the top of the shoulder, and in the region of the head of the humerus.—155. Tearing in the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which extends as far as the clavicle. Boring stitches in the right axilla, which did not go off when the parts were touched. (a. 30 h.) Tearing ache below the shoulder-joint. Continued pinching in the right upper arm. (a. 1 h.) Tearing in the left upper arm.—160. Burning, quickly passing stitch, in front, in the middle of the left upper arm. Aching in the flesh of the upper arm, which increases by contact. Cramp in the middle of the upper arm, when lifting it up; otherwise the cramp is scarcely felt. (a. 10 h.) Paralytic feeling in the arms, during motion, especially in the elbow-joint. (a. 32 h.) A sort of paralysis of the right arm and hand; it drops, and he has to make a great effort for the purpose of writing. (a. 3 h.)—165. When bending the arm, there is a tension, externally, at the upper extremity of the ulna. (a. 6 h.) Violent, tearing ache in the muscles situated between the olecranon process of the ulna, and the trochlea of the humerus. (a. 31 h.) Not long continuing, jerking tearings, apparently in the bony processes forming the

trochlea, first of the right, then of the left fore-arm, finally in the posterior joint of the right middle finger, returning from time to time. Intermittent prickings in the trochlea of the right side, especially in the muscles. Sharp, continued stitch behind the wrist-joint, at the beginning of the trochlea. (a. 6 h.) —165. Stinging and itching burning under the skin, at the internal side of the wrist-joint. (a. 32 h.) Titillation in the palm of the right hand, which forced one to scratch. (a. 33 h.) Cramp-like traction in the back of the right hand and foot. Tearing ache in the bones composing the wrist joints of either hand. Tearing and aching of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, and in the two posterior joints of the big toes of the feet; the pain becomes worse by contact —170. Tearing in the posterior joint, and the metacarpal bone of the fourth finger of the left hand, accompanied by spasmodic clenching of the fingers, especially when seizing something. Traction in the joints of the three midmost fingers of the left hand, both when in motion and at rest.

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Tension and traction in the groin below the abdominal ring, extending as far as the left thigh. Violent pain at a place behind the left hip, as if he had had a violent fall upon that place; the pain is only felt during motion; it was not excited by standing. (a. 32 h.) When running and setting down the left foot which is stretched forward, he feels a painful, pricking sort of a pressure in the right hip-joint.—175. Paralytic weakness in the right hip-joint, when walking, especially when moving the leg forward; moreover, stitches when setting down the foot; this caused him to limp, but soon went off. Sense as of a tingling humming (this is the literal meaning; the idea is “a sort of *vibration*,”) in the left thigh, and traction in the anterior muscles. Jactitation of several muscles, especially of the right thigh. Slight twitchings of the external side of the left knee, accompanied by a sensation as of gurgling (the literal translation; another peculiar sort of vibration,) when sitting, (immediately.) A cramp-like incisive pain over the left knee, on both sides, when he does not move the body. (a. 8 h.)—180. Tearing dull stitches over the left patella, in any position. Tearing in the left knee-joint when sitting. (a. 72 h.) The knee is painful, as if it had been bruised; the pain is worse when sitting than when walking. (a. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.) The knees often bend when walking. Aching in the knee-joint, and from within outwards, in the muscles of the left extremity, when sitting.—185. In the evening, when in bed, he experiences burning, corrosive stitches in the left tibia, not far from the knee, which

caused an involuntary jactitation of the foot. (a. 17 h.) Cramp in the left calf, which is worst when at rest. (a. 4 h.) When going down stairs, the gastrocnemii muscles are painful, as if they were too short. Pain as from bruises and throbbing, in the joints of the feet, worst when sitting. (a. 3 h.) In the joints of the feet, and in the lower parts of the legs, there is a considerable turmoil and dull beating, as from great fatigue, accompanied by tingling and stinging of the skin of the tibiæ, worst when at rest, but less during motion. (a. 14 h.)—190. Sensation in the joint of the left foot, as if the foot had become detached, and as if the cartilage of the joints had become severed, when walking. Cutting stitches in the external malleoli from within outwards, when sitting, almost not felt when walking; the cutting is worst when the foot is supported upon a narrow lath. (a. some h.) Tearing in the feet, at times in the soles, at times in the dorsa, or in the heels, toes, (especially in their posterior joints,) in the tarsal or metatarsal bones; the pain does not extend beyond the malleoli; very seldom a shooting pain was experienced beyond the malleoli. A somewhat burning sensation in the right heel and the tendo Achilles; the parts felt as if they had gone to sleep. Violent burning in the corn, in paroxysms, even without any pressure, for twenty-four hours.—195. Paralytic weakness in the hip and the thigh. (Several pimples on the tibia, with a burning pain.) Pain in the heel when stepping upon the foot, feeling as if it were pithy, (continued.)

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Lassitude and heat all over, when walking in the open air; he has no sweat, and feels a sort of anguish, as if his clothes were too tight. The symptoms reappear every day about noon.—200. Intolerable itching, as from a flea walking over the head, and the whole body. Burning itching, here and there, on the skin; for instance, upon the skin of the face, the hands, etc.; this did not, however, make scratching necessary. A sort of tearing ache at the extremities of the long bones, over or below their joints, in different parts of the body. (a. 48 h.)

WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS: Great weakness of the body, especially of the thighs, when sitting or walking, with somnolence. (a. 4 h.) Uneasiness, laziness in all the limbs.

SLEEP.—205. Dreams about the events of the day. Anxious dreams; on waking up, he felt yet so anxious, that he imagined he had suffered the accident he had dreamed about.

FEVER: In the afternoon, chilliness until he went to bed; even, when in bed, he could not get warm; sweat after midnight. Chills over the upper portion of the body, at night,

when lifting the cover ever so little ; when properly covered, he felt comfortably warm. (a. 4 h.) In the forenoon, heat, and feeling of heat over the whole body, less, however, about the head, without any thirst, with a little sweat on the abdomen and some on the chest. Chilliness on the back, and on the feet as far as beyond the malleoli ; it continued for two hours, and was very painful ; walking availed him nothing. (a. 6½ h.)—210. *Shivering through the whole body.* (a. 1½ h.) In the evening, when in bed, quick pulse with thirst. (a. 11 h.)

MORAL SYMPTOMS : *Increased cheerfulness and disposition to talk the whole day.* (a. 3 h.) (Reaction.) (When pleased, she is excessively merry ; but she cries when the least thing contrary happens.) Discouraged.

ARNICA MONTANA.

The root of this plant which is fond of mountain-plains covered with trees of ordinary foliage, when exposed to the air loses very soon a considerable portion of its smell and its medicinal virtues ; these, however, it loses most by boiling. The recently prepared powder, having been dried in vessels that had been heated in warm water may be kept for several years in well-corked bottles, without losing almost any of its power.

The theories, definitions, distinctions, and sophistic speculations of the old school have not been able, in the centuries of the past, to discover the specific curative power of this plant, or to perceive its remedial influence against the pernicious consequences which often attend falls, contusions, blows, thrusts, straining, twisting or tearing the solid parts of our organism.¹ The common man had to discover the virtues of this drug ; after having used an innumerable quantity of other substances, he, at last, discovered in this remedy a protective agent against the consequences of falls, etc., and, therefore, called it "FALLKRAUT," (plant against falls.) Two hundred years ago, a physician (Fehr,) communicated this discovery of domestic practice to the profession, (who then named this herb *Panacea lapsorum*.)

¹ NOTE : Even in the most dangerous wounds by balls or blunt instruments, Arnica is very efficacious ; it is also eminently useful against the pain attending the pulling out of teeth, or other surgical operations, in which sensitive parts had been violently strained—such operations as reductions of joints, fractures, etc.

All the symptoms attending violent contusions and tearing of the fibre, are analogically produced by Arnica, in healthy organisms, as the following series of symptoms shows.

In great contusions the cure may be promoted by giving a small dose of Arnica internally, if necessary, every three days, and then mixing half a pound of water with an equal quantity of brandy or wine, and dropping into this liquid five or ten drops of the one hundredth potency of the solution of Arnica, imparting to the whole mixture about ten good shakes.

Arnica may be advantageously employed against many forms of disease; it is a polychrest. Its effect does not last beyond six days; but, nevertheless, I have found it to be an indispensable intermediate remedy in the most inveterate chronic diseases.

It ought never to be used in purely inflammatory, acute diseases, characterized by external general heat; nor ought it to be used in diarrhœa. In those affections Arnica will always prove hurtful; the reason of this may be found in the following series of symptoms.

It will be found extremely useful in some kinds of spurious pleurisy.

If this remedy be indicated, its thirtieth potency acts more speedily and safely than any other below it. To prepare the thirtieth potency you may either take two drops of the extract of the recent plant, (using the whole of it, when it approaches the period of flowering,) or, if the recent plant cannot be had, you may take ten grains of the finely powdered root, extracting its medicinal virtues by means of one thousand drops of alcohol within the space of a week, shaking the whole once a day; of this extract you then take one drop, dynamizing it up to the decillionth degree, according to the well known rule. Two or three globules moistened with a dilution of this degree, are sufficient at a dose.

Camphor is an antidote; wine increases the effects of Arnica.

This drug has been tried by myself and Drs. Franz, Gross, Hahnemann, Hornburg, Kummer, Langhammer, Wislicenus.

Noack and Trinks offer the following remarks on Arnica. *Arnica is suitable when the nervous system, the animal as well as the vegetative, is in a state of torpidity. It is suitable for those stages of inflammation where the vital powers begin to become extinct, where torpid fever or neurophlogosis sets in; under these circumstances it is the contrary of Aconite, which corresponds to the purely inflammatory, especially the synochal character. Arnica is especially*

useful in the so-called *status gastricus nervosus putridus* ; it appears to be suitable to the nervous venous constitutions, to plethoric young people, with a red face, or to persons of a lymphatic temperament, to exhausted individuals that have been weakened by disease, with a pale-yellow, livid face. As a remedy against the effects of blows, contusions, etc. *Arnica* rivals *Rhus Toxic.*, *Conium*, *Acidum sulph.* *Symphytum officinale*, *Calendula officinalis*, *Ruta*, *Ledum* and *Ferrum muriat.* *Rhus*, however, corresponds more to the consequences attending an extension of membranous tissues, especially the ligaments of the joints ; *Conium* is more suitable for contusions which produce a condensation of the cellular tissue and induration of glandular structures, accompanied by a sensation of numbness. *Symphytum* answers more the pressure and contusion of bones ; *Calendula* is suitable for sugillations, bloody and serous infiltrations of the cellular tissue in open wounds and ulcers ; *Ruta* we know to be a specific in cases of mechanical injury of the tarsal and carpal joint, and in rheumatic paralysis of these parts ; *Ferrum muriaticum* is especially useful in a similar affection of the shoulder-joint, and *Ledum*, when the hip-joint is the seat of those symptoms.—*Concussions of the brain and the spinal marrow.*—*Soporosis, apoplectic and paralytic fits, convulsions and tremor of the limbs*, when consequent upon concussions and contusions.—*Traumatic convulsions.*—*Epilepsy*, after mechanical injuries.—*Tetanus.*—*Trismus.*—*Precursory symptoms of apoplexy*, even the *apoplexia nervosa, sanguinea, serosa*, when fully developed.—*Atonic hemorrhages.*—*Nervous, gastric and putrid fevers.* *Status nervosus stupidus*, fever accompanied by violent pleuritic stitches at every inspiration, small, quick, slipping pulse, tongue exhibiting brown streaks in the middle, great thirst, trembling of the lower lip, gathering of flocks in the air, involuntary stool, etc.—*Intermittent fevers*, especially after the type had been suppressed by Quinine.—*Puerperal fevers*, especially with a gastrico-bilious character.—*Milk-fever.*—*Wound-fever.*—*Rheumatism* and *gout*, especially *podagra*, with inflammatory erysipelatous swelling of the affected parts.—*Frozen limbs.*—*Consequences of fright.*—*Bad effects from the abuse of Cinchona.*—*Poisoning by lead.*—*Atrophy of children (?)* Measles with dangerous swelling of the parotid glands.—*Excoriations.*—*Furuncles.*—*Ulcers with putrid character.*—*Decubitus.*—*Stings of insects.*—*Melancholia* consequent upon injury of the head, fright, onanism, suppression of the usual evacuations and obstinate constipation.—*Frenzy of parturient women*, accompanied

by nymphomania.—Different kinds of cerebral affections, especially of children; *hydrocephalus acutus*, when the secretions proceed from the membranes of the brain, especially after scarlatina miliaris.—Encephalomalacia (?) Vertigo with constipation.—Pain as from bruises in the head and body, remaining after the influenza.—Traumatic inflammation of the eyes, both recent and more advanced when exsudations had set in.—Cicatrices of the cornea; incipient amaurosis, especially when consequent upon external injuries of the eyes and the brain.—*Bleeding at the nose*, especially when produced by a fall or a contusion.—*Swelling of one cheek*.—*Hæmorrhages from the mouth*. Toothache, with swelling of the cheeks.—Œsophagitis.—Hæmatemesis.—*Consequences of blows upon the pit of the stomach*: continued pressing and cutting pains in the pit of the stomach and the epigastrium; constant nausea; frequent empty retching, especially at night; vomiting, even when eating ever so little; slow fever; great emaciation; sad, peevish mood and despondency.—Gastric and bilious conditions.—*Cardialgia consequent upon chronic gastritis or loss of humors*.—*Splenetic stitches*.—*Serous and mucous enteritis; proctitis; dysentery*, especially with a typhoid character, when characterized by copious, and frequently involuntary, decomposed stools, mixed with black blood, and having a cadaverous smell, slight tenesmus, meteorism, little pain in the abdomen, dry tongue, teeth covered with mucus, pale, disfigured countenance, accelerated, weak, small pulse, viscous, cold sweat and ecchymosis upon the skin.—Paralytic diarrhœa.—Lienteria (?)—*Retention of urine*, with a feeling of fullness of the bladder, and inability to emit the urine; ischuria hæmorrhoidalis; ischuria traumatica.—Hæmaturia consequent upon external injuries.—Inflammatory swelling of the testes.—*Hæmatocele* consequent upon external injuries.—Inflammation of the genital organs after a difficult labor.—After-pains in a long, difficult, artificial delivery, when occasioned by the fetus pressing mechanically upon the parts.—According to several observers, Arnica is not of much use against after-pains; according to *Gross* and *Lobethal*, *Secale* and *Pulsatilla* ought to be used; *Griesselich* says that Arnica has helped in some cases. According to *Emmerich*, Arnica is useful against the after-pains of parturient women and those frequently-occurring tearing and paralytic pains which commence in the small of the back and the groin, and extend down along the internal side of the thigh as far as the toe; these pains are accompanied by nervous uneasiness in the extremities; the patient knows not how to rest them; there is often a

feeling as if the flesh were being severed from the bone ; sometimes one, sometimes both extremities are affected ; the pains come on three days after the delivery.—*Metrorrhagia* and profuse *menstruation*.—Deficiency of milk attending the loss of humors, diarrhœa, voluptuous excitement.—Bloody milk in women affected with scurvy.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the breast, and soreness of the nipples of nursing women.—*Whooping-cough*, third stage.—Influenza.—Hæmoptoë, consequent upon external injuries ; in nursing women, in plethoric persons, or when caused by a cold or exertion ; in young people with tubercles in the lungs, with a consumptive habit, or when pulmonary consumption has already set in, in which case slight efforts of the body or arms, in stooping or lifting, violently grasping or holding, etc., excite the cough.—*Spurious pleuritis*.—*Pleurodynia*.—*Pleuritis*, produced by mechanical causes, with *plastic* or serous effusion.—Hydrothorax.—*Pneumonia*, produced by mechanical causes ; nervous inflammations of the lungs, when the bloody expectoration is unmixed.—Voluntary limping, in the incipient stage.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.—*Arthromeningitis traumatica, rheumatica*.—Pain in the toes after cutting a corn.

ANALOGOUS REMEDIES : Amm. Ars. Cann. Caps. Chin. Ipec. Merc. Phosp. Puls. Rhus. Sabin. Samb. Seneg. Stap. Verat.—2. Acon. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham. Cic. Cin. Con. Coloc. Cycl. Euphr. Ferr. Hep. s. Hyosc. Ign. Natr. Natr. mur. Nux. v. Op. Rut. Sec. Sulp. ac. Zinc.—3. Lach. Nitr. Nitr. ac.

HEAD : Sudden vertigo, at dinner, as if he would fall forward. Vertigo when walking. * Vertigo in the forehead, especially when walking ; every thing turns with her, and threatens to fall over with her. Vertigo ; it is almost imperceptible when sitting and bending the head over ; but when righting or moving the head, she feels as if every thing turned with her.—5. Vertigo. Obtusion of the head. Obtusion of the head, vertigo and anguish are aggravated by artificial vomiting. Stupefying headache, early in the morning. Heaviness in the forehead. (a 1. h.) He is sitting absorbed in a revery, although he thinks, properly speaking, of nothing. Want of memory ; he forgets the word which he is about speaking. Absence of mind ; he cannot direct his thoughts long to one object. Contraction of the pupils, with obnubilation of the head, and obtusion of one half of the skull. Gloominess in the head, without any particular headache. (a. 2 h.)—15. He is easily absorbed by reveries, while awake. Internal heat, especially in the head, with heaviness of the head, without any thirst. Burning in the head, accompanied by a dull continued pain, as if the

head were being distended from within outwards. * *Burning in the brain, the remainder of the body being cool, or at least not hot.* * *Heat in the head ; the remainder of the body being cool, or at least not hot.*—20. Headache. * Headache in the temples. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Headache, which is also followed by a throbbing headache in the temples. Aching in the forehead. * Aching in the forehead, which increases near the warm stove, as if the brain were rolled up in a lump.—25. Headache as if the head were being distended from within outwards ; the pain seems to emanate from something soft in the vertex, with traction in the occiput, and tearing towards the temples. *Headache over the eyes extending towards the temples, with a sensation as if the integuments of the forehead were spasmodically contracted.* (a. 1 h.) First, aching in the forehead, afterwards stitching and shooting pain in the forehead ; accompanied by chilliness. (a. 8 h.) Aching in the forehead, especially when walking, or ascending the stairs, reflecting or reading. Pressure in the right half of the frontal bone ; afterwards sneezing ; the pressure then moved into the left, afterwards into the right ear. (a. 2 d.)—30. Aching, with traction, in the left half of the skull, beginning at the ear and coming out at the top of the head. (a. 3 h.) Stupefying, dull, continued pain in the forehead, more externally. (a. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Headache, externally, on the top of the head. Sneezing twice in succession ; this is followed by a pain in the left side of the forehead, as after a violent knock against something. * Violent stitches in the forepart of the head, when coughing. (a. 7 h.)—35. Violent stitches in the head, when coughing. (a. 10 h.) Headache ; stitches extending upwards ; they come on again when coughing or moving the head, and can only be assuaged by resting the head upon the painful side. Pricking pain in the forehead, which becomes worse by lifting up the eyes, with heat in the face and thirst. * Stitches in the forehead. Jerking stitches in the forehead.—40. Jerking stitches in the left temple. Headache as if a nail had been thrust into the temple, accompanied by general sweat, about midnight ; this is followed by faintishness. (a. some h.) *Headache in the left temple, returning from time to time, pricking and tearing.* (a. 4 h.) Stitches in the temporal region, following each other in quick succession, extending towards the forehead. (a. 4 h.) Rapid stitches in the left frontal eminence, accompanied by the sensation as if an extravasation of blood had taken place in the forehead—45. Stitching pain in the forehead. Dull stitches in the temples. (a. 1. h.) Jerking, lancinating headache, when stooping, as if every thing would issue from the fore-

head ; accompanied by nausea, qualmishness. * Headache in the shape of twitching tearings, increased by stooping and coughing. * Twitching headache in the forepart of the head. (a. 1 h.)—50. Tearing in the left temple ; when walking in the open air, the headache, distending the head from within outwards, returns. (a. 10. h.) Repeated tearings in the left temple. Great internal and external heat of the head. Transitory burning on the top of the head and neck, externally. Tingling in the forehead.—55. Tingling over the orbits. (Headache, which is tolerable only when lying, but intolerable when raising one's self and sitting in the bed. Tingling on the top of the head, externally. Feeling of cold at a small place on the forehead, as if some one touched him with a cold thumb. Pain as if a knife were drawn through the head, transversely from the left side, towards the opposite side ; this is immediately followed by internal coldness of the head, which caused the hair to stand on end.—60. Pain in the occiput, at some places, as if the hair were pulled out, or resembling severe electric shocks. Stinging itching of the hairy scalp, which cannot be relieved by scratching. The integuments of the head as far as the eyebrows, are firmly attached to the skull, and are almost immovable. (a. 1½ h.) Pimples on the side of the forehead ; they are partly filled with pus. (a. 3 d.)

EYES : The countenance is fallen in a good deal.—65. *Dry heat in the face, towards evening, extending as far as behind the ears, without any thirst, the nose being quite cold.* (a. 24 h.) Cramp-like tearing of the left eyebrow. Contraction of the pupils. (a. 2 h.) Staring eyes, denoting anguish. The margin of the upper eyelids, along its line of contact with the eyeball, internally, is painful when the lids are moved, as if they were too dry and a little sore.—70. *Contraction of the pupils, with obnubilation of the head. Sharp, fine stitches in the internal canthus. He felt well during the siesta, as long as the eyes were closed ; opening them was attended with qualmishness of the stomach. Dilatation of the pupils. (a. 26 h.) Stitches in the eyes.—75. Itching of the canthi. (a. 27 h.) Burning in the eyes. Burning in the eyes, without any dryness. Occasional flow of tears, which burn like fire. *Slight protrusion of the right eye ; it looks more elevated and larger than the left.—80. Drawing pain in the right eyeball. (a. 2 h.) *Painful, dull, intermittent pressure on the margin of the left orbit. Spasmodic pressive twitchings under the left eye, on the nasal bone ; they extend even over the ball of the eye.

EARS, FACE and NOSE : *Pain, internally, in the cartilage of the left ear, as if the parts had been bruised or contused.*

Intermittent pressure in both ears, in the region of the tympanum. (a. 10 h.)—85. Dull stitches through the internal ear. (a. 1 h.) Stitch darting through the right ear, then through the left, lastly through the eyes, with a feeling in the eyes as if they were turned upwards by force. Heat and burning in the lobule. Feeling as of one ear being hot, which, however, is not the case. (a. 1 h.) Dull, long stitches behind the ear.—90. First, stitches, afterwards a tearing pain in the ear. (a. 1 h.) Pressure in the ear. Sensibly diminished hearing. (a. 30 h.) The hearing is much more acute. (a. 10 h.) Humming of the ears.—95. Tingling in the left ear. (a. 3 h.) Humming in the ears. (a. 7 h.) Feeling of heat externally, of the left ear and in the cheek. Eruption on the cheeks, like small-pox; most of it occurs under the eyes. Twitching throbbings in the left cheek. (a. $\frac{1}{8}$ h.)—100. Throbbing and pinching in the swollen cheek, as if two hammers beat against each other, crushing the flesh. Pain as from bruises, in the articulation of the right jaw, when moving the jaw to and fro, early in the morning. (a. 20 h.) Redness and burning in one cheek, the body being cool, or, at any rate, not hot. Red swelling of one cheek, with throbbing and pinching pain, swollen lip and great heat in the head, with a cold body; the feet felt sometimes hot. Thrills of heat over the head, with sweat gathering in the face.—105. Thrills of heat in the face, in the evening. (a. 36 h.) * Hot, red, shining, stiff swelling of the left cheek. When yawning, cramp-like pain in the cheek. (a. 1 h.) Tingling over the left cheek, like a shivering without coldness, extending as far as the side of the occiput. (a. 6 h.) Cramp-like pain at the root of the nose. (a. 2 h.)—110. *The nose pains him from above downwards, as if he had had a violent fall upon it.* Lancinating pain in the nose. * Swelling of the nose. Sense as if the nostrils were ulcerated; the nose is sore within. Pimples in the nose and under the nose, which are filled with pus at the tips, with a biting pain.—115. Feeling of heat in the nose; however, it is cold to the touch. * Frequent bleeding at the nose. Dull pressure on the nasal bone, with stupefaction. Feeling as if an insect were crawling near the nose; this cannot be removed by rubbing. Itching tingling on the side of the nose, going off by rubbing. (a. 1 h.)

JAWS :—120. Itching of the upper lip; when rubbing it, it burns. The external margin around the lips, especially the upper lip, becomes chapped, as by cold. (a. $8\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Pimples on both sides of the upper lip. (a. 2 d.) Pimple in the groove of the upper lip, in the middle, with redness all around, and a tensive pain. Parched lips.—125. *Chapped*

lips. Ulcerated corners of the mouth, with a burning pain, especially when moving those parts. Tingling in the lips as if they had gone to sleep. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.) *Burning heat in both lips, with moderate warmth of the body.* Swollen lips.—130. Violent trembling of the lower lip. Incipient paralysis of the lower jaw. Swelling of the submaxillary glands. Aching and twitchings (intermitting tearings) in the muscles covering the ramus of the lower jaw. Swelling of the submaxillary glands; they are especially painful when he raises or turns his head. (a. 4 d.)—135. Prominent swelling of the cervical glands; they are exceedingly painful, especially when moving the neck or speaking. Rough traction in the muscles of the left side of the neck, with a feeling as from bruises. Tearing in the neck. Pressure in the muscles of the neck, as if the cravat were tied too fast. Her head feels so heavy that she lets it constantly hang on one side.—140. The head feels heavy, and is so movable on account of a weakness of the muscles of the neck, that it easily inclines to all sides. (a. 4 h.) Pain in the teeth, as if the roots of the teeth were being scraped with a knife. Tingling in the gums, as if they had gone to sleep. Teeth covered with mucus. (a. 1 h.) Vacillation and elongation of the teeth, without any pain.—145. * (Toothache as if the teeth had been bit out, sprained, were vacillating; it is throbbing; the teeth feel as if they were pressed out by the blood rushing towards them; they are, then, more painful when touched.) Pressure on the inferior and internal gums, as of a leaden bullet. Tearing toothache of the left molar teeth, upper row, during dinner; the pain goes off after dinner. During mastication, the gums pain as if from subcutaneous ulceration, especially the place under the tongue.

MOUTh: Dryness in the mouth without any thirst.—150. Dryness in the mouth, with great thirst. * Tongue coated white, with a good appetite and good taste. (a. 2 d.) Dryness in the mouth early in the morning, without any thirst, the taste in the mouth being putrid. (a. 14 h.) Sensation of dryness on the tip of the tongue, in the palate, on the lips, with shivering over the arms and thighs. (a. 2 h.) *Biting sensation on the tongue.* (a. 4 h.)—155. Sensation as of the tongue being sore. (a. 4 h.) Feeling in the palate as of something astringent having touched the parts. (a. 5 h.) Aching of the velum pendulum palati. Burning in the back part of the throat, with a feeling of internal heat, or rather that sort of anguish which originates in heat, (without any heat being perceptible externally.) Stinging in the back part of the throat, between the acts of swallowing.—160. Pain in the fauces as if something hard or rough (ex. a crust of

bread) were lodged in it, in the afternoon when lying down ; the pain passess off when rising. (a. 6 h.) Noise during deglutition. *Deglutition is prevented by a sort of nausea, as if the food would not go down.*

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Bitter taste in the mouth early after waking up. * Putrid, slimy taste in the mouth.—165. (Every thing which he takes, tastes sour.) (Repugnance to milk.) His (usual) tobacco is repugnant to him. * Repugnance to meat and broth. Desire for vinegar.—170. Want of appetite in the evening. Want of appetite, the tongue being coated white and yellow. Difficult deglutition. Taste of rotten eggs in the mouth, between the meals. Phlegm in the throat ; it tastes bitter when hawking it up. (a. 12 h.)—175. * Bitter taste in the mouth. Sputa mixed with blood. (a. 2 d.) A kind of suppressed, imperfect hiccough after dinner. * Empty eructations. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Inclination to eructations.—180. * During the eructations a bitter phlegm is gulped up. * *Empty eructations.* * Early in the morning, *eructations, tasting of rotten eggs.* Gulping up of saltish water.—185. Nausea and disposition to vomit early in the morning. Heart-burn. She wants to drink constantly, but she knows not what, because every thing is offensive to her. Half-suppressed eructations. Enormous appetite in the evening ; after the meal, one is immediately affected with a feeling of repletion, and a colic-like pressure in several places of the abdomen, especially the sides.—190. (At noon, during dinner, one cheek is affected with a perceptible degree of warmth.) After supper she weeps, is peevish, listens to nobody, and does not wish to be told any thing. Complete want of appetite with nausea. * Nausea. Qualmishness of the stomach, with empty eructations.—195. Nausea without vomiting, or without any stool. He feels a vertigo and nausea when reading too long. * Inclination to vomit. Retching, unto vomiting. Vomiting. * Vomiting of coagulated blood. *Empty retching.* (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) * Retching at night ; vomiting, however, does not come on ; in the pit of her stomach, there is a weight as of a lump. Violent pressure on the sternum, over the pit. Violent jerks under the stomach.—205. Sense as of digging in the pit ; as if something were being rolled up there like a ball of thread. After a meal, fulness in the pit of the stomach, and painful pressure at a little spot deep in the hypogastrium, immediately behind the ossa pubis (in the bladder ?) ; it is most felt when standing, and constantly excites micturition. (a. 4 h.)

STOMACH: *Feeling of repletion of the stomach, accompanied by loathing.* Pressure in the pit of the stomach

as of a hand; this pressure gradually ascended up to the neck; she then felt nauseated, and the water collected in her mouth; this went off after lying down; then there was only a pressure in the abdomen. (a. 1 h.) * Pinching, spasmodic griping in the stomach.—210. (Biting pain in the stomach) (immediately.) Flatus accompanied by pressure at the stomach. Pain in the region of the heart, as if the heart were squeezed together, or as if it got a violent shock. Oppression of the heart. Pressure as if a stone were lying in the stomach (immediately).—215. Grunting in the stomach with colic. Aching, transversely across over the pit of the stomach, with dyspnœa.

ABDOMEN: Spasm in the hypochondriac region. Pressure below the last ribs. Sense as of digging in the pit of the stomach. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) One feels as something were being rolled up there, as a ball of thread. (a. 24 h.)—220. Pinching in the stomach. Pressure shooting upwards in the region of the spleen, resembling a continued stitch, when walking. (a. 6 h.) *Stitches under the false ribs of the left side, intercepting the breath*, when standing. Clawing throbbing on the left side, between the pit of the stomach and the umbilicus. Cutting over the umbilicus, especially when breathing deeply and at every step, but neither immediately before nor after stool.—225. Cutting in the abdomen as after a cold. *Colic resembling dysentery*; a kind of grinding deep in the hypogastrium, within the hips, on both sides, accompanied by nausea and slumber. (Between 2 and 5. h.) * Tension and inflation of the abdomen, especially the lower part, a couple of hours after a moderate supper, accompanied by a dull, general pressure in those parts, especially in the side of the abdomen, without any flatus being distinctly felt. This symptom continues during the night, with heat of the limbs and dreams, which fatigue the mind; he wakes up every hour; the inodorous flatus which he emits, affords him no relief. Tense distention of the right side of the abdomen, when at rest; the part is painful as from an internal wound; when coughing, blowing the nose, or setting down the foot, it feels painful as if it had been shaken, torn or cut to pieces; it is even painful when merely touched externally, and feels as if one cut into a wound; the pain is relieved by the emission of flatulence, and rages every day from morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. Pain in the region of the liver, which presses like a stone both during expiration and inspiration; the pain was felt when he lay on his left side.—230. Although she had eaten a good deal, she nevertheless felt hungry, as if she had not eaten any thing—but she felt as if she had drunk a good deal; sense as of swashing in the body. Tearing in the abdomen over the navel. Violent cutting in the

left side of the abdomen, which darted upwards like a stitch as far as the vertex, so that he jumped up as if touched by an electric spark. (a. 24 h.) Pinching over the umbilicus. Violent jerk below the stomach.—235. Pain in the right side of the abdomen, as from a sudden contusion, when walking. (a. 26 h.) Clawing throbbing on the left side, between the pit of the stomach and the umbilicus. Sharp stitches in both loins. (a. 3 h.) Pain in the loins, cutting from without inwards, especially when stooping. (a. 60 h.) Dull stitches in the right side, below the ribs.—240. *Sharp thrusts through the abdomen from one side to the opposite.* (a. 3 h.) Aching pain in the region of the liver. (a. 2 d.) Burning stinging pains in the epigastric region. Retraction of the umbilicus. Fine tearings in the abdominal muscles. (a. 1 h.)—245. Fine stitch in the abdominal muscles, which leaves an itching behind; it passes off by scratching. (a. 3 h.) Colic; an hour afterwards tenesmus; at last an evacuation of fæces composed of small lumps, mixed with flatulence. Flatus, rumbling in the abdomen. Colic, apparently from incarcerated flatus. Colicky pains, owing to flatulence.—250. Grunting, rumbling in the abdomen, flatulence. Fermenting flatus in the abdomen. Loud grunting in the abdomen, as from emptiness. (a. 10 h.) Grunting and fermenting flatus, below the umbilical region. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.)

STOOL: Tenesmus, with emission of flatulence; previously grunting in the intestines. (a. 1 h.)—255. Flatus smelling like rotten eggs. (a. 3 h.) Tenesmus; this is followed by a copious, thin or pap-like, sourish-smelling stool, giving great relief, (every day four to five times.) Tenesmus. Tenesmus every half hour; but nothing except slime was passed. Hard, difficult stool, with pressure in the abdomen. (a. 36 h.)—260. Pap-like diarrhœa, with distention of the abdomen previous to stool. * Pap-like, brown stool, with grumbling in the abdomen, as if diarrhœa came on. (a. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Aching in the rectum. (a. 6 h.) *Frequent, small stools, consisting only of slime.* (a. 6, 7 h.)—265. Frequent stool; after every stool he is obliged to lie down. * White diarrhœa-like stool.* (Diarrhœa resembling brown yeast.) * Constipation. Nightly diarrhœa with straining colic, as if from flatulence.—270. * Involuntary stool at night, when asleep. * Undigested stools, although not liquid. Straining in the rectum. Tenesmus of the rectum. Straining and pressing in the rectum when standing. (a. 7 h.)—275. Blind hæmorrhoids.

Note: Diarrhœa, with copious expulsion of fæces, appears to be, in the administration of Arnica, a reaction of the organism.

URINARY ORGANS: More frequent desire to urinate than usual. Frequent desire to urinate, with copious emission of urine. (a. 1 h.) Watery urine. Retention of urine, with tenesmus of the bladder. Tenesmus of the neck of the bladder. * Tenesmus of the bladder, the urine dropping out involuntarily. (a. 1 h.) One has to stand a good while before some urine is emitted. Desire to urinate, accompanied by a somewhat biting burning, increased after micturition. Cutting pain in the orifice of the urethra, at the termination of micturition.—285. Stitches in the urethra. Stitches in the urethra after micturition. (a. 1 h.) Frequent emission of a watery urine. (a. 12 h.) Emission of a quantity of urine; he is able, especially at night, to retain it a long time. (a. 30 h.) Brown, clear urine, which immediately becomes whitish and turbid. (a. 48 h.) * Brown urine with brick-red sediment. A small quantity of red urine. Frequent emission of white watery urine, the quantity of which is smaller than the liquid which he had drunk; the last drops of the urine do not come out easily. (The first 4 h.) Early in the morning he emits a quantity of urine, which, however, flows slowly, as if the urethra were constricted. (a. 24 h.) He emits dark-red urine, the quantity of which is larger than the liquid he had drunk.—395. Frequent desire to urinate, with emission of a smaller quantity of yellow-red urine. (a. 46 h.) Itching in the anterior part of the urethra, in the region of the glans, when he is not urinating.

GENITAL ORGANS: Itching, or itching stitches in the glans. Fine stitch through the glans. Itching red spot upon the glans.—300. Itching pimple on the prepuce. Single stitches in the scrotum. (Painless tubercle on the scrotum.) Violent, continued erections after waking up, without any desire for an embrace or without any amorous thoughts. (a. 12 h.) Violent sexual desire, and continued erections (in a weak old man).—305. Several pollutions in one night, with voluptuous dreams. Effusion of semen (by day) during an affectionate caress. Early in bed, feeling of weakness with relaxed testicles, as if he had had an effusion of semen the night before, while asleep, which, however, was not the case. Symptoms as if the menses would make their appearance. A girl of twenty years, who had not had her courses for one year, but was otherwise healthy, had an attack of nausea in the pit of the stomach, immediately after taking the medicine; this was followed by a lump of blood passing through the vagina.

COLD CORYZA:—310. Sneezing, violent coryza. Coryza, in the evening, when going to bed; catarrh on the chest, on waking up. Hoarseness, early in the morning. (Sense as of

crackling in the trachea, when walking, and, in the evening, when lying down.)—315. *Fetid breath from the mouth.* (Constant burning about the borders of the nostrils, with desire to sneeze.) Sneezing. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Frequent sneezing. (a. 48 h.) Vapor, as of rotten substances, coming out of the mouth during an expiration, for two days—320. During an eructation he felt as if his breath caused an agreeable cooling in the trachea, as if the walls of the trachea were too thin. Feeling of internal coldness in the chest. *Dry, short, and hacking cough, as from a titillation in the trachea, every morning after rising.* Entirely dry cough produced by a titillation in the lowest part of the trachea. (a. 4. h.) (Cough with expectoration, which appears to come out of the posterior nares.)—325. * Cough produced by titillation in the upper part of the larynx, during the siesta. (a. 4 h.) *Cough at night, during sleep.* Even yawning excites cough. Cough is excited by cries, in children, when accompanied by indignation and tossing about, (between the seventh and eighth hour.) * *Cough, in children, produced by weeping and lamenting.*—330. Pain in the chest, as if it were raw, with roughness of the throat during cough. * *Hæmoptoë.* Cough exciting vomiting. Cough producing a feeling in the ribs as if all of them were bruised. Cough with stitches in the side of the chest. (a. 10 h.)—335. Bloody expectoration from the chest.

CHEST : * Short, panting breath. Dyspnœa, quick expirations and inspirations. Anguish and pains in the chest. * Oppression at the chest, with anguish, pains in the abdomen, and headache.—340. * Excessive difficulty of breathing. Frequent and slow deep breathing, with pressure below the chest. Aching in the lower extremity of the sternum, which is especially felt during a deep inspiration. (a. 12 h.) Dull pressure over the pit of the stomach, in the lower part of the sternum. Stitching aching in the chest.—345. Cutting aching, with pressing through both sides of the thoracic cavity, increased by inspiration. (a. 1 h.) * Dull stitches entering the thoracic cavity through the sternum. (a. 2 h.) Pain in the left side of the chest, like pricks of pins. (a. 29 h.) Prickings in the sides of the chest. (Quick, difficult inspirations, slow expirations.)—350. * Stitching pain in one of the two sides of the chest, accompanied by a short cough, which increases the pain, and by continued asthma. * Stitches and prickings below the last rib. Pain, like prickings, in the right side of the chest. Violent stitches in the middle of the left breast. * Dull stitches in the right side, near the ribs.—355. * Stitches in the left breast, during a deep inspiration, near the sternum. Stitches

in both sides, under the ribs, as from flatulence. (a. 1 h.) Aching and stitches in front, in the sternum, especially when walking. His chest feels affected, raw ; his sputa is sometimes tinged with blood, especially when walking. (a. 36 h.) * All the joints of the bones and cartilages of the chest feel painful as if they were bruised, during motion and breathing.—360. Stitches in the heart from the left side to the right. Oppression at the heart. The beating of the heart is more like quivering. Pain in the region of the heart, as if it were squeezed together, or as if it got a shock. (a. 36 h.) The motion of the heart is first very rapid, then suddenly slow.—365. *Pain as from a sprain in the joints of the chest and back.* (Drawing pain in the chest, accompanied by anguish.) Anguish transversely across the chest, with inclination to vomit. (a. 2 h.) Early when waking up, a load of blood appears to have accumulated in the chest ; after a little exercise, he feels better. In the middle of the left breast, a painless feeling of constriction, which aggravates breathing, accompanied by a pain in the pit of the stomach, which arrests breathing.—370. (Feeling of tension across the chest as far as the neck ; this tension is lessened by lying on the back, increased by walking, and becoming painful when standing.) (a. 2 h.) *Aching in the right breast, at a small place ; the pain remains unaltered either by motion, or contact, or breathing.* Red sweat on the chest. Stinging itching in the sides of the chest and in the back, which cannot be removed by scratching, (after some minutes.) Tingling itching in the left side of the chest. (a. 1 h.)

BACK :—375. Pain in the os sacrum, as after a violent thrust or fall. *The small of the back is painful as if it had been beaten off.* Pain in the small of the back as if something had been torn inside. Pain in the small of the back ; he felt stitches in that part, when coughing, breathing deeply, or walking. Arthritic pain in the back and limbs.—380. Pain as from bruises in the back. Burning pain in the back, when walking out into the open air. Sensation in the back, almost under the shoulders, as if something like a lump were lodged there, which causes dull stitches during motion, not when at rest. Stitch, at every inspiration, in the right side of the back, extending from the last ribs, as high up as the axilla. (a. 48 h.) Sensation as if the spinal marrow were being poured into its canal with a syringe, with a feeling of concussion.—385. Tingling in the vertebral column. Tingling in the dorsal spine, afterwards in the false ribs as far the stomach. Painful pressure in the middle of the dorsal spine, (when sitting.) The dorsal spine is

painful, as if it were not able to carry the body. Aching between the scapulæ. (a. 2 d.)—390. Cutting thrusts between the scapulæ, extending into the thoracic cavity, when walking (a. 6 h.) Pricking itching on the scapula. (a. 2 h.) *Pain of the right scapula, towards the back, as after a violent shock or fall.* When bending the head over, he feels a pressure and tension in the lowest cervical vertebra. Cramp-like pain in the cervical vertebræ, accompanied by dull stitches from without inwards. (a. 2 h.)—395. Cramp-like tensive pain in the muscles of the neck, when sneezing or yawning. Pimple on the side of the neck, which when touched is affected with a stinging pain. (a. 48 h.)¹

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: Drawing and aching in the left shoulder, when standing straight. *Broad sharp stitches below the axilla, from without inwards.* *Sense of excoriation below the shoulder.*—400. The arms feel weary, as if he had been bruised by blows, so that he was unable to bend his fingers inwards. Pain as from bruises on the anterior surface of the arms. Drawing, cramp-like pain in the long bones of the fingers and the fore-arm; it extends behind from below upwards. Tingling in the arms. Painful concussion or shock in the arm, almost as from an electric machine.—405. Painful stitches, like shocks, in the upper part of the upper arm. Twitches in the left upper arm, as if a nerve were put upon the stretch. Twitchings in the muscles of the upper arm, (immediately.) Dull stitches in the middle of the upper arm, which cause him to start. Intermittent, painfully pressive tearing, extending from the lower part of the left upper arm as far as the elbow, apparently in the bone.—410. Tingling in the fore-arms. When bending the arm, the flexor muscles of the fore-arm became stiff; extending these muscles again is painful to him. (a. 2 h.) Sharp, broad stitches below the elbow-joints. (a. 2 h.) Slow, dull stitches in the left fore-arm, with acute pains, as if the arm were broken, (early when in bed.) Tearing pain in the arms and hands.—415. Burning stitches in the fore-arm. Pain as from a sprain in the wrist-joint. Pain as from a sprain in the left wrist-joint. (a. 2 d.) Sharp stitches in the wrist-joint, increased by motion. (a. 2 h.) *Pain as from a sprain in the wrist,* (chest, back, hips.)—420. Tearing pain in the left wrist-joint, especially when writing; the pain is felt in the dorsum of the hand; it decreases when letting the hands

¹ NOTE: This kind of pimple, surrounded with an inflamed red border, is extremely similar to a *boil*. Boils are, therefore, cured by Arnica. Homœopathically, Arnica may be used as a preventive against boils in persons who are subject to them. I know this from experience.

hang down. Lancinating tearing in the wrists, especially in the left. (a. 3 h.) Tingling and crawling in the hands. Distended veins of the hands, with a full, strong pulse. Weakness of the hands, especially when seizing something. (a. 2 h.)—425. Aching of the dorsum of the hand. *Cramp in the fingers of the left hand.* Pain in the balls of both thumbs, as if they had been knocked against something hard. Fine pricking itching of the posterior joints of the fingers; it goes off by scratching. (a. 36 h.) Itching pimple between the thumb and the index finger; when touched it becomes affected with a fine stinging pain, as if a splinter were lodged in it. (a. 40 h.) 430. Stitches in both middle fingers, (and in the knee.) Lancinating, twitching pain in the finger. Fine stitches in the anterior joint of the middle finger. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Itching stitches in the tip of the middle finger. (a. 2 h.) Sharp stitches in the bend of the middle joint of the index finger. (a. 2 h.)

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES:—435. Trembling in the lower extremities. Tearing pain in the lower extremities. (Abscess of the psoas muscle.) Single thrusts in the hips. *Pain as from a sprain in the hips,* (back, chest, wrists.)—440. Tearing pain in the lower extremities. At night, the lower extremities are painful, when laid across one another. Drawing pressive pain in the left hip-joint, the thigh being extended, when sitting. (a. 5 h.) Pain in the thigh, when rising and stepping upon the foot. Sense as of twitching in the muscles of the thigh.—445. Continual pinching on the outer side of the thighs. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Pain in the thighs, when walking, as from a blow or contusion. Drawing, cramp-like pressure in the muscles of the left thigh, when sitting. (a. 48 h.) Pinching twitchings in the upper portion of the left thigh, near the scrotum. Stitches in the knee, (and in both middle-fingers.)—450. Fine stitches in the thigh over the knee. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Itching stitches on the inner side of the thigh over the knee; they become more violent by rubbing. (a. 2 h.) Finely stinging itching of the inner side of the thigh, like soreness, diminished by contact. The knee-joints have no firmness, they vacillate when standing. (a. 3 h.) The knees suddenly bend, when standing. (a. 1 h.)—455. Sometimes sudden absence of power in the knees; they bend, whilst the feet are numb and insensible. (Cramp-like pain in the knee and leg.) Arthritic pain in the foot, with a little fever towards evening. Standing becomes painful. Pain in the right knee when ascending the stairs, as if one had knocked it against something. (a. 3 h.)—460. *Prick in the knee, when touched.* (a. 1 h.) Tearing aching below the left knee. Pain as after a violent blow over the calf of the right leg, accompanied by

lassitude of the legs. Twitching, lancinating pain in the tibia, extending from below upwards. (a. 6 h.) (Aching in the paralyzed foot.)—465. Feeling as of tingling and creeping in the feet. Sudden swelling of the (sick) foot. Inexpressible pain in the (sick) foot, as from internal uneasiness, and as if it were lying too hard; this uneasiness obliges one to move the part hither and thither, in the evening. (a. 8 h.) Tearing pain, like boring and digging, (this is the literal German, the corresponding expression in English is "grinding pain,") from above downwards in the left calf; the pain then extends into the thigh, thence crossing behind the os coccygis, and finally terminating at the right iliac bone. (a. 6 h.) Tension in the gastrocnemii muscles from below upwards, accompanied by traction when standing. (a. 7 h.)—470. Aching in the tibia, as after knocking it against something, only when walking. (a. 30 h.) Sense as of gurgling in the lower part of the tibia, from below upwards, when at rest. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Pain in the tarsal joint, undulating, tearing, (almost dull stitching.) Pain as from a sprain in the tarsal joint. Tearing in the malleoli.—475. Tearing in the heel. Stitches in the foot extending through the big toe. Stitches in the right foot, over the heel, in the tendo Achillis, only when extending the tarsal joint, but not when walking. (a. 2 h.) Stitches in the soles of the feet, in one and the same spot when walking, as if there were a corn. (a. 36 h.) Tingling prickings in the soles of the feet, at one and the same place.—480. Violent burning in the feet. Tingling in the feet. Cramp in the toes of the left foot. (a. 36 h.) Dull throbbing pain in one of the toes. Dull trembling pain in one of the toes.—485. Violent stitches in the toes, when walking. Lancinating, tearing pain in the tip of the big toe; it comes on gradually, and is felt when lying down for the purpose of taking the siesta. Arthritic, dull pain towards evening, as from a sprain, in the joint of the big toe, accompanied by some redness. Single, severe stitches in the big toe. (a. 1 h.) Dull, long stitch in the right big toe.—490. Single shocks in the big toe. Sweat of the soles of the feet and toes. Painful cramp in the muscles of the soles of the feet. Lancinating tearing of the lower surface of the big toe, especially when setting down the foot. (a. 4 h.) Sense as of tingling in hands and feet, and lancinating pains in divers joints.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS:—495. Deeply penetrating, dull stitches in the limbs, here and there. *Sense as of pricking in the skin. Stitching pains. *Fine prickings in almost every part of the body, especially the nose, eyebrows, eyelids, even hands and fingers. Burning pain at times in this, at times in another part of the skin.

500. Sense of cold, at times in one, at times in another place of the skin of the body. (Stinging, burning and itching pain in the skin, here and there, which is felt when lying down for the purpose of taking the siesta ; it goes off of itself and by scratching.) Burning and cutting pains here and there. Jerks and shocks in the body, as by the electric fluid. Itching rash, produced by moistening the skin with the tincture.—505. Sudden twitches of single muscles, almost in every part of the body, especially in the limbs ; those twitches produce a commotion either in single parts of the body, or in the whole body. The pains increase by talking, blowing ; moving, and even by every sound. * From time to time, sense as of tearing in almost every part of the body, especially, however, in the lower and upper extremities ; in the lower extremities they are mostly felt when sitting ; the pain for the most part appears to rise from below upwards. Twitching pain in the affected part. (a. 2 h.) Twitchings in all the limbs, especially in the feet and shoulders, with heat of the feet.—510. Every thing on his body feels as if it were tied too fast. Uneasiness in the whole body, without any mental anguish ; a kind of excessive mobility, which finally becomes a kind of trembling of the whole body. The parts of the side on which he is resting, have gone to sleep. Painful sensitiveness of all the joints and of the skin, on making the slightest motion. (a. 4 h.) * Painful and excessive sensitiveness of the whole body.—515. * *Heaviness in all the limbs ; paralytic pain in all the joints, during motion, as if the joints were bruised.* (a. 8 h.) *Painful concussion in all the limbs ; it is felt when the carriage in which one is riding shakes, or when one treads too firmly upon the foot in walking.* *Disagreeable sense as of tingling, or dull pain in a contused part.* * Rending pain in the limbs. Excessively violent pain which caused many to scratch the wall or the floor with their nails, like madmen ; the pains do not continue more than an hour, (immediately after taking the medicine.)—520. * Tremor of the limbs. Pain in all the limbs as if they had been bruised, both when at rest and in motion. (a. 10 h.) Faintishness in the feet and arms, when walking in the open air. (a. 2½ h.)

WEAKNESS and SLEEP : Faintishness, weariness, sensation as of being bruised ; these symptoms oblige him to lie down. * Tremulous uneasiness and faintishness.—525. He feels faint when walking ; he recovers himself when standing. The feet felt tired after having taken a walk in the open air ; the knees bent ; as soon as the feet felt weary, she became sleepy immediately, fell asleep and dreamed immediately. When walking in the open air, he feels as if the

whole right side, especially the shoulder, were too heavy and paralyzed ; he does not feel this in the least when in the room. (a. 8 h.) Heaviness in all the limbs as after great fatigue. When walking in the open air, sensation of heaviness and pressure in the muscles which cover the articulations of the upper and lower extremities. (a. 8 h.)—530. Excessive heaviness of the limbs. Heaviness of the limbs. Relaxation in the limbs, as if they had been strained too much. Lassitude and laziness of the whole body ; the legs are scarcely able to stand.—535. *General sinking of strength* ; he can scarcely move a limb.

SLEEP : Yawning. (after $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) A violent shivering thrills through him when walking. Yawning and stretching, accompanied by dilatation of the pupils, without any sleepiness. (a. 1 h.) Frequent yawning.—540. *Frequent yawning, in the evening, without any sleepiness. Sleepiness.* (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) *In the evening, one feels sleepy too soon.* He becomes very sleepy after having walked long in the open air ; he is not disposed, then, either to speak or to think, although he was very cheerful previously. A good deal of sleep.—545. Sleep full of dreams. His sleep is full of dreams and does not refresh him ; he feels as if he had not slept at all. Anxious, heavy dreams the whole night ; they depress his strength a good deal. Fearful dreams of large black dogs and cats, immediately after falling asleep in the evening, He has terrible dreams, screams loud while asleep ; this wakes him up.—550. Starting up while asleep. Starting and jerking backwards of the head, while asleep. Lamenting when asleep. (a. 2 h.) Loud, unintelligible talking when asleep, without being accompanied by dreams which one can recollect. When asleep, the expirations and inspirations produce a kind of audible blowing through the nose. (a. 24 h.)—555. * *Involuntary expulsion of fæces while asleep.* She dreams the whole night, that she is overwhelmed with reproaches ; on waking up she was scarcely able to realize that all this had been a mere dream. When half asleep he dreams for several hours ; the dreamer shows much irresolution. In the evening she sleeps a couple of hours ; afterwards she remains wide awake until 5 o'clock in the morning ; then she falls into a sound sleep until 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Sleeplessness and wakefulness until 2 or 3 o'clock after midnight ; this is accompanied by a stinging and biting itching, of an erratic character.—560. Sleepiness during the day. (a. 2 h.) He becomes sleepy too early, in the evening. Somnolence. Sudden startings as with fright, when falling asleep. Anxious dreams about visions which had been seen in previous dreams.

—565. The visions which had been seen in the dreams of the previous night return. Vivid dreams, the first part of which was agreeable, the latter part causing anxiety. Vivid dreams which cannot be recollected. *Dreams about frightful objects, of the lightning having struck, graves, etc.* He dreamed of men being flayed; this appeared frightful to him.

—570. Vivid dreams towards morning; while dreaming he talks loud and is waked by it. (6th day.) Frequent waking up, with effusions of semen (second night). While falling asleep, at night, he is roused from sleep by a peculiar sensation of heat in the head; this is followed by anguish when awake;—he dreads similar attacks, and is afraid that he may have an apoplectic fit. (a. 10 h.) In the morning she feels chilly when in bed; the chilliness begins before she rises and continues the whole forenoon. He cannot fall asleep in the evening; but he sleeps so much longer early in the morning.—575. Sleeplessness with anguish, as if owing to heat, until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Early, when in bed, he has a feeling of cold in the right side upon which he was lying. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)

FEVER: Thrill of heat over the face and sensation of an agreeable warmth of the body. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Great internal heat, hands and feet being cold, accompanied by chills over the whole body. Dry heat in the bed, with violent thirst; heat becomes intolerable to him; he tries to uncover himself; but he feels chilly upon uncovering himself, or even when making the slightest motion in bed.—580. When lying for some time without stirring, he feels hot, especially about the head; he is obliged to shift its position constantly. When waking up from sleep, by day or at night, he feels an internal, continued chilliness, without, however, any shivering. A violent shivering through him when gaping. Dry heat over the whole body, after waking up, early in the morning. Occasional thrills of heat in the back, occasioning a jerk whenever they occur.—585. Several transitory sweats over the whole body, at night, accompanied by anguish. Nightly, sour sweat. The exhalations smell sour. Nightly thirst. (a. 48 h.) Desire for water.—490. *Thirst without any external heat, the pupils being little capable of dilatation.* (a. 1 h.) He desires open air. Feeling of cold all over the body, although he is naturally warm. (a. 1 h.) Chilliness in the back and the anterior part of the thighs, early in the morning. Chilliness mostly in the evening.—595. Fever early in the morning; first, chilliness, afterwards, attack of heat. Extremely disagreeable painfulness of the periosteum of all the bones, resembling almost a traction in all the limbs, such as occurs in an attack of fever and ague. Shivering over

the whole body and the head, at the same time, heat in the head and redness and heat in the face, accompanied by coolness of the hands and a feeling as of the hips, the back and the anterior surface of the arms being bruised. A good deal of thirst and drinking during the yawning stage previous to fever;—afterwards thirst, but little drinking during the hot stage. Shaking chills without any thirst.—600. Short repeated attacks of anguish with flying heat over the whole body. External and internal chilliness an hour after the headache, and constant anguish. Orgasm of the blood in the evening, accompanied by dizziness of the head; he feels pulsations in the whole body; (he coughs for hours until he vomits; this wakes him at night.) Heat of the whole body. Sweat.—605. Slight sweat when waking from sleep. Frequent sweats. Attacks of anguish. Violent attacks of anguish. Anxiety about the present and the future, (third day.)—610. Irritable, sensitive mood. Unexpected trifles cause him to start. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Depression of spirits and absence of mind. (a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.) After walking in the open air, he is ill-disposed to think or to talk, notwithstanding he was very cheerful before. (a. 9 h.) Sul-
len mood, as after a quarrel.—615. Bright, talkative, (this was a curative reaction in a person of an opposite mood.) Calm, bright mood. (Curative reaction.) *Hypochondriac anxiety*. Hypochondriac peevishness; he is not disposed to do any thing cheerfully. Uncommonly peevish; every thing is disagreeable to her.—620. Uneasiness of body and mind (without there being any anxiety); one feels as if one were prevented from doing something which is extremely necessary, accompanied by a total want of disposition for any kind of work. He loathes every sort of work. Indifference to every thing. Excessive inclination to perform many and long literary labors, without possessing the strength which is required to terminate them without injuring one's health. *Excessive sensitiveness of the mind*; extreme disposition to agreeable as well as disagreeable emotions without weakness or excessive sensitiveness of the body. (On one occasion this excessive sensitiveness of the mind was observed before that of the body; I have also seen these two kinds of sensitiveness occurring in alternation or simultaneously.—625. Excessive irritation of the temper; she easily laughed when there was no occasion for it; when something disagreeable was told her, she got angry and broke forth in loud howling. She is extremely morose and irritable; she does not speak a word. Moroseness; one first desires all sorts of things, and, afterwards, repels them. She is extremely peevish; all her former cheerfulness and amiable manners

have gone. (a. 1 h.) Absence of mind ; his thoughts imperceptibly wander from their object, and dwell upon images and fanciful visions.—639. He is contradictory ; nothing can be done to suit him. (a. 3, 12 h. Quarrelsomeness and peevishness. Peevishness ; he would like to quarrel with every body. Obstinate and headstrong resistance to other people's opinions. (a. 4. h.) Sullen insolence and imperiousness. (a. some h.)—635. *Frightfulness*. Weeping. Apprehension of future evils. *Hopelessness*.

ARSENIC.—(*See Chronic Diseases.*—Vol. IV.)

ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

(The tincture may be extracted from the dry root by means of alcohol, or else by mixing the juice of the plant with alcohol.)

Even in cases where the ordinary physicians have attempted to investigate the medicinal virtues of plants, they have proceeded with great carelessness, as may be seen from the labors of *Coste* and *Willemet*, who, in their prize essay, *Essai sur quelques plantes indigènes* (Nancy, 1778), pretend to furnish a complete list of the medicinal properties of *Asarum Europæum*. All they discovered of the virtues of the root of this plant, amounts to the simple fact of its producing vomiting when taken in twenty-eight or forty grain doses ; of the remarkable symptoms which may be found indicated below, they did not see any. But what kind of vomiting, and with what particular symptoms accompanied ? This is not mentioned. They relate, that they had given forty-eight grains to a carrier, causing violent colic, vomiting and diarrhœa, which had to be appeased by an injection of milk. And because vomiting was brought on, is this a reason, as they suppose, why this root should act similarly to *Ipecacuanha* ? Does the whole of its remedial character consist in merely bringing on vomiting ? How carelessly must those gentlemen have proceeded in investigating the medicinal properties of *Asarum*, if vomiting is the only symptom they have been able to obtain from it !

Asarum no more than *Ipecacuanha* (which, beside vomiting, produces a number of symptoms in the animal economy), can be used as a mere emetic. For many other substances, when taken in excess, produce vomiting, or in other words, are

violently expelled again by nature, such as Arsenic, the sulphate of Zinc, the acetate of Copper, Veratrum album, etc. Do these substances, all of which excite vomiting when taken in excess, only exist for the purpose of being used as emetics? What a short-sighted and superficial notion this would be! I raise this complaint not only against *Coste* and *Willemet*, but against all our so-called observers, who are in fact no observers at all. *Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur*. All they pretend to have seen of the effects of medicinal substances, are evacuations by the skin, bladder, rectum, etc.; they derive their crude notions of the remedial virtues of a drug from their equally crude conceptions of the nature of disease, which they consider something material, to be swept out of the system by material agents.

By comparing the superficial relation which *Coste* and *Willemet* have given us of their experiment upon the carrier—which they do not seem to consider any thing inasmuch as the man remained alive—with my own series of symptoms, we shall feel inclined to admit that a dose of Asarum which is given in a sufficient quantity to produce vomiting—this favorite resource of the saburral philosophers—may expose human life to the most imminent danger, and may even destroy it, as has indeed been seen by *Wedel*. What an excellent, highly commendable means of removing (imaginary) impurities from the stomach, with no other inconvenience to the patient except the peril of losing his life! Far be it from us to treat our suffering fellow-men with so much barbarity.

The kind Preserver of life has created Asarum for a much more beneficent end. To cure a vomiting, which is accompanied by symptoms similar to those of Asarum, this is the first noble use which we ought to make of that root, precisely the contrary of the murderous vomitings, to excite which it has been used heretofore.

The homœopathic physician who does exactly the contrary of what allœopathic physicians do, knows how to employ such powerful gifts of God, as medicinal substances are, for the benefit of his sick brethren; he never abuses them for the purpose of subverting the human organism; even animals should be spared the cruelties which pass current under the elegant name of horse-cures.

God has designed that we should conquer even the most violent diseases by means of small doses of drugs, which act homœopathically to the case. He did not create an abundance of drugs, that we might have the means of prescribing them in large doses, and inflicting injuries upon mankind, as allœopa-

thic physicians do. If these substances had been created in abundance, it is because they are destined for far different purposes, which we are not yet acquainted with. Nature never creates a thing for one object only ; every natural substance exists for a variety of uses. When their uses are medicinal, this is no reason why we should abuse them. Arsenic, for instance, must have other uses than to be employed merely as a drug ; the Erzgebirge in Saxony furnishes several hundred weight of Arsenic, of which only a small portion can be properly used for medicinal purposes.

According to *Coste* and *Willamet*, vinegar is an antidote of Asarum. Camphor appears to mitigate the injurious effects of too large doses, or of its otherwise injudicious use.

A small portion of a drop of the quintillionth attenuation appears to be the most proper dose for homœopathic treatment.

From *Noack* and *Trinks* : *Asarum* is especially suitable to chilly individuals (and to literary men), also in cases of great irritability of the nervous system, and after operations upon the eye, when the patient suffers with darting pains (and lenteria ?)—Helminthiasis, especially when ascarides are present.—Intermittent fever, accompanied with partial chilliness, and partial heat of single parts, with external heat and internal chilliness, or with alternate heat and chills.—Megrim.—Periodical headache.—*Ophthalmia*.—*Amblyopia*.—*Amaurosis*.—Otitis.—Hard-hearing.—Gastric and bilious conditions.—Excessive vomiting.—Colic and vomiting.—Lenteria (?)

Hahnemann has observed the following symptoms of this drug.

Stool whitish-gray and ash-colored, covered with blood-streaked mucus. (Drawing in the urethra.) (Violent sneezing.) Short breath, (at night.)—5. (Angry and vehement previous to the cough.) A quantity of mucus is hawked up and coughed up. (Sibilant, wheezing breathing in the beginning of the cough.) Drawing in the fingers, in the evening when lying in bed. Drawing in the knee.—10. Drawing in the tendonsof the bends of the knees, in the evening when lying in the bed. (Gurgling, bubbling in the bend of the knee.) Drawing in the toes, in the evening when lying in bed. (Uneasy sleep every other night ; he is unable to fall asleep.) Orgasm of the circulatory system, in the evening when in bed, which prevented him from falling asleep, for two hours.—15. Sweat, in the evening when in bed, immediately after lying down. Melancholy ill humor.

OBSERVATIONS OF OTHERS.

HEAD: Vertigo as from being slightly intoxicated, when rising from one's seat and walking about, (in ten minutes.) He does not perceive the objects which surround him. *Condition of the mind as if one were just falling asleep; gradual vanishing of ideas.* His thoughts are so overstrained that they vanish from his perception.—5. He feels quite stupid in his head, and is not disposed to do any thing. Inability to do any kind of work whatsoever; he does every thing in an awkward manner; his mental faculties fail him, (previous to every vomiting, after the vomiting he feels somewhat relieved;) in general, his mental faculties are deficient during the whole time of proving. Sensation of vertigo as though he stood upon unsafe ground, (in the evening, a. 4 d.) Obtusion, sort of stupid condition of the whole head, with tension in the region of the ears. Early in the morning, when rising, dizziness and drowsiness of the head, with headache in the left forehead. (a. 22 h.)—10. When he attempts to perform some intellectual labor, to reflect for instance, then his thoughts immediately vanish, and he has to cease thinking. As often as he attempts to reflect, the pains in the head, and the nausea with inclination to vomit, increase perceptibly; he has to abandon his ideas, which cannot be of much use to him, since he is quite stupid. Aching pain in the forehead, conveying a dreary feeling to the mind, as if one had been waked from sleep too early. Dull headache. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Headache, and obtuse feeling in the left temple, afterwards in the region below the parietal bones, and lastly the occiput.—15. *Obtusion* of the head, less perceptible when walking than when sitting; with pressure in the eyes as with a dull point from within outwards, especially below the right eyelid. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Painful tightness and obtuse condition of the head. Weight and obtusion of the head, with pressure on the sagittal suture, as if he were intoxicated. (a. 3 h.) Weight of the head, as if some vacillating body were in it, which presses in the direction the head is turned, forwards or backwards, etc. Pressure in the brain, mostly forwards. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.)—20. Pressure in the left side of the occiput, which moves to the side of the head. (a. 3 minutes.) Pressure in both sides of the head from within outwards. Intense compressive headache in the left temple and behind the ears, more violent when walking or shaking the head, less so when sitting. (a. 12 h.) Pressure over the greater portion of the brain from without inwards. (a. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Pressure in the brain at one

place of the forepart of the head from above downwards, as if by a stone. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—25. Violent pressure in the forehead, pressing downwards upon the eyes, which then begin to run. (a. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Pressure in alternate places of the brain, mingled with various sensations. Sensation of a more or less violent pressure in the forehead, from above downwards. Aching in the temples, especially the left. Sharp aching above the root of the nose.—30. Tearing ache in the left temple. Violent, drawing pressure in the brain below the forehead, (increased when retching.) Drawing headache, as if it would extend into the temples, (at noon;) the pain seems to decrease in the open air, and when lying down. (Stupefying) drawing in alternate places of the brain, in the ear and nape of the neck. Tearing headache in the forehead, for some seconds, after stooping and raising the head again.—35. Tearing, pulsative pain in the forehead. Throbbing pain in the forehead, early in the morning, when rising. (a. 24 h.) Stooping excites a throbbing pain in the forehead. He feels the pulsations of the arteries in the occiput, afterwards in the whole of his body. Tension of the whole scalp, which makes the hair feel painful.—40. Itching below the left temple, commencing with fine stinging. Cold feeling at a small place of the left side of the head, a couple of inches above the ear.

EYES: Tingling behind the upper lid, especially of the left eye. Slight swelling of the upper left eyelid; reading fatigues the eye. Twitching of the lower right eyelid.—45. Sensation of twitching in the left upper eyelid from within outwards, in paroxysms; it occurs only when holding the eyelid still; as soon as he raises the lid, for the purpose of looking at something, the twitching disappears. (a. 9 h.) Cold feeling in the external canthus of the right eye, as if caused by a cold breath. When using the eyes in reading, each experiences a sensation as of being pressed asunder. Pressure in the left eye. Tearing pain in the interior of the left eye, coming and going like the pulse. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—50. Feeling of dryness and a drawing in the eyes. * Dry burning in the eyelids and the inner canthi, especially in the left eye. Painful feeling of dryness in the interior of the left eye. Warm feeling and slight pressure in the eyes; they have lost a good deal of their lustre, and look fainter. Obscuration of vision. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)

EARS:—55. The whole of the external right ear is hot to the touch; this symptom frequently returns during the whole period of proving. Warm feeling in the region of the orifice of the external meatus auditorius of the right side, with sensation as if a thin pellicle were stretched across it. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Dull

roaring in the left ear, resembling the distant roaring of the wind ; shrill singing (tingling) in the right ear. Straining sensation in both the external and internal ear. Pressure behind and below the left ear.—60. When bending the head towards the left side, he feels a pain as if a bundle of muscular fibres had been displaced in consequence of some violent exertion ; the pain extends over the left temple and behind the ear towards the left shoulder, increasing and decreasing synchronously with the pulse. *Continued pain owing to pressive tension in the region of the orifice of the meatus auditorius.* Sensation in the left ear both on the outer and inner side, as if the cartilages of the ear approached towards each other. Diminished hearing of the left ear, as if it were closed with the hand ; one feels as if the walls of the meatus were nearer one another, or as if the ears were stopped up with cotton. He imagines a pellicle is stretched across the right meatus auditorius, (immediately.)—65. Sensation as of the outer meatus auditorius being narrower than usual. Both of his ears feel stopped up in front. He hears worse with the right than with the left ear. (a. 1 h.) He imagines a pellicle is stretched across the orifice of the meatus auditorius, with a sensation as if it were being compressed. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Sensation as if a pellicle were stretched across the orifice of the right meatus auditorius externus, tensive pressure in the same, uninterruptedly for seven days ; more violent during cold weather.—70. The sensation of tension and pressure on the right meatus auditorius almost always remains the same, and afterwards extends to the left lower jaw, accompanied, when violent, with an increased secretion of saliva from the right salivary glands, the saliva imparting a cold feeling. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)

FACE : Burning, stinging pain of the left cheek. Warm feeling in the left cheek. (a. 4 h.) Warm feeling in the cheeks. (a. 10 h.) When washing the face with cold water, the vertigo, headache, burning in the upper part of the tongue and in the mouth, contraction of the left cervical muscles, and the faintness in the knees disappeared, but all those symptoms returned when wiping the parts with a towel.—75. Fine stinging of the right cheek. Contractive pain of the left cheek, accompanied by soft pushes as with a pointed instrument, and drawing pains in the third molar tooth.

NOSE : Discharge of bloody mucus from the nose. ¹

MOUTh AND TEETH : Dryness of the inner side of the lower lip. Cold feeling in the upper and anterior teeth, as if

¹ When blown into the nose.

touched by a cool breath.—80. Sensation in the left row of teeth, as if they were hollow. Cutting cramp-pain in *the articulation of the lower jaw*. Accumulation of a quantity of cool saliva in the mouth. Frequent contractive sensation in the interior of the mouth, producing an accumulation of watery saliva. The saliva in the mouth appears to be quite tenacious. (a. 24 h.)—85. The saliva in the mouth was burning hot when discharging it. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Tongue coated white. (a. 26 h.) Smarting sensation on the tongue and the gums. Burning sensation transversely across the middle of the tongue, afterwards burning and dryness in the whole mouth. (a. 20 minutes.) Mucus in the mouth, with a sweetish and insipid taste.

TASTE AND APPETITE: Taste in the mouth as if the stomach had been spoiled. Smoking tobacco gives him no pleasure. When smoking, tobacco tastes bitter. Bread tastes bitter. Bread, when eaten without butter, tastes bitter, (in the evening.)

THROAT:—95. Dryness of the throat, with stinging. Raw throat. Tough mucus in the throat, which he is unable to hawk up, for eight days. Difficult deglutition as if the cervical glands were swollen.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Hiccough. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—100. Hunger early in the morning. Frequent eructations. Frequent, empty eructations. Rising as of air from the stomach when walking in the open air; after issuing from the mouth he had to yawn several times, after which he was troubled for a whole hour by eructations and abundant emission of flatulence. Imperfect eructations reaching only the upper part of the chest.—105. Nausea, inducing shaking. Nausea, (one hour.) General uneasy feeling and nausea. Nausea and loathing, with shuddering, (immediately.) Continued nausea and inclination to vomit, in the fauces.—110. Nausea and inclination to vomit, with pressure in the forehead, and a quantity of water accumulating in the mouth. Empty retching, water collecting in his mouth. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) The retching increases in violence, in proportion as it becomes more frequent; the eyes become filled with water. *During the retching, all the symptoms increase, the stupid feeling in the head decreases.* Vomiting, (one hour after the first attack of retching) with great exertions of the stomach, in five or six paroxysms, every paroxysm being accompanied with a sensation as if the head, in the region of the ears, would burst; only a small quantity of greenish, sourish juice is thrown up from the stomach. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—115. Vomiting, with great anguish. Vomiting, diarrhœa, death. Vomiting, with great exertions and violent pressure on the stomach;

the effort at vomiting takes away his breath, and almost suffocates him; nevertheless, nothing but a quantity of sourish water is thrown up. (a. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Vomiting, with exertion of the stomach and violent compression in the epigastrium, a similar sensation being in the head. (a. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Nausea in the stomach, with disinclination to attend to business, laziness, and a sensation as if he were without a head.—120. (Vomiting is followed by a diminution of the pains in the head.)

STOMACH: Fulness in the stomach, with hunger. Pinching in the stomach. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Slight pinching in the stomach or close above it. Pressure in the stomach as with a dull point.—125. Troublesome pressure on the pit of the stomach, which makes him unable to decide whether he is hungry or no, the whole day. Hard pressure on the region and pit of the stomach, two days in succession. Pressure on the region of the stomach, during an inspiration.

ABDOMEN: Constrictive sensation in the region of the diaphragm. Occasional sharp cutting in different parts of the epigastric region, abating after the emission of flatulence.—130. * Cutting in the epigastric region. (a. 2 h.) Excessive colic and vomiting. Fulness in the abdomen, with appetite and hunger. Qualmishness in the abdomen, with repeated attacks of oppressive headache along the coronal suture. (a. 8 h.) Painless and silent movement of flatulence in the abdomen.—135. Breaking, in the abdomen, of the flatus which were not emitted. Pressure in the abdomen. Sensation of pressure and painful bearing down on the left side of the abdomen, felt during motion. Single painful sensations in the left side of the abdomen, in an oblique direction below the umbilicus. Cutting in the abdomen, and sharp stitches in the rectum from above downwards previous to stool, (early in the morning.)

STOOL:—140. One hour and a half after having been to stool, he has another pressing desire for stool, with cutting in the abdomen and rectum before and during stool, which is softer than the former. Stool, consisting of hard, small pieces. The usual morning-stool delayed for a couple of hours; it was scanty, yellow, (mucous,) and came out in one string. Diarrhœa. Diarrhœa, the stools resembling resin, as it were, and consisting of tough mucus; for six days he passes shaggy masses of mucus with ascarides.

URINARY ORGANS:—145. Pressure upon the bladder, during and after the emission of urine. Constant desire to urinate. Raging, intense pain in the left groin, darting through

the urethra into the glans and causing a sore, smarting, contractive, violent pain in the same, for a long time.

GENITAL ORGANS : Miscarriage, abortion.

COLD, CATARRH : (Dry coryza ; the left nostrils are stopped up.)—150. Tingling in the nose, as if caused by the copper pole of the galvanic battery, causing a sneezing after many unsuccessful attempts, and a discharge of a clear fluid. Sensation as of the breath and the saliva being hot, without, however, the mouth feeling dry. Several attacks of cough, brought on by mucus in the chest, which rises into the throat and causes difficult breathing, and lastly, cough with expectoration. Inspiration irritates the throat and excites a cough.

CHEST : Short breathing ; the throat feels constricted, and he is attacked with a short and hacking cough.—155. Dull stitch, arresting the breathing, deep, apparently in the left lung, at every inspiration. (a. 15 h.) Stitches in the throat, with constriction of the same, on account of which the breathing is short and jerking ; the constriction was relieved for a short while by the hacking cough. Dull stitch on the left side of the pit of the stomach. (a. 9 h.) *Stitches in the right lobe of the lungs, during an inspiration.* (a. 12 h.) *Frequent, dull stitches in both lungs, during an inspiration,* for eight days.—160. Stitches in the chest when taking an inspiration. (a. 24 h.) Dull stitches in both lungs when taking a rather deep inspiration. Feeling of pressure in the whole chest. Sharp pressure in the region of the last ribs, as with the back of a knife. Strong pressing in the right side of the chest, at regular intervals, (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—165. Visible twitchings and jactitations of the muscles in the region of the clavicle. Painful stretchings in the left side. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Constrictive sensation in the left lobe of the lungs, as if a wire or string were twisted round, cutting it through. Pain round about both lungs, as if they were being constricted with a sharp wire. Burning sensation in the right half of the chest, more towards the outer than the inner side.

BACK.—170. Burning pain, with stitches, in the small of the back, while sitting. Pain across the spinal column, from one brim of the pelvis to the other, as if the flesh were torn and pulled towards the outer side, in tearing jerks, when walking. Paralytic pain in the back, as if it were bruised ; he feels it as long as he remains standing or sitting ; it disappears when lying down. Pain, as from bruises, in the back. Dull stitches below the scapulæ.—175. Pain, as from a contusion or a bruise, along the inner border of the right scapula, especially

when touching the scapula, or in moving it from without inwards. (a. 25 h.)

NECK : Pain in the left side of the nape of the neck, as if a bundle of muscular fibres had been displaced by violent exertions ; the pain afterwards extends over the head and the shoulders. (a. 6 h.) Paralytic pain in one of the muscles of the nape of the neck, as if the parts were bruised when moving them. Sensation in the muscles of the nape of the neck, as if a cravat were tied round too fast, and as if the parts were being pressed upon by a blunt edge. Feeling of weight about the neck, and sensation as if the muscles were being compressed by a cravat.—180. Spasmodic contraction of the left cervical muscles, accompanied by a visible flexion of the head towards the left side. Violently tearing stitches in both shoulders, both when in motion and at rest.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES : Sudden dull pain in the axilla, apparently in the axillary glands. Pressure in the left axilla, as with a rough piece of wood. Itching, as if caused by a flea-bite, at a place below the right axilla, in front.—185. Pain as from a sprain in the shoulder, when moving the arm. Contractive, tensive pain of the deltoid muscle, when laying the hand upon the table, or when leaning it there. Paralytic weakness in the arm. He is unable to let his arm lie upon the table without feeling exhausted ; he feels no pain when the arm hangs down. Tearing ache in the left arm, in whatever position it be placed.—190. Drawing paralytic pain in the left wrist-joint. Sudden drawing and burning pain, extending from the wrist-joint through the thumb and the index-finger. (a. 3 h.) Occasional darting and tearing pains in the upper and lower limbs.

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES ; Bruised feeling, and sometimes a passing painful tearing in the upper and lower limbs. Painful feeling in the hip.—195. *Dull pressure in the right hip.* Drawing and tensive pain in the head of the left femur and farther on in the bone, especially when walking. Drawing ache in the hips, (when walking.) Dull pain in the hip-joint, and in the middle of the thigh, when touching the parts, or when walking, or when moving about after having been seated. Sensation from the right hip-joint to the knee, as if the limb would go to sleep.—200. When treading, he feels a violent pain in the hip-joint, and in the middle of the thigh ; the foot feels paralyzed from it ; he cannot step on the foot well. Sudden, grinding pain in the upper muscles of the left thigh. Lancinating tearing pain in the left thigh. Spasmodic con-

traction of the muscles of the right thigh, near the knee, abating when extending the limb. Violent, tearing lancinations in the knees, during motion and when at rest.—205. Lassitude of the lower limbs, when going up stairs, for many days. Feeling of lassitude in the lower limbs, as if he had not rested himself sufficiently by sleep. Feeling of lassitude in the knees, with visible staggering when walking without paying attention to himself. (a. 15 m.) Faintness and weariness of the lower limbs and knees, with sensation as if they were bruised, as is felt in the beginning of an intermittent fever. * Uneasiness in the left knee-joint, inducing one to move about. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—210. Pressure above the bend of the right knee as of something hard or blunt. The left leg feels as if it had gone to sleep, and the foot is insensible as it is when very cold ; it looks dead. Visible twitchings and jactitations in the gastrocnemii muscles. Feeling as from bruises in the left tibia. Painful shooting stitches in the sole of the foot. (a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—215. The toes of both feet are painful as if they were frozen.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Excessive sensibility of all the nerves: when merely imagining (which he is constantly obliged to do) that some one might scratch even slightly on linen, or a similar substance, with the tips or the nails of the fingers, a most disagreeable sensation thrills through him, momentarily arresting all his thoughts and functions. (a 11 h.) Great lassitude after dinner. Great faintishness and continual yawning every afternoon. Laziness, slowness, and want of disposition to work.—220. General weary feeling, sometimes as if one were bruised all over. Lightness of all the limbs; he is not aware of having a body. When walking in the open air the headache disappeared, together with the hot feeling in the cheek, the drowsiness and ill humor. He imagines he is hovering in the air, when walking, like a spirit.

SLEEP: Frequent yawning.—225. Towards evening he becomes so faint and nauseated that he feels as if he would die as soon as he rises from his seat; he is obliged to go to bed. Great drowsiness by day. (a. 12, 13, 14, d.) Drowsy, out of humor. During sleep, he feels such violent stitches in the dorsum of the left foot, that he dreamed he experienced a stitch while a blister of cantharides was applied to his foot; he felt nothing when waking up. Nightly vexing dreams about insults which he had received.

FEVER:—230. Shaking over the whole body, (immediately.) Slight shuddering over the body. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Shuddering (with disgust and nausea,) (immediately.) Slight chills in the back, (suddenly brought on by biting upon a hard crust.)

Chilliness, and slight and repeated chills, without any thirst.—235. Uninterrupted chilliness, goose-skin; hands and face are cold, blueness of the face. The hands are icy-cold, the arms and the rest of the body are warm, still they are covered with goose-skin, and he has violent chills. Shaking chills in the evening, with extreme faintishness, especially in the knees and the small of the back, without any thirst; the hands are cold, the rest of the body is naturally warm, the forehead hot. Chills, with heat in the face. Chilliness the whole day; when sitting or lying still, and keeping himself covered, he feels nothing except a soreness of the eyes, a pressure in the forehead, and on the pit of the stomach, and sometimes external heat; but when taking ever so little exercise in the room, or when exposing himself to the open air without taking any exercise, he experiences an excessive chilliness, without almost any thirst; when walking fast in the open, or entering a warm room after coming out of the open air, or when becoming heated by violent talking in the room, or after dinner, or when lying in a warm bed, he feels healthy, naturally warm, feels even a little hot, and has a desire for beer.—240. Chilliness when drinking. Cold feeling over the body, as if a cold wind blew upon him; at the same time he was cold to the touch, with goose-skin, the warmth returning in a few hours, and being somewhat increased (in the afternoon,) with a slimy mouth, dryness in the throat and thirst; afterwards another attack of coldness as before, and in the evening, an hour previous to going to sleep, an increase of warmth, continuing while in bed; he is obliged to uncover his hands, with great dryness of the palate. Fever the whole day; chilliness in the afternoon, abating neither during exercise in the open air, nor by external warmth; hot feeling externally with internal chills and thirst, after dinner. Chilliness, when not being well covered, or when moving; heat as soon as he covers himself, sometimes accompanied with chills. Chilliness after the hot feeling, the heat of the head and face remaining, he feels chilly at the slightest motion.—245. Heat of the forehead and the hairy scalp, the rest of the body being naturally warm, with slight chills and chilliness, no thirst, the pulse being strong and quick. Hot feeling and actual heat after the chills, especially in the face and the palm of the hand, the symptoms in the ear appearing again. Warm feeling, as if sweat would break out. (a. 4 h.) Unusual warmth of the body, the whole day. (a. 24 h.) Slight sweat only on the upper part of the body, and on the upper limbs.—250. Profuse

night-sweat. Warm sweat, even when sitting still. He sweats easily ; even from a slight cause.

MORAL SYMPTOMS : Weeping, sadness, and anxious feeling. Great cheerfulness, (a. 6, 12, h.) sometimes interrupted for a few moments by a melancholy and gloomy mood.

BELLADONNA.—(*Atropa Belladonna*.)

(When the plant begins to flower, squeeze out the juice and mix it with equal parts of alcohol.)

THIS plant may be grown in gardens, upon rather dry soil ; declivities should also be preferred. The medicinal virtues of Belladonna, thus obtained, are not inferior to those of the wild plant, although several physicians have, from mere conjecture, maintained the contrary.

The following very complete list of the symptoms of Belladonna, shows that it is typical of a number of frequently occurring affections, and that its curative powers are various and extensive, and require frequent application. It may therefore be considered a polychrest.¹

There are practitioners who, from mere ignorance and pusillanimity, decry the great powers of Belladonna as poisonous, and advise that milder remedies should be substituted in its stead. They know not that no remedy can be used in the place of another, and their patients die victims to such folly.

How often do not the more acute cases of quinsy, especially when there is external swelling of the neck, become fatal in the hands of those practitioners, through repeated venesection, leeches, blisters, gargles, poultices, refrigerants, diaphoretics, purgatives, and various other modes of torturing the organism, whereas health might have been restored in a few hours by means of one single dose of Belladonna !

Every medicine, even the best, becomes dangerous, injurious, and even pernicious, in the hands of the ignorant and the quack. Every powerful remedy becomes a destructive agent

¹ NOTE OF THE TRANSLATOR.—Hahnemann designates by the term "polychrests" those remedial agents that correspond to a great number of morbid symptoms, and will therefore prove curative in a vast number of cases.

when it is used in an improper manner, or exhibited in disproportionate doses. On the other hand, the most powerful and most energetic remedial agents become mild and eminently curative, even in highly susceptible systems, when they are exhibited in small doses, and in diseases to which those agents correspond in symptoms. Belladonna being a powerful agent, the greatest care should be taken to employ it with strict regard to its homœopathic character. The common *routinier*, whose sole art consists in applying to a given case of disease, one of those prescriptions which he had learned by rote, is, of course, unaware of the paramount importance of selecting every remedy, especially remedies of great power, with the most careful regard for their adaptation to disease.

The experience which I have had occasion to gather at the bedside of the patients for the last eight or ten years, has induced me to use the decillionth degree of potency for homœopathic treatment. The smallest portion of a drop¹ of that potency, is sufficient to exhibit that degree of curative action which the case requires.

To obtain the hundredth degree of potency, mix two drops of alcohol with equal parts of the juice of the plant—this method ought to be pursued with all other medicinal juices,—and then mix this with ninety-nine or one hundred drops of alcohol, by means of two strokes with the arm from above downwards; by mixing, in the same way, one drop of this dilution with one hundred drops of alcohol, you obtain the ten thousandth degree of potency, and by mixing a drop of this last dilution with another one hundred drops of alcohol, you obtain the millionth degree. This process of spiritualization or dynamization, is continued through a series of thirty vials up to the thirtieth solution. This thirtieth degree should always be used for homœopathic purposes.

If Belladonna be homœopathically indicated, one globule of the thirtieth dilution is sufficient to exhibit with great promptness the curative action of Belladonna, even in the most acute diseases. On the other hand, the action of one globule may, in chronic cases, continue for upwards of three weeks.²

¹ NOTE: I exhibit one globule of the size of a grain of flax-seed, three hundred of which weigh a grain. One drop being sufficient to moisten upwards of a thousand of such globules, one globule contains less than the one thousandth part of a drop of the decillionth solution.

² NOTE: One globule of Belladonna, first exhibited every three or four days, and afterwards at longer intervals, is the surest prophylactic against hydrophobia.

Almost all authors have recommended vinegar as an antidote against Belladonna. This is a mere conjecture which one author has copied from the other. Abundant experience has taught me, on the contrary, that vinegar increases the pain produced by Belladonna.¹

Fits of paralysis and colic, produced by Belladonna, may be assuaged by *Opium*, although it acts only as a palliative. A small dose of *Opium*, probably, also relieves the somnolence consequent upon the use of Belladonna.

Stupor, insanity, and frenzy, produced by Belladonna, are homœopathically relieved in the speediest and most certain manner by a few small doses of *Hyosciamus*. The intoxication of Belladonna is relieved by wine; myself, as well as Trajus and Moibanus, have witnessed this effect of wine.

A small dose of Belladonna having been administered non-homœopathically, and being succeeded by a weeping mood, attended with chills and headache, these effects may be stayed by a similarly small dose of *Pulsatilla*.

Adequate help is the most necessary, when a large quantity of the berries of Belladonna has been swallowed. In this case, relief may be obtained by large portions of strong coffee, which restores the irritability of the muscular fibre, puts a stop to the tetanic convulsions—although acting as a mere palliative—and secures the vomiting of the berries; this may, moreover, be facilitated by tickling the pharynx with a long feather.

The erysipelatous swellings of Belladonna are speedily removed by small doses of *Hepar sulphuris*. Camphor, too, is a good antidote against some of the symptoms of Belladonna.

Belladonna may be used as a prophylactic against the genuine, erysipelatous, smooth and glossy scarlet fever, as described by Sydenham, Plencitz, and others. To this effect the smallest dose of Belladonna ought to be given every six or seven days. This great discovery of mine has been scorned and sneered at by a number of physicians, for at least nineteen years. They were ignorant of the character of this disease which is proper to childhood, and they were indiscreet enough to mistake for scarlet fever the *purple-rash*, which had migrated into Germany from Belgium, ever since the year 1801. They falsely applied to this purple-rash the term “scarlet fever,” and failed, of course, in trying to cure it by means of

NOTE: Stapf has also observed that applications of vinegar to the forehead increase the headache caused by Belladonna, so as to make it insupportable; the applications had to be discontinued.

the remedy which I had proposed.¹ I rejoice that, in subsequent years, other physicians should have again observed the genuine scarlet fever, that they should have confirmed the prophylactic virtues of Belladonna against this disease, and should have done me justice, after the unjust derision which I had so long suffered.

Purple-rash (Roodvonk) being a disease different from scarlet fever, it requires to be treated in a different way. In purple-rash Belladonna can do no good, and patients who are treated with Belladonna in this disease, will generally have to die; whereas all of them might have been saved by the alternate use of Aconite and the tincture of Coffea cruda, the former being given against the heat, the increasing uneasiness, and the agonizing anguish; the latter against the excessive pain and weeping mood. Aconite and Coffea should be alternately given every twelve, sixteen, or twenty-four hours, in proportion as one or the other medicine is indicated. Of the Aconite I give a small portion of a drop of the decillionth solution; of the Coffea I exhibit the millionth degree of potency in the same form and quantity. Recently, both diseases, which are so different from each other, the Sydenhamian scarlet fever, and the purple-rash, seem to have become complicated in some epidemic diseases, so that one patient derives more benefit from Aconite, another from Belladonna.

NOACK AND TRINKS ON BELLADONNA.

Belladonna produces phenomena similar to those of Aconite, not directly, however, but by exciting the central points of the nervous system into a more expansive activity, which, by a process of reaction, produces phenomena of inflammation in the peripheral tissues. Belladonna is especially suitable to plethoric, scrofulous, irritable individuals, persons that are disposed to affections of the head and brain, congestion, spasms,—in whom the nervous system is highly susceptible of impressions, and the circulatory system is easily excited; to the sanguine-choleric temperament, to the organism of the child and the female, and such constitutions as are analogous to those organisms. Belladonna is therefore especially suitable for diseases of women and children, and all those diseases in which the whole nervous system is in a state of

¹ NOTE: See *Thomassen à Thuessink, over de Roodvonk*, 1816, extracted from his *Geneeskundige Waarnemingen*.

erethism. What *Aconite* is to inflammatory fevers or the feverish reaction excited in the arterial system; that, *Belladonna* is to the inflammation itself, or the inflammatory action of the capillaries. If, after the inflammatory action shall have been subdued by *Aconite*, the other symptoms (the nervous stage of the inflammation) continue, and *sensation and irritability be alternately affected, Belladonna is then of great use, if otherwise indicated.*—*Phlegmonous and erysipelatous inflammations*; the more delicate the inflamed organ or tissue, as an organ of sensation, the more suitable is *Belladonna*; inflammations of the lymphatic vessels and glands (in alternation with mercury.) *Diseases of pregnant women*, especially when combined with moral symptoms, toothache, gastralgia and colic. *Catarrhal affections.* *Affections consequent upon fear, fright, chagrin.* *Nervous affections.* *Spasms of every kind*: spasmodic conditions in individuals of a mild temperament, blue eyes, blond hair, delicate skin, plethoric constitution, and disposition to glandular swellings, or to phlegmonous or parenchymatous inflammations; spasms consequent upon the abuse of *Valeriana*, *Mercury*, *Chamomilla*, and *Opium*; convulsions of children, especially when consequent upon an effusion into the ventricles of the brain, and combined with irritation of the vascular system; *eclampsia infantum*; *eclampsia puerperarum*; spasmodic constrictions of ring-shaped muscles; hysteric convulsions; trismus, tetanus.—*Epilepsy* (in alternation with *Calcarea*); *epilepsy with frenzy*, *St. Vitus's dance* (in alternation with *Stramonium* or *Calcarea*).—*Catalepsy.*—*Ergotism.*—*Tarantism.*—*Hydrophobia.*—*Plethora vera.*—*Congestions to the head, especially the eyes, the chest, the abdomen, uterus, and the hæmorrhoidal vessels*; congestions to the head, with sopor and deliria in cholera morbus, when the diarrhœa has stopped. (Also *Aconite* and *Mercury* may be used here.) *Prodromi insultus apoplectici*; *apoplexia sanguinea.*—*Paralysis.*—*Icterus.*—*Cachexia* consequent upon the abuse of *Cinchona*; rheumatic and arthritic conditions, with inflammatory fever and swelling of the affected parts; *erratic rheumatic pains.* (*Belladonna* is said to be powerless against fixed pains.)—*Obstruction and suppuration of the glands.*—*Scrophulosis* and *rhachitis*; *scrophulosis glandulosa*, in the acute stage of inflammation of the glands; *scrophulosis mucosa* and *ossea*, when the *periosteum* and the *bones* are inflamed; atrophy of scrofulous children; *scrofulous ulcers.*—*Mercurial ulcers.*—*Scirrhus* and *carcinoma.* Measles, especially when combined with great intolerance of light, inflammatory action of the brain, diphtheritis, or when

there is vomiting after suppression of the measles.—*Miliaria alba et rubra* ; *miliaria herpetica* ; dropsy, with fever consequent upon suppression of rash (in conjunction with Aconite) ;—*pseudo-erysipelas*, phlegmonous erysipelas with lustre and throbbing of the affected parts : *erysipelas laeve, fugax et bullosum* ; *erysipelas of the head with delirium* ; erysipelas of the face, with considerable feverish irritation, and gastrico-bilious symptoms ; *erysipelas neonatorum* ; erysipelas in typhus ; *erysipelalous inflammations of the skin consequent upon stings of insects*.—*Impetigo erysipelatodes*.—*Scarlatina laevigata et miliaris*, especially with subsequent *hydrocephalus*, or with swelling of the parotid glands ; or frightfulness, convulsions and vomiting consequent upon suppression of the eruption of scarlatina.—*Variola*, especially when headache threatens and the fever of suppuration is violent ; *varioloid*, when the joints and the mucous membrane of the trachea are affected ; *varicella*, especially *coniformis*, or when a violent, general erythema sets in simultaneously.—*Metastases of acute exanthemata to the membranes of the brain*.—*Rubeolæ*.—*Pemphigus*.—*Acne*.—*Eczema mercuriale*, with feverish, violent irritation ; *porrigo larvalis*, especially in children of a plethoric habit, with inflammation of the eyes and parotitis.—Panaritium.—Ailments of frozen limbs.—Malign carbuncle.—Decubitus and gangrene.—*Sleeplessness* consequent upon anguish and uneasiness, in plethoric habits, with congestions to the head or the thoracic viscera ; or consequent upon a morbid irritation of the brain and nervous system, in fever patients and persons who are fond of spirituous drinks, who suffer with weakness of the digestive organs, abdominal plethora, infarctus, worms, in hypochondriacs, hysteric individuals in general, in patients affected with spasms, scurvy, chlorosis ; sleeplessness as a symptom of internal inflammations, organic diseases of the chest and abdomen, or as a precursor of delirium, of local inflammations, or the evolution of a nervous, typhous state. *Lethargy*, especially under the following conditions : When combined with redness of the face, turgescence of the veins of the neck, heat, accelerated pulse, or with injuries of the head, inflammations of the brain, pleuropneumonia, in pulmonary patients (as a symptom of *arachnitis lenta*), at the beginning of diseases with fevers, especially nervous fevers, in puerperal fever, intermittent fevers, after partaking copiously of spirituous drinks, in scarlet fever, small-pox, especially before or after the eruption of small-pox in full-grown persons, after a speedy suppression of cutaneous eruptions or old ulcers, in attacks of the gout in old men, pregnant women, at the termination of

hysteric paroxysms.—*Fevers, where the symptoms indicate a more or less distinctly marked inflammatory action of the brain ; synochal fevers, with nervous, gastric, and rheumatic symptoms, or with a disposition to the putrid character ; febris rheumatica et catarrhalis ; nervous fevers, with frantic delirium, dry skin, great thirst, parched tongue, quick, hard pulse, and sleeplessness ; febris nervosa versatilis, when the symptoms indicate an approaching preponderance of the nervous stage, resisted as yet by the vascular system ; gastric nervous fevers ; typhus cereбрalis et abdominalis, with deficiency of sleep and simultaneous irritation of the nerves, or with burning heat. Wolfsohn* several times prevented the setting in of the typhoid symptoms in the precursory stage by means of Belladonna (also by Aconite, Nux vom. and Bryonia). *Febris puerperalis, with predominant cerebral symptoms, mania, paraphrenitis, wild deliria, local inflammations of the peritoneum and the abdominal organs ; febris puerperalis, consequent upon mental emotions, or upon suppression of the lochia or the milk (previously Aconite being used).—Febris lactea.—Intermittent fevers, being relapses consequent upon a violent suppression of the type by Cinchona (Arnica, etc., may also be used here).—Febres lentæ.—Derangements of the mind ; weakness of the memory ; hallucinations of the senses ; exaltations of the mind : ecstasis simplex, paranoia, mania, catholica ; paranoia simplex, paraphrosyne ; moria (especially mania, and morosis ecstastica), mania ecstastica, ecnoica, catholica, saltans, salax, puerperalis ; depression of spirits ; melancholia simplex, nostalgia ; anoia simplex, melancholia, catholica ; abulia ; mixed derangements of the soul : ecstasis melancholica ; melancholia moria, mania furens, melancholia mixta catholica, loathing of life ; paranoia anoia ; abulia, paranoia anomala mania.—Vertigo, consequent upon an irritated, excited cerebral action, especially in the beginning of fevers, or when symptoms of exhaustion set in as precursors of an approaching nervous stage, or when there is feverish excitement consequent upon suppressed bleeding at the nose or upon an imprudent removal of a cutaneous eruption, in the beginning of the small-pox fever (indicating that a state of sopor will set in at the next attack of the fever), in hysteric persons (as precursor of the approaching paroxysm of megrim), in parturient women (as precursor of eclampsia or apoplexy), in children and old people.—Headache consequent upon too great a congestion of the blood to the head, especially when consequent upon catarrh ; headache with tottering of the head, or with trembling or quivering movements of the head (in alternation with Sulphur) ; convulsive tre-*

mor of the head ; megrim.—Violent neuralgia of the head (in conjunction with Hyosciamus and Ignatia).—Cerebral irritation of women, owing to a nervous excitement of the sexual organs ; *paraphrenitis metastatica*.—*Inflammation of the brain and of its membranes* (after the fever shall have been sufficiently subdued by Aconite) ; threatening dropsy of the brain, *hydrocephalus acutus* in the first stage ; *meningitis* ; *arachnitis* ; *encephalitis vera*, *insolationis* and *potatorum* (*delirium tremens*).—Spasm of the eyelids and the globe of the eye.—*Inflammations of the eye*, of a scrofulous, arthritic, catarrhal, rheumatic, and even traumatic nature ; *scrofulous inflammations of the eye*, with violent photophobia, swelling of the eyelids, and ulcers upon the cornea (the photophobia being removed, give Sulphur, or, if Belladonna and Sulphur should not prove curative, exhibit Calcarea c. or Ars., or Rhus), arthritic pains in the eye, remaining after the eyeball had become destroyed in arthritic ophthalmiæ.—Hemorrhage from the eye.—Slight obscuration of the cornea ; spots and ulcers of the cornea ; staphyloma (in conjunction with Causticum).—*Fungus medullaris oculi* ; *contraction and distortion of the pupil*.—*Iritis*.—*Retinitis*.—Optical illusions and visions.—Scotopsia ; chromatopsia, photopsia ; *hemeralopia gravidarum* ; *paropsis invertens* (seeing things upside down) ; *strabismus* ; dyplopia, polyopia ; *amblyopia amaurotica*, even when resulting from too great an effort of the sight, and *amaurosis*.—Pain in the ear.—*Otitis interna and externa*.—Hardness of hearing, even after a cold.—*Phlegmonous inflammation of the nose*.—*Ozæna*.—Bleeding at the nose, especially in childhood, or which returns habitually or by the slightest causes, in inflammatory diseases, especially when the bleeding takes place from the nostril of that side which is not inflamed ; fevers, where only a few drops of blood flow out at the nose, in persons affected with jaundice.—*Parotitis* (in conjunction with Mercury).—*Prosopalgia nervosa* (in conjunction with Sulphur and Phosphorus).—Swelling and ulcers of the lips ; scirrhus induration of the lips.—*Difficult dentition of children*, with cerebral irritation and violent congestion of the blood ; *toothache in women, especially pregnant women* ; *inflammatory or congestive toothache*.—Stuttering, especially in fevers.—Glossitis, also when produced by hydrargyrosis.—*Ptyalism* during dentition, or when accompanied by violent congestions to the head, headache, attacks of vertigo, being precursors of apoplexy, by chronic hydrocephalus (in young and old age), by eruptive fevers, intermittent fevers, spasm of the stomach, an irritated state of the sexual organs, by nervous affections, by quinsy, or in hysteric and hypochon-

driac individuals, after abuse of mercury.—*Stomacace gangrænosa* (in conjunction with Sulph., Ether, Silic. and Arsen.).—*Angina catarrhalis* (giving first Aconite, afterwards Mercury); *angina tonsillaris, uvularis et pharyngea, angina faucium phlegmonodes*, especially after a cold; habitual quinsy.—Dysphagia, especially nervous, with violent choking on making the least attempt at swallowing (in conjunction with galvanism), when accompanied by a marked feverish heat, after injuries of the head, in inflammations of the brain, spinal marrow, fauces, œsophagus, the organs of the throat and chest.—*Singultus spasticus*.—Anorexia, dyspepsia, and other gastric conditions; *acute gastric symptoms*, accompanied by a good deal of sopor, and eyes half open, staring look, repeated vomiting of watery slime, hot head, dry skin, hard pulse, short, difficult breathing, groaning, frequent startings and twitchings of the limbs.—*Pyrosis potatorum*.—*Vomiting*, especially when there are congestions to the head, inflammations of internal organs, indicating the reception into the system of contagious miasms; also during and after acute exanthemata, after suppression of cutaneous eruptions, quickly cured old ulcers, suppressed perspiration, in arthritic metastases, in lying-in women, spasms, and intestinal herniæ.—*Hæmatemesis*, especially when originating in menostasia (alternating Belladonna with Puls., Nux. v. and Ars.).—*Cardialgia*, especially *chronic*, in chlorotic individuals, with induration of the liver, or in pregnant women.—*Acute and chronic gastritis*.—Inflammation of the omentum.—*Peritonitis*, especially *puerperal* (giving Aconite first, afterwards Nux vom.).—*Enteritis* (giving Aconite first).—Sub-inflammatory symptoms of *chronic hepatitis*; acute hepatitis.—*Colica spasmodica, flatulenta et calculosa*.—*Inguinal herniæ*, especially after a cold; purely nervous strictures, or especially such as are inflammatory, or sub-inflammatory; also, when the purely spasmodic constriction begins to exhibit symptoms of inflammation.—Dysentery.—Diarrhœa, even with vomiting, consequent upon cold.—Hæmorrhoidal constipation, with violent pains in the small of the back, and pressure towards the chest.—Hæmorrhoids.—Proctalgia.—Fissures of the rectum, with spasmodic closing of its orifice. (Hyosciamus may be exhibited here.)—*Colica nephritica*.—*Nephritis*.—*Inflammations of the urinary organs, particularly of the testicles and spermatic cords*, especially when the inflammation is of *an erysipelatous character*.—*Enuresis*, from paralysis of the bladder, spasm of the bladder, inflammatory irritation of the bladder.—*Dysuria*, especially when there are infarctus of the liver or spleen, hæmorrhoidal complaints, vio-

lent colic, intestinal herniæ, inflammatory and spasmodic irritations of the urinary organs, consequent upon carelessly managed rheumatisms and denoting the beginning of periodical dropsies of the brain, in drunkards, pregnant women, intermittent fever patients, previous to the eruption of approaching scarlatina, in leucorrhœa.—*Violent desire to urinate* in fevers, with scanty emission of urine or none at all (denoting approaching convulsions and deliria).—Wetting the bed of children, during sleep, especially scrofulous children.—Diabetes.—*Metritis, metro-ovaritis* and *oophoritis simplex* (previously Aconite).—*Intumescencia uteri benigna*.—*Prolapsus uteri*.—*Scirrhus et carcinoma uteri*.—Feverish hysterism consequent upon interruption of the catamenia.—Dysmenorrhœa.—Menstrual spasms shortly before the period, with drawing, labor-like pains from the small of the back as far as the thighs and calves, or extending towards the navel, and pressure to the genital organs.—*Too profuse menses*, with drawing pains in the genital organs; profuse metrorrhagia, with labor-like pains in the small of the back (in conjunction with Platina and Arnica); hemorrhage from the uterus, with considerable excitement of the vascular system, with discharge of bright-red blood, and cutting, squeezing pains in the abdomen.—*Abortus*, consequent upon violent congestion of blood to the uterus; bad consequences of *abortus*.—*Bad consequences of weaning; mastodynia nervosa; erysipelas of the mammæ* consequent upon weaning; *mastitis* (in the beginning); *galactorrhœa*, milky nodosities; *Scirrhus and carcinoma of the mammæ*.—Inflammation of the thyroid body.—Laryngismus stridulus.—*Aphonia*, especially after fright, after the sudden suppression of bleeding at the nose, during violent spasmodic fits, or when accompanying cerebral affections in fever patients, when there is violent headache, inflammation of the lungs, in small-pox patients, pregnant women, after parturition, or after violent pain; *aphonia catarrhalis; catarrhal inflammations of the air-passages*.—*Grippe*, especially when the patients become delirious as soon as they close their eyes, and the look is staring.—Bronchial affection in typhus fevers, especially in the last stages, the expectorated matter being glutinous, viscid, difficult to hawk up, intermixed with streaks of blood, and the gums begin bleeding.—*Whooping-cough* before and during the catarrhal stage.—Nervous and convulsive cough; *dry cough*, with habitual congestions to the chest, and plethoric habit; *nightly attacks of dry cough*, with a constant irritation and tickling in the larynx, forcing one constantly to cough, so that the patient cannot breathe and the face becomes blue-red.—

Rheumatism of the chest.—*Asthma thymicum.*—*Asthma spasticum, hystericum, congesticum* ; *asthma Millari* ; asthmatic complaints after smoking tobacco.—*Hæmoptysis*, especially when consequent upon a disturbance of the menstrual functions.—*Pleuritis.*—*Pneumonia*, especially when nervous, or when occurring at the period of epidemic scarlatina ; the beginning of pneumonia is characterized by congestion of blood to the head, talking in sleep, considerable vascular erethism (in this affection Belladonna may be alternated with Aconite) ; in the stage of suppurative infiltration (here next to Belladonna may be used Merc. Tart. Stib. Rhus, Hyosc. Ac. phos. or Lachesis) ; neglected pneumonia, with rattling in the bronchi, troublesome, puriform, copious expectoration and great weakness (here may also be given Ars. Phosp. Lycop.) ; Belladonna may also be exhibited in pneumoniæ, the symptoms of which do not yield to Aconite or Bryonia (however, it ought then to be ranked after Phosphorus).—Palpitation of the heart, with intermitting pulse.—*Carditis?*—*Rheumatic stiffness of the neck.*—*Inflammations of the spinal marrow.*—Rheumatism of the back and the loins.—*Psoitis.*—*Ischias.*—*Coxalgia* ; spontaneous limping in the beginning.—*Phlegmasia alba dolens.*—Arthritic inflammatory swellings of the joints (in alternation with Hepar sulphuris, Merc. ; *Belladonna*, in this affection, is probably inferior to Phosp. ac.).

ANALOGOUS REMEDIES: 1. Acon. Calc. Canth. Caust. Cham. Chin. Cina. Coff. Coloc. Con. Cupr. Dig. Dulc. Hep. s. Hyosc. Lach. Merc. Nitr. ac. Op. Phosph. ac. Plumb. Puls. Rhus. Seneg. Sep. Stram. Sulp. Valer.—2. Agar. Alum. Ammon. Arn. Ars. Bar. Bov. Bry. Caps. Clem. Ferr. Grap. Hydro. ac. Lauroc. Lyc. M. arct. Mur. ac. Nicot. Nux. v. Phosph. Plat. Rut. Sabin. Sil. Stan. Zinc.—3. Croc. Ign. Ip. M. austr. Magn. mur. Natr. mur. Petrol. Sabad. Samb. Spong. Verat. Verbasc.—Belladonna is most suitable after Acon. Hep. s. Lach. Merc. Nitr. ac. etc.

HEAD: * Vertigo. Objects seem to him to be balancing to and fro. * His head turns ; vertigo attended with nausea, such as is consequent upon turning quickly round in a circle, or such as is experienced upon waking from the morning sleep, after a night spent in revelry. * Sense as of turning in the head ; a similar sense as of turning is experienced in the pit of the stomach ; after rising, this symptom becomes so excessive, while walking, that she was unable to distinguish any thing ; every thing vanished from before her sight.—5. Vertigo, as though every thing turned round in a circle (after the lapse of one hour). He walks round in a circle. Sense of dullness, and as of turning in the head ; she feels relieved in the open air ;

the symptoms become aggravated in the room (after one quarter of an hour). Fits of vertigo, both when at rest and in motion. * While sitting, sense as of reeling in the head, resembling vertigo.—10. Vertigo, and tremor of the hands; the persons were unable to perform any kind of work with them. * When walking, he reeled, held on to the walls, complained of oppressive anguish and vertigo, and often spoke without sense, like an intoxicated person. * She rises from bed early, and totters to and fro as if she were intoxicated. * Staggering, arising from giddiness. Fits of vertigo attended with obtusion of the mind; these symptoms last a few minutes (after twelve hours).—15. The whole day his senses are confused; he knows not what he does. Obtusion of the mind. Obnubilation of the head, with glandular swellings in the nape of the neck (after six hours). Intoxication. Sense of intoxication immediately after dinner.—20. Intoxication after drinking ever so little beer. Obnubilation of the head, and intoxication, as from drinking wine, with a bloated, red countenance. His whole head feels confused and dreary for a number of days. Obnubilation, such as occurs in intoxication. Obnubilation of the forepart of the head, as though a pressing fog were moving to and fro, especially below the frontal bone.—25. Obnubilation of the head, as from drinking much brandy, and smoking much tobacco. Obnubilation and obtusion of the whole head, such as are experienced in a state of incipient intoxication. * *Obtusion of the head*, increasing during motion. Reluctance to all sorts of mental labor. Lassitude of both the mind and the body.—30. Mental weakness. * Obstupefaction. Confusion of the mind. Confusion of the mind; he knows not whether he is dreaming or waking. Confusion of the senses; he feels sleepy and is nevertheless awake; while in that state he imagines he dreams.—35. Illusion of the senses. Her exalted but deluded fancy brings a quantity of beautiful images before her mind as by a charm. He imagines he sees ghosts and various kinds of insects. Her nose appears to her to be transparent. * He imagines he sees things which are not present.—40. It seems to her as if a spot upon the left side of the head were transparent and brown. He imagines he is riding upon an ox. * He does not recognize his own relatives. Absence of consciousness; he was sitting as in a dream. * Loss of consciousness.—45. He often lay without his senses, without consciousness. * Loss of senses, and spasms in the arm at night. * Highest degree of stupor. Loss of the senses. * Loss of sense, with convulsions of the extremities.—50. Complete loss of sense; she is not conscious of herself. * Intellection

has entirely disappeared. * Loss of intellection, for some weeks. Insensibility. Stupidity.—55. She has a headache, during which she loses her ideas; she forgets that which she thought of a little while ago, and is not able to recollect it. Absence of mind; he easily does his business wrong, and forgets things which he had just intended to do. He had at times this, at times that idea; he was not able to think of any thing regularly, and he immediately forgot things which he had thought of a moment ago, or about which he had just been reading. Diminished memory. Very feeble memory; he forgets what he intended to do in the twinkling of an eye; and cannot recollect any thing.—60. Return of the lost memory. He remembers things which had taken place a long time ago. He remembers things which took place three years ago. Vivid memory (curative effect,) (after twenty-four hours). Violent headache.—65. Headache, as if the brain were stunned. His whole head feels heavy as from intoxication. Sense of weight in the upper part of the forehead, which causes vertigo, and induces a sense of intoxication (after a fortnight). His head feels heavy as if he were going to fall asleep; he is not disposed to do any thing. His head aches, but only above the eyes; the headache is like a weight in the head, and is experienced early on waking up; when touching the eye he feels a pain.—70. Sense of weight with violent pressure in the whole of the occiput (after two hours and a half). * Heaviness of the head as though it were about to fall down. * Early in the morning, headache, as if something were descending in the forehead from above the eyebrows, by which the opening of the eyes is prevented (after four hours). Aching, with sense of weight from the centre of the brain towards the temples, attended with decrease of hearing in both ears. Aching in the right vertex; afterwards this aching is alternately felt in the left and then again in the right vertex.—75. * *Headache, especially in the forehead* (after two days). Continuous dull *headache in one of the sides of the head* (after five and twenty-four hours). Sense as of aching in the head, especially in the lower part of the forehead, close above the nose; this aching becomes insufferable on setting the foot down for the purpose of standing or walking. Headache above the orbits, as though the brain were pressed into a smaller space; this pain obliges him to close his eyes. Aching under the right frontal eminence, which soon extends over the whole forehead (after ten minutes).—80. Violent pressure under the right frontal eminence. The aching below the right frontal eminence decreases at intervals, but then returns with increased violence. Aching under the frontal

eminences, early in the morning, shortly after having waked up, upon rising from bed. Violent aching in the left frontal eminence, pressing from within outwards. Violent aching in the left temple, pressing from without inwards; by leaning this side of the head upon the hand, the aching is felt in the whole anterior half of the brain (after three quarters of an hour).—85. Violent aching from within outwards in the whole left half of the brain, especially violent in the forehead (after two hours and a quarter). Aching in the region of the right temple; when leaning the head upon the hand, the pain increases as if the head would fly to pieces, and extends as far as the right frontal eminence (after eight hours). *Erratic pressure in the head, and always extending over large surfaces.* **Aching in the forehead; during motion it increased so much that it caused his eyes to close* (the German text is, that it drew his eyelids together); the headache became milder when he was seated; he was obliged to lie down; then the headache disappeared; upon rising, it re-appeared at once and lasted for two days; neither eating nor drinking made it worse during that period; as soon as he walks into the open air, the forehead feels pressed upon as though it should be crushed; the pressure is as if it came from a heavy stone resting upon the forehead; on the third day the headache disappeared entirely while he was sitting in his room. Aching, deep in the brain, which is felt over the whole head, both when walking, and after having walked in the open air.—90. Headache in the forehead pressing like a stone; the pain is relieved by resting the head upon something, and bending it over; this pain is attended with a dilatation of the pupils, and a whining and peevish mood produced by trifling causes (after three hours). Tension and pressure in the right side of the forehead. *Tension and pressure in the left vertex, and in the forehead* (after twenty-four hours). Headache, as though the head were made smaller from side to side, by both sides being screwed together. *Continuous and forcible dilatation of the whole brain.—95. Violent pressing in the whole head from within outwards, as though it should be dashed to pieces (after three hours). *Headache close above the orbits, in the forehead, as though the brain were pressed out; the eyes remain forcibly closed on account of the pain, the pupils being contracted to the highest degree, and the voice being scarcely audible; the person has to lie down (after 5 to 24 hours). When stooping, the person feels a pain as though every thing would press out at the forehead. Sensation as if the brain were pressing

towards the forehead ; upon bending the head backwards, this sensation passed off (after one hour and a quarter). When coughing, the sensation as if the head were being pressed asunder from within, increases considerably (after 3 hours and a half).

—100. In the open air, the sensation as if the head would burst became very violent ; he dares not cough, because he fears lest this should increase the pain. (a. 4 h.) Throbbing pressing in the left side of the occiput. (a. 5 h.) *An aching in the forehead frequently obliges him to stand still when walking ; at every step the brain feels as if it ascended and descended in the forehead ; the pain decreased by strongly pressing upon the parts.* (a. 6 d.) Violent pulsations in the forehead, with pain as if the bone were being raised. Pulsations in the head and in most parts of the body, when waking up.—105.

Violent throbbing in the brain from before backwards and towards both sides ; externally, this throbbing terminates in the shape of painful stitches. Aching, with a sense as of gnawing, on the right side, in the upper part of the head, descending as far as the ear ; this pain is occasioned by a transitory gnawing pain in a hollow tooth. (a. 9 h.) Stitching ache in the temples, from within outwards. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Cutting ache in the temples, from within outwards ; this pain becomes more and more violent, and spreads through the brain, where it is felt as a violent throbbing ; it continues in any position. Aching, with a sense as of rending, in the head, especially in the frontal and temporal region ; the pain is wandering.—110.

* Rending ache in the right temple and vertex ; the pain spreads in different directions. *Rending ache in the head, erratic.* (a. 5 h.) Drawing ache. * Traction in the head extending towards the forehead, as if the brain would dilate.

* Drawing pain extending from the temple across over the right orbit.—115. Traction downwards, in the temples and the right orbit. Boring and throbbing in the right side of the head, a similar pain existing in the cheek ; the symptom increases at every motion. Boring and aching in the head, in different places, by day ; this pain becomes stinging in the evening. Boring pain in the right frontal eminence, early in the morning, shortly after waking up. Continually drawing and distending headache, as if something were rocking in the head, imparting the sensation of jerks.—120. Jerking headache, which becomes extremely violent when walking or going up stairs fast, and which, whenever the foot is set down in walking, produces a sensation in the occiput, as if a load were darting down. (a. 48 h.) The whole of the head is affected with a stitching ache, especially the forehead. * Dull stitches in the left temple from

within. Slightly stitching ache in the whole forehead. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) * Sharp stitches through both frontal eminences from within outwards. (a. 2 h.)—125. Excessive headache; dull stitches dart through the brain in all directions. Violently stitching ache in the right temple, a quarter of an hour. (a. 25 h.) A few dull stitches in the left side of the occiput. Violent cutting in the right frontal eminence, more violent when stooping, less when touching the parts. (a. 5 minutes.) * Stabbings, as with a double-edged knife, dart through the head, in the evening.—130. * Stabbing, as with a knife, from one temple to the other. A few lancinations traverse the occiput, immediately behind the ear, as fast as lightning; they almost made him scream, in the evening. (a. 6 d.) * Stabbings, as with a double-edged knife, in the right side of the head; afterwards they are felt in the forepart of the head, then in the vertex, and lastly in the occiput, so that she is prevented lying on any side. Three violent lancinations through the head, from the forehead to the occiput; after these all previous headache disappears. (a. $3\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Lancinations, with rending in the head over the right orbit.—135. Cutting and tearing pain in the head, moving from one place to another. Burning and tearing pain in the left frontal eminence. (a. 4 h.) *Rending pain in the right side of the vertex*; it is more violent during motion. Tearing in the forehead, externally. Tearing in the forehead.—140. * Tearing over the eyebrows. Violent tearing headache in the forehead. (a. 8 h.) Headache on the top of the head, a kind of turning, at times also grinding, at times tearing; the pain became much more violent by external pressure; it seemed to her as if her skull were quite thin and could be pressed through. Sense of cold in the brain, in the centre of the forehead. * Traction in the forehead.—145. Drawing pain in the frontal bone and in the nape of the neck, both when at rest and in motion. Headache; the sutures of the skull feel as if they were being torn asunder; feeling in the head as if a lever were being applied for the purpose of breaking it to pieces. Sensation as of swashing in the brain. When stooping, the blood rushes to the forehead. * When stooping, the blood rushes to the head; the head feels heavy and giddy.—150. * Congestion of blood to the head, without any internal heat; when bending the head backwards, it seems to him as if the blood were rushing to the head. * Heat in the head (in front over the head). (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Pain, externally, over the whole head, such as is felt in the integuments after violently pulling the hair. Gnawing headache, externally, on the frontal eminences. Finely stinging burning on the left frontal eminence. (a.

$\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—155. Cutting headache on the left side of the occipital protuberance. Drawing pain, when at rest (after dinner), on the right side of the head, and at the same time, in the right arm. Quickly passing cramp-like pain on the right side of the upper part of the head. (a. 11 h.) Cramp-like pain at the root of the nose. Violent cramp-like pain in the frontal eminence; it extends across the zygoma down to the upper jaw.—160. Sensation, externally, of a contraction of the muscles of the forehead and eyes. Titillating itching of the forehead. (a. 1 h.) Painful boil on the temple. Red, painless pimples appear on the temple, about the right corner of the mouth, and on the chin; when scratched, a bloody water oozes out. (a. 13 h.) Swelling of the head.—165. Considerable swelling of the head and redness over the whole body (in two boys). Falling off of the hair, for an hour. (a. 24 h.) The hair of the head, which was heretofore affected with an electric power, is so no longer. (a. 24 h.) The integuments of the head are so painful, that even the pressure of the hair gives her pain. Uneasy look.

FACE:—170. Distracted features. * Paleness of the face. Paleness of the face with thirst. Paleness of the face with an increased appetite. Sudden paleness of the face, for some time.—175. * An extreme paleness of the face is instantaneously changed to redness of the face, with cold cheeks and hot forehead. Feeling of heat in the face, without any external redness. (a. 8 h.) Feeling of a burning heat in the whole face, without redness of the cheeks, and without any thirst, with a moderately warm body and cold feet. (a. 4 h.) * Sensation of a tingling heat in the face, behind the skin. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Burning heat over the face, without any thirst. (a. 10 h.)—180. * Uncommon redness of the face. * Violent redness and heat in the face, without any sweat. (a. 24 or 30 h.) * Red, hot face, with icy-cold extremities. * Glowing redness of the face, with violent, inexpressible headache. * Heat and redness only about the head.—185. Sweat only in the face. Congestion of blood to the head; red cheeks. * Great heat and redness of the cheeks. * The face is very much swollen and hot. * Redness and heat in the whole face, as if he had drunk much wine.—190. Heat in the face the whole day, as if wine had caused the blood to rush to the head. (a. 12 h.) * Dark-red face. Thickening of the skin in the face, as if an eruption would break out. * Bluish-red face, with great heat of the body, in the evening. * Scarlet redness of the face and chest during sleep.—195. * Scarlet redness of the skin of the body, especially the face, accompanied by great cerebral action. * Scarlet-red spots in the face, with a strong pulse.

Sudden shivering, with great cloudiness of the head and face, red eyes, and swelling of the face, which is covered, especially on the forehead, with small, dark-red spots of various sizes. Early, on waking up, a small blue-red spot on the left cheek, which increases gradually, until the blue-red swelling occupies the whole cheek, with burning and stitching in the part which is red, and boring and throbbing in the whole cheek; the pain greatly increases by motion; in a few days the other cheek swelled, and the swelling lasted eight days. Red, swollen face.—200. Red and swollen face with staring eyes. Swollen face. The face was red and swollen, the rest of the body pale. * Swelling in the cheeks with a burning pain. Hard, large swelling in the face near the nose and eye, with swelling of the parotid glands, which lasted five days.—205. Swelling of the left cheek near the nose and eye, which comes on in the afternoon, increases the day following, is then affected with heat, and lasts five days. * Swollen face. Swelling of the face, and especially of the lips.

EYES: Continual winking of the two eyelids. Continual trembling and winking of the right upper eyelid; it lasts the whole day, and finally becomes painful.—210. The eyes are wide open, owing to a greater retraction of the eyelids. Throbbing pain in the lower eyelid, towards the inner canthus; the spot where the pain is, is swollen and inflamed, with a good deal of lachrymation, for half an hour. (a. 32 h.) His eyes close and become watery. Heaviness in the eyes, especially the upper eyelid. After waking up in the morning, her eyes close again spontaneously; she is not able to keep them open till she gets out of bed.—215. * *Itching stitches in the inner canthi, which only go off for a while by rubbing.* (a. 1 h.) * The inner canthus of the left eye is very painful, even when slightly touched. * Smarting in both eyes. * Involuntary lachrymation. * Saltish water continually runs out of the eyes.—220. Lachrymation. Dryness in the eyes, nose, mouth, œsophagus. * Feeling of burning dryness in both eyes, alternately more violent in one or the other. (a. 7 h.) * Pain and burning in the eyes. * Increased heat and feeling of heat in the eyes.—225. Feeling of heat in the eyes; they felt as if they had been surrounded with a hot vapor. * Photophobia; he avoids looking at the light. Burning of the eyes, accompanied by an intensely painful itching; both symptoms disappeared upon the eyes being pressed upwards. (a. 28 h.) Injected condition of the white of the eye early in the morning, with aching. * Inflammation of the eyes, turgescence of the veins of the cornea, with a titillating sensation.—230. Inflammation of the

eyes; the conjunctiva is traversed with red veins, with a stinging pain; the eyes run. * Stitches in the eyes, from without inwards. Yellowness of the white of the eyes. * Early in the morning, the eyelids are completely agglutinated. Swelling and suppurative inflammation of the left caruncula lachrymalis; the pain being first burning, afterwards the parts ache for three days. (a. 4 d.)—235. * General pressure in both eyes, as if hard well-water had got into the eyes. When closing the eyes, she feels an aching deep in the eyeball. A kind of pressure as from a fog, is felt in the right orbit; it then is felt in the forehead, then again in the orbit. * Pressure in the eyes with lachrymation, especially early in the morning. * Tingling and aching of the eyes; they felt as if they had been full of sand; she had to rub them. (a. 1 h.)—240. * Pressure in the eyes, as if sand had got in. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Pressure in the eyes as of a grain of sand. Pain in the orbits; the eyes sometimes feel as if they were being torn out; sometimes—and this symptom is more lasting—as if they were being pressed into the head; this pain is accompanied by another pressing from the forehead downwards upon the eyes. Tearing in the eyes, which extends from the inner canthi. Drawing pain under the left eye, upwards.—245. * The pupils are contracted; it is extremely difficult to dilate them. The pupils are contracted the whole day; they do not dilate till evening. Contraction of the pupils. (a. 10 m.) Contraction of the pupils. (a. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Contraction of the pupils. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—250. The pupils commenced to dilate in half an hour; the dilatation increased little by little. * Dilatation of the pupils after $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. Dilatation of the pupils in the evening, even when the light is held quite near. (a. 12 h.) * *Dilatation of the pupils.* (a. 14, 15 h.) The dilatation of the pupils continues to increase after the third day.—255. * Dilated, immovable pupils. Extreme dilatation of the pupils. A white little pustule in the left pupil, which is moreover extremely dilated. Extreme dilatation of the pupils, owing to the application of a recent leaf of the plant to an ulcer below the eye. * The faculty of vision is at times entirely extinct, at times only diminished, the pupils being immovable and enormously dilated.—260. Entire dilatation of the pupil of the right eye, and blindness for three weeks, owing to the juice of the plant having got into the eye. Obscuration of sight consequent upon a dilatation of the pupils. * Obscuration of sight with great dilatation of the pupils. * Blindness, the pupil of the right eye is extremely dilated and is incapable of contraction. Great obscuration of vision.—265. * The eyes see dim and black. (a. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.) * Blindness.

* Amaurosis for three days, he cannot read any thing printed. On waking up, he is blind. The eyes are blinded and remain open.—270. * Excessive weakness of sight. Transitory blindness with headache. * Dimness of sight alternating with cramps of the hands and feet ; obnubilation of the head, and faintishness of the limbs. Dimness of sight, dryness of the mouth, and pain in the belly. Dullness of sight for three hours.—275. Dullness of sight with trembling of all the limbs. Presbyopia, such as exists in old age. He sees nothing distinctly, except remote objects and parallel rays, for instance a star in the heavens ; owing to the juice of Belladonna having got into the eye. Presbyopia as in old age ; he was only able to read large print. Fog before the eyes ; blindness.—280. * Obscuration of sight, as if fog were before the eyes. When reading, he distinguishes nothing except the white margin which surrounds letters ; these seem to have taken the shape of black rings. Sensation as if he were not able to see any thing ; he saw nevertheless when straining his eyes. * When reading, the letters look blurred, and appear blue and gold-colored. * The eyes see a large ring around the light, of several colors, especially red ; the light sometimes appears to be mere rays. (a. 15 h.)—285. When laying her hand upon her swollen cheek, she sees flames before her eyes, and the air looks to her like fog. She sees a white star at the ceiling of her room, of the size of a plate ; white silvery little clouds seem to pass by it from the left to the right ; this symptom is seen several times and in different places ; large bright sparks before the eyes. He sees sparks before the eyes. When moving the eyelids, he sees sparks, like electric sparks.—290. * One sees things double. * He sees nothing near him, things at a distance he sees double. He sees things multiplied and dark. * He sees things wrong side up. * The eyes feel as if they protruded.—295. The eyes protrude with dilated pupils. (a. 6 h.) * Staring eyes. Staring look. The eyes are staring and sparkling. Shining, glistening eyes.—300. * Shining, glistening eyes, with entirely dilated pupils. (a. 20 h.) * The eyes are red, glistening, and turn in their sockets. * The eyeballs turn convulsively in a circle. * The eyes become distorted. * Spasms of the eyes.—305. Eyes and hands are constantly in a sort of spasmodic motion. Unsteadiness of the head and hands. The eyes become distorted, with redness and swelling of the face. Clawing pressure on the left zygoma. Tearing and drawing under the right zygoma. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—310. Pressure under the right zygoma.

EARS : When chewing, there are violent stitches in the

articulation of the right jaw ; they extend as far as the ear, and continue even after the chewing, but then they have more the shape of twitchings. Fine stitches in the fossa between the coronoid process and the condyle of the lower jaw. (a. 1 h.)

* Stitches extending from the upper jaw into the internal ear.

* *Stitches in the parotid gland.*—315. Violent stitch in the right parotid gland, extending as far as the external ear ; here it terminates in a sort of cramp, and then disappears. (a. 2 h.)

The following day this symptom is felt again at the same hour. Tearing pain on the posterior side of the cartilage of the left ear. Pressure with tearing on the lower half of the cartilage of the right ear. * Tearing in the external right ear ; the tearing was felt from before backwards. * *Tearing from*

above downwards in the external and internal ear.—320.

Tearing pain in the external ear of the right side, and in the whole side of the face, from above downwards. (a. 24 h.)

Stitches in the external meatus auditorius. Pinching in the ears, first in the right, then in the left, immediately after hic-cough. Disagreeable pressing in the meatus auditorius, as if one were boring into it with the finger. Sensation in the external meatus auditorius, as if some one were pressing upon it.

—325. Disagreeable feeling in the right ear as if it were violently torn out of the head. Pain in the ears and temples, which is alternately tearing from within outwards, and pressing from without inwards ; this pain alternates with a similar pain in the orbits. Painful straining in the left ear. (a. 5 d.)

Sharp thrusts, with clawing, in the internal ear, like a painful straining. Boring pain, near the right ear.—330. Pressure and tearing behind the right ear. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)

The muscles behind the left ear are painful, the pain extending as far as the neck ; the muscles feel as if violent pressure were made upon them, the frontal muscle feels the same. A stitch darts from the ear as far as the chin. (a. 1 h.)

Stitches in the external ear, with hardness of hearing of that ear. * Stitches in the internal ear, occurring during eructations tasting of the ingesta. (a. 12 h.)

—335. Drawing pain from the ears as far as the nape of the neck. Violent pressure on the mastoid processes below the ears. Cutting thrusts through the mastoid process from without inwards. (a. 12 h.)

Puriform liquid coming out at the ears, for twenty days. Increased sensitiveness of the meatus auditorius.—340. Din in the ears as of trumpets and cymbals, also like the whizzing of the wind, (immediately ;) afterwards

* humming and murmuring, worst when sitting, relieved when standing or lying, still better when walking. * Roaring in the ears.

Roaring of the ears, vertigo and dull colic. Wind

rushes out at the ears. Fluttering and a sort of bubbling noise in the forepart of the ears.—345. Deafness as if a skin had been drawn over the ears. * Hard hearing.

Nose : A couple of small red blotches near the root of the nose, painful only when touched, as from subcutaneous ulceration. (a. 16 d.) *Pimples on the cheeks and nose, became quickly filled with pus, and covered with a crust.* Cold nose.—350. Smell before the nose, as of rotten eggs, for a quarter of an hour. (a. 4 h.) Aching in the nasal bones. Pain as from bruises in the nose, above the wing, when touching the parts externally. The sense of smell is too sensitive ; the smell of tobacco-smoke and soot is intolerable to him. (a. 1 h.) * Bleeding at the nose, immediately.—355. Bleeding at the nose, during the night. Bleeding at the nose, early in the morning. Painful drawing across the left half of the nose. * Tingling in the tip of the nose, going off by friction. * Fine stitches in the tip of the nose, the whole night, beginning in the evening.—360. * Sudden redness of the tip of the nose, with a burning sensation. The left nostril is very painful, and becomes closed by ulceration early in the morning. (a. 6 weeks.) Fine stitches under the nose. (a. half an hour.) Violent swelling of the upper lip ; it feels tense when opening the mouth. * Painful ulcerated condition of the nostrils on the side where they become united with the upper lip.—365. * *Ulcerated state of the nostrils and the corners of the lips ; but they neither itch nor pain.*

JAWS AND TEETH : Drawing in the upper lip, with subsequent red swelling of the same. Ulcer on the lip, which bursts open. Painless pimple below the left wing of the nose, with a white tip. Ulcerated corners of the mouth, near the commissure, with uncommonly tearing pains round about, even when left untouched or unmoved. (a. 5 h.)—370. Sore feeling in the corners of the mouth, as if they would become ulcerated. (a. 5, 6, 7, d.) Small pimples, one of them being on the upper lip near the right wing of the nose, covered with a scurf, another below the border of the lower lip, and a third on the inner skin of the lower lip, all of them smarting as if they had been touched by saltish water. Small, pale-red pimples near the corners of the mouth, without any sensation ; they soon pass off without suppurating. Pimple on the upper lip, tingling when not touched ; contact excites a stinging itching in it. Ulcer with a red edge, and corrosive itching in the corners of the mouth.—375. The lower and external border of the lips is affected with a burning pain, and covered with small vesicles. (a. 24 h.) The lips, and especially the upper lip, be-

come chapped in the middle, when sneezing or coughing. A pimple on the border of the lip, at an equal distance from the centre and the corners; the pimple changes to an ulcer covered with a crust, and is painful like an inflamed part. Spasmodic movements of the lips. The right corner of the mouth is drawn outwards.—380. *Risus sardonius*; spasmodic distortion of the mouth. Bloody foam at the mouth, (shortly before death.) Bloody foam at the mouth, vacillation of the head and gnashing of teeth from morning till noon. Little pimples between the lip and the chin, filled with pus, affected with a burning and smarting pain, and especially painful at night. (a. 6 d.)—385. Pimple below the lip, externally and a little on one side, affected with a smarting and corrosive pain. Pimple on one side of the chin, stinging and itching, but more stinging than itching; this sensation goes off by scratching. A number of small pimples on the chin. A number of small pimples on the chin, resembling rash, and burning when touched. (a. 3 d.) Sharp stitches in the chin, (immediately.)—390. Prickling, spasmodic sensation in the chin. * Lock-jaw; inability to open the jaws, on account of a painful stiffness of the muscles of mastication, (by day.) Lock-jaw. She closed her teeth so firmly that they could not even be opened when using great force, accompanied by convulsions in all the limbs, and chilliness. She closed her teeth so firmly that one had to break out a tooth, in order to pour some liquid down her throat.—395. Stitches and tension of the jaw, in the direction of the ear. She feels as if her lower jaw were drawn in; she experiences great pain when drawing it forwards, and excessive pain when biting. Red tumor near the corner of the lower jaw, hard, painless of itself; when touching it, one experiences painful stitches in it. Sharp stitches on the lower border of the right lower jaw. Sense as of bubbling on the lower border of the lower jaw. (a. half an h.)—400. (Darting drawing?) pain in the lower jaw (in the glands?); the pain darted through the jaw from without inwards, and went off speedily. Swelling of the cervical glands, painful at night; not painful during deglutition. Stitches in one of the cervical glands. Cramp-like, tensive sensation of the left cervical muscles, even in rest. (a. a quarter of an hour.) The head is drawn backwards, burying of the head into the pillow.—405. Stiff neck, she is unable to lay her head on one side. Stiff neck. Drawing in the cervical muscles. Drawing aching in the right cervical muscles. Fine stitches in the pit of the throat.—410. Sense of pressure on the left side of the larynx, increased by external pressure. (a. half

an h.) Perceptible throbbing of the carotids. Aching of the nape of the neck, close to the occiput, not influenced by motion. (a. 3 h.) Violent, frequently recurring stitches in the nape of the neck, in the region of the second and third cervical vertebra, when raising the head. (a. three quarters of an h.) Violent grinding of the teeth.—415. *Grinding of the teeth with much foam at the mouth, smelling like rotten eggs. Grinding of the teeth, and spasm of the right arm. Grinding of the teeth with copious saliva running from the mouth. *Violently painful swelling of the right side of the gums, with fever and sensation of chilliness. Vesicles on the gums below one of the fore-teeth, painful like burns.—420. Ulcerative pain of the gums when touched. Heat in the gums; itching and throbbing in the gums. Extremely troublesome itching of the gums, with pains in the throat. The gums of a hollow tooth are bleeding. (a. 6 d.) The hollow teeth bleed when pulling at them with the tongue, without any pain.—425. Drawing in the anterior molar teeth of the right side of the upper jaw, remaining unchanged in whatsoever condition the part be placed. Tearing pain in the lower hollow tooth, and the sound molar tooth by the side of it; the pain becomes excessive, when the tooth is in contact either with air or food. (a. 4 d.) Toothache, rather drawing than lancinating. Toothache, with drawing in the ear. *He wakes up after midnight, with a violent tearing in the teeth.—430. Uniform, simple toothache, resembling a sore pain, brought on by the contact of the open air. (a. a quarter of an h.) The toothache does not come on during the meal, but several minutes after the meal; it increases and decreases gradually; does not come on after drinking. Toothache, in the evening after lying down, and when engaged in some kind of intellectual activity; a still pain in the dental nerve, almost resembling a sore pain, or a continuous lancination in severe cases. Toothache; sharp drawing from the ear down into the hollow teeth of the upper jaw; in the teeth the pain became boring, less when eating, increasing after the meal, never ceasing entirely by day, but worst at night, and hindering sleep; (after drinking coffee, the pain became jerking and boring.) *Dull drawing in the upper and right row of teeth, the whole night*; the pain hindered sleep; the affected spot was somewhat swollen, (painfully burning,) and hot to the touch; painful jerks were occasionally felt in the teeth.—435. Stinging pain in one of the upper, hollow molares, lasting the whole day; from pain he sleeps only a little during the night; afterwards the cheeks become swelled. * [Grinding (searching) toothache, (lasting only a short while.)]

* The fore-teeth feel too long. The teeth are painful when biting, as if the roots were ulcerated, and would break off immediately. Painful dartings or bubblings in the nerves of the roots of one or more teeth.

MOUTH:—440. Sensation as if the mouth were more spacious, as if the tongue were lower than usual. Sensation in the upper side of the tongue, as if it had gone to sleep, as if it were dead and furred, in the morning. Sensation of coldness and dryness in the anterior half of the tongue. * The whole of the tongue is painful, especially to the touch. * Cracked tongue, white-coated, * with ptyalism.—445. Smarting pain in the middle of the white-coated tongue, as if there were a vesicle. (a. 3 d.) *Feeling in the tip of the tongue, as if it had a vesicle upon it, painfully burning when touched, lasting two days.* * The papillæ are bright-red, inflamed and considerably swollen. (a. 3 d.) * Tremor of the tongue. Stuttering of the tongue. * *Stammering weakness of the organ of speech, with unimpaired consciousness and dilatation of the pupils.* (a. 2, 3, h.) He stammers like a man intoxicated. Passing aphonia. * Paralytic weakness of the organs of speech. Speechlessness; he does not utter a sound.—455. Dumbness. * Heavy speech, heavy breathing and great lassitude, consequent upon the oppressed condition of the chest. He has great difficulty in talking; his voice is sibilant. Low speech, with headache, as if the brain were being pressed out, close over the orbits, in the forehead; the pain hinders the opening the eyes, and obliges one to lie down, with great contraction of the pupils. * The tongue is covered with a quantity of yellowish-white, tough mucus.—460. Tenacious mucus in the mouth. A long string of tenacious saliva hangs out at the mouth. * Profuse ptyalism. Ptyalism. * Soreness of the inner side of the cheek; * the orifice of the salivary tube feels corroded.—465. He frequently throws up a tenacious mucus. He has a quantity of mucus in the mouth, especially early in the morning after rising, somewhat of a putrid taste. * The saliva in his throat was thickened, tenacious, white and sticking to the tongue like glue; this obliged her to moisten her mouth continually. * Slimy mouth, with a sensation as if a bad smell came from his mouth, as is the case when the stomach is spoiled. The mouth is full of mucus, early in the morning; he has to wash it from time to time; the mucus passes off after a meal.—470. * *Slimy mouth, early in the morning when waking up, with headache, both symptoms lasting but a short while.* Early in the morning, when waking up, he has a very bad smell from his mouth. * Great feeling of dryness in the mouth, with irri-

table mood ; nevertheless both the mouth and tongue look moist. Feeling of great dryness in the mouth ; there was very little tough mucus on the tongue, and the lips were hot and peeled off. Tough mucus in the mouth with a feeling of dryness.—475. * Dryness in the mouth. Feeling of great dryness in a moist mouth, the mouth being viscid ; accompanied with a good deal of thirst. Considerable dryness in the throat. * Dryness in the mouth with thirst. * Parched condition of the mouth, as if the skin had been destroyed by something acrid or corrosive. Dryness in the mouth, which can scarcely be relieved. Dryness in the throat. * Excessively dry feeling in the mouth ; nevertheless the tongue was continually moist. Excessive dryness of the mouth, which constricted his throat. Great dryness in the mouth constricted his throat and fauces ; there was no mucus ; moderate thirst ; he was able to swallow milk.—485. Dryness in the mouth, the fauces and nose. He is unable to swallow from dryness in the mouth, the fauces and the nose. Hæmorrhage from the mouth.¹ * Hæmorrhage from the mouth and nose.

THROAT : Roughness (scraping) of the throat, when the throat is at rest.—490. Rawness and soreness of the palate, especially painful when touching it with the tongue or when chewing, as if the parts were excoriated, lasting several days. (a. 6 d.) Pain in the throat. Fine tearing in the inner surface of the angle of the left lower jaw, in the left tonsil and behind it, unaltered by contact, more violent during deglutition. (a. 2 d.) Dryness in the fauces and burning on the tongue. * Burning sensation in the fauces. * Violent burning in the throat, the mouth being naturally moist ; the burning is not relieved by drinking, but by sugar, however for a few moments only. Long-continued, burning pain in the fauces ; food and beverage cause a burning sensation in the mouth, like spirits of wine. * Inflammation of the throat and fauces. Continual desire to swallow ; he felt as though he would suffocate when not swallowing. * Sore throat ; stitches in the fauces, and pain as from an internal swelling ; they are felt only when swallowing and when turning the neck, or when touching its side, but neither when at rest, nor when talking.—500. Internal swelling of the throat. Soreness of the throat when swallowing or spit-

¹ NOTE : This hæmorrhage ended in death. Even after death, blood flows from the nose, mouth and ears of those who have been poisoned by Belladonna ; they assume a blackish violent tinge either only in the face, or one side of the body, or over the whole body, or else they are covered with gangrenous spots ; the cuticle soon peels off, the abdomen becomes distended, and sometimes putrefaction sets in in twelve hours. (Eb. Gmelin and Faber.)

ting. Sensation as of a swelling, rather towards the left side. Pain in the throat, and colic. Sore throat, getting worse every hour; heat, roughness, constriction, sore feeling. Difficult and painful deglutition.—505. * Violent lancinating pain in the throat when swallowing or breathing. * Stitches in the left side of the throat, being the same whether one swallows or no. Inflammation of the tonsils; they suppurate in four days; during this period he was unable to swallow a single drop. Troublesome swallowing. * Impeded deglutition.—510. Painless inability to swallow. Impeded deglutition. * Considerable constriction of the fauces. Short-lasting, but frequently recurring contraction of the œsophagus, more during than between the acts of deglutition. This symptom is always followed by a painful scraping in the region of the epiglottis, as if the parts were raw and sore. Sore throat; swallowing excites a scraping sensation in the epiglottis, or as if it had become sore by the rubbing.—515. Sore throat; (contraction) narrowing of the fauces, which impedes deglutition. (a. 3 h.) * *Painful contraction and narrowing of the fauces*; when preparing the parts for the act of deglutition, a tension and stretching is experienced by them, although deglutition is not accomplished; during the act of deglutition itself the pain does not increase; the sensation as of the fauces being contracted is of itself a painful one. (a. 60 h.) * *When swallowing, one experiences a sensation in the throat as though the parts were too narrow, contracted, as if nothing would go down.* (a. 2 h.) They were unable to swallow solid food. He chews his food without being able to swallow it, because his throat felt as if it were contracted.—520. During her loss of consciousness she frequently thrusts her finger into her throat, stretches her gums and presses her throat with both hands. He has the greatest trouble in swallowing water, and can only get down very little of it. Aversion to every kind of liquid; she demeans herself frightfully when seeing it. Pouring drinks down her throat makes her mad. Inability to swallow.—525. Paralytic weakness of the inner parts of the mouth. Pressure in the throat with choking, rising from the abdomen, unaccompanied by either nausea or vomiting.

APPETITE AND TASTE: * Loss of taste. * Insipid taste in the mouth. Spoiled taste in the mouth.—530. * Disgusting taste, the tongue being clean. Spoiled taste of the saliva. * Putrid taste in the mouth, after having eaten something. Putrid taste in the mouth, as of spoiled meat, two hours after eating. (a. 8 h.) * *A putrid taste rises from the fauces, also while eating or drinking, although both food and drink have*

a natural taste.—535. Flat sweetish taste in the mouth. Viscid taste in the mouth. Saltish, sourish taste in the mouth. Salt taste of the food, as if every thing were too salt. (a. 25 h.) In the beginning of the meal the aliments tasted naturally ; all of a sudden they either tasted too salt, or were tasteless, or had a flat taste, with sensation in the pit of the neck as if she would throw her food up again.—540. Bread tastes and smells sour to him. Bread tastes sour to her. *Bread tastes sour to him*. * Aversion to milk, whereas she was very fond of it formerly ; now the smell of milk is disgusting and repulsive to her ; it has moreover a bitterish, sourish taste, which disappears when drinking a little more of the milk. In the evening bread and butter taste very sour to him, at least the last mouthfuls ; this was generally followed by some heartburn, which continued two hours, (eight evenings in succession.)—545. (Bitter taste of the bread and apples, in the evening.) Coffee is offensive to her. Aversion to camphor. One feels an appetite, but has no desire for any one kind of food. * Aversion to food.—550. * Total aversion to all sorts of nourishment and drinks, with frequent weak pulse. * Complete loss of appetite. Want of appetite with headache. Diminished appetite ; meats especially are repulsive to him. Repugnance to beer.—555. Repugnance to acid things. * *Long-lasting aversion to food*. No appetite ; every thing was loathsome to him. (He has a desire for this or the other thing ; but when eating it, he does not relish it.) He loses his appetite after smoking.—560. Loss of appetite with a feeling of emptiness and hunger ; when beginning to eat, he eats with his usual appetite. Increased appetite, (curative effect.) Appetite for vegetable soup, and bread and butter, for nothing else.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS : A peculiar contractive sensation in the stomach after eating a little. Cough and great thirst after a meal.—565. Feeling of intoxication immediately after a meal. (a. 6 hours and a half) Violent pinching below the umbilicus after a meal, directly behind the abdominal integuments. (a. 2 h. and a half.) Internal heat after taking beer. Absence of thirst. * *Absence of thirst*.—570. Desire for drinks, without caring about drinking ; he approached the cup to his lips and then set it down again immediately. (a. 8 h.) Astonishing thirst in the evening with watery taste ; nevertheless, every kind of beverage is disgusting to her. * Great thirst for cold drinks, without any heat. (a. 7 h.) Violent thirst at dinner, (returning for several days at the same hour.) Eructations tasting of the ingesta.—575. Bitter eructatious tasting of the ingesta. * Frequent eructations from the stomach. Eructa-

tions with want of appetite. Eructations and vertigo. * *Unsuccessful inclination to eructations*.—580. *Half suppressed incomplete eructations*. Putrid eructations. Burning, sore eructations, and acrid sour humor rising into the mouth, with a kind of choking. Heartburn (when smoking tobacco;) a scraping, burning, smarting sensation is for a long time felt about the lower border of the fauces, and mostly about the upper border of the larynx. (a. 2 h.) Accumulation of water in the mouth, in the evening, for half an hour.—585. * Nausea and inclination to vomit *in the throat* (not in the pit of the stomach) with occasional bitter eructations, in the evening. Qualmishness after breakfast. * Frequent attacks of nausea in the forenoon. (a. 72 h.) Inclination to vomit, when walking in the open air. * *Nausea in the stomach*.—590. Nausea with inclination to vomit, especially when he is about to eat something. Frequent nausea and retching. Nausea, inclination to vomit, and such a vehement thirst, that they were obliged to drink an excessive quantity of water. Vomiting, in the evening. * Vomiting, vertigo and flushes of heat.—595. Vomiting and profuse sweat. Excessive vomiting. Vomiting of mucus, towards noon. * Vomiting of bile and mucus. * Vomiting of indigested food which had been taken twelve hours previous.—600. Vomiting (a. 6 h.) immediately followed by sleep for a couple of hours. Inclination to vomit; unsuccessful retching. * Retching and yawning until the face becomes blue, whilst he extends one of his hands above his head, and with the other strikes violently upon his abdomen. Unsuccessful inclination to vomit. He wakes three times about midnight; three times he feels as though he would vomit, being at the same time covered with sweat as from anguish; but no vomiting takes place.—605. * Unsuccessful inclination to vomit; empty retching. He is unable to vomit; the stomach is not susceptible of being irritated. He does not even vomit after taking fourteen grains of tartar emetic; he does not even feel nauseated. Repeated attacks of violent hiccough. Violent hiccough, which caused her to start up into the air; this was succeeded by deafness lasting till the next attack.—610. * Violent hiccough about midnight. An intermediate symptom, partly eructation, partly hiccough. * *Eructation resembling hiccough; spasm composed of eructations and hiccough*. Nightly hiccough with violent sweat. Convulsions of the head and limbs after hiccough, afterwards nausea and lassitude.—615. Hiccough with alternate convulsions of the right arm and left lower limb; afterwards violent thirst with redness and heat of the head.

STOMACH : Painless throbbing and beating in the pit of the stomach. Violent pains in the region of the pit of the stomach. * *Hard pressure in the stomach, especially after a meal.* (a. 24 h.) Periodical pain in the pit of the stomach, with tremor, at night.—620. Pressure in the stomach after having eaten something. Pressure in the pit of the stomach, partly gnawing. (Stitching ache in the left side below the ribs.) Fulness below the short ribs ; when stooping, the pit of the stomach feels full and the sight is obscured. (a. 4 d.) * *Violent pressure in the stomach after a meal, and afterwards also a long while after.* (a. 5 h.)—625. *Painful pressure in the pit of the stomach, felt only when walking ; he has to walk slowly.* (a. 48 h.) Air seemed to have gathered below the sternum ; it passed off by producing a rumbling in the abdomen, after which the nausea increased more and more. Spasm of the stomach. * Spasm of the stomach, resembling a cramp. Chronic spasm of the stomach ; it always occurred during a meal.—630. After eating a little food, he felt a peculiar contractive sensation in the stomach. Inflation of the epigastrium after lying down in the evening, with tensive pain in the stomach. Contractive pain in the pit of the stomach. Burning in the stomach. Stitches in the pit of the stomach. Excessive, lancinating and cutting pain in the pit of the stomach, which forces one to bend the body backwards, and to check the breathing. Inflammation of the stomach.

ABDOMEN : Inflammation of the upper part of the duodenum. Burning in the abdomen.—640. * Continual colic. * Colic, constipation, enuresis with eructations and inclination to vomit. Colic, a few stitches after taking milk. Pain in the abdomen, a few hours previous to going to bed. Colic, spasmodic tension, from the chest till deep in the abdomen ; this tension is so violent that he is unable to move his body in the least. (a. half an h.)—645. Colic and leucorrhœa. * Pressure in the abdomen as from a stone, in the evening, with pains in the loins. Colic, as if the abdomen were pressed upon by a hard load ; the pain is only felt when standing or walking ; it passes off when sitting. Pressure in the hypogastrium as if from a heavy load. Sensation in the right abdominal ring, when bending over while sitting, as if a hard body were pressing out, without the spot being hard to the touch. (a. 6 d.)—650. Sensation in the right groin, when bending over while sitting, as if a hard body were pressing out. Sensation in the abdomen, directly below the umbilicus, as if the intestines pressed from within outwards, mostly when standing. (a. 6 d.) When pressing upon the scrobiculus cordis,

one feels a pain in the side of the abdomen, pressing from within outwards. Inflation of the abdomen. * Distended, but neither hard nor painful abdomen.—655. Distended, hard abdomen. * Sensation as if the abdomen were distended, with constrictive colic below the umbilicus, coming on in jerks, and obliging one to bend double. (a. 4 h.) Distention of the abdomen around the ribs. Distention of the abdomen, accompanied by rumbling or grunting in the intestines of the left side. Aching of the abdomen, which is drawn in (when lying down.)—660. * Clawing, constrictive pain in the lowermost intestines, alternating with dull stitches or jerks in the direction of the perinæum. (a. 36 h.) * Constriction of the abdomen around the umbilicus, as if a ball or lump would form. Directly after rising, in the morning, a violent tensive aching in the abdomen, especially in the pubic region ; sensation as if the hypogastrium (rarely the epigastrium) were spasmodically constricted, sometimes as if it were distended, (this, however, is not really the case ;) gradually increasing and decreasing pains. (a. 24 h.) Contraction of the abdomen in the umbilical region. Griping and straining around the umbilicus, which obliged him to bend over.—665. * Contractive pain in the abdomen ; she is obliged to bend double from pain. * Colic, as if a spot in the abdomen were seized with the nails, a griping, clutching, seizing as with talons. Contractive straining in the umbilical region, especially about noon and in the afternoon. * 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. Extremely painful contractive gripings in the umbilical region, coming from both sides and meeting in the umbilicus.—670. * Pinching colic ; he is obliged to sit with his body bent double, with unsuccessful inclination to diarrhœa and subsequent vomiting. Pinching in the intestines. Pinching in the side of the abdomen, the region of the liver ; the pain was so great that he was unable to rise from his seat. Pinching, transversely across the epigastrium and downwards in the colon. Violent pinching in the hypogastrium, which increases in violence by drawing the abdomen in, and bending the upper part of the body on the left side. (a. 6 h.)—675. Lancinations in the inguinal glands. Fine stitches in the left groin. Dull stitches in the right side of the abdomen, near the last ribs. Violent lancinations between the right hip and the umbilicus, as if a dull knife were being thrust in. (a. 12 h.) One single cutting lancination from the umbilical region round the left hip as far as the lumbar vertebræ, where it is most painful. (a. three

quarters of an h.)—680. Dull lancinations, as if with a knife, below the umbilicus on the left side. Stitching ache in the umbilical region. (a. 24 h.) Cutting ache early in the morning, when in bed, in the left side of the abdomen upon which he rests ; the pain disappears when turning to the other side. (a. 11 d.) *Violent, incisive pressure in the hypogastrium, in alternate places.* (a. 1 h.) Cutting in the whole lower part of the abdomen, most violent in the left side.—685. * Itching stinging about the umbilicus, passing off by rubbing. (a. 1. h.) Heat with anxiety in the abdomen, chest and face, with obstruction of the nose. Heat from below upwards, a sweat as of anguish breaking out upon her ; afterwards nausea with horrible anguish, the nausea descending more and more in the abdomen. * Long lasting painfulness of the whole abdomen, as if it were all sore and raw. (a. 1 h.) Violent repeated rumbling in the abdomen.—690. Loud rumbling in the abdomen, with a sensation as if all the contents were engaged in a confused motion. (a. a quarter of an h.) Rumbling and pinching in the abdomen. Frequent emission of almost inodorous flatulence. Frequent emission of inodorous flatulence.

Stool: Shuddering, during stool.—695. Shuddering, during stool, in a child. Desire for stool with sensation in the abdomen as if diarrhœa would come on, accompanied by heat in the abdomen. (a. 1 h.) * Papescent stool mixed with mucus. Heat in the head alternating with diarrhœa. Diarrhœa, inclination to vomit and pressure in the stomach.—700. * Granular, yellow, somewhat slimy stool. (Stool smells very sour.) Stool white as lime. Green stool. Green stool, with enuresis and sweat.—705. Several watery stools immediately after profuse sweat. * *Soft, diarrhœic stool in the beginning ; afterwards, frequent tenesmus, little or no stool being passed.* Unusually diminished stool ; only small evacuations taking place for several days. *Urgent desire for stool ; it is thinner than usual, but not diminished.* Frequent thin stools with tenesmus ; he had to go to stool every quarter of an hour. (a. 48 h.)—710. Frequent desire for stool. * Tenesmus ; diarrhœic stool is passed in small quantity, followed immediately by increased tenesmus. (a. 3 h.) Frequent desire for stool, without any evacuation taking place, or else little and bad stools being passed. * Tenesmus and colic. Tenesmus, no stool.—715. Vomiting after tenesmus. * Tenesmus, constant pressing and bearing down in the direction of the anus and the genital organs, alternating with painful contraction of the anus. (a. 12 h.) Pressure in the rectum, towards the orifice. * Constipation. Constipation ; inflation of the abdomen and

heat in the head.—720. He is unable to exercise any pressure during stool. * Contractive pain in the rectum, afterwards sore pain in the epigastrium, followed by quick discharge of slimy diarrhœa, lastly tenesmus. Violent itching and constrictive sensation of the anus. Itching of the anus. Violent, sudden, painful itching of the rectum and anus.—725. Itching of the outer side of the anus (when walking in the open air.) Pleasant itching of the anus. Single, sudden lacerations in the rectum (during motion.) (a. 3 h.) Hæmorrhoidal flux for several days. Involuntary discharge of fæces, paralysis of the sphincter ani.—730. * Involuntary discharge of fæces. Small, sudden, involuntary stools.

URINARY ORGANS: * Suppression of stool and urine for ten hours. Suppression of stool and urine, accompanied by profuse sweat. * Troublesome micturition.—735. Suppression of urine. * Retention of urine, which comes off only drop by drop. * Frequent and urgent desire to urinate. * Frequent desire to urinate, the urine being passed in very small quantity, although of a natural color. Frequent and urgent desire to urinate, the emission being scanty. (a. 1 h.)—740. * Continual desire to urinate. * Yellow, turbid urine. Clear, lemon-colored urine. * Urine yellow as gold. Light-yellow, clear urine. (a. 4 h.)—745. (Whitish urine.) Urine with white, thick sediment. (a. 12 h.) The urine becomes turbid, like yeast, with reddish sediment. * Frequent micturition. Frequent and copious emission of urine.—750. * Enuresis. Frequent and copious emission of pale, thin, watery urine. Emission of a quantity of watery urine with sweat. Emission of a large quantity of urine, with increased appetite and coldness of the skin to the touch. Enuresis at night, with profuse sweat.—755. Enuresis with profuse night-sweats. Enuresis, especially in the morning, thirst and obscuration of vision. Enuresis with sweat, good appetite and diarrhœa. Enuresis with profuse sweat. Enuresis, diarrhœa and appetite.—760. Violent enuresis. Enuresis with appearance of the menses. Enuresis. Enuresis, paralysis of the neck of the bladder. He passed his urine, by day, while in a deep sleep.—765. * Inability to retain the urine. Sensation of writhing and turning in the bladder as if there were a large worm in it, without any desire to urinate. Dull pressure in the region of the bladder at night. Smarting pain immediately after micturition, in the outer border of the prepuce.

GENITAL ORGANS: Itching titillation in the forepart of the glans, resembling a flea-bite.—770. Repeated tearing in the left spermatic cord from below upwards, before falling asleep,

in the evening when in bed. The prepuce recedes behind the glans; this causes a disagreeable sensation in the denuded glans. (a. 4 h.) Lancination all along the urethra. (a. 3 h.)

Violent pressing towards the genital organs, as if all the contents of the abdomen would issue from them; worse when sitting crooked or when walking, relieved when standing or sitting straight. (a. 10 h.) Dull stitches in the urethra between the acts of micturition, behind the glans, especially during motion.—775. Drawing in the seminal cords during micturition. Discharge of the prostatic juice from a relaxed penis. Soft, painless tumor on the glans. Sweat of the genital organs, at night. *Lancinations in the testicles which are drawn up.* (a. 12, 18, 30 h.)—780. *Nightly emission of semen, the penis being relaxed.* Two emissions of semen in one night. Violent lancinations in the pubic region at every step, apparently in the internal genital organs. (a. 10 h.) Nightly emission of semen, unaccompanied by lascivious dreams (the first night.) He remains indifferent, when thinking of the difference of the two sexes; he is unable to conceive any lewd or lascivious ideas; the sexual instinct seems to be extinguished in his fancy.—785. Voluptuous images or tales excite neither his fancy nor his sexual organs; they leave him indifferent. (a. 20 h.) The appearance of the menses is preceded by lassitude, colic, want of appetite and dimsightedness. The menses are accompanied by sweat of the chest at night, by nightly yawning and thrills of chilliness over the back. Anguish about the heart during the menses. Great thirst during the menses.—790. Cramp-like tearing at times in alternate parts of the back, at times in the arms during the menses. Appearance of the menses. The menses appear four days too soon. Increased menstrual flow. Increased flow of the menses; they delay until the 32d, 36th, and 48th day.—795. * Pressing early in the morning, as if all the contents of the abdomen would issue from the genital organs, (with distention of the abdomen;) when the pressing was over, the abdomen contracted, and a white mucus was discharged from the vagina. * Badly smelling hemorrhage from the uterus. Leucorrhœa and colic.

COLD, CATARRH: Frequent sneezing. The nose is at times obstructed, at times it discharges water.—800. * Catarrh, or cough with coryza. Fluent coryza from one nostril only. Coryza, with smell of herring-pickle in the nose, especially when blowing the nose. * Hoarseness. * Rough, hoarse voice.—805. * Noise and râling in the bronchial tubes. Every inspiration causes an irritation bringing on a dry cough. * Vio-

lent cough about noon, several days in succession, with discharge of a large quantity of tenacious mucus. * Coughing fit, with subsequent heat. * Night-cough, frequently waking her from sleep; when the cough is over, she immediately falls asleep again.—810. Coughing fit, as from dust which had been inhaled; the cough wakes one up at night, and is accompanied with expectoration of mucus. * Violent, dry cough (in the forenoon,) as if a foreign body had got into the larynx; with coryza. (a. 3 h.) * Itching titillation in the back part of the larynx, in the evening when in bed, causing an irresistible dry cough. One feels as if something were lodged in the pit of the stomach, which continually excites a cough.

CHEST: * *Sensation as of a dry catarrh having settled in the chest*, which continually excites a dry cough.—815. The upper part of the trachea is affected; he coughs up a purulent substance resembling old catarrhal mucus, (early in the morning when in bed and after rising.) (a. 16 h.) A cough which begins at ten o'clock in the evening, and returns every quarter of an hour, or at shorter intervals, in paroxysms of three or four fits at a time. Cough with a bloody taste in the mouth. * Expectoration of bloody mucus, early in the morning when coughing. * (Hollow and rough, scraping cough.)—820. Violent cough during sleep, with gnashing of teeth. (a. 10 h.) Cough with prickings in the side under the left ribs. (a. 6 h.) Violent aching in the nape of the neck, as though it would break; during a fit of cough. (a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.) * Dry, short and hacking cough, with a scraping sensation in the throat. * Oppression of the chest.—825. * Difficult breathing. (When coughing, the child presses with great force, and is very much out of humor.) ('The child becomes calm previous to every fit of cough, and cried directly before the cough commenced.) (The coughing fits terminated with sneezing.) (The stomach turns when coughing, and he vomits even when fasting.)—830. * Difficult respiration. Violent, small, frequent, anxious inspirations. (a. 18 h.) Pressure in the præcordial region; this arrests the breathing and causes a feeling of anguish. * Pressure on the chest (which affected the heart.) Sensation as if the heart were oppressed; she was not well able to breathe, accompanied by nausea which rises to the throat as if she would vomit; the oppression of the heart and nausea alternate every seven minutes. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—835. Short breathing brought on by drinking a cup of coffee (in the afternoon.) (a. 3 d.) Frequent oppression of the scrobiculus cordis during a walk; a sort of spasmodic sensation which obliges him to take deeper inspirations. (a. 1 h.) Violent oppression across

the chest, as if it were being compressed from both sides. (a. 5 h.) * Asthma. Feeling of oppression in the chest, in the evening when in bed, which does not pass off by coughing on purpose; he had difficulty in taking an inspiration, as if he had been prevented from so doing by mucus in the trachea; accompanied by a burning in the chest. (a. 60 h.)—840. At times he breathed, at times he appeared to have breathed his last; these fits occurred four times in the space of a quarter of an hour. Burning in the right half of the chest. Heat suddenly rises from the abdomen into the chest, and passes off very fast. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Stitches in the sternum when coughing or yawning. * Fine stitches under the clavicle from before backwards, during a walk. (a. 4 d.)—845. * Fine stitches in the left side of the chest extending from the sternum towards the axilla, more violent during motion; uninfluenced by breathing. Fine stitches in the chest. Continuous stitch entering deep into the right side of the chest, uninfluenced by breathing. (a. 72 h.) Stitches in the side of the chest under the right arm; they arrest the breathing towards evening. Stitches in various places under the skin, in the right side of the chest, rather towards the outside.—850. Stitches in one of the mammæ. (a. 3 h.) * Painful stitches in the left side of the chest, uninfluenced by breathing. Quickly passing stitches under the two last ribs, as with a dull knife, by the side of the ensiform cartilage and above the false ribs. (a. 8 minutes.) Pinching-stitching pain in the chest on both sides of the upper part of the sternum. Incisive pressure on the right side of the chest, coming and going, uninfluenced by breathing. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—855. Continuous stitching pressure in the cartilage of the left ribs, increasing in violence during an expiration, and then almost passing into a burning sensation. (a. 3 h.) Sharp pressure in the region of the sixth rib from within outwards. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Sharp ache in the sternum, immediately above the ensiform cartilage. Aching below the right nipple. Aching in the chest and between the shoulders.—860. * *Aching in the chest with short breathing, likewise between the shoulder when walking or sitting.* Clawing ache in both halves of the chest. Beating pain between the sternum and the scrobiculus cordis. Pressure in the right half of the chest, causing an anxious feeling. Great uneasiness and beating in the chest.—865. * (Palpitation of the heart, when at rest, as if the concussion extended to the neck, increasing during motion, with difficult and slow breathing.) A sort of palpitation of the heart when going up stairs, a kind of bubbling sensation. Corrosive pain below the cartilage of the last ribs. (a. 2 h.) Pain-

ful blisters on the sternum, containing water. Chest and thighs are covered with dark-red, very small spots of different sizes. —870. * The breasts become filled with milk (in a female who is not pregnant,) the milk running out; on the left mamma appeared small scattered pimples with a tingling and itching sensation, relieved by friction.

BACK : The ischia feel sore; she feels as if there were no flesh on them; nevertheless she feels more comfortable when sitting on something hard, than on something soft. Dull, (foggy) intensely painful drawing in the whole circumference of the pelvis; this pain is also alternately felt in the os sacrum and the ossa pubis. Spasmodic sensation in the left lumbar region. Intense cramp-pain in the small of the back and the os coccygis; he can only sit for a short while; sitting makes him stiff and unable to rise again from pain; he cannot even lie down well; frequently wakes at night and has to turn to another side on account of the violence of the pain; he is absolutely unable to lie upon the back; he is relieved mostly by standing and walking about slowly; however he cannot walk fast (for 8 days.)—875. When rising from his seat, he feels a pain in the region of the crest of the ilium as if a sharp body were protruding. Rheumatic pain in the back. Aching on the left side of the spinal column, under the false ribs. Gnawing in the dorsal spine, and cough. Lancinating and gnawing pain in the dorsal spine.—880. Lancinations from without inwards in the vertebræ, resembling stabs with a knife. Pain, as from a sprain, in the right side of the back and the spinal column. Cramp-like, oppressive sensation in the middle of the spinal column, becoming tensive when attempting to straighten the back. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) The back, especially the scapulæ, are covered with large, red pimples; the whole skin looks red, and feels sore when touched; in the tips of the pimples the prover experiences a fine stinging. (a. 10 d.) Pain in the head passing into the scapulæ.—885. Boil upon the shoulder. Aching under the left scapula, more towards the outer side. Drawing pressure between the right scapula and the dorsal spine. Pain between the scapulæ, as if the parts had been strained by lifting. Violent drawing between the scapulæ along the spine, in the evening.—890. Cramp-pain, almost like pinching, between the right scapula and the dorsal spine. (Titillating itching of the left scapula.) Itching stinging of the right scapula, inducing one to scratch the parts. Stinging itching of the scapulæ, going off by scratching. Fine stitches about the right scapula.—895. Repeated stitches, as if caused by the electric fluid, from the left scapula to the right. (a. 1 h.) *Stitching pres-*

sure on the top of the left shoulder. (a. 3 h.) * Painful stiffness between the scapulæ and in the nape of the neck when turning the neck and head to and fro, early in the morning. (a. 16. h.)

NECK : Aching in the outer side of the neck, when bending the head backwards or when touching the parts. * Glandular swelling on the nape of the neck, with cloudiness of the head. (a. 6 h.)—900. Pimples appear on the arm and nape of the neck, become quickly filled with pus, and afterwards are covered with a crust. * Painful swelling of one of the left axillary glands. (a. 5. h.)

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES : Swelling of the affected arm and foot. *Extension and stretching of the upper limbs.* Rheumatic pains of the arm with tingling, followed by convulsions of the same arm.—905. The arm feels stunned and painful. Swelling of the arm. Feeling of great exhaustion in the arms, more yet in the hands, as though she ought to let them hang down. Weight in both arms. Weight of the left arm.—910. Paralysis of the right arm. Weight and paralytic condition of the upper limbs, more however of the left one. * Paralytic weakness in the right arm, afterwards also in the forearm. (a. 5 h.) * *Paralytic pressure on the left upper arm with paralytic sensation, and weakness in the whole of the left arm.* * *Paralytic drawing pressure, with weakness, in the right arm.* * (a. 4 d.)—915. * *Paralytic tearing and pressure in the anterior surface of the left upper arm.* (a. 5 d.) Spasm of the right arm with gnashing of teeth. (Painful) twitchings in the arms, more in the right than in the left. He raises the right arm above his head involuntarily, and without being aware of it. Traction downwards, in the muscles of the right upper arm ; when the traction had reached the lower part of the upper arm, a few dartings occurred from the elbow to the axilla ; after which the symptom ceased for a while.—920. Convulsive concussion of the upper limbs, as if caused by an excessive shuddering. Concussive spasms of the upper limbs. Constant intorsion (twisting inwards) of the arms and hands. He occasionally extends his arms and hands, as if he would catch something. Violent lancinating pain resembling stabs with a dull knife, below the head of the humerus, from within outwards.—925. Stiffness in the right arm, upon which she had not lain ; she felt it at three o'clock in the morning, and was not able to bend the arm ; the arm felt as if it were shorter than the other, and was affected with a tearing pain. *Drawing pain in the inner side of the left upper arm.* Tearing pain in the humerus. Pain, as from bruises, in the upper

arms. (a. 6 h.) Tearing pain in the humerus.—930. Creeping along the left arm, as when a fly walks over the skin; it cannot be relieved by rubbing. Pimple on the left arm below the elbow-joint, dark-red, without sensation or pus, sore to the touch. (a. 9 d.) Pimple below the right elbow, painfully stinging when touched. (When moving or touching the elbow, it pains as if it were burnt.) Rumbling in the bend of the left elbow, as if water or a heavy liquid were running through the veins.—935. Cutting pain in the interior of the left elbow-joint, when walking. Sharp stitches in the outer side of the left elbow-joint. (a. 72 h.) Paralytic drawing pain in the elbow. Paralytic drawing pain in the elbow, and the fingers of the left hand. Fine stitches in the upper surface of the left forearm. (a. 24 h.)—940. Dull stitches in the middle of the interior of the forearm, which increase gradually, and finally become very violent. Cutting tearing in the lower muscles of the right forearm, (when at rest.) (a. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Cutting tearing in the lower muscles of the left forearm. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Paralytic tearing in the carpal bones. Lancinating tearing in the metacarpal bones of the left hand.—945. Tearing and pressure in the metacarpal bones, and the anterior joint of the left index-finger. Copious, cold sweat of the hands. The dorsa of both hands are covered with small red spots, disappearing again speedily. *Swelling of the hands. Violent swelling of the hand.—950. Feeling of stiffness in the right hand and the fingers; she was not able to bend them. He is not able to turn the hand freely and easily about itself; he can only turn it by starts, as if there were a deficiency of the synovial fluid in the carpus; however this impeded motion is painless. (a. 4 h.) *Painful drawing in the posterior joints of the left and middle finger of both hands, apparently in the periosteum thereof. Paralytic drawing in the middle-joint of the right index-finger.* The anterior joint of the middle-finger feels stiff, and is painful when bending it, the pain being a simple pain, (sore ?)—955. Tearing cutting in the muscles of the little finger of the right hand. Sharp stitches in the metacarpal bone of the thumb. The tips of the fingers of the left hand are painful as if they were jammed. Chilliness of the body, with stitches in the tips of the fingers from within outwards, especially when seizing something. Pain in the tip of the middle-finger, as if some foreign body had become lodged in it and had produced ulceration; the pain is greatest when touching the part.—960. Blister on the finger with painful inflammation. Pustule, breaking out close to the nail of the right index-finger, and emitting a quantity of humor. He

has no trouble in putting the ligaments of the fingers upon the stretch, and causing the joints to crack.

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Soreness on the inner side of the thigh. Pain of the thighs and legs as if they were bruised, and crumbling like decaying wood; a finely stinging and gnawing pain in the direction of the long bones, accompanied by violent tearing in the joints; the pain gradually rises from the tarsal joints to the hips, obliges one to move the feet and change their position constantly while sitting, and is relieved by walking. (a. 4 h.)—965. Occasional lassitude of the feet, with a drawing pain in the same. A sort of stretching; he is obliged to extend the lower limbs. (a. 11 d.) * Heaviness of the thighs and legs when walking, accompanied by stiffness of the knee-joints. (a. 12 h.) Increased weight of the thighs and legs (and discharge of yellow mucus from the nose, with increase of thirst.) * Paralytic drawing in the right lower limb.—970. Paralytic weakness of the feet (lower limbs); she had to lie down, the person suffering with nausea, tremor, anxiousness and vertigo. * Paralysis of the lower limbs. Cramp-pain in the glutei muscles, accompanied with tension when bending the body forwards. Three or four violent stitches in the right hip, when at rest or in motion, (quickly passing.) Cold feeling in the right hip-joint. (a. 1 h.)—975. Pain of the left hip with limping. When lying upon her right hip, she feels a pain in her left; but when lying upon the hip, the pain subsides. (a. 8, 9, d.) Paralytic tension in the hip-joints when walking, as if they were sprained. Cutting and darting tearing in the posterior muscles of the left thigh when sitting. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) *Cutting stitches in the external muscles of the right thigh, close above the knee, only when sitting.* (a. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—980. Excessive weight and stitches in the thighs, when walking. Weight in the thighs, also when sitting. Drawing pain from within outwards, in a small spot of the internal side of the left thigh. (a. 1 h.) Hard pressure in the middle of the anterior surface of the right thigh. Stitches in the centre of the thigh towards the posterior side, resembling stabs with a knife, (immediately after a meal.)—985. A painful vacillating throbbing in the upper and inner part of the left thigh. (a. 29 h.) Groaning and humming sensation over the right knee when sitting. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Cramp-pain in the right knee, near the patella, towards the outer side, when sitting. Violent pains in the knee. When moving the left lower limb, the tendon of the outer hamstring feels too short and too much contracted; this symptom is alternately felt in the tendon of the inner hamstring, but more in the outer.—990. Clawing ache in the

bend of the right knee. Dull stitches in the bend of the left knee. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Darting in the bend of the right knee. (a. 4 h.) Tremor of the knees. Disagreeable sensation in the joints of the lower limbs, especially the knee-joints, as if they would bend suddenly, especially when walking, and mostly when going down a height.—995. Darting in the bend of the knee as far as the muscles of the thigh. Bubbling in the foot, as of drops of water. (a. 54 h.) Quick bubbling in the forepart of the left knee, when sitting, (immediately.) Prickings below the left patella, when sitting. Pressive stitches in the right patella, (when sitting.) (a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—1000. When treading upon the left foot, painful stitches dart up to the knee. (a. 38 h.) Cutting drawing in a small spot of the feet, extending from below upwards, first through the legs and thighs, afterwards through the small of the back as far as the shoulders. * Paralytic lassitude in both legs. Lassitude of the feet, when going up stairs, especially the calves. Sensation in the legs, moving from below upwards, as of creeping, externally; internally, as of innumerable stitches.—1005. Pain in the leg, as if it were jammed, with a dull tearing and confused commotion internally, especially in the right, relieved by letting the leg hang down. (a. 10 h.) Burning tearing along the leg through the inner side of the patella. Tremulous weight of the legs. Dull tearing in the legs. Excessive pain of the legs, obliging one to extend them.—1010. Painful feeling of weight of the right leg when laying it across the left. (a. 4 h.) Drawing weight in the legs. Tearing pain in the tibia. Sensation in the right leg as in persons who grow, a sensation of stiffness joined with heaviness. Drawing and tearing pain in the right tibia with a sensation in it, as if it would be pressed asunder. (a. 4 h.)—1015. Sharp stitches in the left calf, rising from the lower part. Cramp in the calf when bending the leg, in the evening when in bed, going off by extending the leg. (a. 72 h.) *Tearing and pressure in the middle of the inner side of the leg, uninfluenced either by motion or contact.* Pressure in the forepart of the left tibia, when standing. Sweat of the feet without any warmth, when sitting.—1020. Corrosive itching of the feet and dorsa of the feet. Dull stitches in the dorsum of the left foot when sitting; external pressure does not alter them. Tension in the right tarsal joint, when walking in the open air. Pain as from a sprain in the tarsal bones, when walking or bending the foot inwards. Tearing pain in the metatarsal bone of the big toe.—1025. Cramp in the sole of the foot, in the evening when in bed, when drawing the knees up. Burning, and searching (grinding) sensation in the

soles of the feet. Violent itching of the feet. Tingling in the feet from below upwards. (a. 20 h.) Swelling of the feet.—1030. Heat, especially in the feet. Boring, grinding pain in the soles of the feet. (a. several h.) Stinging pain in the soles of the feet. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Pain, as from a bruise, in the ball of the heel, when treading upon it. A kind of painless drawing or creeping from the heel to the toes around the malleoli. (a. 30 h.)—1035. Boring or tearing stitches in the tendo achillis. Tearing in the sole of the left foot, when walking, with occasional stitches, a quarter of an hour. Tension in the sole of the right foot, in the region of the heel, changing to a tensive pressure ; when pressing upon the parts, this pain disappears for some time. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Very painful cramp in the left arm, and in the back, extending as far as the lower limbs, in the evening. In the evening she attempted to extend herself, but she was unable to do so from pain.—1040. When the pain had reached the highest degree, it generally disappeared suddenly, and was momentarily replaced by a pain in some other place. Painful sensitiveness of the skin to every contact. *Creeping itching over the whole body, quickly passing from one spot to another. * Red scales in the lower part of the body, as far as the abdomen. Blisters (which easily burst open) in the palm of the hand and in the tibia.—1045. Sudden and unexpected lancination in the affected part, extending into the head ; when walking, at every second or third step, not when sitting. (The places which had been affected with the lancinating pain, are extremely painful when touched.) Boring pain in the glands. Gnawing pain in the affected part. (a. 1 h.) The external application of Belladonna makes the part sensitive to the open air.—1050. Cold, painful, long-lasting nodosities and swellings, (appears to be a secondary effect.) Tearing itching in various places, especially after lying down, in the evening when in bed ; after rubbing the parts, nothing but an increased tearing pain remains. The ulcer is only painful at night, (from six o'clock in the evening until six in the morning,) burning, as if something would press out from the ulcer and the part were stiff and paralyzed. (a. 48 h.) (The ulcer is covered with a black crust looking like inspissated blood.) Nothing but bloody ichor oozes out from the ulcer.—1055. The ulcer becomes painful, almost burning, when touched. (a. 4 h.) Violent itching in the ulcer. (a. 1 h.) Cutting pain in the ulcer, when at rest, and tearing pain when moving the part. (a. 20 h.) Sore pain in the parts close around the ulcer. (a. 4 h.) (Soreness in the bends of the joints.)—1060. * *Sudden, excessive,*

cramp-pain in one side of the chest, in one side of the abdomen, in a loin, or one elbow, especially when asleep, the prover being obliged to bend the affected part inwards and to flex it. (a. 8, 16, 30 h.) (Drawing pain in the feet extending up to the scapulæ, and thence to the fingers, finally to the teeth, which become dull and vacillating from that pain.) (Drawing pain in all the limbs.) * Itching prickings, like flea-bites, in various parts of the skin, in the evening when in bed. * All the symptoms are worse in the afternoon at three or four o'clock, milder in the morning.

SPASMS, PARALYSIS, FITS:—1065. * Violent convulsive laughter. * Slight convulsive movements of the limbs. Convulsive movement of the limbs. * Subsultus tendinum. * Twitchings of the limbs.—1070. * The most violent spasms after a slight vexation; they impelled him to run up the walls. * Spasms of the limbs with hiccough. Lassitude and anxiousness accompany the spasms of the limbs. * Convulsions. Convulsive, momentary extension of the limbs, when waking from sleep.—1075. * Repeated convulsions and horrible spasms, especially of the flexor muscles. * Violent convulsions and loud delirium. * Epileptic convulsions. Excessive spasms, resembling epilepsy. * Convulsions, distortions of all the muscles.—1080. Spasms of all the limbs. * In the intervals between the spasms, he utters the most violent cries, as if he were suffering great pains. * The head and the rest of the body are drawn backwards to the left side, so that he was unable to walk. Insensible râling, with convulsions of the hands and feet. * Alternate strange contortions of the limbs and total immobility.—1085. * Loss of sensation, stiffness of the lower limbs, extreme distention of all the blood-vessels in the skin, with extremely red, bloated countenance, full and quick pulse, and excessive sweat. * Frequent stiffness and immobility of the limbs; for instance, he was not able to stir his left foot. * Stiffness of all the limbs, resembling a feeling of weariness. Stiffness of the whole body. Spasmodic extension of the limbs, with distortion of the eyes.—1090. * Early in the morning the limbs feel weary and uneasy from pain; she would like to alter the position of every limb constantly. * Restlessness of the head and hands. *Restlessness of the body; he was obliged to move the whole body constantly to and fro, especially the hands and feet; he is unable to remain long in any one situation; at times he is lying, or sitting, or standing, with constant restlessness in any one position.* * Trembling, with convulsive concussions of the body.—1095. * Tremor of all the limbs; inability to walk; distended veins of the whole body, and disagreeable sensation

of irritation in the throat, for several days. * Tremor and lassitude of the limbs. * Lassitude of the limbs. In the evening he feels so tired that he is scarcely able to walk. (a. 50 h.)—1100. Laziness of all the limbs, and want of disposition to work. * *Aversion to work, or motion.* (a. 1, 5 h.) Heaviness of the hands and feet. Weakness of the body. Failing of strength.—1105. Great weakness. Lassitude every day and drowsiness in the afternoon. Failing of strength and shortness of breath, especially in the evening. * General weakness. Weakness, unsteady gait, the knees feel as if they would break down; he is unable to walk.—1110. * Frequently recurring, short attacks of great weakness; she feels as if she were drawn down by a weight, as if she would sink down. * Paralytic weakness of all the muscles of the upper and lower limbs. (a. 6 d.) Paralytic weakness of all the muscles, especially of the feet. * Paralytic feeling, at times of one, at times of another part. * Paralysis of the right arm and right lower limb.—1115. The left side, especially the arm and lower limbs, are entirely paralyzed. * Fainting fits. * Apoplectic condition. He was four days without tasting any nourishment, and lay motionless like a dead person. Lethargic, apoplectic condition; day and night he lay perfectly motionless; when pinched he opened his eyes, without however uttering a sound.

SLEEP:—1120. * Sopor. Deep slumber. Deep sleep. Deep sleep, lasting twenty-four hours. Deep sopor, with subsultus tendinum; pale, cold countenance, with cold hands, and hard, small, quick pulse.—1125. Stupefaction which obliges him to sleep, in the forenoon; he slept quite soundly for one hour and a half; after waking, he felt a keen appetite, a violently burning heat and dryness of the mouth, without any thirst; afterwards, when coughing, which was a short and hacking cough, his breath smelled like human excrements. * Uneasy sleep before midnight; the child tosses about, kicks with his feet, and utters querulous sounds while asleep. He dreams directly after having fallen asleep. Violent thirst after long sleep. * Sleep full of dreams; she is engaged in conversation with a great many men; wants to go away, but cannot get off.—1130. She dreams a good deal, but her dreams are calm, and turn about domestic affairs. Sound sleep, without many dreams, until morning. (a. 5 d.) *Night-sleep, with dreams which he was unable to recollect; he fell asleep at an earlier hour than usual, woke up sooner, and felt somewhat refreshed by the sleep; this, however, only lasted a few hours, after which the usual heaviness and lazy feeling of the limbs again made their appearance.* He dreams about fires;

the dream wakes him. (a. 54 h.) Frightful dreams, which one recollects very vividly.—1135. * Sopor, in the night, anxious dreams about murderers and robbers ; at one time he heard himself crying aloud, without however being able to come to his senses. In the evening, when falling asleep, * he frequently starts from his sleep ; the feet started upwards and the head forwards. * The sleep becomes intolerable from the excessive increase of the pains and frightful dreams. He starts and wakes when on the point of falling asleep. She wakes up in the night full of fright and fear ; she imagined something under her bed uttered a sound ; she felt a dry heat when waking up.—1140. She started violently as with fright during her otherwise calm sleep, she imagined she had a deep fall. * He starts as with fright in his sleep, and wakes up. * *Anguish prevents one from falling asleep.* * Nightly sleeplessness owing to anguish, with a drawing pain in all the limbs. Starting in a dream ; this wakes him up, his forehead and the scrobiculus cordis being covered with sweat.—1145. He is constantly roused from his sleep by frightful dreams and convulsions. During his sopor he opens his eyes, casts wild looks around, and falls back again into his sopor, with râling breathing. During the night he was tormented by dreams which fatigued the mind a good deal ; in the morning, when trying to get up, he feels quite exhausted. When about to fall asleep, he knew not whether he was dreaming or awake. *Vivid dreams, which he was unable to recollect.*—1150. In the evening, when lying in bed, he imagines he is floating along with his couch ; ten successive evenings, after lying down, he imagined he was floating along with his bed. Early in the morning he is unable to rouse himself from his sleep ; when waking he is very much out of humor. * Singing and loud talking while asleep. She sleeps a good deal ; when roused from her sleep by a cough, she falls asleep again immediately after the cough ceases ; nevertheless, she feels tired and giddy in the morning. He frequently wakes up from his sleep ; finally he is unable to fall asleep again, or find any ease, although he may ever so much change his position.—1155. * Intermittent breathing at night, both when asleep and awake ; an inspiration and expiration last half as long as is the interval to the next inspiration ; the expirations are sudden expulsions of air, and are louder than the inspirations ; the inspirations were a little longer than the expirations. (Suffocative snoring during the inspirations, when asleep.) Frequent waking up from sleep, at night, as if he had slept enough, (the first night.) Unsuccessful though eager attempts at sleep. He

is unable to sleep at night ; he is prevented from sleeping by his fancy, as though he had something necessary to attend to.—1160. Little sleep. Sleeplessness for some nights. * Continual sleepiness with tendency to stretch one's limbs, in the evening from five to nine o'clock. (Sleeplessness with diminution of the pains, at night.) Sleeplessness.—1165. Continued cloudiness and drowsiness. * Drowsiness. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Drowsiness and yawning, at twilight ; in the morning one feels as though one had not slept enough. * Headache and great lassitude when waking from sleep. In the morning, when waking up, headache over the eyes, a feeling of weight in the head ; when touching the eye then, it feels sore.—1170. * Tired and giddy early in the morning. Drowsiness, immediately after waking. Slumber. Slumber, with a small, weak, unequal pulse. Drowsiness full of uneasiness.—1175. Violent drowsiness. Frequent stretching of the limbs, and yawning in the afternoon, with lachrymation. (a. 48 h.) Frequent yawning. Yawning, like that of intoxicated persons. Frequent yawning, as if one had not slept enough. (a. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.)

FEVER :—1180. Feverish feelings. Feverish feelings every other day. Fever after every dose. Evening-fever, * *Violent thirst*.—1185. * Violent thirst after midnight and early in the morning. Anxious thirst. Very troublesome thirst. * Excessive thirst for cold water. (a. 4 h.) He is tormented by a burning thirst and by heat, and desires to drink from time to time ; but when offered a drink, he repels it.—1190. After the sweat, the thirst increases and the appetite decreases. A good deal of thirst and dryness in the mouth at night. Thirst, frequent micturition and obscuration of vision, especially in the morning. Great thirst, early in the morning. Great thirst, frequent micturition, copious sweat.—1195. She is deadly pale, cold as snow, and apparently lifeless. * Icy-cold hands, early in the morning, with obtusion of the head and whining mood. Coldness of the whole body, with pale countenance. Cold feet, with heat of the internal ear, in the evening. Cold feet, with a bloated, red countenance, with congestion of blood to the head.—1200. Coldness over the whole body, especially the feet. Cold hands and feet, with rather profuse and cold sweat of the feet. (a. 10 h.) Coldness of the hands and feet. An unusual feeling of coldness of the legs, greatest in the feet. (a. 5 h.) Chilliness.—1205. * A violent thrill of chilliness in the back, pit of the stomach, or along both arms, and thence extending over the whole body. (Chilliness after a meal.) She feels chilly while asleep, and feels the coldness while asleep ; is cold when waking. * Chilliness, especially on the

arms, with goose-skin, when pulling off the clothes, accompanied by redness and heat of the ears and nose. Chilliness and shuddering with goose-skin, even when near a warm stove. (a. 1 h.)—1210. Feverish chilliness, with painful fine stinging in the chest. She feels a shuddering when coming in contact with a cold draft; however she feels more comfortable in the open air. * Extreme sensibility to the cold air. Frequent yawning, followed by thrills of chilliness over the skin, in the evening. Shuddering, over the arms and abdomen, not the head. (a. 2 h.)—1215. Slight shuddering after noon, with obscuration of vision. Shuddering, over one arm. Shuddering, over the abdomen. Feverish shuddering and cold hands. Fever, towards evening: * a convulsive shuddering lifts him up in his bed; in two hours heat and general sweat come on, without thirst either during the shuddering or heat.—1220. Short, intermittent thrills of shuddering along the back, without any subsequent heat. Small, slow pulse. Fever: feverish chills early in the morning, followed by slight heat. Fever: *Thrills of slight chilliness over the whole body* (a. 1 h.); *four hours afterwards, feeling of heat, with heat, especially of the face.* * Fever: feverish chilliness at night, shortly joined by heat of the body, frequent micturition and exhaustion of the limbs; a similar attack occurred twice in the night following, with vertigo and thirst.—1225. Fever: chilly shuddering through the whole body, thrills of heat in the afternoon. * Fever: in the evening, when undressing herself, she felt some chilliness over the body, afterwards heat on the whole left side of the body. (Fever: the chilliness was succeeded by a comfortable feeling for a couple of hours, afterwards sweat of the face, hands (?) and feet (?) only, previous to the heat; no sleep during the heat; almost no thirst during the chilliness, and none whatsoever during the sweat and heat; a little headache only with the sweat in the face, but no headache either during chilly or hot stage. Fever: putrid taste in the mouth, afterwards heat of the face and hands; the pain increased after the heat had disappeared.) * Repeated attacks of fever during the day; the shuddering chills are followed by general heat and sweat over the whole body, without any thirst either in the chilly or hot stage.—1230. Fever: external coldness with internal, burning heat. Fever: * alternation of chilliness and heat. Fever: * sudden alternation of chilliness and heat, with drowsiness by day, and no thirst in either stage. (a. 12 d.) * Several attacks of fever in one day, the heat succeeding the chilliness in a few minutes or half an hour, without any thirst either during the cold or hot stage, and generally with

obtuseness of the head. Fever: * chilliness, afterwards heat in the evening when in bed, the chilliness began at the os sacrum, ran along the back and down again along the lower limbs.—1235. Strong, quick pulse. Large, full, slow pulse. Very small, quick pulse. Large, frequent pulse, increased by ten beats. Violent heat.—1240. * Burning skin. * Great heat all over the body, with delirium. * Burning heat, either external or internal. * Internal burning. * General dry heat of the extremities of the feet and hands, with absence of thirst and paleness of the face, for 12 hours.—1245. Internal heat, burning in the region of the stomach. Internal heat; she finds every thing she eats, so cold. * Acute fever, burning fever. Burning fever. (a. 12 h.). * Burning heat of the body, with greatly distended veins of the skin, and rage.—1250. * Great heat, distention of the external veins, and unquenchable thirst. Distention of the external veins. * Distention of the veins of the limbs; the carotids throb so violently that the lower jaw, when standing a little off from the upper, strikes against it at every pulsation, and thus a slight chattering of the teeth is produced; accompanied by warmth and a feeling of warmth over the whole body, but especially about the head. * Throbbing of the arteries in the head and in all parts of the body, early in the morning, when waking up. At night, especially towards morning, he feels too hot in his bed, nevertheless he dares not uncover himself; the uncovered parts are painful, as if they were frozen.—1255. * Great heat of the body, more violent and frequent pulsations of the temporal arteries, with a dull feeling of the head, and subsequently profuse sweat. * Every day, after dinner, great heat of the body, especially the head, so that the face becomes very red from time to time. * Every day, towards noon, sudden heat, and redness of the countenance, and the whole body, with great obscuration of vision and great thirst, one hour. * *Sensation of heat, with actual heat over the whole body, especially however in the face, which was red and covered with sweat, with obtuseness of the head.* (a. 4. h.) (Heat of the hands and feet, in the evening, but not of the arms or lower limbs.)—1260. Slight motion (walking) excites heat of the body. * Redness and heat of the face, with great thirst. Inflammation of the surface of the whole body. Redness of the whole body. * Redness of the whole body with a quick pulse.—1265. * Heat of the whole body with violet redness of the whole skin. * Red swelling of the whole body. * The whole body is swollen, burning hot, and red. General hot (inflammatory) and cold gangrene, (with rapid putrefaction of the body after death.) Sudden phlogoses.

—1270. Quickly passing phlogoses and asthma. * Redness and swelling of the affected part. * Prickling and smarting sensation in the whole skin, especially of the soles of the feet. * Tingling sensations. * Itching of the whole body, and eruption of red spots as from flea-bites. (a. 4 h.)—1275. * Chest and abdomen are covered with small, red, somewhat elevated, painless spots, frequently disappearing and suddenly reappearing, with general redness of the skin. * Acute, erysipelatous fever, accompanied by inflamed tumors, which sometimes became gangrenous. * Inflamed red spots upon the skin, or scarlet-red (itching ?) spots over the body, of an irregular shape. (a. 16 h.) * Blood-red spots on the whole body, especially in the face, on the neck and chest. * Cutaneous eruption, resembling measles. —1280. * Dark-red, scarlet-colored spots on the whole body, with a small, quick pulse, asthma, violent cough, delirium, strengthened memory, rubbing of the nose, and dilated pupils. * *Scarlet eruption*, (the first days) * Cutaneous eruption consisting of blisters, emitting a quantity of water, and obliging one to moan and to howl, owing to the intensity of the pain. * Great heat, (immediately) followed by profuse sweat. * Heat of the body with sweat. (a. 2 h.)—1285. * Sweat (in a few hours.) He sweats over the whole body when taking the least exercise, mostly in the face, down the nose. He feels very hot, he sweats all over without any thirst. He sweats profusely over the whole body, when walking in the open air, (in the wind,) and is attacked with colic, as though he had taken cold. Night-sweat, which has a pungent smell.—1290. Profuse night-sweats, which do not weaken him. Night-sweat. Sweat in the morning. Profuse sweat. Cold sweat on the forehead. (a. 1 h.)—1295. *Violent sweat every night*. Night-sweat while asleep, after midnight. Directly after midnight he wakes up covered with sweat, (he was unable to fall asleep again;) the sweat continues during the waking hours. (a. 54 h.) No sweat during the night-sleep, but some sweat during the siesta. Sweat during the sleep.—1300. Sweat on the whole body during the sleep. Sweat over the whole body, from four o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, afterwards sleep during the sweat. Profuse sweat with enuresis. Profuse, long continued sweat, leaving dark spots on the linen. Sudden, general, and as suddenly disappearing sweat.—1305. Sweat as soon as he covers himself with his feather-bed, especially on the upper limbs. Only those parts sweat which are covered with the feather-bed, in the evening. At two or three o'clock in the morning, after waking up, sweat on the arms when covering them; the sweat subsides when uncovering the arms. In-

termittent sweat, early in the morning, beginning at the feet and rising to the face, which sweated especially; immediately afterwards she felt cool again. During the feverish heat, general sweat breaks out when covering the hands with the feather-bed; but general coolness sets in again when uncovering them.—1310. Tremor. He starts easily, especially when some one comes to him.

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Great anxiousness by day; she had no rest any where; she felt as though she ought to escape. * Great anguish about the heart. Anxious and fearful.—1315. * Anxiousness in the præcordial region. (a. 3 h.) Anxiousness. * Frequent moaning, especially early in the morning, without mentioning why, and from what pain. Moaning at every expiration. Moaning while asleep.—1320. Moaning. * Moaning, alternating with jumping and dancing. He suddenly screams, while his hands and feet tremble. A good deal of anxiety, with sweat an hour afterwards. Events which he had hitherto expected with a sort of pleasure, now give him a feeling of uneasiness; he imagined something frightful and horrible would take place.—1325. She complains about an intolerable anguish in the moments which are free from rage; this makes her feel desirous of dying. * Anguish about the heart, headache, redness of the face and bitterness of the mouth towards noon and evening. Anxiousness and uneasiness. * Uneasiness. Great uneasiness; she is unable to remain long at one place; something drives her from place to place.—1330. The body moves continually from side to side. Unceasing movement of the body, especially the arms; the pulse remaining unchanged. Violent agitation in the bed. The speech was more incoherent, in the evening. Delirium. Constant delirium. The delirium subsides after a meal. She prepares for her departure home. He talks deliriously as in a dream, and cries that he had to go home because every thing was on fire. Talks about wolves; full pulse.—1340. Delirious prattle about dogs that swarm about him. He is beside himself; rages; talks much about dogs; and arm and face swell on. At night he utters absurd things; by day he is in his senses. * Nightly delirium, which subsides during the day. At times he talks deliriously, at times rationally, and complains about something.—1345. Paroxysms of delirium. * He mutters as if asleep. He says absurd things. * Senseless prattle. (a. 6 h.) Senseless prattle in quick succession.—1350. He talks like a maniac, with staring, protruded eyes. Talkative, lascivious. Dumbness succeeding the talkativeness. Merry craziness. * Inactive, sitting behind the stove. * She tries to compose

songs, and sings merry, but absurd and utterly senseless songs ; she also whistled occasionally, but would neither eat nor drink ; at the same time she heard nothing and saw nothing, with paleness of the countenance, and sweat upon the forehead.—1355. * He sings and warbles an air. Extremely merry mood ; he is disposed to sing and to whistle (in the evening). (a. 13 h.) Involuntary, almost loud laughter, without being in a laughing mood. He smiles a long while to himself. * Frequent laughter.—1360. While laughing and singing, she constantly touches the things around her. She breaks forth into a loud laughter, sings and feels the things which are near her. Loud laughter. * Immoderately loud laughter. Wild and wantonly merry, disposed to quarrel without any cause, and to offend ; full of ardor and laughter.—1365. * Extreme mirth after supper ; great exaltation of the vital powers for a quarter of an hour, followed by drowsiness. Foolish manners : she feels those around her, at times she seats herself, at times she acts as if she were washing, or as if she counted money, or as if she were drinking. * At times he talks ridiculously like a crazy person, at times rationally. (a. 1, 16 h.) * He demeans himself like a fool and crazy person. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 8 h.) He imitates the gesticulations of a juggler.—1370. Craziness. Craziness ; they undress themselves, run through the streets in their shirts, gesticulate in a strange manner, dance, laugh aloud, and utter and demand foolish things. When walking, he raises his feet very high, as if he had to step over things lying in his way, like an intoxicated person. Violent shaking of the head. Violent shaking of the head, foam at the mouth, and loss of consciousness.—1375. She raises her hands above her head and claps with them, with a short, violent, suffocative cough, at night. He claps with his hands, his head totters from side to side, and tenacious mucus is hanging down from the lips. Horrible contortions of the muscles of the face, she puts out her tongue to its full length, smacks with her tongue, and is tormented by retching, in paroxysms. At times he grasps hurriedly at those who are near him, at times he recedes from them shyly.—1380. Irritated mood, she would like to weep at the slightest provocation. When walking in the open air, she is attacked with anguish and a weeping mood ; she is weary of life and inclines to drown herself. *Weeping fearfulness.* (a. $\frac{1}{3}$ h, 2 and within 8 h.) Sad weeping, passing into an impatient and impetuous howling (with chilliness). (a. 1 h.) *Violent weeping, moaning and howling without any cause, accompanied with fearfulness.* (a. 2 to 8, a. 8 to 12, seldom a. 12 to 20 h.)—1385.

* Weeping, and extreme ill humor when waking up from sleep. Despondency, dejection. He rises at night, and walks up and down in deep thought. * Want of disposition to attend to any thing whatever, indifference, deficient physical and mental activity. Alternate weeping and ill humor for hours.—1390. * Extreme indifference for hours; one might attempt her life without moving her. * Apathy, nothing could make an impression upon her; in a few days she becomes very sensitive and out of humor; nothing gives her any pleasure. * Want of cheerfulness, out of humor, every thing is indifferent to her. Headache, with pressure as from a stone, during which she moans and is put out of humor by trifles. * Not disposed to talk.—1395. He desires solitude and rest; every noise and the visits of others are offensive to him. Out of humor, internally (a. 8 h); the two succeeding days he is in his ordinary mood, but the next day his ill humor returns. Extreme ill humor and seriousness. He was vexed with this or that thing. * Irritable mood, with great dryness in the mouth.—1400. * Great irritability and sensibility of the senses; taste, smell, tact, sight and hearing are more refined and keener than usual; his feelings are more easily stirred up, and his thoughts fluent. (a. 3. h.) Out of humor, he was displeased with every thing, and was even dissatisfied with himself. * She is very much irritated; she gets easily vexed and then weeps. He becomes angry easily, even at trifles. Horrible words and curses, in detached syllables.—1405. * Delirium, which is either continual or returns in paroxysms, first of a merry nature, and afterwards changing to rage. * Howling and screaming on account of trifles; this is made worse by talking to him kindly, the pupils being easily dilated and contracted. * Violent quarrelsomeness, which cannot be appeased. * Delirium, with wild manners. Rage.—1410. Rage; the boy did not know his parents.¹ He tosses about in his bed in a perfect rage. (a. 10 h.) * He tears his shirts and clothes. He strikes his face with his fists. * Frenzy, with attempts at violence.—1415. * Rage, with gnashing of teeth and convulsions. * Instead of eating that which he had called for, he bit the wooden spoon in two, gnawed at the dish, and grumbled, and barked like a dog. * Rage, the patient being sometimes very cunning, and alternately singing and screaming, or spitting and biting. * He acts foolishly, tears his clothes, pulls stones out of the ground and throws them at those who are around him. (a. 2 h.) Rage; he injures himself and others, and strikes around himself.—1420. * He wants to bite those

¹ From one single berry.

around him, at night. Rage ; she pulls those around her by the hair. * Burning heat of the body, open, staring, immovable eyes, with rage so that she has to be held constantly, lest one should be attacked by her ; when thus held and prevented from using her limbs, she constantly spit at those around her. Extreme ill humor after sleep ; he bites those around him. * He bites every thing in his way.—1425. Inclination to bite those around him. Inclination to tear every thing around him. * He tears every thing around him, bites and spits. In his rage he throws off the bed-cover. * He attempts to jump out of bed.—1430. Anxious and confused ; she apprehends death. He apprehends death. Shy diffidence. * Shy craziness ; he is afraid of an imaginary black dog, of the gallows, etc. (more frequently in the first twelve hours than afterwards). Craziness ; he is fearful lest his living body should decay.—1435. * He tries to escape. He escapes into the open field under some pretence or other. * She tries to throttle herself, and begs those around her to kill her ; she says the time had now come when she had to die. * She begs those around her to kill her. He throws himself from a height. Jumps into the water.

BISMUTH.

DISSOLVE some of this easily fusible, brittle, reddish-white metal in nitric acid, until this is saturated ; drop the solution, which is clear as water, into about fifty or one hundred times its bulk of pure water, and stir it well ; in a couple of hours a white sediment, the oxyde of Bismuth, will be discovered at the bottom of the vessel, which is freed from the superincumbent liquid by pouring this off with great caution ; this being done, the same quantity of pure water, mixed with a few drops of Kali, is again added, and water and sediment are well stirred up together. In a few hours the sediment forms again, and is again freed from the liquid in the afore mentioned manner. The remaining salt is spread on blotting-paper for the purpose of drying, to facilitate which, blotting-paper pressed down by weight, may be laid over the salt. This carefully dried oxyde is then triturated in the known fashion, and a very small portion of the $\frac{1}{10000}$ part of a grain given at a dose.

In the following series of symptoms, some of the important uses of this drug in the treatment of disease are shown. Symp-

toms, Nos. 26, 43 and 46, show that the praises which Odier, Carminati, Bonnat and others, bestow upon the oxyde of Bismuth in certain forms of pain or pressure in the stomach, or the power which Odier ascribes to Bismuth in palpitation of the heart, are founded upon the homœopathic relation which the drug has to those diseases.

The homœopathic character of Bismuth in the treatment of those diseases, shows why the method of allœopathic physicians, to give 1, 2, 6, or even 12 grains at a dose, four or five times a day, in those affections, should be condemned ; from ignorance, they were in the habit of exposing the lives of their patients.

As I said above, and I say so from long and most careful observation, wherever Bismuth is homœopathically indicated, one single dose of a small portion of $\frac{1}{10000}$ of a grain is sufficient to effect a cure.

From Noack and Trinks : Bismuth is said to be especially suitable to lymphatic constitutions, a torpid habit, and paralytic and arthritic diathesis. Bismuth is useful in intermittent fevers with periodical chills, disagreeable heat in the chest, vertigo, great drowsiness, vomiting and diarrhœa, or constipation.—Delirium tremens?—Inflammatory irritation of the stomach and intestinal canal.—Spasm of the stomach, with great sensitiveness of the stomach, when all spirituous and spiced substances cause a burning in that organ ; gastrodynia, originating in an inflammatory affection of the stomach ; pure, nervous cardialgia, especially in females, after previous use of Nux v., Bellad.—Gastromalacia.—Pollutions (?)—Irritations of the spine.—Inflammatory affections of the lungs.—Endocarditis.

ANTIDOTES : Calc. Caps. Nux v.

Hahnemann mentions the following symptoms as those observed by himself :

Long-continued dizziness early in the morning. Burning, contractive pain in the head, especially in the forehead and eyes. Constant searching (grinding) and boring in the forehead, the eyes, and the nose, down to the tip of the nose, as with a dull instrument—alternate, contractive and distensive sensation. Swollen, sore gums, the whole of the mouth being sore and sensitive. Drawing pressure in the molar teeth, from the posterior to the anterior, with drawing pain in the cheeks. Bloody taste in the mouth, early in the morning ; the mucus which one hawks up is tinged with blood. Oppression of the chest. Hot, burning contraction of the chest, which made it difficult for him to breathe or to talk. Cough, interrupting his sleep at night, with a quantity of expectoration—the cough

is the same by day. Pain in the chest and back; a kind of boring and burning. Tremor of the hands, perceptible when taking a meal.

OBSERVATIONS OF OTHERS.

HEAD: Vertigo, sensation as if the brain were turning in a circle. (a. 1 h.) *Vertigo: sensation as if the anterior half of the brain were turning in a circle, several times a day, for some minutes. Obtusion of the head.* The head is heavy as a hundred weight. (a. 1 h.)—5. Heavy, oppressive, painful weight in the forehead, especially above the root of the nose, and in both temples, when sitting. (a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.) *Pressure and sensation of weight in the forehead, more violent during motion. Pressure and sensation of weight in the occiput, more violent during motion.* Hard pressure in both temples from within outwards, unaltered either by motion or contact. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.) *Dull pressive drawing in different parts of the head, more violent during motion.*—10. Dull, pressive drawing in alternate parts of the head. *Dull, cutting pain in the brain, beginning above the right orbit, and extending as far as the occiput.* (a. 3 d.) Boring pain from within outwards, at times in the right, at times in the left frontal eminence, at times in both at the same time. (a. 9 h.) Tearing pressure in the right temple, internally, but more externally, increased by pressing upon the part. Darting, tearing pain in the whole of the occipital bone; it is the most violent close to the parietal bone. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.)

EYES:—15. Tearing pain in the forehead above the internal canthus of the right eye, and in the bottom of the orbit. (a. 24 h.) *Pressure on the right eyeball from before backwards, and from below upwards.* (a. 10 h.) *Gum in both canthi.* (v. $8\frac{1}{2}$, 10, h.)

FACE: Livid complexion, blue borders around the eyes; the features are quite disfigured as if he had been very sick.

EARS: Drawing pressure in the external meatus of the left ear. (a. 24 h.)—20. Tearing and pressure in the outer cartilage of the ear, disappearing when pressing upon the parts. (a. 4 d.) Pressure on the right zygoma, returning regularly at short intervals, unchanged by contact.

MOUTH AND TASTE: *White-coated tongue in the evening, without either heat or thirst.* (a. 7, 12 h.) Metallic, sweetish-sour taste on the back part of the tongue. *Great thirst for cold drinks in the evening, without any heat.* (a. 6, 12, h.)

STOMACH:—25. *Nausea at the stomach; he feels as though*

*he would vomit ; especially violent after a meal. *Pressure in the stomach, especially after a meal.*

ABDOMEN : Loud grunting in the right side of the abdomen, when standing. (a. 2 h.) *Grunting in the abdomen, without any sensation.* Painless rumbling in the abdomen.—30. *Frequent emission of flatulence.* Uncomfortable feeling in the abdomen, with pressure in alternate places. (a. 8 h.) *Pinching pain in the abdomen, in alternate places.* (a. 7 h.) *Pinching pain in the abdomen in alternate places, with grunting and rumbling. Pinching pressure in the abdomen, and grunting, with tenesmus ; sensation as if he would go to stool.*—35. Tenesmus, in the evening, without any evacuation. (a. 13 h.)

URINARY ORGANS : *Frequent and copious micturition ; the urine is watery.* (a. 12 h.)

GENITAL ORGANS : Aching of the right testicle, more violent when touching it. (a. 2 h.) Pollution at night, without any voluptuous dreams.

CHEST : *Fine stings in the middle of the sternum, unaltered either by inspiration or expiration.* (a. 8 h.)—40. Tearing around and by the side of the left nipple. (a. 2 d.) More or less violent aching in the right half of the chest, near the sternum, at a small spot, unchanged by inspiration or expiration. (a. 4 h.) Hard pressure near the left nipple, between the nipple and the sternum. Clawing ache in the region of the diaphragm, transversely through the chest, when walking. (a. 2 h.) Fine, tearing stitches in the region of both nipples, (apparently in the superior surface of the lungs, and the muscles of the chest,) sometimes increasing in violence during either an inspiration or expiration.—45. (Pinching stitches in the region of both nipples, unchanged by inspiration or expiration.) Violent beating of the heart. Dull lancinations and tearings in the region of the last ribs. Intermittent stitches near the last false ribs, at their union with the dorsal vertebræ.

BACK AND NECK : Pain in the left side of the back when sitting, as if one had stooped too long. (a. 8 h.)—50. Sharp pressure on the upper border of the right scapula and the clavicle. Tensive pressure on the right side of the neck, near the cervical vertebræ, both when in motion and at rest. (a. 3 h.) Sensation of jactitation of the muscles in the right side of the neck.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES : Tearing and pressure in the right shoulder-joint. Contractive, spasmodic pain in the anterior muscles of the left upper arm, when the body is at rest.

(a. 24 h.)—55. (Spasmodically) contractive tearing in the muscles of the right arm. (a. 14 h.) Paralytic pressure on the fore-part of the right upper arm. Hard pressure on the left fore-arm, more in the lower and outer part. Paralytic tearing and pressure of the right fore-arm, towards the outer side, at times more in the upper, at times in the lower part; the pain went off during motion, and by contact. *Paralytic weakness and faintishness of the right arm.*—60. Incisive tearing in the lower muscles of the right fore-arm (a. 12 h.) Groaning pain in the bones of the left fore-arm, as if they were bruised. (a. 13 h.) *Paralytic tearing and pressure in the right fore-arm, especially violent in the carpal bones.* (a. 1 h.) Tearing in the right carpal bones, going off during motion. Weak feeling in the hand, as if he were not able to hold the pen, and trembled. (a. 8 h.)—65. Intensely tearing pain around the styloid process of the radius as far as the muscles of the hand, most violent in the process itself. (a. 11 h.) Violently tearing pain in the left carpal bones. (a. 1₂ h.) *Tearing in the metacarpal bones of the right index and middle finger.* (a. 11 h.) Itching tearing and pressure of the styloid processes of both ulnæ, inducing one to scratch. Fine tearing in the posterior joints of the left fingers.—70. Pressure and tearing in the tips of the fourth and fifth finger of the right hand. *Fine tearing in the tips of the fingers of the right hand, especially under the nails.* (a. 3 d.) Intermittent, fine tearing in the ball of the right thumb. (a. 2 h.)

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Intermittent, hard pressure over the left knee-joint, in the lower part of the thigh, on the outer side, left unaltered by motion or contact. Drawing, from the middle of the calf and the anterior side of the left leg down to the foot.—75. *Corrosive itching near the tibiæ and in the dorsa of both feet, near the joint, becoming more violent by scratching; he has to scratch himself until he bleeds.* Drawing, near the external malleolus of the right foot, going off by motion. *Tearing pain below the external malleolus of the right foot, every paroxysm terminating at the tendo-achillis.* (a. 9 h.) Pressure and tearing between the two last metatarsal bones of the left foot, close to the toes, while sitting. (a. 10 h.) Fine tearing in the left heel.—80. Tearing pain in the right heel, near and in the tendo-achillis. (a. 5 h.) Pressure and tearing in the tip of the big toe of the right foot. Fine tearing in the posterior joints of the left toes.

WEAKNESS AND SLEEP: *Faintishness and depression of strength.* When working, an excessive drowsiness assails him—he reads without knowing what; he had to lie down,

and fell asleep immediately, having vivid and confused dreams, in the forenoon.—85. *Excessive drowsiness, a few hours after rising; but he was unable to take his usual siesta from want of sleep, for several days.* Violent startings in the evening, when slumbering, as if he fell down. (a. $14\frac{1}{2}$ h.) *Frequent waking, at night, from his sleep, as if started by fright.* Vivid, anxious dreams at night. *Night-sleep disturbed by lascivious dreams, frequently accompanied by pollutions, sometimes without any.*—90. At night he lies on his back. *Frequent waking, at night, with lassitude.* Flushes of heat over the whole body, especially on the head and chest, without any chilliness either before or after; early in the morning, shortly after rising. (a. 24 h.)

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Restless ill-humor: every thing is contrary to him; at times he seats himself, at times he lies down, at times he walks about, but he remains only a short while in the position he takes, on account of its becoming disagreeable to him. Ill-humor the whole day; he was very still, and was unwilling to talk; more cheerful in the evening. *He is peevish, and dissatisfied with his condition; he complains about it. He alternately commences one thing, and then another, without finishing any. Solitude is intolerable to him.*

BRYONIA ALBA.

(Dig out the root of the plant previous to flowering, squeeze the juice from the recent root, and mix it with equal parts of alcohol.)

A large dose of this drug acts a couple of weeks.

Many of the effects of Bryonia are analogous to those of Rhus tox. Bryonia affects the mind differently from Rhus; the fever of Bryonia is mostly composed of the cold stage, and its symptoms are chiefly excited or aggravated in motion, although the secondary effects of Bryonia of relieving symptoms by motion, are not altogether rare.

It is for this reason that even in cases where Bryonia was indicated and had been exhibited in a proper dose, it does not always produce the desired effect in the first 24 hours; the existing symptoms constituting the series of the secondary effects of Bryonia, a second dose had to be given (which, when given immediately after the first, neutralizes in part the effects

of the first dose of any remedy), which would bring the true primary action of Bryonia to bear upon the case before us as the truly homœopathic and therefore curative principle. This peculiarity is witnessed in a few other drugs (see the preface to Ignatia), but rarely in Bryonia.

Rhus generally relieves the injurious effects of an injudiciously administered dose of Bryonia ; or else some other remedy, which is homœopathic to the untoward symptoms. Camphor, for instance, above all other drugs.

The curative powers of Bryonia are very comprehensive, as may be seen from the vast series of its symptoms. It will be found very useful in some fevers, and in some kinds of abdominal spasms of the other sex.

In violent, acute diseases, characterized by a high irritability of the system, a pellet of the 30th potency will be found sufficient for the cure. In a very few cases a full drop of the 30th potency may be necessary, but never a drop of the tincture. I have learned this gradually by experience.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

Bryonia is especially suitable to nervous, dry, thin and bilious individuals with a choleric temperament ; to people with brown complexion, brown or black hair, irritable character, and disposition to inflammation of the dermous tissues. —Diseases of women and children are especially influenced by Bryonia, inasmuch as it corresponds with quick irritability, little energy, constancy of reaction, inclination to effusions and accumulations of lymph, nervous diseases, and likewise active congestions. Bryonia excites both the peripheral nerves and capillary vessels, thus giving rise to symptoms intermediate between inflammation and nervous irritation.—Bryonia has striking relations with the secretory organs of the bile and the uterus, likewise with the serous membranes, and is especially suitable in hyperæmia of the latter.—Bryonia is especially indicated in affections where resorption is necessary, in typhus infiltrations, serous effusions and suggillations.—Bryonia is especially efficacious in affections, where the catarrhal, pituitous, and rheumatic character prevails, or where synochal symptoms pass into the nervous stage ; likewise in affections of a typhous character.—Morbid conditions brought on by catching cold in dry cold weather and sharp wind ; bad consequences of chagrin, anger, excessive bodily exertions and a sedentary mode of life ;

conditions which are accompanied by ill-humor, and chills and coldness of the whole body are especially related to *Bryonia*.—*Bryonia* ought particularly to be considered in diseases of a rheumatic-bilious and catarrhal nature.—Equally violent irritations of the nervous and circulatory system are characteristic indications for the use of *Bryonia*. Acute and chronic inflammations of single organs.—Arthritic affections, with inflammatory swelling of the affected parts and feverish feelings; *arthritis nodosa*.—Dropsical conditions, especially anasarca and ascites, dropsy consequent upon scarlatina (alternating with *Ars.* and *Helleb.*, or with *Lycop.* and *Digit.*)—*Jaundice*—Scrofulous affections.—*Hysteric convulsions*.—*Tetanus hystericus*.—Paralytic conditions of the limbs.—Spontaneous luxations.—Indurations of the cellular tissues (afterwards *Merc.*)—*Cutaneous affections*: *papulous*: *Lichen simplex*, *squamous*: *psoriasis*: *exanthematic*: *morbilli*, (especially when the catarrhal affection of the organs of the chest has become complicated, and has been increased to an inflammation of the chest,) secondary affections consequent upon measles, scarlatina miliaris, and morbid conditions consequent upon suppressed scarlatina, urticaria (especially that kind of urticaria which is influenced by a change in the weather,) *purpura contagiosa et hæmorrhagica*, *erythema intertrigo*, *erysipelas*, especially *erysipelatosus* inflammations of the joints; *pustulous*: *impetigo*, *porrigo*, *varioid* (especially in the precursory eruptions of the small-pox and *varicella*, or when affections of the joints and violent pains in the small of the back are present); *vesicular*: *herpes (palpebrarum)*, *miliaria*, especially in children, also recently born, and lying-in women; *Bryonia* corresponding specifically to acute rheumatism, is one of the best remedies against rheumatic miliaria; *tuberculous*: *furuncles*.—*Bedsore*.—*Swelling and induration of the glands*; glandular ulcers.—*Acute rheumatism* (rheumatic pains in the temples, in the forehead, with a feeling of numbness in the occiput and wry-neck); *rheumatic fever*, with catarrhal and gastric complication, tearing pains in the whole body, concentrated with especial violence in both wrists, elbows, knees, and tarsal joints, swelling of certain parts in the joints, hot reddened skin, marked with red irradiations and increase of pain when touching the parts, or when trying to move the limbs; *fever*, with violent headache, beating, in the forepart of the head and vertex, pressing out over the eyes, tearing pains extending along the back, and in the upper and lower limbs; paroxysmal going to sleep and subsequent numbness and insensibility of the tips of the fingers and toes; vomiting of a watery

and slimy, bitter liquid ; pains in the region of the liver and spleen ; uneasiness and heat, especially at night, with increase of the pains in the head and limbs by motion ; *rheumatic* and *rheumatic-gastric fevers, with intense action of the circulatory system, accompanied with increased sensibility*.—*Intermittent fevers, with gastric symptoms ; rheumatic ailments, aggravated by motion, and accompanied with a tendency to constipation ; tertian intermittent*, appearing in the morning, with vertigo ; pressure in and oppression of the head, afterwards shuddering with stretching and drawing of the limbs, increasing to shaking chills, accompanied with a good deal of thirst and loathing of food or drink ; heat, first alternating with chilliness, afterwards burning, with unquenchable thirst, and afterwards profuse sweat ; simultaneously with the fever appears a dry cough, exciting vomiting, and accompanied with stitches and tightness of the chest ; *tertian intermittent*, with anticipating type, characterized by vertigo, headache, stitches in the chest when breathing, moderate chilliness, and subsequent great heat, delirium, unquenchable thirst, with dry cough, and lastly sweat ; *fever, consisting mostly of the cold stage* ; intermittent fever, with stitches in the sides and abdomen.—Pituitous fevers after the cholera has been subdued.—*Gastric, bilious, pituitous nervous fevers* (Merc. being likewise a good remedy in such affections) ; nervous fevers, with pleuritic stitches, nausea, and yellowish-coated tongue ; nervous fevers, in which the transition of the synochal into the nervous stage is not yet distinctly marked, especially versatile nervous fevers : *febris nervosa versatilis*, with morbidly excited sensibility and erethism, violent congestions to the head, dry, burning heat, dry lips, dry, coated tongue, pressure in the pit of the stomach and constipation ; *febris nervosa versatilis*, with continued delirium day and night, burning, dry heat of the whole body, dry, brown, parched tongue, and lips of the same appearance, great thirst, screaming, when some one touches the scrobiculus cordis, constipation, and pain during micturition ; *febris nervosa versatilis*, with headache, unsteady, wild looks, indistinct speech, violent delirium, desire to escape, sleeplessness, violent fever, quick, soft pulse, viscid, moist skin, tremor of the hands, and difficult deglutition.—*Abdominal typhus ; typhus bellicus* (in alternation with Rhus) ; *typhus, in the precursory stage* (Acon., Bell., Nux v., may likewise be used to break the disease at this stage) ; *first stage of typhus*, with swelling of the cheeks, sore throat, prickings in the throat and glandular swellings, or with spasmodic tension and pressure in the stomach, sometimes the pit

of the stomach being sensitive to the touch ; *second stage of typhus* (in alternation with *Rhus.* or *Cocculus* ; according to Cammerer, *Bryonia* is more suitable for the aphthæ in the mouth occurring in the third stage of typhus, and being sensitive to pain ; whereas *Belladonna* is more adapted to the second stage) ; *third stage of typhus*, especially when there is an exhausted and depressed condition of the system (together with *Rhus*, *Acidum phosp.*, and *Puls.*) ; *state of convalescence*, when the patient feels yet weak, out of bed (together with *Valeriana*). — *Gastric-bilious fevers*, with pain in the forehead, coated tongue, bitter taste, nausea, with inclination to vomit, pressure in the stomach, and stool rather retarded ; *febris gastrica saburralis*, with prevailing chills. — *Febris puerperalis*, with a glowing red face, profuse sweat, short, frequent oppressed breathing, sad mood, dry, yellow-coated and parched looking tongue, *sensitiveness of the tongue* (every thing which is brought in contact with the tongue, smarting like salt), *loss of appetite*, *loss of taste*, continual lancinating pains in the region of the ovaries increased by pressure, distention of the abdomen, constipation, cessation of the lochiæ, continual violent heat through the whole body, with violent thirst for cold water, the heat being interrupted by slight chills causing paleness of the face ; sometimes violent, cutting pains in the thighs, aggravated by motion, and hard, frequent, small pulse. — *Milk fever* ; spontaneous somnambulism. — *Cephalalgia*, brought on by affections of the mind or heart and by cold ; *cephalagra* and tearing of the head in females ; *megrin* and *hemicrania* ; pain in the forepart of the head, extending through the forehead and the temple, oppressive, pressing from within outwards, as if the head would burst to pieces, with violent lancinations shooting through the parts ; congestion of blood to the head, aggravated by stooping, by moving the head, coughing or sneezing ; *headache*, continuing from morning till night, compressive and affecting the whole head, with faint, small glassy eyes, pale countenance, sensitiveness to bright light and noise, ill and quarrelsome humor, palpitation of the heart and oppression of the chest in the afternoon, nausea, retching and inclination to vomit. — *Encephalitis*, *meningitis* and *arachnitis*, especially in the second stage of the latter. — *Cerebral affections consequent upon the cholera*. — *Ophthalmia*, also *ophthalmia neonatorum* ; *ophthalmia*, consequent upon operations upon the eye, with violent pains and vomiting. — *Otitis*. — Hard hearing. — Chronic obstruction of the nose. — *Ozæna* ; *bleeding at the nose after a cold, with gastric symptoms* ; *acute bleeding from the nose*, even when consequent

upon menostasia. — Inflammatory prosopalgia. — Rheumatic pains in the cheeks. — Scrofulous swelling of the lips. — Rheumatic, *inflammatory toothache*, especially when the pain passes from one tooth into another, or even into the cheeks and head. — *Stomacace*. — *Metaphlogosis of the cellular tissue of the neck*. — Spasmodic hiccough. — Diaphragmitis. — *Gastric conditions*; chronic dyspepsia, even with vomiting; water-brash; vomiting of drunkards. — Constriction of the orifice of the stomach (?) — Chronic gastritis. — *Chronic cardialgia*; violent spasm of the stomach and heartburn; spasm of the stomach brought on by an affection of the spleen. — Splenitis. — *Gastrodynia, enterodynia*, with constipation (in alternation with Nux v.), especially in individuals whose digestive powers have been weakened by a sedentary mode of life, and by the use of spirituous liquors. — Hepatalgia and hepatitis, *half-inflammatory conditions of the liver*. — *Chronic affections of the abdomen*, owing to a disturbance of the peristaltic motion, chiefly brought on by a sedentary mode of life, and characterized by constipation, this being their most troublesome symptom (in alternation with Nux v. and Sulphur). — *Colic, especially when of an inflammatory kind*; attacks of colic of pregnant and lying-in women; hysteric abdominal spasms. — *Peritonitis muscularis*; peritonitis, with violent and considerable exudation; puerperal peritonitis (giving Aconite first). — Dysentery. — *Diarrhœa brought on by a cold*; diarrhœa, alternating with constipation. — *Obstinate constipation*; constipation of the recently born. — Asiatic cholera, when the liver appears to be the seat of the affection, (also Merc. Calc. China, Sulph.) or when there are congestions to the head. — Miserere? — *Spasmodic labor-pains*. — *Metrorrhagia* (accompanied with burning at the stomach during motion, which becomes a paroxysm of anguish and chilliness!) — *Galactirrhœa* (next to Belladonna). — Phlegmasia dolens; mastitis (together with Mercury); *mammæ as hard as stone in lying-in women who do not nurse*; painful, unequal knotty swelling of the mamma, owing to a morbid development of the same, or to a suppression of the secretion of milk in nursing women; bad consequences from nursing, especially pains in the chest, stitches in the chest and pains in the back when weaning. — Scrofulous catarrh. — *Catarrh of the air-passages* brought on by a cold and in measles. — *Inflammatory affections of the organs of respiration, especially when characterized by painful stitches*. — *Acute and chronic bronchitis*. — *Influenza* with cough, the coughing fits causing a violent headache, and sometimes pains in the epigastrium, or where an inflammatory affection of the liver, dis-

tention and pain of the same to the touch, or when coughing or taking a deep inspiration, are characteristic symptoms, or lastly, when the cough is accompanied by retching or real vomiting (in this case Nux v. may be exhibited according to Gross).—*Chronic cough*, excited by the least irritation of the lungs, talking, especially violent early in the morning and in the evening, with scanty expectoration, in individuals whose lungs have been weakened by former pneumoniæ, and by frequent spitting of blood.—*Convulsive cough*, with violent stitches in the chest during and between the attacks.—Periodical spasmodic cough.—Neuralgia of the chest (afterwards Nux v.).—Hæmoptysis.—Rheumatic inflammations of the chest; *pulmonitis* and *pleuritis* (the synochal fever having first been subdued by Aconite), with nervous and gastric symptoms.—Muscular and serous pleuritis, especially the latter, in older people, the fever having first been subdued by Aconite, in hydrothorax.

N. B. According to Wurm, Bryonia has hitherto been employed too often and too soon in pleuritis. (Compare Wurm's excellent treatise on pleuritis in *Griesselich's Hygea*, vol. XII, p. 1.)—Rheumatic pleuritis, without any fever; gastric pseudo-pleuritis.—*Parenchymatous inflammations of the lungs*, with typeremia of the lungs, especially such inflammations as are characterized by prominent pleuritic symptoms, likewise those which are concomitant morbid conditions of typhus abdominalis. *Inflammations of the lungs*, after the inflammatory symptoms have been subdued by Aconite, and a dry, hot skin, with violent pleuritic stitches, tormenting cough with or without any blood-streaked expectoration remain. *Inflammations of the lungs*, with less commotion of the circulatory system, the fever being mixed with chills in the very beginning, and the heat in the head being rather intense, the membranes of the brain being sometimes affected, with consequent inclination to sleep and delirium; bloated countenance, dryness of the tongue, difficult speech, rather hard and full pulse, tolerably easy breathing, oppressed chest, with pains which are rather of a burning nature in older people, and are excited by cough rather than by breathing; loose, mucous, blood-streaked, yellow expectoration; or when there are rheumatic affections of the extremities or gastric symptoms (*pneumonia biliosa*); pneumonia in typhus abdominalis, with red hepatization of one of the lobes of the lungs, and especially when the pleuritic symptoms are prominent. Neglected, carelessly treated pneumonia, without any general reaction of the circulatory system. The previous exhibition of Aconite is the more in-

dispensable in proportion as a purely inflammatory synochal diathesis prevails in the system, with intense feverish heat, painful stitches, and blood-streaked expectoration. In pure inflammations of the lungs, Bryonia is not alone sufficient ; in these affections, Aconite frequently precedes, and Bellad. and Merc. are used in alternation with Bryonia (in drunkards it is used alternately with Nux v., and when the inflammation has been brought on by some external cause, in alternation with Arnica and Rhus.) ; Phosphorus, Tartarus emet., Sulphur, etc., have frequently to be exhibited after Bryonia. *Wolfsohn* remarks, that Bellad. is very important, when the inflammatory symptoms do not yield to Aconite or Bryonia ; generally it may be said, that Phosphorus ranks before Belladonna.—Pulmonary phthisis, especially when accompanied by a slow inflammation of the pleura, or when complicated with hydrothorax.—*Asthmatic conditions*.—Carditis (?)—Psoitis.—Lumbago rheumatica.—Ischias.—Spontaneous limping, in the beginning of it.—*Acute arthritis articularis, acute rheumatism of the joints*, especially when accompanied with effusions of lymph into the articular capsules, and with or without simultaneous inflammatory symptoms of the heart and pericardium.—*Phlegmonous inflammations of the feet*.—Pale, tight, hot swelling of the limbs.—Œdema of the feet, especially when coming on after scarlet or nervous fever.—Painful, inflamed corns.

ANTIDOTES : Infusion of galls, Acon. Camph. Cham. Ign. Nux v. Rhus. (Ruta ?)—After Bryonia are most suitable : Alum. Bell. Merc. Phosp. Rhus. Sulph.

HEAD : Vertigo. Vertigo, as if one were being turned about, or as if every thing turned around him when standing. * Vertigo, when rising from the chair ; every thing turned around him ; the vertigo disappeared after some walking. * Vertigo the whole day, as if he were intoxicated. (a. 8 d.)—5. * Vertigo, as if things turned round, when sitting straight in her bed ; she feels nauseated in the middle of the chest, as if a fainting fit would come on. At eight o'clock in the evening, vertigo when standing, so violent that he staggered backwards and threatened to fall. When attempting to walk, he staggered, as if he would fall on his back. When walking, he staggers to both sides, as if he were not able to stand firmly. (a. 48 h.) After a walk she staggers to one side, when standing.—10. Early in the morning, when rising, he feels so giddy, as if the brain turned in a circle. Giddiness the whole day, with weakness of the limbs. Rather drowsy than giddy. So weak in his mind, that his thoughts vanish, as is the case when one is about to faint ; at the same time his face

feels hot, most so when standing. He demands things which do not exist.—15. He desires things to be given him immediately ; but when given, he does not care about them. Want of memory, inability to recollect things. (a. 4 h.) * His head felt heavy, like a hundred weight. Great weight in the head, and pressure of the brain from behind forwards. Stupefaction of the head.—20. Gloominess of the head until the moment one goes to bed. * In the morning the headache does not begin when waking up, but when opening and moving the eyes. * Early in the morning, when waking up, his head feels gloomy and aches, as if he had spent the whole night in revelry ; he does not want to leave his bed. (Pressure in the head when treading.) Gloomy compression in the head, in the forehead, above the eyes.—25. * The blood rushed to the head, after which the head felt compressed from temple to temple. * Sensation as if the head were being compressed from ear to ear. Headache ; a sort of compression with jerkings in the brain resembling pulsations. Compressive pain in the head, early in the morning, with heaviness, intermixed with stitches ; she was scarcely able to lift up her eyes from pain ; when stooping, she was not able to raise herself again. (a. 60 h.) * Violent headache, the head feeling very heavy, as if it would incline to all sides, with pressure in the brain from within outwards, and great desire to lie down (immediately).—30. * Headache after a meal, and pressure in the forehead from within outwards during a walk. Headache, as if the contents of the head would issue from the forehead.¹ * *Headache, when stooping, as if all the contents of the head would issue from the forehead.*² Giddiness and weight in the head, when stooping while sitting or reading, disappearing when raising the head.—35. Headache only when stooping, a sort of pressing through the forehead from within outwards, especially when sitting. * *Pain in both temples, pressing from within outwards.* * Headache, as if the skull were being pressed asunder. Early in the morning, when waking up and lying on the back in bed, headache in the occiput extending as far as the shoulders, resembling a weight which presses upon a sore spot. * Semi-lateral headache ; searching (grinding) pressure

¹ Compare 248.

² The sensation as of being pressed asunder is the same as that of being compressed (24, 25, 26, 27, 28), both sensations being perceived by the brain which is enclosed in an unyielding skull ; the sentient powers of the brain are then unable to determine whether the painfulness proceeds from the brain being too much distended, or from the skull being too narrow. It comes from both these causes.

on a small spot of the right half of the brain, being in relation with a painful submaxillary gland, through a sort of searching (grinding) or tearing sensation along the bones of the upper and lower jaw. (a. 30 h.)—40. Headache : early in the morning, after rising, darting drawing extending to the malar and jaw-bones. (Tearing across the forehead, followed by tearing in the cervical muscles, and afterwards tearing in the right arm.)

* Lancination in the head through both temples, when walking in the open air. * Lancinations in the head, from the forehead to the occiput. Turning sensation in the right side of the forehead, and a lancination in the left.—45. Pain in the head, rather darting than throbbing, the face being hot. Throbbing in the right side of the head, which may be felt externally with the hand. Headache on the top of the head, early in the morning when waking up, a kind of painful throbbing. Pain in the forehead and the occiput, a kind of hollow beating. (a. 2 h.) Throbbing headache affecting the eyes so as to prevent her from seeing ; during motion the throbbings in the head are more rapid ; she thinks she hears them.—50. Chirping in the head, as of grasshoppers. A sort of gurgling in both temples. Pain in the temples as if some one pulled him by the hair in that part. * Burning spot of the size of a dollar, which does not ache when touched. Smarting and gnawing on the top of the hairy scalp (at night).—55. Greasy condition of the hair, early in the morning, the head being cool ; the hands become quite greasy when combing the hair. (a. 10 h.) Violent itching of the top of the head when combing the hair. (Painful throbbing in all the parts of the face, which was felt when touching the parts with the finger.) Tension of the occipito-frontalis muscle, when moving the eyes.

[* Dullness and vertigo of the head. * A kind of vertigo as if he were intoxicated, and as if the blood rushed violently to the head. He feels intoxicated, he wants to lie down. Vertigo early in the morning.—5. Vertigo, with a feeling of heaviness ; he feels as if every thing were turning in a circle. * Vertigo and fullness in the head. He is scarcely able to turn his head, owing to a sensation of fullness in the head. Dull movements in the vertex and the forehead, causing vertigo and stagnation of ideas. Mental illusions : her own head seems to her larger than it is.—10. Stupid feeling in the head, with striking forgetfulness. * She was hardly aware of what she did (in the room,) worse when lying down, for twenty-four hours (immediately). She knew not what she did, and dropped every thing (in the room). Stupid feeling in the head, finds it difficult to reflect. * Dreary and muddled state of the head. (a. 1 h.)

—15. * Excessive heaviness of the head, (frequently, and also a. 4 d.) *Dull pain in the occiput.* Dull pressure in the occiput. Throbbing pain in the forehead, he had to lie down. * *Searching (grinding) pressure in the anterior part of the brain with pressing towards the forehead, especially violent when stooping or walking fast; walking fatigues him a good deal.* (a. 24 h.)—20. Such a violent aching in the forehead that he is scarcely able to stoop. * Pressure from within outwards above the left orbit, in the brain, which ends in a pressure upon the eyeball from above downwards. (a. 3 d.) Semilateral headache, accompanied by a disagreeable pressure in the eye of that side (in the afternoon). Tearing pain in the left side of the head. (a. 24 h.) * Compressive pain in both sides of the head.—25. Single stitches in the forepart of the forehead, with gloominess of the head. Itching prickings in the right half of the occipito-frontalis muscle. *Darting tearing from the right malar bone to the temple, externally, more violent when touched.* The head aches, especially when touched, mostly in the forepart, for twenty-four hours. Soreness of one side of the occiput, when touching it.—30. Heat in the head and face, with redness of the latter. * Violent heat in the head and face.]

FACE AND EYES: Tension of the skin of the face, when moving the facial muscles.—60. Red spots in the face and on the neck (for two days). Dim-sightedness of the left eye, as if it were full of water. Weakness of sight, early in the morning: when she attempted to read, all the letters looked blurred. (Presbyopia.) She was not able to see things at a proximity. (a. 24 h.) The lower eyelid is sometimes red and inflamed, the upper eyelid twitches.—65. Agglutination of the eyelids early in the morning, they are somewhat red and swollen, and ache as if they had been rubbed and heated. Pressure in the eye, early in the morning, as when one presses upon the eye with the hands, or as when one is in a room full of smoke. * Swelling and *agglutination* of the eyelids early in the morning. Swelling of the lower eyelid, with internal aching; agglutination early in the morning. * Sensation as of sand being in the eyes, which forces one to rub the eyes.—70. * Sensation in the right eye, in the afternoon, as if a grain of sand were in it. Sudden painful swelling of one eye, in the forenoon, without any redness; pus comes out, and the conjunctiva is dark-red and swollen. * Lachrymation of the eyes in the open air. Itching of the margin of the left upper eyelid, mingled with burning and tearing. Itching, with occasional smarting of the outer canthus of the left eye, which cannot be relieved by

rubbing. (a. 6 h.)—75. Lachrymation of the eyes and itching of the eyelids, as when a sore is healing; he had to rub the part.

[* Flushes of heat over the face. * Paleness of the face for twenty-four hours. * Red, hot, soft bloatedness of the face.—35. Swelling of the left side of the face, along the nose, with some pain in the swollen part (during diarrhœa.) * Considerable swelling of the upper half of the face, especially below the eyes and above the root of the nose, with swelling of the eyelids; he was unable to open the left eye for four days. (a. 3 d.) * Contractive pain in the right orbicularis palpebrarum. Redness and swelling of the eyelids with pressure in the same, for three days. (a. 3 d.) Pimple in the lower lid of the left eye, of the size of a pea, painful when pressing it, for sixteen days. (a. 24 h.)—40. Soft tumor in the internal canthus of the left eye, a good deal of pus oozes out from time to time, for ten days. (a. 6 d.) When waking in the morning, he is scarcely able to open his eyes, on account of the lids being agglutinated. Pain as from a burn above the left eye and on the left side of the nose, somewhat diminished by pressing the parts with the fingers. Pain as if the left eye were being burnt from within outwards. (a. 24 h.) Pressure in the eyes, with a burning and itching sensation of the eyelids.—45. Pressure in the eyes, for sixteen days in succession. Pressure in the right eyeball, rather from above downwards. (a. 3 d.) Pecking in the right eyeball. * *Frequent lachrymation.* Small herpetic eruption on the right cheek. (a. 4 d.)—50. Swelling of the right cheek, close to the ear, with burning pain. (a. 4 d.) *Painful pressure below the right malar bone, going off by external pressure.* (a. 1 h.)]

EARS AND NOSE: Slight roaring in the forepart of the right ear. * Sensation as if the ears were stopped up, and as if no air could get in. When returning home from a walk, he feels alternate stitches in both ears. Bleeding from the ears.—80. Violent aching of the right concha. (Ulcerated concha.) Frequent tingling and tickling of the septum of the nose, especially when blowing the nose. * Swelling of the left side of the tip of the nose, with a darting pain and a sensation when touched, as if they would ulcerate. Painfully smarting ulcer in the left nostril.—85. * Bleeding from the nose, followed by ulcerated nostrils. Bleeding from the nose. (a. 48, 72 h.) * Bleeding from the nose, lasting a quarter of an hour, early in the morning after rising. Bleeding at the nose when asleep, early in the morning at 3 o'clock; it wakes him. (a. 4 d.) Bleeding at the nose, without having stooped previously.

[*Pinching pressure in the glenoid cavity of the right jaw, more violent during motion.* Ringing in front of the left ear, as with small bells. (a. 1 h.) Contractive pain in the meatus auditorius, going off after the wax had been removed with the finger, but returning nevertheless constantly, with hard hearing.—55. Sensation in the meatus auditorius externus, as if it were being pressed upon with the finger; this sensation increases when stooping while reading. Dull pain around the left ear. Pain as of the interior of the left ear burning from within outwards. (a. 6 h.) Burning at the lobule of the ear. Hard tumor behind the ear, frequently changing its size. (a. 24 h.)—60. Tumor before the ear, bursting open after the lapse of 12 hours, a humor oozing out from it, and forming a yellow scurf. Swollen nose, with bleeding lasting several days. (a. 5 d.) Bleeding from the nose, three days in succession. (10, 11, 12 d.) Bleeding from the nose, several times a day, a fortnight. Bleeding from the nose. (a. 10, 16 d.)—65. Bleeding from the right nostril. (a. 9 d.) Daily, profuse bleeding from the nose. (a. 14 d.)

JAWS AND TEETH :—90. (A little pimple on the chin, with stinging pain when touched.) Painfully burning vesicle on the vermilion border of the lower lip. Eruption under the left corner of the lips, smarting as if the parts had been excoriated. Eruption on the lower lip, on the outside of the vermilion border, itching and smarting as from salt. Lancinating, intensely painful darting between the lower lip and the gums, as is experienced in cancer of the lip (early in the morning when in bed).—95. Toothache; darting and lancinations in the teeth in the direction of the ear, which obliged her to lie down.¹ Darting toothache, in the evening when in bed, at times in the upper, at times in the lower molar teeth (in the evening, when in bed) (for one hour); when the pain was in a tooth of the upper row, and the tooth was touched with the tip of the finger, the pain suddenly ceased, and affected the opposite tooth of the lower row. (a. 5 d.) Darting toothache, while he smokes tobacco as usual. (a. 1 h.) All the teeth vacillate; this is perceived when touching them or when pressing them against one another. Pain of a molar tooth when chewing.—100. Toothache, when taking something warm into the mouth. When

¹ There are several symptoms produced by Bryonia, which oblige one to lie down; compare 170, 312, 423, (222,) or at least to sit, 181, and several which are increased by walking and standing, 184; the alternate effects of Bryonia, when the symptoms are relieved by motion and become aggravated by quickly sitting or lying down, are, on the contrary, much more frequent.

eating, one suffers with a tearing and lancinating toothache (the lancinations extending to the cervical muscles) aggravated by warmth. Pain as if the tooth were being screwed in and afterwards taken out of its socket (the pain is only momentarily diminished by cold water, but greatly relieved when walking in the open air); accompanied by tearing in the cheeks and pinching in the ears, at night until six o'clock in the morning. Toothache; when opening the mouth, the air rushes in and causes a pain. Toothache after midnight (at three o'clock) as when an exposed nerve becomes painful from the cold air rushing in; the pain becomes insupportable from lying on the unaffected side, and does not pass off till one turns to the affected side.—105. When drinking something cold, a sore pain is felt in the tooth. The gums are painful, as if they were sore and raw, the teeth being vacillating, which makes them painful. Spongy gums. Simple pain of one of the submaxillary glands, or as if it were pinched. (a 12 h.)

[Drawing, from below upwards, towards the ear, with pressure in the throat. Pain of the back part of the throat, which is felt during motion. Tensive stiffness of the left side of the neck.—70. Rheumatic stiffness in that region of the neck which is near the nape of the neck. Tension of the nape of the neck, when moving the head. Soreness, during motion of the left side of the nape of the neck and the neck, the muscles of the face and the muscles of deglutition; the pain makes the turning of the head and mastication difficult and almost impossible. (a. 24 h.) *Itching prickings of the neck, especially after having walked fast; they induce him to scratch the parts; after scratching they pass off.* (a. 24 h.) Fissure in the lower lip.—75. Burning in the lower lip. Small, ulcerated blotches on the lower lip, painfully burning when touched. A small elevation near the corner of the mouth and rather on the lower lip, severely bleeding from time to time, for six days. Sensation, early in the morning, as if the molar teeth were too long; they were so loose, that they might be bent to and fro with the fingers; she was unable to use them for the purpose of chewing, and, if she did, they felt painful and as if they would fall out of their sockets, fifteen hours. (a. 48 h.) His teeth feel to him as if they were too long.—80. *Drawing, sometimes darting toothache in the molares of the left upper jaw, only during and after a meal, the teeth feeling as if they were too long and vacillating to and fro.* (a. 6 h.) Drawing pain in the molares of the upper and lower jaw. (a. 24 h.) Excessive toothache when at rest, and especially when in bed, abating when chewing. Sensation in the lower jaw, as if there

were a pimple on the bone, causing a tensive pain when touched or when turning the head. (a. 61 h.)]

MOUTH AND THROAT : Painful stiffness of all the muscles of the neck when moving it, and roughness of the throat when swallowing.—110. Smarting, itching eruption around the neck, especially after sweating. * Stinging in the throat when touching it from without, or when turning the head. * Stinging in the throat when swallowing. Pressure in the fauces as if he had swallowed a hard body with sharp corners. She is unable to swallow either solid or liquid food ; it chokes her.—115. (Sensation when swallowing, as if the throat were swollen internally or full of mucus, which one is unable to hawk up.) * Sore throat ; dryness and rawness of the throat during empty deglutition ; when drinking, this sensation passes off for a short while, but returns shortly ; the pain is worst in a warm room. Dry feeling in the back part and upper part of the throat. (a. 48 h.) Dry feeling, not on the tongue, but in the upper part of the palate. * The mouth feels dry without his being thirsty.—120. Dry feeling on the inner side of the upper lip and corresponding tooth. A good deal of thirst by day, without any heat. The saliva runs involuntarily out at the corners of the mouth. * Tongue coated white.

[Eruption of red rash on the neck.—85. Rough and scraping sensation in the throat. (a. 5 h.) His throat feels swollen, and as if he had a violent cold which hinders speech. Burning, smarting blisters on the anterior edge of the tongue. * The mouth is so dry that the tongue sticks to the palate. Dryness in the mouth without any thirst.—90. Early in the morning dry feeling in the mouth. (a. 48 h.) *Violent thirst twenty-two days.* Thirst, especially early in the morning. Violent thirst, day and night. Great thirst after a meal, for 16 days.—95. A good deal of spitting. *Accumulation of a quantity of saliva in the mouth, which foams like soap.*]

TASTE AND APPETITE : * Insipid, flat taste in the mouth.—125. * Sweetish, flat taste in the mouth. She does not taste the food ; her mouth is bitter between the meals. Every thing tastes bitter to him, he is unable to swallow any thing. * Bitter taste in the palate continuing after a meal. * Bad, bitter taste in the mouth, early in the morning.—130. * Early in the morning she has a taste in the mouth as of decayed teeth or putrid meat. (a. 12 h.) Tolerably clean tongue, with disgusting taste in the throat, as when persons smell badly from the mouth ; she has a taste in her mouth like the smell of spoiled meat ; she has not got this taste while eating. * Putrid smell from the mouth. In the evening he has a taste in his throat as

from the smoke of rancid grease. * Loss of appetite without any bad taste. (a. 3 h.)—135. Canine hunger without any appetite. Canine hunger until bed-time. He is hungry, and eats, but without any appetite. *He has no appetite for milk ; but while taking it, he gets an appetite for it, and likes it.* * He desires many things, which he cannot eat.—140. Food smells well to her, but, when beginning to eat, the appetite is gone. Appetite for wine. Appetite for coffee.

[Insipid, disgusting taste in the mouth. (a. 5 d.) Sweetish, disgusting taste in the mouth. *Insipid, flat taste in the mouth ; his taste is almost gone.*—100. Spoiled appetite. Want of appetite (for ten days). The stomach feels empty ; he is hungry without having any appetite. Canine hunger early in the morning, without any appetite. Hunger with loss of appetite.—105. Continued nausea, succeeded by canine hunger (in a few hours). Canine hunger early in the morning, with thirst and flushes of heat. (a. 30, 72 h.) Violent hunger, for a fortnight. *Violent appetite* for six days. *Violent desire for coffee.* (a. 5 h.)]

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS : * Frequent risings of mere air. Hiccough succeeding the eructations, without having eaten any thing previously.—145. Hiccough succeeding the eructations, a quarter of an hour. (a. 48 h.) Violent hiccough. Frequent eructations after a meal, from morning till night. * Eructations tasting of the ingesta. No eructations after drinking, but after taking the least food ; however, only air rises, without any bad taste.—150. (Eructations, with rancid taste in the mouth, and mucus in the throat.) Stinging pain during every eructation. (Burning, almost uninterrupted eructations, which make his mouth rough, and prevent him from tasting the nourishment he takes.) After a meal, an astringent, dry taste, this dryness remaining in the anterior part of the mouth, without any thirst ; the lips are dry and chapped. Bitter taste in the mouth, in the evening after lying down.—115. Eructations after a meal, finally bitter eructations. *Bitter eructations after a meal.* Bitter risings from the œsophagus, without any eructations, with inclination to vomit. Sourish eructations, sourish water running from his mouth. Inclination to vomit, early in the morning, after an anxious dream, without being able to vomit, accompanied by frequent, empty eructations.—160. Nausea, in the evening before going to bed. He wakes up after midnight with nausea ; he is obliged to vomit, he vomits food and bile. Regurgitation of aliments ; she gulps them up. * Regurgitation of the ingesta, without any effort at vomiting. Nausea and inclination to vomit, even

after eating something which has tasted well to him.—165. She vomits solid food, but not the liquids. Nausea for half an hour, every morning, two hours after rising, with accumulation of water in the mouth. Nausea in the evening, followed by the discharge of a quantity of water from the mouth (water-brash).¹ Nausea, inclination to vomit, without having eaten any thing. (a. 1 h.) Nausea and inclination to vomit, early in the morning when waking up.—170. * (Hæmatemesis and lying down.) * Early in the morning at six o'clock, vomiting of a bitter, musty and putrid liquid, leaving a similar taste in the mouth. Nauseous taste after drinking (in the afternoon). Vomiting of mucus in the evening. (a. 5 h.) Gulping up of water and mucus, like water-brash (at six o'clock in the evening); these substances rose into the chest, with coldness over the whole body.—175. Painful sensation in the œsophagus, rather in the lower part, as if it were constricted. Gulping up of mucus from the stomach, early in the morning. (Cough, especially after a meal.) Headache, a quarter of an hour after every meal; it passes off gradually, but comes on again after the next meal. Bloatedness of the abdomen after every meal.—180. *Cutting, as with knives, in the pit of the stomach.* (a. 1 h.) Violent pressure in the pit when walking, immediately after supper; lastly, pressure upon the bladder and the perinæum, which becomes intolerable; the pressure disappeared when sitting. (a. 12 h.) * Pressure in the stomach, immediately after having eaten something, and even during the meal. * *Pressure in the stomach after a meal; there was a load in the stomach, as of a stone; this made him ill-humored.* Clawing and pressure in the abdomen, in the umbilical region, when standing or walking.—185. Contractive pain in the stomach, some hours after a meal. Contractive pain in the stomach after a meal, followed by cutting in and above the pit of the stomach, eructations, flushes of heat, nausea and vomiting of the ingesta. (a. 48 h.)

[—110. *Tenacious mucus in the fauces, which can be loosened and hawked up.* Frequent, sometimes sourish eructations after a meal. Nausea, continuing twenty-four hours, with discharge of a quantity of water from the mouth. (a. 5 m.) Nausea, especially when smoking (in a man accustomed to smoking). Inclination to vomit (immediately).—115. Several attacks of vomiting of a bitter and yellow mucus. Pressure in the stomach after a meal.]

[STOMACH: Pressure in the stomach when walking. Pinching in the pit of the stomach. (a. 12 h.) *Sensation in the pit of*

¹ Comp. 252.

the stomach, as if it were swollen.—120. Extremely disagreeable sensation under the pit of the stomach, as if it were swollen.]

ABDOMEN : * Hard swelling around the umbilicus, and under the hypochondria. Sudden ascites ; he is unable to breathe, and has to sit down. (a. 18 h.) Soreness in the folds of the abdominal integuments, in the groin.—190. Tensive pain in the region of the liver. Burning pain in the abdomen, in the region of the liver. (a. 8 h.) Pain in the abdomen, as if one would vomit. (a. 5 d.) Pain in both sides of the abdomen, like pleuritic stitches. Tearing and drawing in the abdomen, especially during motion ; followed by stitches, especially during stool, and mostly in the evening.—195. Violent lancinations in the abdomen from below upwards as far as the stomach (after drinking a cup of warm milk, in the afternoon) ; the pain forced him to bend double, and disappeared after stool. Painful writhing (twisting) around the umbilicus, with stitches. Pain in the abdomen, with anguish, which makes the breathing difficult ; walking relieved the pain. The emission of flatulence, at night, is preceded by loud grunting and howling. Flatulent colic after supper, with pressure in the region of the cæcum.—200. Pain in the abdomen, as if he had been purged, or as if hæmorrhoids would make their appearance. * Spasmodic pains in the abdomen after dinner. Grunting in the abdomen, with sensation as if diarrhœa would set in. Horrible colic (in the forenoon), as if she would have an attack of dysentery, without any stool. Pressure on the umbilicus, as from a button, when walking in the open air.—205. (Sensation deep in the abdomen, as of a lump lying there.)

[Heat in the abdomen (and the whole of the internal body). Pressure and pinching in the abdomen. Loud grunting in the abdomen, a fortnight. Loud rumbling in the abdomen, especially in the evening when in bed, for eighteen days.—125. Colic, as if he would be attacked with diarrhœa, for an hour and a half. (a. 5 min.)]

STOOL : Colic and pinching in the abdomen, and the umbilical region, as after a cold, for several days ; three days after the colic, a copious, thin evacuation. Copious, fetid stool, preceded by cutting in the abdomen. Bloated abdomen ; flatulence moves about in his abdomen, colic with continual constipations ; he feels as if something were lodged in his abdomen. Colic during stool, as if the parts were constricted, or were being pinched together with the hand.—210. Motion on the bowels. Two stools a day ; in a few days, constipation.¹

¹ A more frequent, primary effect of Bryonia is retention of stool ; its alternate effects, looseness of the bowels, is rarer ; when the other symp-

Brown, frequent, thin stool in a baby. Frequent evacuations. (a. 48 h.) * The fæces are of a large size, and are therefore passed with difficulty.—215. Diarrhœa. (a. 3 d.) * *Diarrhœa, with previous colic.* (a. 44, 72 h.) Long-lasting burning at the rectum after hard stool. Soft stool, with a burning sharp pain in the rectum. Itching, blunt stitches in the rectum from below upwards, coming on with a jerking sensation.—220. (Diarrhœa at night.)

[Diarrhœa. (a. 28 h.) Diarrhœa, without any trouble. (a. 24, 30 h.) Diarrhœa, four days in succession, one attack every three hours; it came so speedily that he was unable to retain it; in the twelve succeeding days, the ordinary stool came off with the same unforeseen necessity. Diarrhœa lasting two days; it made her so weak that she was obliged to keep her bed. (a. 3 d.)—130. Diarrhœa, greatest early in the morning. Diarrhœa, especially at night; with burning at the anus, at every evacuation. (a. 7 d.) Diarrhœa, smelling like rotten cheese. Thin, bloody stool. (a. 24 h.) Hard stool, with protrusion of the rectum which soon re-entered of itself; followed by diarrhœa with fermentation in the abdomen.—135. Very hard stool.]

URINARY ORGANS: Pain in the abdomen, when emitting the urine. Sensation, when urinating, as if the urinary passage were too narrow. He is obliged to rise several times for the purpose of urinating. Violent desire to urinate, also at night. Without the bladder being full, he feels such a violent desire to urinate, that he is scarcely able to retain the urine for one moment. (a. 12 h.) After the urine has been emitted, the neck of the bladder contracts; nevertheless he feels as if some urine would yet be expelled. He is unable to retain the urine long, when he feels a desire to emit it; if he does not emit it immediately, he feels as if it passed off spontaneously; (nevertheless, no urine can be discovered when looking.) During motion some drops of hot urine frequently escape from him without his being aware of it. After urinating, there is a sensation in the bladder as if he had not emitted the whole of the urine; some drops are involuntarily passed after the emission.—230. Urgent desire to urinate, and frequent emission of urine, when walking in the open air. (a. 5 h.) Itching, burning and stinging pain in the anterior portion of the urethra, between the acts of micturition. Burning in the urethra. (Aching in the urethra.) Drawing and tearing in the anterior portion of the urethra, between the acts of micturition.)

toms correspond, Bryonia is therefore able to cure constipation, which few remedies, beside Nux v. and Opium can do.

[* The urine is hot when being emitted. Burning and cutting previous to the appearance of the urine. (a. 3 d.)]

GENITAL ORGANS: A few stitches in the testicles (immediately), when sitting. Stinging and burning itching of the margin of the prepuce. * The glans is covered with itching, red rash-granules. Swelling of the left half of the labia majora, succeeded by a black, hard pustule of the size and shape of a pimple, without either pain or inflammation. Bloated abdomen; there is a good deal of movement in it, and a good deal of pinching, as if the menses would make their appearance.—240. The menses appear in a few hours, sometimes eight days too soon.¹

[Increase of the menstrual flow. The menses appear eight days before the time.—140. The menses appear a fortnight too soon. The menses come three weeks too soon.]

COLD, CATARRH: Violent sneezing, early in the morning. (a. 18 h.) Violent sneezing and yawning early in the morning. (a. 48 h.) Frequent sneezing, especially when moving the hand along the forehead. * Some hoarseness and an impure tone of voice, when walking in the open air.—245. * A sort of hoarseness, accompanied by inclination to sweat. * *Violent coryza, without any cough.* (a. 36 h.) Violent coryza, rather dry. (a. 48 h.) Violent coryza, with stinging headache, as if the contents of the head would issue from the forehead, especially when stooping.² (a. 70 h.) Dry cough.—250. * Dry cough, apparently coming out of the stomach, preceded by a creeping and tickling in the pit of the stomach. Cough, from a continued creeping in the throat, from below upwards; one throws up mucus. Continued, dry cough, especially early in the morning, with discharge of water from the mouth, like water-brash.³ Nausea excites his cough. * Vomiting of the ingesta during a cough.—255. * Long-continued stitch, deep in the left hemisphere of the brain, when coughing. * Dry cough with retching: a few spasmodic, violent fits in the upper part of the trachea, which feels as if it were lined with a dry, hard mucus; the cough is excited even by the smoke of tobacco. * Violent cough, early in the morning when in bed, continuing a quarter of an hour, and occasioning the expectoration of a quantity of mucus. His chest is affected early in the morning; his chest feels as if it were lined with mucus, which cannot be loosened easily. * Scraping and painful cough with retching,

¹ This is a primary effect; Bryonia may, therefore, frequently be employed with success against hæmorrhage from the uterus.

² Comp. 31, 32.

³ Comp. 167.

as if caused by roughness and dryness of the larynx.—260. Dry cough with retching, seated in the upper part of the trachea. He coughs up coagulated pieces of blood. (a. 3 h.) He hawks up yellow mucus from the fauces. * Stitches in the throat when coughing. * Stitches in the region of the last rib when coughing.—265. Stitches in the sternum when coughing ; he is obliged to hold his chest with the hand ; the stitches are likewise felt when feeling the parts.¹ Two attacks of sneezing during the cough. Retching during the cough, without nausea. Soreness in the pit of the stomach when coughing. The whole head is affected when coughing. *Pressure in the head, when coughing.* The coughing fit is immediately preceded by gasping for air, quick, spasmodic inspirations, as if the child could not draw full breath, and was not able to cough on that account ; a kind of suffocative fit, which is afterwards followed by cough, especially after midnight.

[* Rough and hoarse voice. (a. 4 h.) Hoarseness, twenty-one days. *Fluent coryza, for eight days.*—145. Violent fluent coryza, which obliged him to talk through the nose, constantly accompanied by chilliness, for eight days. (a. 48 h.) Violent coryza, with pain in the forehead. *Retching ; it seems as if some kind of mucus were lodged in the trachea ; after some retching he experiences a sore and aching pain in that organ, which increases when talking or smoking tobacco. When entering the warm room, coming from the cold air, a sensation in the trachea as if it contained smoke ; this obliges him to cough ; he feels as if he could not breathe air enough.* (a. 2 h.)—150. *Tenacious mucus in the trachea which becomes loose only after much coughing.* * Cough with expectoration (immediately). Cough with expectoration, in the forenoon, four days in succession. (a. 34 h.)]

CHEST : Pressure in the pit of the stomach, which oppresses her chest. An excessive warmth in the region of the pit of the chest shortens her breath, with a kind of aching. Burning pain in the right half of the chest. (a. 8 h.)—275. Impeded respiration. * The breathing is shorter, the expirations are more hurried. * Asthma. (a. 1 h.) * Attack of pleurisy and oppression of the chest for twelve hours. * Oppression of the chest : she felt a want of taking a deep inspiration (as if her chest were stopped up and she could not get breath) ; when attempting to take a deep inspiration, she felt a pain in the chest, as if something were expanded which would not admit of expansion.—280. Anxiousness, early in the morning, appa-

¹ Comp. 333, 351, 401.

rently from the abdomen, as if he had been purged, and as if the breathing were too short. * Quick, anxious, almost impossible breathing, owing to stitches in the chest, first behind the scapulæ, afterwards behind the muscles of the chest, impeding respiration, and obliging one to sit straight; lastly, stitches in the vertex. Pressure over the whole chest. (a. 24 h.) Pressure in the upper part of the abdomen, as with the hands; she imagines she is unable to walk in the open air, without feeling a pain in that part. Aching in the middle of the sternum, also when breathing, the feet being icy cold.—285. Pressure upon the chest, as if it were oppressed by mucus, with stitches in the sternum when taking an inspiration; this pressure appeared to decrease by eating. Heaviness in the chest, and heaviness in the body, disappearing after a meal. * Stitches in the side in the region of the ribs, during an inspiration, coming on with a jerking sensation, and disappearing in the open air. * During an inspiration, stitch from the upper part of the chest, through the chest to the scapulæ. When taking an inspiration, the ribs, towards the back, are affected with a tensive pain, which is changed to a dull stitch when taking a still deeper inspiration, especially behind the scapulæ, and especially when stooping.—290. * At six o'clock in the evening, stitches in the chest, with oppression. Momentary stitch in the left clavicle, followed by a simple pain. When turning to the other side, in the bed, he felt a stitch in that side upon which he did not rest. Stitches and pulsative throbbings in the lower part of the right half of the chest. Stitching pressing in the chest, from within outwards.—295. At the least inspiration, a lancination, such as is felt in ulcers, in a small spot below the clavicle; the duration of the lancination corresponds to that of the inspiration; the small spot is painful like an ulcer, even when touching it, still more when raising the right arm, early in the morning. (a. 24 h.) Pain in the xiphoid cartilage, in the evening; when touched, it feels as if it were ecchymosed. Pain over the whole chest, with oppression which passes off with the emission of flatulence, in the evening (nine o'clock). Attack, as if the affection rose higher up, and deprived one of both breath and language. Compressive griping in the chest, near the sternum.—300. Pain in the chest, close above the pit of the stomach, clawing, greatest when sitting on a chair, and stooping, and when lying on one side in the bed. (Stretching, extending across the chest from the short ribs.) Tension in the chest, when walking. Painful stiffness of the muscles on the right side of the nape of the neck towards the shoulder, when moving the head. Pain in the nape of the neck, at its

juncture with the occiput ; the pain is a painful weakness, as if the head were too weak.

[Palpitation of the heart, several days in succession. (a. 12 d.) * *Heat in the chest.*—155. * Heat in the chest and face. Sensation as if every thing were loose in the chest and fell down into the abdomen. Clawing pressure behind the sternum, most violent when taking an inspiration or expiration. (a. 5 d.) Considerable swelling of the external chest in front. Single, soft stitches in an indurated nipple, similar to the sensation created by electric sparks ; after this, every trace of induration had disappeared. (a. 5 h.)—160. *Pricking pain below the right nipple from within outwards ; in the cavity of the chest, these prickings are only felt during an expiration.*]

BACK : Pain in the nape of the neck, as after a cold. Pressure between both scapulæ and on the opposite side of the chest, in front, when sitting ; the pressure went off by walking. Spasmodic pain between the scapulæ, almost resembling a shuddering. Transversely contractive pain over the whole back, as if he were tied fast with ribbons, the pain being almost cramp-like (from four o'clock in the afternoon to eight o'clock in the evening). (a. 48 h.) *Drawing, down along the back*, when sitting, going off by motion.—310. Painfully stinging jerking on both sides of the spine, when sitting, especially early in the morning and evening. Pain, as from bruises, in the small of the back, when sitting, worst when lying down, not much felt during motion. He is unable to stoop on account of a pain in the back and the lumbar vertebræ ; it is a sort of tearing, and is felt more when standing than when sitting, but not when lying down.

[Stitches in the lumbar vertebræ. Stitching pain in the small of the back and back, at night, for six hours. (a. 70 h.) Pains in the small of the back, making the walking very difficult. Burning in the back.—165. Burning below and between the scapulæ.]

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES : A few stitches in the hip, as with a knife. Creeping, as of a mouse, from the pit of the axilla to the hip.—315. (Twitchings and jerkings in the deltoid muscle.) Sensation, as if a thread were being drawn through the humeri and radii down to the tips of the fingers. Pressure on both humeri, which prevents him from falling asleep in the evening. Nervous tearing from above downwards in the interior of the arms. Sweat in the axilla.—320. Pain as from a sprain, in the region of the acromium process, when raising the arms. (a. 3 h.) Swelling of the right humerus,

down to the elbow. (Violent stinging and tingling in the left arm.) Stinging in the region of the olecranon process of the ulna, with drawing in the tendons down to the hand; when bending the elbow, the stinging becomes worse. (Tingling in the hand, as if it had gone to sleep.) *Pain in the wrist-joint, as from contusion or a sprain*, at every motion. (a. 24 h.) Fine stinging in the wrist-joint, when the hand gets warm and when one is at rest; it does not go off by motion. Inflammation of the dorsum of the hand, with a burning pain, about midnight. Hot feeling in the palms of the hands and the fore-arms; early in the morning she has to uncover them; in a few hours they feel cold. The palm of the hand feels pithy and numb.¹—330. (The little fingers of both hands have gone to sleep, as far as the wrist.) Sense of paralysis in the fingers. (Pain in the ball of the thumb, resembling stitches and cramp.) Somewhat hot, pale swelling of the last joint of the little finger; stitches in that joint when moving the finger and pressing upon it.² A pimple between the right thumb and index-finger, which, when touched, causes a stinging pain, or stitches such as are felt in a wound.—335. Pain in the root of the little finger, as if there were pus in it.

[*Aching and pressure on the top of the right shoulder, increasing in violence when touching the parts; dull stitches in that part, when taking a deep inspiration; they extend from before backwards, as far as the shoulder-joint.* (a. 10 h.) Dull stitch across the shoulder, in the direction of the arm. A sort of stitches in the upper arm, especially when raising it. Swelling of the right elbow-joint, with stitches.—170. **Swelling of the elbow-joint, extending a little beyond the joint above and below, as far as the middle of the upper and lower arm, with swelling of the feet*, for three hours. Tearing pain in the inner surface of the fore-arm, from the elbow to the wrist-joint. (a. 5 d.) Red rash-like eruption on the upper surface of the fore-arms. Stitching pains in the wrist-joints, with heaviness of the joints. He is unable to grasp something firmly with his hands.—175. Trembling and distended veins of the hands. Jerking tearing in the joints of the metacarpal bones and the phalanges, or shortly after in the joints of the last phalanges. Involuntary twitchings of the fingers of both hands, during motion. *Stinging pains in the fingers when writing.*]

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Pain as from bruises in the small of the back and the thighs. Cramp-like pain in the

¹ Comp. 377.

² Comp. 295, 351, 402.

small of the back, when sitting or lying ; it comes and goes with a jerking sensation. When lying on the small of the back it is painful, as if it were bruised. Pain in the hip-joint, when lying down or sitting ; it comes and goes like jerks or pushes, and decreases when walking.—340. * When stooping while standing, lancinating darting pain from the hip-joint to the face. Pain in the trochanter, stitch in making a mis-step, which causes one to start ; throbbing in the trochanter when at rest ; the place feels very painful when touched.¹ Unsteadiness of the thighs and legs, and vacillation when going down stairs. (a. 20 h.) Drawing in the thighs as if the menses would make their appearance. Early in the morning the thigh feels rigid, as if it were affected with cramp.—345. Stitch in the upper and anterior portion of the thigh. Pain as from bruises in the middle of the thighs ; when sitting, he feels a beating in that spot as with a hammer. Cramp in the knee and the sole of the foot, when sitting, and in the night, when lying down. Pain when going down stairs, as if the patellæ would break. *Faintishness*. Weakness of the feet, when going up stairs.—350. * *Tensive, painful stiffness of the knees*. Pustule below the knee, which feels sore only when touched, and then becomes stinging. A tearing and burning in the right knee. The patellæ ache, as if they had been knocked loose. An itching in the bend of the knee as when a sore is healing, that part being covered with sweat during the night.—355. Violent drawing pain in the leg, especially the calf, for one hour, with subsequent sweat. (a. 4 d.) Drawing pain in the tibiæ. (Eruption upon the legs, from which a humor oozes out.) * Tearing and darting pain in the upper half of the tibiæ. Twitchings in the leg at night ; a jerking by day, as if caused by an electric stroke.—360. * Sudden swelling of the legs. Cramp in the left calf early in the morning. (a. 12 h.) Cramp in the feet, in the dorsum of the foot and in the heel, in the night when lying in bed. (a. 6 h.) Cramp in the calf (contractive tightness) at night, going off by motion. * *Hot swelling of the foot*. (a. 8 h.)—365. Hot swelling of the bend of the foot, with a pain as from bruises when stretching the foot ; tensive sensation of the foot when treading ; when touching it, one experiences a pain from subcutaneous ulceration, or as if there were suppuration. (White pustules on the foot ; they caused a pain like an ulcer, the foot became red, and he was unable to walk from pain.) The swelling of the foot is accompanied by tearing in the tibiæ, and heaviness in the arms. * In

¹ Comp. 401, 402.

the evening the feet feel tense and swollen. * Tension in the tarsal joint, when moving it.—370. * Tensive pain in the dorsum of the foot, also when sitting. For two nights in succession, immediately after lying down, she felt a hacking pain in the heel, a sort of dull stitches in quick succession one after another, for a quarter of an hour. Prickings in both heels, early in the morning when in bed ; they pass off again after rising. Pain in the feet, as if one had made a mis-step. Stitches in the soles of the feet.—375. Stitches in the hollow of the sole of the foot, when treading. Stitches as with a knife, in the sole of the left foot. Pain in the hollow of the soles of the feet, when treading, as if they were pithy ;¹ accompanied by tension. Sensation of heaviness, and numbness in the feet, as if they were swollen. Stitches and pressure in the ball of the big toe, with pain as if it were frozen.—380. Aching of the corn which had been painless heretofore, the pain is greatest when standing upon the foot. Corns are painful like a sore, even when merely touched by the cover of the bed. Lancinating pain in the ball of the right toe, increasing when sitting, decreasing when walking. Stitches in the balls of the toes of both feet, towards evening ; he had to pull off his shoes. The corn, which had been painless heretofore, was affected with a burning and stinging pain, only when slightly touched ; the pain ceased immediately when the part was strongly pressed upon.—385. Pain in the ball of the left toe, as if it were bruised.

[Dull painful lancinations in the hips.—180. Itching of the hips and thighs. (a. 48 h.) Tearing pain in the right thigh, when moving about. *Great weakness of the thighs ; he is scarcely able to go up stairs ; the weakness is felt less when going down stairs.* The thighs vacillate, especially when going up or down the stairs. (a. 2 d.) Great weakness of the thighs ; it may even be felt when sitting. (a. 8 h.)—185. * *Stitches in the knees when walking.* Fine, shooting stitches in the bends of the knees, only during motion. Dry eruption near and in the bends of the knees, itching in the evening and looking red, and causing a smarting pain after being scratched. Weakness, especially in the knee-joints. Weakness, especially in the knee-joints, (immediately.)—190. The knees vacillate and bend when walking. The legs feel so weak that they can scarcely support him, when beginning to walk, and also when standing. Swelling of both legs. (a. 40 h.) Pain, as from bruises, in the outer side of the left calf, when moving and turning the foot, also when feeling it ; numb feeling in that

¹ Comp. : 329.

same region, when at rest, for many days. (a. 12 h.) Swelling, without any redness, of the lower half of the legs, except the feet, which are not swollen.—195. Lancinating tearing from the feet to the bends of the knees, less when at rest than during motion. Pressure on the inner border of the left foot. (a. 1 h.) Tearing in the dorsum of the right foot, the first night. Stitches in the feet. Such violent stitches in the soles of both feet, that she was unable to tread upon the floor, with tension in the tarsal joints; nor was she able to lie down, owing to the tension and stitches in those parts.—200. Single stitches in the toes.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: * Pain as from bruises of the upper and lower limbs, even when lying down, greater when sitting than when walking; when lying down he had to change the position of his limbs constantly on account of this pain; but no matter what position he took, he always felt as though he would be more comfortable by changing it. * Every place of the body aches when touching it, as though it were bruised or as if there were subcutaneous ulceration, especially in the pit of the stomach, early in the morning. * All the limbs feel bruised and paralyzed in the evening, as if he had been lying on a hard couch. (a. 4 h.) * A painless drawing to and fro in the affected part. * Nervous, drawing ache in the periosteum of all the bones, as in the beginning of fever and ague, in the forenoon. (a. 24 h.) Pressing in the whole body, especially on the chest. * Violent drawing through all the limbs. * He cannot bear keeping the affected limb still; he moves it to and fro. Visible twitching in arms and feet, by day.—395. * When the pain abates, the part trembles, and the countenance becomes cold. Stitches in the affected part. Prickings over the whole body. A slight emotion (laughter) excites a sudden stinging (itching) burning over the whole body, as if he had been whipped with nettles, or as if he had a nettle-rash, although nothing could be seen on the skin; afterwards he felt this burning when merely thinking of it or when becoming heated. Burning itching and continued stitches in different parts, in the evening after lying down, in bed. (a. 2 h.) —400. Stitches in the joints, when moving or touching them. Stitches in the affected part, which made her start. Stitches in the affected part when pressing upon it. (Painful throbbing in the arteries of the whole body.) (Itch-like eruption on the joints, on the inner side of the wrist-joint, in the bend of the elbow, and externally on the olecranon process of the ulna, also on the knee, externally, more than in the bend of the knee.)—405. Eruption of rash on the arms, on the fore part of the

chest, and above the knees, becoming red in the evening, itching and burning previous to her going to bed, but when in bed and getting warm, rash and itching disappear. Pimples make their appearance on the abdomen and hips, with a burning itching; when scratching the parts they feel sore. Eruption on the whole body, especially on the back, extending to the upper side of the neck, itching so violently that he would like to scratch the parts to pieces. In the evening, griping and itching about the legs, knees and thighs; scratching brings on small, red, elevated pimples, causing a burning pain; after the pimples had made their appearance, all the itching ceased. Tearing itching just before falling asleep, during the day or in the evening, in different places of the soft parts of the body; or rather, searching, (grinding,) itching and burning stitches.—410. Titillation (by day) on the arms, hands and feet, with rash-like pimples. Red, round spots, of the size of lentils, and larger ones on the arms, without sensation; they do not disappear by pressing upon them. Red, small spots on the skin of the arms and feet, painful as if they had been caused by nettles; they disappear for moments when pressing upon them. A sore, painless place begins to burn violently. Smarting pain in the ulcer.—515. The ichor from the ulcer tinges the linen black. The ulcer feels cold, and becomes painful, as if it had come in contact with cold air. Smarting pain in the region of the scurf (ulcer) early in the morning after rising; the pain increases when he stands; it abates when sitting, and disappears when taking moderate exercise. Throbbing, somewhat of the nature of stitches in the region of the scurf (after dinner.)

[Pain all over the body, as if the flesh were loose, for sixteen days. * Yellowness of the skin of the whole body, also of the face. (a. 12 d.) * Red, elevated, rash-like eruption over the whole body, both in the mother and her baby; in the baby the eruption made its appearance at the end of two days, in the mother at the end of three. Eruption on the abdomen and back as far as the nape of the neck, and on the fore-arms, smarting and burning before midnight and early in the morning.—205. He would not go into the open air, although he was fond of it previous to taking the drug. She felt an anxiety in the room, relieved in the open air.]

FAINING FITS, WEAKNESS: She feels faint; arms and feet ache; after having worked a little, the arms feel faint as if they would drop; when going up stairs, she can scarcely get along.—420. When walking, especially when rising from a seat, and in the beginning of a walk, unsteadiness of all the

parts of the body, as if all the muscles had lost their power ; she felt relieved when continuing to walk. When walking in the open air, she feels weakest. He feels qualmish, when walking in the open air ; his lower limbs feel so faint and his head is so weak, that he imagined he would fall ; he pants, and a warmth is felt in the chest which rises to his head ; this symptom disappeared in the room, but appeared again in the open air. When walking in the open air, she did not feel tired ; but when entering the room, she felt so tired that she was obliged either to sit or to lie down. Her strength disappeared on making the least effort.—425. Heaviness and weakness in all the limbs ; she is scarcely able to move her feet when walking, from mere heaviness. The feet feel weary as if she had been running long. His feet feel heavy as a hundred weight after rising from a seat. * Faintness. He feels very faint when sitting, less so when walking.—430. He imagines he feels better when walking. In the morning he finds it difficult to rise ; he would like to remain in the bed, although he does not feel tired. When waking from sleep, he feels very faint. Shortly after waking from the siesta, all the symptoms are more distinct and intense ; he is out of humor.

[*General depression of strength.* Weakness of the lower limbs, obliging him to sit down. Faint, lazy, and drowsy.]

SLEEP :—435. In one night he sleeps soundly until morning, and remains drowsy the whole day ; the next night, his sleep is uneasy, and the day after he remains wide awake the whole day. When rising from bed, he feels fainting, with cold sweat and rumbling in the body. *Disposed to yawn, frequent yawning the whole day.* * Great drowsiness by day, and great inclination to take a nap after dinner ; when waking from it, all her limbs had gone to sleep. A good deal of drowsiness by day, when he is alone.—440. Her hands and feet toss about in the night, until one o'clock, as if she felt anxious ; she lies apparently without her senses, with cold sweat on her forehead and groans ; afterwards she felt faint. He cannot lie in his bed in the morning ; every part of his body upon which he is resting, aches. The blood is agitated at night ; he falls asleep late and does not sleep soundly. She tosses about in her bed until one o'clock at night ; she is unable to fall asleep on account of a feeling of heat and anxiety ; nevertheless she does not feel hot to the touch. Sleeplessness on account of agitation of the blood and anguish (he had to rise from his bed ;) one idea crowded upon the other, without any heat, sweat, or thirst.—445. Immediately after lying down, in the evening when in bed, feeling of heat and external heat all over the

body, the whole night ; he turns from side to side, but he dares not uncover himself in the least, lest he should be attacked with a violent colic, pinching stitches, or stitching pinchings, as if caused by spasmodically pressing flatulence, accompanied by sleeplessness brought on by a multitude of ideas that crowd upon him ; this condition disappears in the morning, without his perceiving any flatulence. * Sleeplessness at night, owing to agitation of the blood ; he tosses about in his bed. For several nights in succession he is unable to sleep, from heat ; the cover of the bed is too hot for him ; when uncovering himself, he feels too cool, but without any thirst and almost without sweat. He was unable to fall asleep ; he was prevented by a warmth and agitation of the blood until midnight. He is unable to fall asleep before two o'clock at night ; he has to turn to and fro in his bed like a child whose sleep has been disturbed ; he is yet very sleepy after waking.—450. She does not fall asleep till four o'clock in the morning, and then dreams about dead persons. * The child is unable to fall asleep in the evening ; he leaves the bed again. Sleeplessness before midnight. He is unable to fall asleep before midnight, owing to frequent thrills of shuddering over one foot or arm ; afterwards a little sweat. She wakes in the evening, when in bed, after a short sleep ; sensation in the pit of the stomach, as if the parts in that region were twisted around something ; she has qualms of sickness, threatens to suffocate, she has to sit up.—455. Moaning when asleep, at three o'clock in the morning. She starts in the evening, previous to falling asleep. Startings every evening, when falling asleep. Startings while asleep, which wake him. He starts up from an anxious dream, and howls.—460. When waking he cannot get rid of his dream ; he continues dreaming, even while awake. She wakes every hour in the night, and recollects the dream she has had ; when falling asleep again, she has another dream, which is just as vivid, and which she recollects just as clearly when awake. Restless at night ; anxious dreams at three o'clock ; she utters cries when asleep. Anxious dreams. He dreams, while awake, that some one wants to break the windows.—465. *Dreams full of dispute and vexatious things. Vivid dreams the whole night about attending to his business in a scrupulous and correct manner. He dreams of his household affairs.* * While dreaming she rises from her bed, at night, and goes to the door, as if she would go out. (While asleep he moves his mouth as if he were masticating.)—470. He is delirious when waked from his sleep. Nightly delirium. Delirium, at day-break, about business which he has to attend to ; the delirium abates when the

pain commences. At ten o'clock, before midnight, the body being hot and covered with sweat (without any thirst,) he is tormented by a delirious fancy full of terrific images, such as : that soldiers are cutting him down ; that he was on the point of escaping from them ; (the delirium abated by uncovering himself and getting cool). Towards evening, while asleep, she drew her mouth to and fro, opened her eyes, distorted them, and talked in delirium, as if she had been wide awake ; she spoke distinctly, but hastily, as if she imagined there were other people near her besides those present, cast open and free glances around ; spoke as with children who were not present, and wanted to go home.—475. One wakes early in the night. He only sleeps before midnight, not afterwards ; remains wide awake ; feels great weariness when lying down, which increases in the legs after rising, but afterwards passes off soon. Sleep does not refresh him ; he feels quite tired early in the morning when waking up ; the lassitude disappears when rising and dressing himself. She sleeps the whole day, with dry, great heat, without eating or drinking, with twitchings in the face ; she has six involuntary passages, the stools being brown and smelling badly.

[210. Frequent yawning. Constant yawning before dinner, with much thirst. Stretching of the limbs (in the afternoon.) Drowsiness immediately after dinner. Great drowsiness, also by day, for several days in succession.—215. * Continual inclination to sleep, for three days. So sleepy, that he would like to sleep the whole day, for thirteen days in succession. Uneasy sleep with confused dreams ; he tosses from side to side. Uneasy sleep, full of ideas. Somnambulism.—220. Involuntary stools, at night, when asleep.]

FEVER : Shuddering in the afternoon ; afterwards heat with chilliness, the chilliness being on the chest and arms, (arms and hands were, however, warmer than usual) ; heat in the head, with pulsative pains in the temples, increasing in the evening ; no thirst either during the shuddering, the heat, or the chilliness.—480. *The inside of his head feels chilly and dreary after the siesta.* He is obliged to drink several times at night. (a. 30 h.) Headache, early in the morning, when waking. * Chilliness when waking. Hands and feet feel dead and numb at night, icy cold ; they cannot be got warm ; they go to sleep.—485. He feels a coldness in his whole right side. * Chilliness about the arms. * Chilliness all over, the whole of the first day. Chilliness over the whole skin. Chilliness towards evening.—490. * *Chilliness in the bed*, in the evening when lying down. * Chilliness in the evening, previous to going to bed.

A good deal of shuddering. Chilliness in the open air, he dreads the air. After returning from a walk in the open air, she is attacked with chilliness in the room; she did not feel chilly in the open air.—495. Chilly feeling in the midst of a sudden, general heat. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Heat in the external ear, in the evening; afterwards shuddering and chills in the lower limbs. (a. 4 h.) Fever: lying down, chilliness, yawning, nausea; afterwards sweat without any thirst, from ten o'clock in the evening until ten o'clock in the morning. Fever: in the forenoon, heat (with thirst;) in a few hours (in the afternoon) chilliness without any thirst, with redness of face and concealed headache. * She is attacked with a sudden, dry heat at every motion or noise.—500. Frequent attacks of heat of the lower limbs; she felt as if she stepped into hot water. Hot, red cheeks in the evening, and thrills of shuddering all over, with goose-skin and thirst. Thirst (a. 1 h.) followed by absence of all thirst, with cold hands and feet. (a. 4 h.) Her throat becomes slimy in the evening, and she feels thirsty. Violent thirst.—505. Violent thirst, she is able and compelled to drink much at one time, and drinking does not incommode her. Great thirst, early in the morning, when rising. The thirst increases from drinking beer. * Internal heat with unquenchable thirst. An excessive warmth in the pit of the stomach gives her a good deal of thirst (the dryness of the throat does not come from it.)—510. * Heat without any thirst. * Heat about the body, without any thirst. * Several attacks of dry heat over and over, early in the morning. * Dry heat at night. * Early in the morning the inside of his head feels hot; the front of his head feels warm.—515. * Heat in the head in the forenoon; feeling as if the contents of the head would issue from the forehead. Heat in the face towards evening. A red, round, hot spot on the cheek, on the zygoma. Great internal warmth; the blood in the veins is burning hot. Red urine.—520. * He sweats easily, when exerting himself a little, also at night. *When walking in the open air, he sweats all over his body.* Warm sweat in the palms of the hands. Sweat towards morning, especially on the feet. * Morning-sweat.—525. * Some sweat towards morning, after waking. Sour-swelling, profuse sweat during a sound night-sleep. At three o'clock in the night he is attacked with thirst previous to sweat; afterwards sweat of a sweetish-sour smell and four hours' duration, previous to the termination of which he was attacked with an aching and drawing pain in the head, which left a dreary and muddled sensation in the head after rising. He suddenly wakes at three o'clock in the night and perspires slightly; this perspira-

tion lasts until morning, during which the recumbent position is the most agreeable to him ; he sleeps but little ; the forepart of the mouth and the lips being dry, without any thirst. (a. 8 h.) Slight perspiration in the bed from evening till morning ; he sleeps only from twelve till three o'clock.

[Chilliness in the open air. Violent shudderings and chilliness through the whole body, as in fever and ague, obliging her to lie down, with a stitching pain in the left side above the hip, as if an abscess would form in that part, without any thirst or subsequent heat. (a. 23 h.) *Violent thirst, he had to drink a good deal of cold liquid, with internal heat, without feeling hot to the touch on the outside.* Great thirst.—225. Thirst, without any external heat. Feeling of heat in the face, with redness and thirst. (a. 3 h.) Flushes of heat. Heat in the body (especially the abdomen.) Anxious sweat, hindering sleep.—230. He sweats when eating. He sweats at the slightest effort. Violent sweat of the whole body, also of the head, when lying in bed. Sweat, which, when being wiped off, felt like oil, day and night. Violent, warm sweat over the whole body, even the hair was dripping with sweat.—235. *Violent night-sweat from three o'clock in the morning, twenty nights in succession.*]

MORAL SYMPTOMS :—530. * Apprehensions, doubts. (a. 18 h.) Anxiety through the whole body, it impelled him to undertake something all the time ; he had no rest any where. * Irritable mood, disposed to fright, fear, and liability to be put out of humor. Ill-humored, and inclined to be angry. * Wrathful, ill-humored, and disposed to weep.—535. Ill-humored ; imagined she would not get through her work ; took hold of the wrong piece ; inclined to change pieces all the time ; afterwards a pressing ache in the forehead. She inclines to undertake too much, and to work at too many things at the same time. (a. 20 h.) (Violent discouragement, not disposed to think, depression of the intellectual faculties.)

[* Delirious talk about business, for an hour. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) He attempted several times to escape from his bed. *Apprehensive state of mind ; he dreads the future.*—240. * Dejection ; five days after, cheerfulness. Dejection of spirits. A good deal of weeping, for a day and a half. Discouraged, and disposed to quarrel. Peevish ; every thing puts him out of humor.]

CAMPHOR.

(The alcoholic solution of the substance of the *laurus camphora*, which resembles a hardened ethereal oil, and has almost the shape of a crystal.)

I DO not look upon the list of symptoms which are known of CAMPHOR, as complete ; I consider it merely a beginning of such a list, which may be completed hereafter.

This medicine has always been given at random in large doses, so that its true action could never be known, for this additional reason, that it has always been employed in combination with other drugs, and, what is worse, in the midst of the tumultuous raging of the disease. The pathogenetic symptoms which have been observed by *Alexander*¹ are very few and very general.

The action of this substance on the healthy body is extremely problematic and difficult to define, for this reason, that the primary action of CAMPHORA alternates too suddenly and is too easily confounded with the reaction of the vital principle, which makes it difficult to distinguish between this reaction and the secondary effects of CAMPHOR.

Some of the results of the action of CAMPHOR are just as problematic and astonishing as that action itself. It neutralizes the effects of a *variety* of vegetable medicines (even of CANTHARIDES and a number of mineral and metallic medicines) and must therefore have a sort of general pathological action which we shall perhaps never be able or even permitted to designate by a general term, lest we should stumble into the realm of shadows, where fanciful dreams hover around us in the place of perception and knowledge by the senses ; where we grope in the dark instead of being enlightened by experience, and where, in spite of our attempts at penetrating into the inmost constitution of things, which little minds are so prone to boast of, we reap nothing but pernicious error and self-delusion as the fruit of such hyper-physical speculations.

I know from experience that CAMPHOR removes the violent effects of a number of medicines which had either been improperly selected or administered in too large doses ; in all such

¹ See Will. Alexander's experiments

cases it acts as a palliative, as an antipathic to the primary action of those drugs. For purposes of palliation it ought to be given frequently and in small doses, every five or fifteen, or, if the danger be very imminent, every two or three minutes, mixing one drop of an alcoholic dilution (one eighth of a grain) with a quarter of an ounce of water by shaking these ingredients together, or directing the patient to smell of a solution of CAMPHOR every three, four, six, ten or fifteen minutes.

One grain of CAMPHOR (dissolved in eight drops of alcohol) unites with 400 grains of tepid water, and may be dissolved perfectly by means of shaking, contrary to the doctrine contained in almost every *Materia Medica*.

According to my experience, CAMPHOR is no antidote against the violent effects of *IGNATIA*.

Owing to the short duration of its action and the rapid change of its symptoms, it cannot, generally speaking, be used as a remedial agent in the treatment of chronic diseases.

CAMPHOR, when applied to the skin, producing a kind of erysipelatous inflammation, it may be applied externally to similarly inflamed parts, provided the erysipelas, irradiating over the skin and disappearing momentarily on pressure, is a mere external symptom of a sudden internal disease, the other symptoms of which correspond to those of CAMPHOR.

In the Siberian influenza, when it appears amongst us at the time when the hot weather has already set in, CAMPHOR may be used as a palliative; but it is an excellent palliative on account of the disease having a short duration, and ought to be given in frequent and progressively increased doses in water, as taught above. In this way CAMPHOR does not shorten the course of the disease, but deprives it of its danger and diminishes its intensity until it reaches its termination. (One dose of *NUX v.* one pellet of the 30th potency, when homœopathically indicated, frequently cures the disease in a couple of hours.)

OPIUM is an antidote to CAMPHOR. On the other hand, CAMPHOR is a great preserver of life in cases of poisoning by *OPIUM*; the effects of these two substances neutralize each other. It is astonishing that CAMPHOR and *OPIUM* should be mixed together in the same prescription by physicians of the Old School.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

CAMPHOR is, next to *BROMINE*, the most volatile remedial agent, and is remarkable for the rapidity with which its effects

pass off, and its primary symptoms are succeeded by the secondary. *It is especially suitable when the sensibility of the nervous system is diminished or suspended, when the muscular fibre is affected with paralytic weakness, when the irritability of the organism, and especially that of the capillaries is lessened even to the degree of collapse and stasis. It is especially suitable to lax, bloated, and particularly rheumatic-catarrhal constitutions, and to the phlegmatic and melancholy temperament ; also, to individuals with cold extremities, slow respiration and pulse ; persons who are affected with calender, who are advanced in age, and whose body and mind have suffered by protracted illness.* CAMPHOR restores the power of the organism to be influenced by other medicinal substances, and ought to be replaced by other suitable remedial agents as soon as the vital energies have been restored. CAMPHOR is the principal antidote to a number of vegetable medicinal agents. It is a chief remedy in many diseases, and has been employed too little by homœopathic physicians. It has been advantageously employed in the following affections: *Catarrhal affections,—Epilepsy,—Drop-sical affections,—General and local asthenic inflammations, both acute and chronic ; passive inflammations (with RHUS. CHINA, ARSEN.) especially when of a rheumatic and erysipelatous character, with a weak, soft pulse, and shrivelled flaccid skin. It may be used as a preventive of a number of severe diseases, especially catarrhal, in the precursory stage, when a general uncomfortableness and chilliness announce the approach of a feverish condition.—Fever characterized by postponing crises, and when the status nervosus either threatens to set in, or has already set in.—Congestive recrudescences, arterial erethism, bleeding at the nose, etc., in the stage of convalescence of nervous and typhous fevers, (also Valeriana.)—Asthenic fevers, nervous fevers, when the reactive powers of the organism are entirely prostrate, when the head is more and more affected, the temperature of the skin decreases, when the strength of the patient has been exhausted by a long violent fever ; when the temperature of the body has given place to a general coldness with viscid, tenacious sweat ; when the cheeks are flushed, the patients are in constant delirium, and life, to judge from the pulse, is almost extinct.—Typhus, second stage, with rheumatic pleurisy and other rheumatic symptoms, and an inferior degree of heat, (when the heat is greater, give RHUS.,) painless, involuntary micturition, spasms in the chest and abdomen ; in the third stage, CAMPHOR may be given after sudden spasms when pre-*

viously removed by *BRYONIA*, (also *PHOSP.*)—Soporose intermittent fevers with long chills.—*Asiatic cholera* in the cold stage, with viscid sweat; according to Lobethal, CAMPHOR is a specific in the Asiatic cholera, as long as the body has a natural color, even if the temperature of the body should be ever so low; in the stage of asphyxia he recommends CARBO VEG. and SECALE CORNUTUM, with the frequent use of ice-pills.—Cutaneous diseases with fever, with great internal anguish and oppression of the patients, when an increased appearance of the exanthema may be apprehended, especially in miliaria (in this affection CAMPHOR rivals ARS.)—Perpura senilis, when it threatens to pass over into Gangrena senilis, especially on the toes.—Mania, the chief symptom being indifference, with subdued, sluggish pulse and contracted pupils, the testicles being sometimes drawn up.—Delirium tremens.—Stroke of the sun.—Headache, brought on by the feet getting wet, by catching cold, or by a sudden change of the temperature, with catarrhal affection of the organs of respiration; throbbing, and throbbing headache, especially in the occiput, the sexual organs being affected sympathetically; headache brought on by abuse of CHAMOMILLA and VALERIANA.—*Mercurial ptyalism*.—Diarrhœa (especially when cholera is epidemic) with colicky pains, especially when brought on by cold, with frequent chilliness or a sensation as if cold air passed through the uncovered parts; great anguish and intermitting stool.—*Spastic and inflammatory irritation of the urinary and sexual organs*, especially when caused by CANTHARIDES; (according to Ruckert, CAMPHOR ought never to be employed in diseases characterized by excessive irritation of the sexual organs and frequent emission of semen; he recommends the use of CAMPHOR only, when the sexual desire is wanting, and when the genital organs are relaxed.)—*Influenza*.—Violent spasms of the chest, brought on by violent emotions, with pleuritic stitches, sighing, moaning, and the fear of death; spasms of the chest brought on by inhalation of the vapours of ARSENIC or COPPER.—Pneumonia during the prevalence of epidemic typhus.

ANTIDOTES: SPIR. NITR. DULC.—Coffee and alcohol increase the effects of CAMPHOR.—CAMPHOR is said to increase the action of NITRUM.—CAMPHOR is antidotic to a number of vegetable drugs, especially such as have a drastic effect and cause vomiting and diarrhœa, paleness of countenance, coldness of the extremities and loss of consciousness.

HEAD : Vanishing of the senses (in a few minutes.) Loss of consciousness. Throbbing headache. Throbbing ache in the forehead, with stinging, continuing during the night, with general dry heat without any thirst.—5. Violent, single stitches in the right hemisphere of the brain. (a. 4 h.) Tearing headache. Headache, as if the brain were sore and felt bruised. Constrictive pain at the base of the brain, especially in the occiput and above the root of the nose, continuing without intermission, the head leaning to one or the other side ; the pain is very much increased by deep stooping, lying down, or external pressure, hands and feet being cold, with hot forehead and coma vigil. Headache, as if the brain were constricted.—10. *Dull headache over the os frontis, with inclination to vomit. Congestion of blood to the head.* (a. 6 h.) Spasmodic drawing of the head sideways towards the shoulder (in a few minutes) caused by a large dose given to a child, with loss of senses, and all the parts of the body becoming deadly pale. When walking, he staggers to and fro, and is obliged to hold on to something, in order to stand firmly. He rubs his forehead, chest, and other parts, knows not how to describe his feelings ; he leans against something, his senses vanish, he glides and falls down, the limbs being rigid and extended, the shoulders drawn backwards, the arms being a little curbed in the beginning of the paroxysm, the hands being bent towards the extensor surface of the arm, and the fingers being somewhat clenched and set apart from one another ; afterwards all the parts of the body being stretched and stiff, with the head bent sideways, the lower jaw being rigid and wide open, the lips drawn inwards, the teeth clenched, eyes closed, with unceasing distortions of the muscles of the face, cold over and over and breathless, for a quarter of an hour. (a. 2 h.)—15. *Vertigo, heaviness of the head ; the head inclines backwards.* (a. ten minutes.) Intoxication. When walking he staggers as if he were intoxicated. Vertigo recurring at different periods. Vertiginous heaviness of the head. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—20. Frequent and short attacks of vertigo. Obtusion of the head, with full consciousness. Want of memory. The tetanic fit, with loss of consciousness and vomiting, is followed by a complete inability to recollect, as if he had no memory. Vanishing of the senses.—25. Heaviness of the head. Headache. Violent headache. Sensation of pressure in the head. Pressure in the occiput.—30. Aching pain over the left eye, in the evening. (a. 9 h.) Throbbing pressure in the temples. Quickly passing headache, as if the brain were being compressed from all sides ; the pain is felt only when he does not pay especial

attention to it; if he thinks of his pain, it disappears instantaneously. (a. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Pressure in the middle of the forehead. (a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Headache, pressing from within outwards (immediately.)—35. Tearing pressure in the right temple. (a. 1 h.) Pressure and pushing from within outwards, in the left side of the forehead, with a sensation as of tearing. (a. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Headache: cutting thrusts dart to the centre of the brain from the forehead and temple; recurring after short pauses, immediately after lying down. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Incisive pressure from the left occiput to the forehead. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Lancinating pain in the forehead, with aching at the top of the os frontis. (a. 4 h.)—40. Fine tearing in the head, especially in the forehead. (a. 7 h.) Fine tearing in the right temple and forehead. (a. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Fine tearing pain in the left half of the forehead and occiput. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Heat in the head and tearing headache, quickly passing and disappearing upon pressure. (a. 11 h.)^{*} Excessive congestion of the blood to the head. (Vertigo, loss of consciousness, and coldness of the body appear to be primary symptoms of a dose of CAMPHOR, and point to a diminished afflux of blood to those parts which are distant from the heart; whereas the rush of blood to the head, heat in the head, etc., are symptoms which denote a reaction of the vital powers, just as forcibly as the former symptoms denoted their diminished action. Slight and recent inflammations, which have come on very suddenly, may therefore be removed by the palliating cooling effects of CAMPHOR, old inflammations never. The continued, or even the frequently repeated use of CAMPHOR frequently brings on an obstinate ophthalmia, corresponding to the permanency inherent in the reaction of the organism. I am not prepared to deny the homœopathicity of external applications of CAMPHOR to inflamed eyes in acute cases; but I cannot advocate it, for the reason that I never use external applications in the treatment of ophthalmia.)—45. * Fatal inflammation of the brain.

FACE: * Pale countenance. Very red countenance. Countenance first pale, with eyes closed in the first instance, but afterwards staring and open, the balls of the eyes being directed upwards. (a. 2 h.) Spasmodic contortion of the facial muscles, with foam at the mouth, (caused by several grains of Camphor injected into the median vein.)

EYES.—50. Contraction of the pupils. *Sensation as if all the objects were too bright and shining.* (a. 5 h.) He cannot bear the light. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Biting sensation in the external canthus. Dilatation of the pupils.—55. Ophthalmia. (a. 10 h.) The balls of the eyes are turned upwards. Staring, wild looks.

Staring, inflamed eyes. He looks at every body with staring and astonished eyes, without any consciousness. (a. 2 h.)—60. Sensation of tension in the eyes. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Frequent twitchings in the external canthus. (a. 28 h.) Visible twitchings and winking of the upper eyelid. (a. 36 h.) Biting itching of the eyelids. Biting and stinging of the eyelids. (a. 5 h.)—65. The eyelids are covered with many red spots. (a. 24 h.) Lachrymation in the open air. A few red, painless places in the white of the right eye. (a. 24 h.) Pain in the right eyeball pressing from within outwards, when moving it. (a. 2 h.) Sensation in the left eyeball, as if it were pressed and pushed upon from behind. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—70. Distortion of the eyes. *Excessive contraction of the pupils.* (a. 35 minutes.) Obscuration of sight. Strange figures are hovering before his eyes.

EARS: A kind of tearing in the left ear. (a. 1 h.)—75. Hot feeling in the lobules. Hot, red lobules. Tingling of the ears. *Dark-red ulcer in the left external meatus auditorius externus, larger than a pea; when touching it, he felt a stinging pain (a. 12 h.); suppuration after thirty-six hours.*

NOSE: Stinging pain in the anterior corner of the nostrils, as if the place were sore and ulcerated. (a. 2 h.)

JAWS AND TEETH:—80. Painful vacillation of the teeth. (a. 10 h.) *Feeling as if the teeth were too long, with aching, which appear to originate in a swelling of the submaxillary glands.* Lock-jaw. Toothache: shooting, cutting thrusts dart through the gums near the roots of the incisores and cuspidati (brought on by smelling.) (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)

MOUTH: Foam at the mouth (in a few minutes.)—85. Early in the morning, fetid smell from the mouth, which he perceives himself. (a. 20 h.) Single, long stitches in the velum pendulum palati. Dry feeling of the posterior part of the tongue, sensation as of scraping, with much saliva. Continual accumulation of saliva in the mouth. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) *Accumulation of saliva in the mouth*, which is sometimes slimy and tenacious. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—90. Dry, scraping sensation of the palate. A cold feeling rises up into the mouth and towards the palate. (a. 4 to 6 h.) Disagreeable warmth in the mouth. Violent burning of the palate, down the pharynx, causing a desire for drink, but remaining in spite of drinking, (by smelling) (immediately.) Sensation of heat in the mouth and stomach.

THROAT:—95. Nightly pain in the throat, during and between the acts of deglutition, as if the pharynx were sore and ripped up, with a sensation in the throat, as if one had swallowed rancid things.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS AND APPETITE : Likes to drink, without being thirsty. Food has a strong taste ; broth has a very strong taste. (a. 2 h.) Aversion to tobacco (although he is used to tobacco ;) tobacco does not taste badly to him ; nevertheless it is soon repulsive to him, unto vomiting. Regurgitation of the ingesta.—100. *Frequent and almost continual empty eructations after dinner.* (a. 3 h. and afterwards.) Absence of thirst the first twenty-four hours. Absence of thirst the first thirty-six hours. The taste in the mouth is natural, but every thing he eats tastes bitter ; even tobacco, which he is in the habit of smoking, tastes bitter. (a. 13 h.) Tobacco tastes bitter to him. (a. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.)—105. Food tastes bitter, meat still more than bread (with eructations during and after a meal ;) it tastes of Camphor. (a. 4 h.) Frequent discharge of watery saliva. Nausea. Nausea, with ptyalism. * Nausea and inclination to vomit, going off after an eructation. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—110. * Short attacks of vertigo, after several attacks of inclination to vomit. Cold sweat, especially in the face, at the commencement of vomiting. Bilious vomiting, streaked with blood.

STOMACH : Pain in the stomach. * Aching in the pit of the stomach or the anterior portion of the liver.—115. Sensation in the pit of the stomach, as if it had been strained by distention, and bruised by blows, with fulness in the abdomen. (a. 25 h.) Pain in the region of the stomach. Cooling sensation, especially in the pit of the stomach.

ABDOMEN : Cold feeling in the epigastrium and hypogastrium. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) *Violently burning heat in the epigastrium and hypogastrium.* (a. 4 h.)—120. Burning heat in the hypogastrium. Burning in the stomach. The digestion becomes disturbed. Sensation of hardness and heaviness in the abdomen over the umbilicus. In the whole right side of the abdomen, as far as the region of the liver and chest, a drawing pain as from bruises, more internal than external, especially during an inspiration. (a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—125. Pinching pain in the hypogastrium, especially in the umbilical region. (a. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.) In the right side of the abdomen, a stitching-drawing heaviness, which is yet more distinctly felt when pressing upon the part. Hard pressure in the left iliac region. (a. 1 h.) Drawing in the left iliac region, with a sensation as of tension and being bruised. (a. 12 h.) Burning stinging in a place of the size of a hand, under the anterior crest of the ilium towards the uterus.—130. Contractive pain below the short ribs, extending to the lumbar vertebræ. Aching in the hypochondria. (a. 1 h.) Frequent emission of flatulence ; in a few hours pressure in the abdomen, early in the morning, as if distended by flatulence.

Trouble from flatulence, in the abdomen. Cutting colic, at night. (a. 5 h.)—135. Pressure in the groin, when standing, on the left side of the mons veneris, at the root of the penis. (a. 10 h.) Itching tingling in the right groin, going off by friction. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Pressing from within outwards, in the groin, near the mons veneris, at the root of the penis, as if hernia would protrude. (a. 12 h.) Short-lasting ascites.

STOOL: Constipation. Difficult expulsion of the fæces; they do not pass without putting the abdominal muscles on the stretch, as if the peristaltic motion of the intestines had been diminished, and as if the rectum had become narrower. (a. 24 h.)—140. The rectum feels as if it had become narrower, swollen, and is painful when flatulence is being emitted. Desire for stool, the stool being of the ordinary kind, little stool, however, being passed; this is again followed by an urgent desire, and a still lesser discharge of fæces. (a. 1 h.) Urgent desire for stool. (a. 4 h.) On the first day, two stools with some pinching in the abdomen, no stool on the second day; on the third day the stool is pretty hard and difficult. Obstinate constipation.—145. Sensation of erosion in the rectum.

URINARY ORGANS: Urine yellow-green, turbid, having a musty smell. (a. 10 h.) He emits turbid urine, becoming quite turbid and thick after standing a while, of white-greenish color, without any sediment. Red urine. In the first hours, he emits less urine, without any pain; in a few hours longer he feels a biting pain, during micturition, in the posterior portion of the urethra, lasting for several days; the pain is followed by pressure in the region of the bladder, resembling a new desire to urinate.—150. Thin stream, as if the urethra were contracted. (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Retention of urine during the first twelve hours, with constant pressure in the bladder and desire to urinate, no urine however being passed; in twenty-four hours, however, he frequently emits an ordinary quantity of urine; in forty-eight hours, the emission is still more abundant. No urine for the first ten hours. Strangury, almost immediately. Diminished power of the bladder; the urine came out of the bladder very slowly, without there being any mechanical obstacle in the way. (a. 20 h.)—155. Strangury, with desire to urinate, and tenesmus of the neck of the bladder. Involuntary micturition, after a violent pressure upon the bladder. Almost involuntary micturition, and pain in the urethra after emission of the urine, resembling a contraction from before backwards. Painful micturition. *Burning urine during emission.* Red urine.

GENITAL ORGANS:—160. Inclination to nightly emissions

of semen. Stinging itching of the internal surface of the prepuce. Sensation of contraction in the testes. Weakness of the genital organs, and want of sexual desire the first two days. Relaxation of the scrotum, want of erections and sexual instinct the first two days; in forty-eight hours the erections are much more violent than ordinarily. (Want of sexual desire, erections and emissions of semen are primary effects of Camphor; it acts as a palliative, if one uses it to remove excessive sexual desires, erections and frequent pollutions which had existed already for a long time past; the evil is afterwards increased by the reaction of the organism against the drug.)—165. Increase of the sexual desire. Amorous ecstasy. Impotence in the male. A sort of violent labor-pains (in a widow.)

COLD, CATARRH: Expulsion of a thin nasal mucus without sneezing or true coryza, early in the morning, when rising, and in the evening, when going to bed. (a. 18 h.)—170. Coryza. (a. 10 h.) Dry coryza. * Mucus in the trachea, making the voice rough; it cannot be hawked up. Pain in the trachea and the bronchial tubes, mostly when coughing, even when clearing the throat.

CHEST: Deep and slow breathing.—175. The breathing is almost stopped. *Oppression of the chest, resembling a suffocative catarrh, as if it originated in a pressure in the pit of the stomach. (a. 1 h.) Fine stitches in the nipples. (a. 2 h.) Pressure on the top of the sternum, as from a load. Oppressed, anxious, panting breathing.—180. Difficult, sluggish respiration. (a. 1 h.) Pressure on the sternum, when standing. (a. 27 h.) Soft pressure internally, upon the chest, under the sternum, with difficult breathing and a cooling sensation, rising from the chest into the mouth. (a. 29 h.) His breath is almost totally arrested. Complains of a constrictive sensation in the throat, as if produced by the vapor of sulphur.—185. He is threatened with suffocation and constriction of the throat. *Stitches in the left chest, when walking.* (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Painful, stitch-like sensation in the chest. Stitches in the chest, and short and hacking cough, as if brought on by a cutting sensation, accompanied with coolness, deep in the trachea. (a. 2 h.) The stitches in and on the chest increase from day to day.—190. After a meal he feels and hears his heart beating against the ribs. (a. 4 h.) A fine, tearing pain on the right side of the nipple towards the pelvis. (a. 4 h.)

BACK: Tearing, with pressure, in the anterior border of the scapula, making the motion of the arm difficult. (a. 32 h.) *Painful, drawing stitches through and between the scapulæ, extending into the chest, when moving the arms, for two days.*

(a. 24 h.) When walking in the open air, painful drawing and sensation of stiffness in the side of the neck and down the nape of the neck. (a. 5 h.)—195. Tensive pain in the muscles of the nape of the neck, increasing in violence at every motion and turn of the neck. (a. 15 h.) Stitches in the nape of the neck, near the right shoulder, when moving the parts. (a. 1 h.) Several times a painless drawing in the cervical vertebræ during motion. Tearing pain in the nape of the neck, when stooping with the head.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: Convulsive rotation of the arms—200. Pain, as from a sprain, in the phalanx of the thumb, when moving it. (a. 20 h.) Pressure on the shoulder. (a. 2 h.) Tearing, with pressure, in the middle and behind the right upper arm. Shooting, fine tearing from the middle of the internal surface of the left upper arm, to the middle of the fore arm. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) *Painful pressure in the right elbow-joint, more violent when leaning it upon the table; in this case the pain extends to the hands,* (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—205. Stitches in the forearm. (a. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Tearing, with pressure, a little above the left wrist-joint. (a. 7 h.) Painful pressure on the internal surface of the left forearm. (a. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Tearing, with pressure, on the internal surface of the left fore arm. Stitching pain, and continually increasing itching in the dorsum of the hand and the knuckles of the fingers, going off by scratching. (a. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Itching of the knuckles of the fingers, and between them. (a. 25 h.)—210. Itching in the palm of the hand. (a. 5 h.)

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Difficult motion and weariness of the lower limbs. When sitting, or when bending the knee, the leg goes to sleep, with sensation of cold. (a. 21 h.) Early in the morning, when walking or setting down the foot, pain in the tarsal joint, as if this part had been sprained. (a. 18 h.) *Cracking of the hip, knee, and tarsal joints.* Tremor of the feet.—215. Tremulousness and want of firmness of the feet. Drawing in the gluteus maximus, where it is inserted in the crest of the ilium, as if the limb would become paralyzed. Drawing pain, as from bruises, in the thighs, after walking. (a. 5 h.) *Drawing pain, as from bruises, in the right thigh, and on the inner side near and below the patella;* he fears lest the knee should suddenly bend forwards. (a. $4\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Tearing in the thighs. (a. 28 h.)—220. The thighs are painful behind, above the bends of the knees, as after a long journey on foot. Stitches in the anterior surface of the right patella, when sitting. (a. 1 h.) Tearing on the knees, below the patellæ, mostly when walking. (a. 6 h.) Vacillation, weariness

and heaviness of the lower limbs. (a. 1 h.) He feels as if his knees would suddenly bend, and as if they were bruised. (a. 26 h.)—225. Pressive drawing below the patella, on the internal surface of the knee. (a. 30 h.) Feeling of great weariness in the feet, when walking; the legs feel bruised and tense. The legs feel heavy, as if drawn down by a weight attached in the bend of the knee. Pressure in the middle of the internal surface of the left leg. Pressure on the internal surface of the leg, above the ankle, rather posteriorly—230. Drawing, aching pain, when standing, under the right ankle, between the ankle and the tendo Achillis; when moving the foot, the pain becomes tearing. (a. 4½ h.) *Drawing cramp-pain in the dorsum of the foot, especially during motion.* Tearing, with pressure, in the dorsum of the right leg. *Tearing cramp-pain in the dorsum of the foot, along the external calf as high as the thighs.* (a. 13 h.) *Tearing in the tips of the toes of the left foot, and under the nails when walking.* (a. 10 h.)—235. Sore pain in the knuckles of the toes and corns. (a. 26 h.)

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Camphor excites most of its pains during motion. Inexpressible uncomfortableness in the whole body. (a. ½ h.) On the first day most of the symptoms existed only, when only partially thinking of one's self—the tearing in different parts of the body was felt when dropping to sleep, and disappeared, especially the headache, as soon as he thought of his pain; next day, on the contrary, he was able to bring on pain by his imagination; or rather, he only felt it when thinking of himself with great attention; he felt best, when not thinking of himself at all. Violent itching, (from applying camphor externally.)—240. Erysipelas, (from external application.) Stupefaction of the senses, resembling a swoon. Insensibility. He strikes his breast and faints. (a. ½ h.)* Loss of consciousness, tetanic spasm for a quarter of an hour, followed by sinking of the whole body, so that he can be scarcely kept upright, for a quarter of an hour; after vomiting, consciousness returns. (a. 2½ h.) Dry feeling in and about the body, especially about the head and in the bronchial tubes. (a. 2 h.)—245. Rheumatic, stitching pain in all the muscles, especially between the scapulæ. Pain of the periosteum of all the bones. Erysipelatous inflammation, (from camphor externally applied.) *Difficult motion of the limbs.* Paralytic relaxation of the muscles.—250. In the evening, when in bed, an itching in various places of the body. (a. 6 h.)

WEAKNESS, FITS: * Excessive weakness. *Uncomfortableness in the whole body.* (a. 3 h.) Uncommon failing of strength, with yawning and stretching. Relaxation and

heaviness of the whole body. (a. 25 m.)—255. * Spasms. * Convulsions. Violent convulsions. Trembling.

SLEEP: Frequent yawning—260. Yawning and drowsiness. Sopor and delirium. Insomnia. Emissions of semen, for several nights. (a. 60 h.) Dreams about his plans. Headache, several days in succession, after rising. (The inspirations are shorter than the expirations, during sleep.)—265. During his sleep, he mutters and sighs. The whole night, he talks with a low voice, while asleep. Snoring, while asleep, both during the inspirations and expirations. When closing the eyes, during his slumber, he sees objects which at times seem to him too thick, at times too thin; this apparent difference alternates with the pulse. (a. 2 h.)

FEVER: Small, hard pulse, becoming more and more slow.—270. *He is too sensitive to cold air.* * He catches cold easily; he is then attacked with chills, or with cutting in the abdomen, with discharge of black-brown, or black fæces, of the consistence and appearance of coffee-sediment. Chilliness (a. 10 o'clock.) Shuddering with goose-flesh; *the skin all over the body is painful, even when touched but slightly. The body is cold all over.*—275. Cold sweat. (Fever: violent chilliness with chattering of teeth and much thirst; after the chilliness he drops to sleep immediately; the sleep is frequently interrupted, there is almost no subsequent heat.) Heat in the head, with sensation as if sweat would break out, with shuddering over the limbs and the abdomen. (a. 3 h.) *Redness of the cheeks and lobules.* Heat about the head, on the hands and feet, without thirst.—280. Full, quick pulse. Sopor and clawing (contractive) headache, great heat of the whole body, with distended veins, very quick breathing and pain, as from bruises, of the back, but without thirst and pure taste. Warm sweat on the forehead and the palms of the hands. Warm sweat over the whole body. The pulse is slower by three beats.—285. The pulse is slower by ten beats. * Weak, small pulse. The pulse gradually increases in quickness. By continuing to take strong doses of Camphor, the pulse became from ten to fifteen beats quicker, and hard. After leaving off taking the strong doses of Camphor, the pulse became faster, for several days (very near ten,) without increase of animal heat.—290. Pulse accelerated by twenty-three beats.

Quicker pulse. Full, irritated pulse. A disposition for inflammations is brought on. Shuddering, chilliness and goose-skin over the whole body, for one hour (immediately.)—295. Frequent chilliness in the back. Slight shuddering, with paleness of face. Chilliness of the cheeks and back. Chilli-

ness over the whole body. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) *Chills, and chattering of teeth.*—300. * Coldness of the body, with paleness. Coldness and drawing after a meal, with cold arms, hands and feet. (a. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Coldness, for one hour, with deadly paleness of the face (from sixty grains.) Copious, cold sweat. * Feeling of great coldness over the whole body, and headache as if the brain were contracted, with pressure over the root of the nose. (a. 12 h.)—305. Chilliness over the whole body, (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.;) one and a half hour after this, the warmth of the body increases. Chilliness in the back, mingled with warmth, as if sweat would break out. Feeling of heat in the face, with cold hands. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) *Increased warmth of the whole body, with redness of the face.* (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Agreeable warmth through the whole body. (a. 3 h.)—310. *Heat over the whole body, increasing to the highest pitch, when walking.* (a. 5 h.) Heat, with trembling. Sweat (smelling of Camphor.) Very dry skin, even when in bed, with good appetite. Trembling motion of the heart.

MORAL SYMPTOMS:—315. Very great anguish. She tosses about in her bed anxiously, with constant weeping. Confusion of ideas; delirium. Delirium; he proposes absurd things. Rage, with foam at the mouth.—320. Palpitation of the heart. All the external objects are repulsive to him, and excite his ill-humor; he feels as if he would like to push them out of his way. The boy hides himself in a corner, and howls and screams; he imagines that every thing which is said to him, is said imperiously; he feels insulted. Desire to dispute. Mania to dispute. He acts and talks too hastily.

CANNABIS SATIVA.

(Mix the recent juice squeezed out of the tops of the plant, while blossoming, either male or female, with an equal portion of spirits of wine, and, in a few days, pour off the superincumbent liquid.)

HERETOFORE the seed had been successfully used as an emulsion or decoction in the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa, and, by older physicians, against some kinds of jaundice. The curative powers of Cannabis in acute gonorrhœa, depend upon the faculty it possesses of producing a similar morbid condition in the urinary organs. In the country inns in Persia, the herb is used in a very successful manner, to relieve the fatigue of

travellers on foot (see Chardin, voyage en Perse ;) this result depends likewise upon the homœopathic nature of the drug, as may be seen by symptoms 269 to 275.

Cannabis may be used with great success as a curative agent in various diseases of the genital organs, the chest, the organs of sense, etc. ; this is evident from the following series of symptoms.

For a long while I have used a small portion of a drop of the undiluted tincture at a dose ; but the medicinal powers of this plant are developed in a much higher degree, by dynamizing it up to the thirtieth potence, which is the highest potency now in use.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

Cannabis may be employed in the following affections: Hysterical conditions.—Convulsions ; tetanus.—Acne gutta rosacea (also Caust. Sepia. Led. Lach. Coc. Canth.)—Obtusion of the mental faculties. Mania. Melancholia. Gonorrhœa. *Scrophulous* ophthalmia, with excrescences of the lamellæ of the cornea (in conjunction with ac. nitr. and calc. carb.)—Specks upon the cornea, remaining after scrophulous ophthalmia ; old specks and ulcers in the cornea, incipient leucoma.—Pannus.—Cataracta traumatica.—Chronic vomiting.—Gastralgia.—Induration of the liver.—Colic.—Ascites.—Constipation, with retention of urine, phimosis.—*Acute and chronic affections of the urinary organs.* Nephritis. Cystitis. Gravel (in alternation with rosa canina.)—Dysuria. Hæmaturia. Impotence. Abortus. Sterility. Leucorrhœa.—Fluor Albus.—Periodical asthma.—*Pneumonia*, brought on by violent exercise (short, oppressed breathing, owing rather to aching, than stitching pains, cough, with tough green expectoration, palpitation of the heart, with anguish, sympathetic affection of the large vessels ;) peripneumonia.—Carditis.—Cramp in the calf.

ANTIDOTES : Of large doses, a few glasses of sour lemonade ; of small doses, Camphor.

The medicinal powers of the hemp from southern regions, are more marked than those of the northern hemp.

CANNABIS.

HEAD : Vertigo when standing, with dizziness. Vertigo when walking, as if one would fall sideways. (a. 1 h.) Sensation as of turning, and stupid feeling in her head (immediately.) Dulness and reeling sensation in the head.—5. Vertigo.

Obtusion and gloominess of the head. Uncertainty of the mind ; the ideas become overwhelmingly vivid. Inability to recollect, without any imagination. His ideas seem to stand still ; he stares ; he feels as if he were absorbed in higher thoughts, but he is not conscious of them ; accompanied by a slight sensation of headache in the region of the parietal bone.—10. He is indeed able to recollect this and that thing ; but his ideas remain stationary, while he is fixing with his mind's eye the subject that he intends to treat. He frequently uses wrong expressions in writing. Agreeable warmth in the brain. A sort of jerking sensation in the blood of the head, chest and stomach. Considerable rush of blood to the head.—15. Rush of blood to the head, occasioning an agreeable warmth in the head, with headache in the temples. Throbbing pain, extending into the right temple ; accompanied by a warmth around the head ; the cheeks are red and hot ; the nausea increases in the warmth. Violent headache. Piercing headache. Uninterrupted headache the whole day. Continual headache on the top of the head, as if a stone were pressing upon it. Obtusion of the head ; it feels heavy ; she suffers with such a painful pressure on the forehead and eyelids, that they threatened to become closed. Pressure under the frontal eminence deep through the brain into the occiput. When in the opposite side, in the head. *Pressure in the temples.*—25. Aching in the right side of the occipital bone. Tension, first in the occiput. afterwards in the forehead, lastly *in the temples.* (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Painful feeling in the head and nape of the neck, when moving the head. Drawing pain in the occiput, towards the ears. Painful constriction of the forepart of the head. *The forepart of the head feels compressed from the margin of the orbits as far as the temples ; stooping does not relieve the pain.* Throbbing from within outwards under the left frontal eminence ; shortly afterwards a stunning pressure is felt at this place. *Cold sensation at a small place of the parietal bone* (afterwards also at other places of the head,) as if a drop of cold water had been dropped upon it. Creeping in the skin of the hairy scalp. A sort of titillating spasm in the temples. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.)

EYES :—35. Sensation as if the eyebrow were being depressed. Pressure, with tearing on the upper eyelid. Alternate dilation and contraction of the pupils in one and the same light. (a. 1 h.) Feeling of weakness of the eyes and sight ; both near and distant objects are indistinct. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) * The cornea becomes non-transparent ; pellicle upon the cornea.—40. A circle of white-flaming irradiations by the side of the visual

ray, which causes him to see objects only half and indistinctly. Cataract. *Pressure from within outwards in the back part of the eyes.* (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) *Sensation of spasmodic drawing in the eyes.* (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.)

FACE: Slight jactitations in many places of the face, especially in the left buccinator muscle.—45. Pale countenance. Drawing pressure in the region of the left zygoma. Itching in different parts of the face. Tingling, itching, and smarting as of salt, in the face.

NOSE: Large nodosity on the nose, surrounded by red swelling, like acne rosacea.—50. Itching swelling of the wing of the nose (in a few h.) *Dryness in the nose.* Stupefying pressure, as if with a dull point, on the root of the nose. Feeling of warmth in the nose, as if it would bleed. Hemorrhage from the nose, unto fainting.—55. * Bleeding at the nose.

EARS: Roaring in the ears. Sensation as if a pellicle were stretched across the ears. Momentary pain, as if the ear were being pulled out of the head. Intensely painful darting in the right tympanum, extending into the shoulder.—60. Pain, as from excoriation, in the external cartilage of the ear, which he had probably pressed upon somewhat when in bed at night. Tingling in the ears. Throbbing in the ear. Throbbing, pushing pain in the ear, almost extending into the cheeks, disappearing when stooping, and quickly reappearing when raising the head again. (a. 3 h.) Stitches in the external meatus auditorius, when masticating.—65. Fine stitches in the left ear from within outwards. Pain behind the ear, as if a dull point were being pushed in there with force. Long, sharp stitches in the mastoid process.

JAWS AND TEETH: Stupefying, compressive pain on the left side of the chin, which affects the teeth of that side. Cramp-pain in the left teeth.—70. Grumbling in the ramus of the left lower jaw, always followed by a drawing sensation. Grumbling pain in different teeth at the same time.

MOUTH: Eruption in the vermilion border of the lips, and the corner of the mouth. Pinching pressure in the cervical muscles above the throat. Difficult speech. His speech was more like a clangor than human voice. He was unable to talk naturally; at times he lacked words, at times the voice itself failed him (for four hours;) towards evening the attacks returned; at times he uttered torrents of words, as if he were driven; at times he uttered the same expression ten times in one breath; sometimes he repeated the whole idea, and was very angry when he was not able to repeat it exactly as he had said it at first. Elevation of voice, accompanied with excessive an-

guish and torture, owing to pain in the back. Early in the morning, burning dryness in the palate. Burning in the throat.—80. Dryness in the mouth; viscid saliva: absence of thirst, especially in the evening, and hot hands.

APPETITE AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: While eating something which he relishes very much, and having nearly eaten enough of it, an inclination to vomit rises into his throat. Gulping up of a bitter-sour, rancid fluid. Tasteless water rises into the throat and gets into the larynx, which produces a suffocative sensation; however, there is neither nausea nor retching. Eructation, with rising of a bitter-sour liquid into his mouth—85. *Rising of mere air*. A sort of retching sensation rises constantly into his throat, as if there were acidity in the stomach. A sort of retching in the pit of the stomach, rising into his throat. Nausea: she feels a desire to vomit. Vomiting of a slimy, bitter-tasting water; accompanied by a scraping sensation in the throat, followed by dullness and obtusion of the occiput—90. Green, bilious vomiting. Anguish in the pit of the stomach, with oppressed breathing and palpitation of the heart; rising of warmth in her throat, arresting the breathing, as if something were lodged in the trachea, accompanied with flushes of heat. Fulness in the abdomen, obliging one to take deep inspirations. Cardialgia. Pinching in the pit of the stomach—95. Cutting in the pit of the stomach. After stooping, a cutting sensation across the upper part of the stomach. Uninterrupted, dull stitches in front, below the ribs, by the side of the pit of the stomach, sometimes varying in intensity; the pain is momentarily diminished by moving the trunk either forwards or backwards, but it soon returns. Burning, painful stitches on the right side near the xiphoid cartilage. In the left side, below the ribs, dull stitches during and between the inspirations.

STOMACH: At different times violent attacks of pain in the stomach, with paleness of countenance and sweat of the same, pulse almost extinct and rattling breathing like that of a dying man. Ulcerative pain of the stomach, when touching it; it goes off after eating. He feels as if he had caught cold in his stomach; in the afternoon especially, he feels a moving and pinching in the abdomen; without any diarrhœa.

ABDOMEN: Pinching above the umbilicus (after a meal.) Sensation below the umbilicus as if he had caught cold, several mornings in succession, from 8 to 10 o'clock; he felt a moving about in his abdomen, without diarrhœa—105. Pinching in the abdomen and cutting in the loins. Pinching in the whole abdomen. Anxious throbbing in the epigastrium, like

strong pulsations. Pain on the right side near the umbilicus, as if there were a beating from within outwards. Beating as with a little hammer, from within outwards, in the left side under the last ribs, towards the back—110. Pain on the left side near the umbilicus and likewise by the side of the dorsal spine, as if the parts were being pinched by a pair of pincers. All the intestines are painful as if they were bruised. Shaking of the intestines during a violent motion of the arms, as if they were loose. A kind of sore itching in the region of the umbilicus, for several hours, which is much more painful after friction. Tickling sensation of the integuments of the abdomen. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)—115. Shuddering in the abdomen, as if cold water were moving through it. (a. 8 minutes.) Squeezing from within outwards in the side of the abdomen. Painful, hard swelling in the right hypochondrium. Swelling of the abdomen, without any swelling of the lower limbs. Abdomen and chest are painful externally—120. Drawing pain from the region of the kidneys to the inguinal glands, with anxious and sick feeling in the pit of the stomach. Ulcerative pain in the region of the kidneys, both when touching the parts or no. Sharp pushes in the side of the abdomen, close below the ribs. Quickly passing, pinching stitches in the abdomen. Movement in the abdomen, followed by dull stitches in the left side, extending into the ear—125. Incarceration of flatulence in the upper and lower parts of the abdomen, until evening, accompanied by colicky pains. Painful jerkings in the abdomen in successive places, as if something alive were in it; accompanied by a drawing from the left to the right os innominatum, and thence into the knee; the pain remaining at the same time in the hip, where it is felt like pushes, with tearing. In the evening, when in bed, she feels a few dull stitches in both sides of the abdomen; the pain then darts upwards along the back, terminating in stitches between the scapulæ, and afterwards returning to the sides of the abdomen. Intensely painful pushes over the left groin. Pricking on the right side of the mons veneris.—130. A few darting pushes in the region of the pubic arcade, after which the region of the abdominal ring feels stretched wider, and the ring itself as if it were being pressed outwards. Pressing from within outwards in the abdominal ring, accompanied by ulcerative pain. Emission of a quantity of almost inodorous flatulence. Colicky pains in the epigastrium, followed by diarrhœic stool and smarting in the anus, as if the parts were excoriated.

STOOL: Regular stool the first five days, *complete obstruction the two next.—135. Pressing in the small of the

back and rectum, as if the intestines were descending and were being pressed out; when sitting. Sensation in the anus, as if something cold were dropping out along the skin. Contractive pain in the anus; accompanied by a sensation as if the thighs were being drawn towards one another, so that she is obliged to close them. Itching of the perinæum.

URINARY ORGANS: Desire to urinate with aching pain.—140. Urine white and turbid. Difficulty to urinate; paralysis of the bladder.* Urine full of filaments as if pus had been mixed with it. Enuresis: he is obliged to urinate frequently, at short intervals, emitting a large quantity of urine resembling water, (immediately.)—145. Tearing, as if in the fibres of the urethra, like zigzag. Itching, tingling stitches in the forepart of the urethra. Burning stitches in the posterior portion of the urethra, during the emission of urine. (a. 10 h.) * Pain, during micturition, from the orifice of the urethra until its termination at the bladder, burning-smarting, rather stinging posteriorly. * Simple, but violent burning in the forepart of the urethra, during the emission of urine.—150. Burning in the orifice of the urethra during micturition. Burning during micturition, especially immediately afterwards. Burning during micturition, especially however afterwards and worst in the evening. During micturition he feels a pain from the glans to the termination of the urethra, burning in the beginning, and afterwards smarting. Between the acts of micturition a sort of burning pain in the forepart of the urethra, exciting a constant desire to urinate, although there is no urine left in the bladder.—155. Stinging-smarting pain during micturition; biting pain between the acts of micturition. Between the acts of micturition, a desire for an emission of urine in the forepart of the urethra. Stitches along the urethra, between the acts of micturition. Darting stitches in the posterior portion of the urethra, when standing. Burning in the whole of the urethra, at the commencement and termination of micturition.—160. Fine stitches, with a sensation as of pecking, in the forepart of the urethra, between the acts of micturition. Cutting pain in the forepart of the urethra, during micturition. Discharge of watery mucus from the urethra. Painless discharge of a clear, transparent mucus from the urethra (prostatic juice?) without erection. Closing of the orifice of the urethra by mucus, which becomes visible when pressing upon the

* The urine had to be drawn off by the catheter; but afterwards it could not even be drawn off by the catheter, on account of its becoming clogged with mucus and pus.

part.—165. The penis is somewhat swollen, without erection. * The urethra feels inflamed, and is painful through the whole of its length, when touching it; tensive pain during an erection. * Spreading stream. Frequent erections, followed by stitches in the urethra. * Painless discharge of mucus from the urethra (a kind of gonorrhœa?)

GENITAL ORGANS: Swelling of the glans and penis; a sort of erection without sensation. Coldness of the genital organs, with warmth of the rest of the body (on the same day, continuing three days.) Aversion to an embr.—ace175. Swelling of the right and lower side of the prepuce. Swelling of the frænulum and prepuce, especially at their union. Agreeable itching of the margin of the prepuce, and the orifice of the urethra. Disagreeable itching of the anterior border of the right side of the prepuce, more towards the inner side; it becomes pleasant during and after scratching. Itching of the lower part of the prepuce and the frænulum, with some redness and humor behind the corona glandis.—180. The whole prepuce is dark-red, hot and inflamed. Smarting, as from excoriation, of the margin and inner side of the prepuce. Continual burning of the whole prepuce and glans, for four days; bathing the part with cold water brought on a pain, as from excoriation. Corrosive burning and stinging of the outer parts of the prepuce and of the urethra in the region of the corona glandis. Soreness of the margin of the prepuce.—185. The glans is dark-red, the same as the prepuce. The skin of the prepuce is covered with bright-red spots, of the size of a pea; they are brighter than the glans itself. When walking, the whole penis feels sore and burnt, (it had to be suspended.) Formation of humor behind the corona glandis, round about. Painful piercing pushes in the right side of the penis, both when at rest and in motion.—190. Tensive pain in the spermatic cord, when standing, and contraction of the scrotum, with a contractive sensation inside. Sense as of pressure in the testicles, a sort of dragging, when standing. Swelling of the prostatic gland. Great excitation of the sexual instinct, accompanied by sterility. Excites the sexual instinct of both men and animals.—195. Profuse menstruation. Confinement in the eighth month, accompanied by frightful convulsions.

COLD, CATARRH: Dryness, and sensation of dryness in the nose. (a. 5 d.) Sensation of dryness and heat in the nose. Sneezing, and sensation of dry coryza; the nose, however, is not stopped up.—200. Early in the morning, tough mucus is lodged in the lower part of the trachea; it cannot be hawked up; he makes great exertions to loosen some of it; neverthe-

less this does not get into the mouth, and has to be swallowed ; after the coughing and hawking, a sense as of scraping remains in the trachea, as if it were raw and sore ; finally the mucus gets loose, and he has to throw it off. Early in the morning, she feels a rawness in the chest, as if she had swallowed salt ; she has to make an effort at raising something, but that which is got loose, does not get into the mouth, and has to be swallowed. Towards the seventh day the mucus, which was tough previously, becomes loose, and the difficulty of breathing, which she had felt up to this moment, diminishes at once, (he had felt as if his chest had been oppressed by a board.) Oppressed breathing, owing to a tensive aching in the middle of the sternum, which is also painful to the touch at that place ; accompanied by drowsiness. Her breathing is labored ; she feels as if a load were oppressing her chest.—205. Her chest feels oppressed ; she feels a sort of anxiety in her throat ; she has to fetch a deep breath. Violent pinching under the sternum, in the lower part of the chest, which does not hinder breathing ; it disappears when bending the head backwards, and is most violent when stooping, and, while stooping, worse during an inspiration. A sort of pushing in the left side of the chest, without oppression of breathing, with intermittent, dull stitches, a sort of pressing inwards. Pushes or beatings in both sides of the chest, frequently recurring and arresting the breathing at the same time, most painful in the region of the heart. When taking exercise, or when stooping, he experiences a few violent shocks against the heart, as if it would fall out ; at the same time he felt warm about the heart. (a. 48 h.)—210. She feels a throbbing in the left side in the region of the ribs. Sense, as of hammering, from within outwards, under one of the cartilages of the ribs, near the sternum. Sense, as of burrowing, under the upper part of the sternum, without arrest of breathing. Drawing pain in the region of the left last rib. Stitches in the integuments of the chest.—215. Cutting, transversely across the integuments of the chest. Tensive dullness of the left half of the chest, with soft jerkings, palpitation of the heart, and oppressiveness. Nodosity on the xiphoid cartilage, growing for two years, without causing any pain, and afterwards causing difficulty of breathing. The beating of the heart is felt in a lower place than usual. Pain in the region of the heart.—220. Asthma. Difficult respiration, without any expectoration. Difficult breathing. Orthopnoë ; he was not able to breathe, except with his neck stretched, with wheezing in the trachea, and by greatly distending the abdomen. Difficult respiration when lying down.—225. Inflammation of the chest and lungs six or

seven times in succession. * Inflammation of the lungs, with vomiting of a green, bilious substance. * Inflammation of the lungs, with delirium. Painful pricking in the right nipple. Cough, excited by expiration.—230. Short and hacking cough, occasionally, commencing in the pit of the throat, a cool, salt liquid being felt in the lower part of the throat. Continual cough. Dry, violent cough.

BACK: Pressure, as with a sharp point, on the os coccygis. Pain on the left side of the os coccygis, in the bone, as if that part were being pressed violently against a hard body.—235. Violent aching, and fine, painful stinging, for fifty days, in the vertebræ, at the base of the chest: the pain sometimes darted towards the loins or the scapulæ. Dull stitches in the left side of the back, below the last rib, slowly coming and going. Pain in the middle of the back, as if some one were pinching the part with a pair of pincers; the pain extending gradually towards the abdomen. The pain in the back frequently arrests the breathing. On the right side of the scapula, itching, fine stitches, going off after scratching.—240. Burning, under the right scapula. Lancinations, as with a knife, in the lower part of the nape of the neck. Drawing in the nape of the neck, along the cervical vertebræ, from below upwards. Drawing, from the nape of the neck to the ear, resembling a cramp, and rather externally.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: Pressure, with tearing, on the top of the shoulder, at intervals.—245. Pressing upon the part between the end of the clavicle and the head of the humerus, causes a pain which darts into the fingers. When extending the arm, sensation in the shoulder, as if it were bruised. Crampy contraction of the right hand, going and coming. (The wrist-joint feels dead; he was unable to move his hand.) Cramp-like contraction of the metacarpal bones.—250. Dull stitch in the palm of the hand, over the carpal bones. Coldness, and feeling of coldness of the hands. Cramp in the joint of the thumb, while writing. Tingling in the tips of the fingers, as if they had gone to sleep, and as if they were pithy, (immediately after taking the medicine.) Sudden, paralytic weakness of the hand; when eating, he was unable to hold his fork; the hand trembled when holding something; the hand seemed to be awkward, and felt a paralytic pain.

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Pimples on the nates and thigh; small, white vesicles, with large, red, smooth border, burning like fire, especially when lying upon them and touching them; at the end of two days, they leave brown-red spots, which are very painful to the touch. A darting, strangling cramp-pain in

the right hip, extorting almost a cry. Intensely painful, sharp prickings in the flesh of the thigh, near the womb. Thrills of shuddering on the thighs, (immediately.) Shuddering on the right thigh, as if goose-skin would form.—260. Painless, crampy sensation on the back part of the right thigh, as if a muscle would begin to twitch. Continued pressure, in front, on the middle of the thighs, when sitting. Frequent chills of shuddering on the feet, from below upwards. Prickling burning on the left knee, at intervals. Cramp in the calf, when walking.—265. When walking, drawing, like cramp, in the bend of the knee, along the inner hamstrings. When going upstairs, the patella suddenly starts out of its normal position, and somewhat overlaps the tibia. The right leg is first difficult to move, then paralyzed, so that there is less motor than sentient power. Burning in the right tibia when standing. Painful sudden peckings in the dorsum of the foot.—270. Painful, tensive stretching in the bend of the foot. Drawing to and fro in the left foot, from the toes to the ankles. Drawing and pressing in the heel, when sitting. Drawing in the ball of the right big toe. Stinging itching in the ball of the left big toe.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS:—275. Rheumatic drawing in the periosteum of the long bones, as if they had been bruised by blows, during motion. Superficial pinching in various parts of the flesh, as if the parts were seized with the fingers. Tearing, contractive pressure about the left knee, in the forehead, and in several other parts of the body. Prickings, as with a thousand needles, over the whole body, at night, when in bed, and getting into perspiration; he cannot endure it; first he feels it in a few places; after removing the sensation by scratching, he feels it in other places; this symptom is accompanied by great anguish, and a sensation as of having hot water repeatedly thrown over him; the symptom subsides upon uncovering himself. Tearing pushes, and deeply penetrating lacerations in different places, especially in the limbs.

FITS, WEAKNESS:—280. Hysteric symptoms. Tetanic spasms of the upper limbs and the trunk, from time to time, continuing a quarter of an hour; during the spasms he vomited a yellow fluid, and was somewhat deranged. (The spasms resulted in paralysis and death. The post-mortem examination revealed pus in the kidney; thickening of the coats of the bladder; congestion of the blood-vessels of the diaphragm; water in the convolutions of the brain, none in the ventricles.) After a meal, he feels weary and indolent; every thing fatigues him, even talking and writing. Her feet feel heavy after a meal. Immediately after a meal, he feels tired in all his limbs,

and experiences a tearing pressing in the left side under the short ribs; the place feels sore when pressing upon it.—285. Indolent feeling in every part of the body. He is indolent and weak, yawns a good deal and stretches himself, as if he would sleep. Great weakness after little exercise; after going up stairs, he remained for a long while lying on the sofa quite exhausted, before he was able to move about again, and to talk freely. She feels sick in her whole body; cannot remain up; has to lie down, owing to weariness and heaviness of the limbs. He fears lest he should sink down, owing to a sudden weakness of the lower limbs; he staggers when performing the least motion; however, his walk appears to be more steady. (a. 3 h.)—290. *Weariness*, vacillation and dull pain in the knees. (a. 1 h.) Want of strength of the whole body.

SLEEP: Continual, frequent yawning for a quarter of an hour. (a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Drowsiness by day. Unconquerable drowsiness in the forenoon.—295. Drowsiness the whole day. Sleeplessness. Sleeplessness after midnight. Restless sleep. In the night he is waked from his slumber by frightful dreams, without knowing where he is.—300. (He has great fear of the bed; nevertheless he lies down in his bed afterwards.) Restless sleep at night, frequent waking, confused, sometimes anxious dreams, emission of semen, followed by light sleep. He dreams of accidents which happen to other people. Disagreeable and frightful dreams; he succeeds in nothing, and every thing fills him with great anguish. He has confused dreams every night; he recollects them after waking up.—305. Vivid, horrid dreams; they do not give him any anguish; he maintains a sort of presence of mind. Early in the morning, after waking from an uninterrupted sleep, he feels more tired than he did the evening before, when lying down.

FEVER: Small pulse. Slow pulse, scarcely perceptible. Chills.—310. Fever, chills, with violent thirst; after drinking, shaking, coldness of the hands, knees and feet; accompanied by hurriedness, tremor, distortion of the face; at times weeping, at times joyous, at times furious mood; he was angry at all things, they made him mad; at one time the chilliness was mingled with warmth in the back and feet, which perspired somewhat, but were not warm to the touch. Chills, with thirst, without any subsequent heat or sweat, in the afternoon. (a. 52 h.) The whole body is cold, the face becomes warmer and warmer. Warmth, and feeling of warmth in the face. Sweat on the forehead and neck, in the night.—315. Thrills of shuddering over the trunk, accompanied with a certain sense of uneasiness, at short intervals. Thrill of shuddering over the

whole body ; it likewise reaches the head, and draws the hairs together as it were. Chilliness for several hours (immediately.) His limbs feel cold to the touch, he trembles from chilliness. Orgasm of the blood.

MORAL SYMPTOMS:—320. Nothing gives him any pleasure ; he is indifferent to all things. Low-spirited in the forenoon, cheerful in the afternoon. Sadness. Bright mood, as from an excitement by liquor. (a. 1 h.) Unsteadiness and vacillation of temper.—325. Anxious mood. Even a little noise causes him to start. (a. 1½ h.) Out of humor, especially in the afternoon. Mental derangement, partly with merry, partly with serious mood. He gets vehemently mad even at trifles.—330. Sometimes he is attacked with a furious frenzy, so that he spits into people's faces. *) A poultice upon the head produced convulsions, subsultus tendinum, death. The post-mortem examination revealed tubercles and pus in the lungs, inflammation of the pleura and diaphragm, polypi attached to the ventricles of the heart.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM.

(Pulverize the ripe capsules together with the seed, and mix 20 grains of the powder with 400 drops of alcohol. Leave the mixture a week, without exposing it to any warmth, shaking it twice a day. Twenty drops of this tincture contain one grain of the extract of Capsicum.)

In the East and West Indies, where pepper is grown, it was generally employed as a spice. This custom was imitated by the English, French and Germans, who use it in sauces (substituting frequently cayenne-pepper, which is stronger than the other,) for the purpose of stimulating the palate, thereby exciting an unnatural appetite and undermining health.

The remedial agency of this substance was scarcely known. Bergius (Mat. Med., p. 147) asserts that he cured several cases of inveterate intermittent fever by means of three doses of Capsicum, of two grains each, but not only with Capsicum ; for, carried away by the old hereditary sin of Alloëopathy, he mixed laurel-berries with the Capsicum, in the proportion of 20 of the former to 3 of the latter. He has likewise neglected to describe the symptoms of his cases ; he simply designates

them as cases of old intermittent fever, and, like the whole tribe of his colleagues in similar cases, leaves the clinical use of his mixture in the dark.

To individuals of a rigid fibre, Capsicum is less suitable.

A small portion of a drop of the 18th potency is quite sufficient at a dose.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

Intermittent fevers. Nostalgia with redness of the cheeks and nightly sleeplessness.—Hysteric cephalalgia and megrim; Amblyopia amaurotica.—Prosopalgia, also Fothergill's.—Stomacace.—Angina aphthosa; angina pharyngea maligna, gangrænosa.—Heartburn, especially of pregnant females.—Ramollisement of the stomach.—Spasm of the stomach.—Tympanitis and flatulence.—Colica flatulenta.—Herniæ ventosæ.—Diarrhœa.—Dysentery.—Burning and blind hæmorrhoids.—Tenesmus of the bladder.—Gonorrhœa with spontaneous hæmorrhage from the urethra.—Gonorrhœa in the second stage.—Tabes of the testicles.—Influenza.—Bronchitis maligna.—Pneumonia complicated with bronchitis.—Bronchiopneumonia, (also Merc. Spong).—Asthma flatulentum, etc. etc.

CAPSICUM.

HEAD: *Intoxication*. When waking from sleep, his head feels stupid, as if he did not know himself. Dizziness of the head, early in the morning, when waking. Feverish chills and coldness, with anxiety, sense as of reeling and dullness of the head, a sort of awkwardness, she knocked against every thing.—5. Vertigo, staggering from side to side. *Increased acuteness of all the senses*, (curative effect.) *Headache, as if the skull would burst, when moving the head or when walking. Beating, throbbing headache in one of the two temples. Beating headache, in the forehead*.—10. Throbbing headache. Aching in the temples. *Aching in the forehead*, with pressure from the occiput to the forehead, accompanied by a cutting pain from the occiput (immediately.) Continual aching in the forehead, above the root of the nose, with occasional stitches through the ear and over the eye. Stitching ache on one side of the head, resembling a hysteric megrim, increased by raising the eyes or head, or by stooping and accompanied with forgetfulness and nausea,—15. Stitching headache. *Headache more stitching than tearing, worse*

when at rest, more moderate during motion. Distensive headache, or as if the brain were too full. Distensive ache in the forehead. Drawing ache in the forehead.—20. (Tearing headache.) Gnawing itching, as of vermin, on the hairy scalp, obliging him to scratch; after the scratching the roots of the hairs and the scalp ached as if the hairs were being pulled out.

[Cloudiness of the head. Emptiness and dullness of the head. (a. 12 h.) Gloominess and *obtusio* of the head. Aching in the temporal region.—5. *Drawing tearing pain on the frontal bone, rather on the right side.* (a. 6, 7 h. and 3 d.) *Drawing, tearing pain in the left side of the head.* (a. 17 48 h.) Violent, deeply penetrating stitches in the vertex. Slight shuddering over the hairy scalp, followed by burning itching, diminished by scratching, but returning afterwards with redoubled violence. (a. 2 h.)]

FACE: Pain in the face, either pain in the bone, which may be excited by touching the parts, or fine pain in the nerves, tormenting one when falling asleep. (Pimples on the left side of the face, smarting like salt.) Red points in the face, and herpes on the forehead, with corrosive itching. (a. 2. and 24 h.)

[Unusual redness of the face, without heat; in half an hour, a wretched, pale appearance. (a. 3 h.)—10. Sweat on the forehead.]

EYES:—25. Dilatation of the pupils. Eyes protrude from their sockets, with paleness of countenance. (a. 16 h.) *Aching in the eyes, as if a foreign body were lodged in them.* Burning in the eyes, early in the morning; they are red, with lachrymation. Stinging pain in the eyes (from the vapor.)—30. Inflammation of the eyes. Dimsightedness, early in the morning, as if a turbid substance were floating over, and obscured the cornea; by rubbing the eye, the brightness may be restored for some moments. All objects appear black, when brought before the eyes. Almost complete extinction of sight.

[Dilatation of the pupils. Pressure upon the eyes; he is unable to open them sufficiently.]

EARS: *Tearing in the concha.*—35. *Itching pain deep in the ear.* (a. 16 h.) *Aching deep in the ear.* (a. 1 and 8 h.) Swelling on the petrous bone, painful when touched. Pain under the ear.

[Tearing pain behind the left ear.]

NOSE: (Itching in the nose, mingled with stitches.)—40. Bleeding from the nose, early in the morning, when in bed, after which blood is blown out of the nose several times.

Bloody mucus from the nose. Painful pimples under the nostrils.

[Contractive, darting pains in the left side of the nose, over the left eye. (a. 5 h.)—15. Burning-tensive sensation in the left nostril, as if a pimple would form in that part.]

JAWS AND TEETH: Ulcerative eruption on the lips, not in the corners, painful only when moving them. Swollen lips.—45. Lips scaling off. *Rhagades of the lips*. Swelling of the gums. Drawing pain in the gums. Drawing pain in the tooth, which is neither increased when eating, nor when touching the tooth.—50. The teeth feel to him as if they were elongated and raised, also dull. Pimples on the inner side of the cheeks. Pimples on the tip of the tongue, with stinging pain when touched.

[Burning of the lips. Pain on the left side of the lower jaw, as if there were a tumor or an ulcer, for three quarters of an hour.]

THROAT: Ptyalism. *Pain, during deglutition*, as if the throat were inflamed; between the acts of deglutition, the pain in the throat was drawing.—55. Pain in the upper part of the fauces, between the acts of deglutition, as if the parts were sore, and were being spasmodically drawn together, as in water-brash. Simple pain in the fauces, only when coughing. Pain in the velum pendulum palati, as if it were pressed by something hard, or as if it were being pinched, first more between the acts, afterwards more during deglutition. (a. 1½ h.) Spasmodic contraction of the fauces. Dryness of the mouth.

[*Darting-tearing pain in the right cervical glands.*]

TASTE AND APPETITE: Feeling of dryness on the forepart of the tongue, without thirst, early in the morning. (a. 8 h.) Absence of thirst. *Tenacious mucus in the mouth*. (a. 2 h.) Taste in the mouth, as of spoiled water. Flat, insipid taste, as of clay, (for instance: of the butter.)—65. *Watery, flat taste in the mouth, afterwards heartburn. Heartburn*. Rising from the stomach only when walking; every eructation being accompanied by a stitch in the side; no eructation when sitting, therefore no stitch. Acrid, sourish taste in the mouth. Sour taste in the mouth.—70. The broth tastes sour. (a. 2 h.)

STOMACH AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Flat sensation in the stomach. Coldness in the stomach; sensation, as if cold water were in the stomach, afterwards a sensation as if it were trembling. Want of appetite. Want of appetite, although food tastes well to him.—75. Frequent yawning after a meal. Desire for coffee. (a. 8 h.) Inclination to vomit, and spitting, after

taking coffee. *Inclination to vomit.* Qualmishness and inclination to vomit, in the pit of the stomach, early in the morning and afternoon. (a. 24 h.)—80. Pressure in the pit of the stomach, with inclination to vomit. Fulness and anxiousness in the chest, after a meal; afterwards sour risings or heart-burn, finally thin stool. Stool and redness of the cheeks, immediately after dinner. (a. 6 h.) Burning over the pit of the stomach, immediately after a meal. Burning in the stomach, extending into the mouth, after breakfast. —[20. Aching in the pit of the stomach. Pain in the pit of the stomach, pinching, boring from within outwards, especially when sitting crooked, continuing for eight minutes (a. 1½ h.)

ABDOMEN:—85. Pain, deep in the abdomen, more burning than stitching, accompanied by cutting in the umbilical region, during motion, especially when stooping or walking, the pain making one dissatisfied; inanimate things excite a desire to weep, (men or moral objects do not;) the ill humor is accompanied by a sort of apprehensiveness and sweat in the face. *Oppressive tension in the abdomen, especially the epigastric region, between the pit of the stomach and the umbilicus, especially increased by motion and accompanied with tension and pressure in the lower part of the back.* Distention of the abdomen, two hours after a meal; afterwards headache, dartings in the direction of the occiput, and frequent sweat. *Tensive pain from the abdomen towards the chest, as if caused by distention of the abdomen.* Distention and hardness of the abdomen; she was unable to bear any tight clothing.—90. *Sensation as if the abdomen were distended unto bursting, producing a suffocative arrest of breathing.* Rumbling in the abdomen upwards and downwards. Grunting in the abdomen, as if from flatulence. (a. 1 h.) Pinching in the epigastrium. Pressure under the short ribs and in the pit of the stomach.—95. Hard pushing, almost stitching pain in a small spot of the left iliac region. (a. 1 h.) Pressure in various places of the abdomen. Pinching aching in the abdomen, immediately after a meal, with incarceration of flatulence. Colic, as if from flatulence. Painful movements of flatulence in the abdomen. Unusually strong pulsations of the abdominal vessels. Increased warmth of the intestinal canal. Painless rumbling in the abdomen.—25. A number of flatulences.

STOOL: Colic, cutting and writhing around the umbilicus, accompanied by expulsion of a tenacious mucus, sometimes streaked with black blood; every stool is followed by thirst, and every drink by shuddering. *Drawing and turning*

about in the abdomen, with or without diarrhœa. Flatulence is violently pressing out at the abdominal ring, causing pain. *Flatulent colic in the abdomen, followed by small, frequent stools, consisting of mucus, which is sometimes mixed with blood and causing tenesmus.* Mucous diarrhœa with tenesmus.—105. Diarrhœa immediately, followed by tenesmus, without stool. Small stools, consisting of mere mucus. Small stools consisting of bloody mucus. *Tenesmus.* Constipation, as if there were too much heat in the abdomen.—110. *Burning pain in the anus.* (a. 3, 4, 8 h.) Itching of the anus. (a. 3, 4, 8 h.) Smarting, stinging pain in the anus, during diarrhœa. Blind hæmorrhoids, varices of the anus, very painful during stool. Varices of the anus, sometimes itching.—115. Hemorrhage from the anus, for four days.

[Pressure, with pain, upon the intestines, with desire for stool; but no evacuation. *Tenesmus.* After drinking, he has to go to stool, in spite of his costiveness; he only passes mucus. As soon as he drinks something, he feels as if he would have diarrhœa; but he only passes little at a time.—30. *Burning at the anus.*]

URINARY ORGANS: *Tenesmus of the bladder; frequent, but unsuccessful desire to urinate.* (a. 4, 8 h.) The urine is emitted in drops, as if it were poured over the urethra occasionally, (immediately and for a long time.) Frequent desire to urinate, mostly when sitting, not when walking. (a. 42 h.) *Burning urine.*—120. Burning, smarting pain in the urethra, after micturition. (a. 7 d.) Burning in the orifice of the urethra, immediately before, during and after micturition. Pain in the urethra, especially in the forenoon. Fine stinging in the orifice of the urethra, immediately after micturition. Prickings in the anterior portion of the urethra, between the acts of urinating. (a. 8 h.)—125. Violent stitches in the orifice of the urethra, between the acts of micturition. Cutting pain in the urethra, between the acts of micturition, from before backwards. (a. 6 h.) The urethra is painful to the touch. (a. 7 d.) The urine deposits a white sediment.

[Spasmodic contraction of the neck of the bladder, with cutting pain, not being exactly a desire to urinate, going and coming, early in the morning, when in bed; the symptom seems to diminish somewhat, by emitting urine. (a. 24 h.)]

GENITAL ORGANS: Continual pressing and prickling in the glans, especially morning and evening.—130. Early in the morning, the scrotum feels cold. *Coldness of the scrotum*, and impotence. Nightly pollution. Drawing pain in the spermatic cord, and clawing pain in the testicle, during emission of urine,

and some time afterwards. (a. 48 h.) Erection, forenoon, afternoon, and evening.—135. Erection, early in the morning, when in bed, without any amorous thoughts. Violent erection, early in the morning, when rising, which can only be subdued by cold water. Excessive trembling of the whole body, when dallying with a female. (a. 24 h.) Purulent discharge from the urethra. The gonorrhœa becomes yellow and thick. (a. 7 d.)—140. Pressure in the pit of the stomach, with inclination to vomit, during the menses.

[Fine, itching stinging of the glans, like mosquito bites. Gonorrhœa (from wearing on the bare abdomen a linen bag, which was filled with the berries of *Capsicum baccatum*.)]

COLD, CATARRH: *Tingling and itching in the nose, as in dry coryza. Dry coryza. Hoarseness.* Mucus in the upper part of the trachea, which has to be thrown off occasionally by hawking and coughing. (a. 3 h.)—145. Frequent and short, barking cough. Dry, frequent, barking cough. Cough, especially towards evening, (from five to nine o'clock.) In the evening, after lying down, tingling and tickling in the larynx, and dry, short and hacking cough. Cough, especially after drinking coffee.—150. Painful cough. Pain in the throat, when coughing, as of a simple, painful swelling. Aching in the throat, only during the coughing fit, as if an ulcer would open. Headache during cough, as if the skull would break. Cough excites an inclination to vomit.

[Burning tingling in the nose, with violent sneezing and profuse discharge of mucus, (immediately, from the vapor.)—35. Violent, concussive sneezing, with discharge of thin mucus from the nose, (immediately.) Rough sensation in the throat, (for two days.) Tickling sensation in the throat, which brought on several violent sneezings. Continual stitches in the throat, in the region of the epiglottis, exciting a dry cough, without going off by it. During the cough, and a little while after, a pressing towards the bladder, and a few stitches in the region of the neck of the bladder, from within outwards.

CHEST:—155. Coughing fits in the afternoon, exciting an inclination to vomit, and vomiting. Every coughing fit is accompanied with an aching pain in the ear, as if an ulcer would open. Drawing pain, when coughing, in the side of the chest, extending up to the neck. When coughing, pain in the side of the thigh, extending as far as the knee, pressing into the parts deeply. Coughing or sneezing causes a sudden pain in one or the other limb.—160. When coughing, the air from the lungs causes a strange, offensive taste in the mouth. When

coughing, a badly smelling breath rushes out of the lungs. Pain of the ribs and sternum, when taking an inspiration. Pain of the chest, under the right arm, when touching the place, or raising the arm. *Simple pain in the region of a rib, at a small place, worst when touching the parts, but neither excited by breathing nor by coughing.—165. When coughing, pain, like stitches, in the side of the chest and the back. When taking an inspiration, stitching pain between the scapulæ and in the region of the stomach, and a few single stitches in the side of the abdomen, in the xiphoid cartilage and sternum; these pains appear to be merely superficial. When taking an inspiration, while walking, a stitch in the side of the chest; not when sitting. Several violent stitches in the region of the heart. Anxiousness, which obliges him to take deep breath.—170. Involuntary, violent expiration. He is frequently obliged to fetch one deep breath; he imagines this will relieve all his symptoms. Deep breathing, almost like a sigh. Pain in the chest, when sitting, as if the chest were too full, and did not contain space enough. Asthma, even when at rest, with stiff back, feeling sore when bending over, accompanied from time to time by a deep inspiration like a sigh, and by dry cough.—175. Asthma, sensation of fulness of the chest. *Asthma, apparently coming from the stomach.* The breathing becomes easier from day to day, (curative effect.) Asthma, with redness of face, eructation, and sensation, as if the chest were extended. Asthma, when at rest, and in motion.—180. Orthopnoë. *Pain, as if the chest were constricted; it oppresses the breathing, and increases, even by the slightest motion.* Pain, as if the chest were pressed upon, when turning the body, or when taking a deep inspiration. Asthma, when walking. *Throbbing pain in the chest.*—185. Aching pain in that side of the chest upon which she is resting.

[40.—Single stitch in the left side of the chest, between the third and fourth ribs, as with a dull pin. Stitches in the left side, in the region of the fifth and ninth ribs. (a. 1 h.) Single stitches in the left side of the chest, between the second and third ribs. (a. 5 h.) Stitches in the left side, arresting breathing. (a. 10 h.) Stitches in the left side of the chest, when taking an inspiration, between the third and fourth ribs.

BACK: Pain in the small of the back, drawing, from above downwards, when standing or moving about, with pain as from bruises. Pain in the back, when stooping. Drawing pain in the back. Drawing, aching pain in the back.—190. Stiffness of the nape of the neck, diminished by motion. Painful stiffness of the nape of the neck, which is felt only when moving it.

Darting pain in the nape of the neck. Pain in the external parts of the neck.

[45. *Drawing-tearing pain in and by the side of the spinal column.* Suddenly a drawing-stitching pain in the middle of the spinal column. Feeling of weakness over the whole nape of the neck, as if a load were pressing upon it. (a. 4 h.)

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: Sweat under the axilla. (a. 8 h.)—195. Pain in the shoulder-joint, as if it were sprained. (Drawing paralytic pain above and below the elbow-joint.) Fine, stinging pain in the skin of the wrist, (from the vapour.) Cool sweat in the hands. (a. 3 h.)

[Drawing-tearing pains extending from the right clavicle into the whole of the right arm down to the tips of the fingers, for 3 minutes. Stitches in the left elbow-joint, darting as far as the hand, and accompanied with flushes of heat; afterwards the arm felt as if it had gone to sleep.—50. Groaning pain in the left lower arm. Painful, twitching sensation in the left hollow hand. (a. 8 h.) Contractive pain in the left index finger. Violent, deep stitches in the ball of the left little fingers.

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Drawing pain in the hip-joint, (similar to the pain felt in a stiff neck,) increasing by contact and by bending the trunk backwards.—200. Lancing pain from the hip-joint down to the feet, especially when coughing. Pain in the muscles of the thigh, resembling an aching, and as if the parts had been strained. *Tensive pain in the knee.* Straining pain in the calves when walking. (Pain, as from bruises, in the heel-bone, as if the heel had become bruised and pithy in consequence of a leap; sometimes the pain becomes tearing, in paroxysms.) (a. 2 h.)—205. Stitches coming out at the tips of the toes.

[Pain, as from bruises, in the right thigh, disappearing when walking, but returning when at rest.—55. Pains as from a sprain, in the right thigh; when stretching the thigh outwards, the pain comes on, and is then very violent, not otherwise. Convulsive jerking and twitching, now of the thigh, now of the lower arm. Tearing pain on the inner side of the left thigh. Drawing-stitching, digging (burrowing) pain in the middle of the posterior surface of the left thigh, going off by motion. Internal pain in the left leg, composed of drawing and stitches.—60. Single stitches in the big toe of the right foot, ceasing when stamping with the foot upon the floor.]

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Superficial, drawing pains in different parts of the joints, in the back, nape of the neck, scap-

ulæ and hands, for many hours ; they are excited by motion. Cracking of the knee and finger-joints. In all the joints he experiences a sensation of stiffness and simple pain, greatest when commencing to move about, alleviated by continuing the motion ; accompanied by a catarrh and a discharge of tenacious mucus from the trachea. Early in the morning, when rising, he feels as if all his joints were broken, a paralytic painful stiffness when commencing to move, especially in the knees and tarsal joints, relieved by continued motion. (a. 10 h.)—210. After having been lying down, all his joints feel stiff ; early in the morning, when rising, he feels as if all his joints were broken ; the paralytic feeling in the knees and tarsal joints is much more severe when at rest, than when in motion. All his joints are painful as if they were dislocated, accompanied with a sensation as of being swollen. Cramp, first in the left arm and afterwards in the whole body ; the arms were stiff, she was unable to straighten them ; the feet likewise were stiff when rising from a seat ; they felt a tingling and as if they had gone to sleep. Transitory aching pains, at times in one, at times in another part of the body. Creeping in different parts of the skin, as of a fly.—215. Sensation over the whole body, as if all the parts of the body would go to sleep. (This sensation was speedily relieved by inhaling the vapor of sulphur. Tingling sensation in the upper and lower limbs, from the foot to the pharynx. Itching in different parts of the skin, mostly however in the face and nose. The place itches simply after merely touching it.) Itching in the hairy scalp and of little places all over the body, going off by slightly scratching the parts.—220. (Red, round spots on the abdomen and thighs.) A sort of rushing upwards and downwards in the body, with redness of the cheeks.

[Corrosive burning of several delicate parts of the body, (lips, mouth, nose, tip of the nose, wings of the nose, eyelids, etc.,) (from the vapor.) Stinging-burning itching of the whole body, greatest on the chest and in the face.]

WEAKNESS, FITS: Lassitude of the limbs, greater when at rest and when sitting. Great weariness, which however does not invite him to sleep. (a. 2 h.) In the morning he is more tired than in the evening.—225. Trembling, weakness of the feet. Complete depression of strength. *He dreads all kinds of exercise.*

[Faintness and heaviness of the limbs, followed by trembling of the upper limbs and knees ; the hands felt too weary to write. (a. 7 h.) (Gurgling rapid beating in some of the larger vessels. (a. 24 h.))]

SLEEP : *Sleep full of dreams.* Sad dreams of past things ; when waking he knew not whether he had really had a dream, or no.—230. Dreams full of contrarieties. His sleep is interrupted by screams and startings, as if he fell down from a height. He snores through the nose when asleep, as if he could not get any air through the nose and his breathing were arrested. (a. 1 h.) He wakes up several times after midnight, and even later, he is wide awake.—235. *He is wide awake in the night, and is unable to sleep.* (a. 5, 9 h.) Sleep drives away his repugnance to all things and his ill humor. Almost uninterrupted *yawning*. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.)

FEVER : Cool air, and especially a draft of air, is contrary to him. (a. 12 h.) The warmth of the body becomes less and less.—240. Coldness over the whole body ; the limbs are cold, without any shuddering being experienced. In proportion as the coldness of the body increases, the low-spiritedness and the contraction of the pupils decrease likewise. (I have seen that coldness increasing for eleven hours, and gradually disappearing again in the twelve following.) Shuddering and shaking chills after drinking. Excessive chilliness, in the evening, after lying down, followed by coryza. (a. 72 h.) Chilliness, in the evening.—245. He feels chilly when lifting the cover of the bed ever so little. When walking in the open air, sensation in the thighs, as if they were covered with cold sweat, (as when cold air comes in contact with a part in a state of perspiration ;) nevertheless the thighs did not sweat. He trembles and shudders. Shuddering and chilliness in the back, in the evening, followed by slight sweat, but neither heat nor thirst. (Feverish shuddering, in the evening, with thirst, (without heat or yawning and stretching,) with great weakness, short breath, drowsiness and ill-humor ; at the least motion he experiences a shuddering, without feeling cold either to himself or to the touch—nevertheless he did not feel too warm, even in a hot room.)—250. Chilliness and coldness the first night ; in the night following, she sweats all over the body. Sweats all over the body, early in the morning. General heat and sweat, without thirst, for some hours ; then, shuddering, at six o'clock in the evening, with shaking and chattering of teeth—he felt thirsty and cold all over the body, with anxiousness, restlessness, inability to recollect things, and intolerance of noise ;—next evening, at seven o'clock, the same shuddering, chills, with shaking and coldness, with thirst. Heat, at the same time shuddering, with thirst for water. Heat in the face and redness, with tremor of the limbs (immediately.)—255. Glowing cheeks, after dinner, with cold hands and feet,

without shuddering—returning two successive days at the same time. Red cheeks. The face is alternately pale and red, together with the lobules, with a burning sensation, without any particular heat being felt when touching the parts. (Burning of the hands, feet and cheeks, the latter being swollen.) Hot ears, and hot, red tip of the nose, towards evening.—260. (Internal heat, with cold sweat on the forehead.)

[65.—Heat of the hands, but not of the other parts of the body. Coldness of the feet, as far as above the ankles, they cannot be got warm, although the remainder of the body has the usual natural warmth, in the morning. (a. 12 h.)]

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Taciturn, indifferent to all things. Taciturn, obstinate and peevish. Repugnance and ill-humor.—265. Repugnance and crying. (a. 3 h.) He reproaches others with their faults, even trifles. He is offended by the least trifle, even in the midst of jesting. He gets angry easily. He imagines he is overwhelmed with business, this makes him restless.—270. *Tendency to start.* (a. 2 h.) Capricious; at times he laughs continually, at times he weeps. Jests, humorous speeches. *He is contented, joking, warbles a song, and nevertheless inclines to get angry from the least cause.* (a. 4 h.) Contentment, (curative action.)—275. Steady mood, without grief, (curative action.)

[Anguish, he imagines he will die. Want of disposition to work or think. Calm mood, (curative action.)]

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