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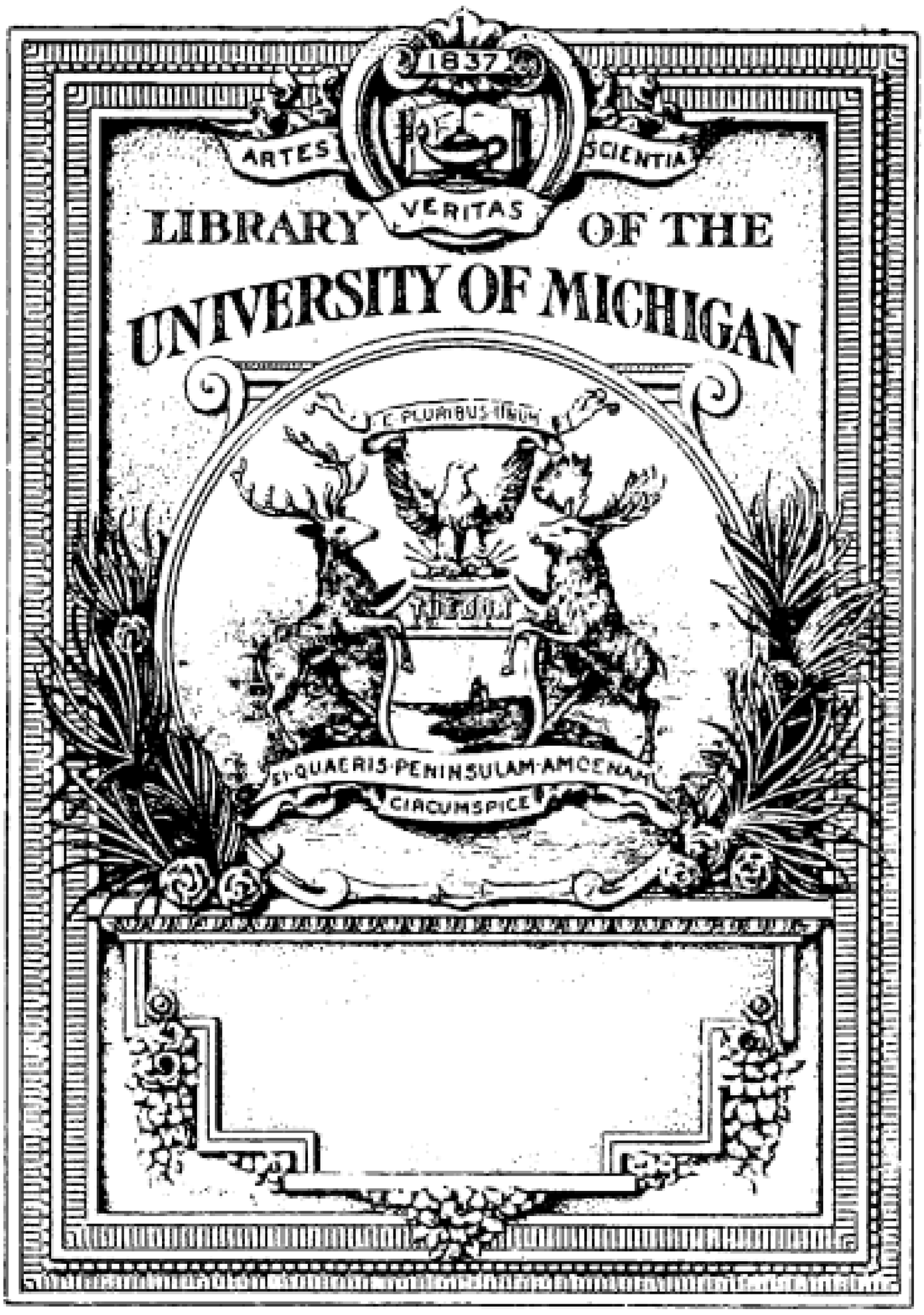


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THE

# CHRONIC DISEASES:

THEIR

102774

## SPECIFIC NATURE

AND

## HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

BY

DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED

BY

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D.

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VOLUME II.

ANTIPSORIC REMEDIES.

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# THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In offering the present volume to the public, it may be proper for me to make a few remarks in regard to two or three expressions, which, on account of their double meaning or their apparent non-meaning, present some difficulties to the translator. These expressions are :—

The German "*drückend.*" All English authors, including the editors of the British Journal of Homœopathy, are in the habit of rendering the term "*drückend*" by "*pressive ;*" they constantly say "*pressive headache,*" "*pressive pain,*" etc. Pressive has a more passive meaning than "*pressing ;*" this latter expression corresponds exactly with the German "*pressend ;*" the term "*pressend*" has been constantly translated by "*pressing*" in the present volume. As regards the propriety of using the term "*pressive,*" the opinion of scholars seems to be divided. Some of my professional brethren, among others, Drs. *Gray* and *Curtis*, seem to think that the German expression "*drückender Schmerz*" simply means an *ache ;* "*drückender Kopfschmerz,*" *a head-ache.* Other scholars, of great eminence, whose authority has great weight with me, and would have with every body else, seem to think, on the contrary, that the term "*pressive*" is just as legitimate as are the terms "*compressive,*" "*contractive,*" *compulsive,*" etc. On reflection, I have thought proper, for the sake of popularity, to adopt the view of my professional brethren, Drs. *Gray*, and *Curtis*, and to use the term "*ache*" or "*aching*" in all the subsequent volumes of the Materia Medica. But, in translating "drücken" by "*ache,*" it becomes necessary frequently to consider the Adjective Noun and the Noun Adjective. We frequently meet with the expression "*drückender stich.*" This could not be rendered by "*aching stitch,*" but has to be rendered by "*stitching ache.*" An "*ache*" is a pain which is perceived by the whole of the sentient

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system; it may have a principal local seat, and may there excite a peculiar sensation—which may be expressed in the form of an Adjective—but "*aching*" can never become an Adjective itself. Dr. Jourdan, in his remarkable translation of our Materia Medica, has constantly used the term "*pressive*," "*céphalalgie pressive*," "*douleur pressive*," etc.

There is another expression which requires an explanation; it is the term "*reissender Druck*;" it occurs several times among the symptoms of Dr. Gross, and once or twice among those mentioned by Dr. Langhammer. The literal translation of this expression is "*tearing* or *rending pressure.*" This seems to be a contradiction in terms; but as the same indistinctness prevails in German as in English, I have furnished a literal translation of this symptom; the idea which is meant by this symptom, seems to be "*pressure*" and "*tearing.*" How far these two apparently contradictory symptoms may exist in combination, one qualifying the other, I must leave the reader to decide.

We meet several times with expressions like these: "*gurgling*, etc. *in the knee*;" these evidently point to a peculiar kind of vibration perceived in those parts.

The reader will, I trust, be pleased with finding the nosological portion of the recent work of Drs. Noack and Trinks annexed to each remedy. The present translation of the Materia Medica Pura, and the Antipsorics, may be regarded as a most complete exposition of all the symptoms, and therapeutical observations, which constitute the present science of Homœopathy.

In speaking of Drs. Noack and Trinks, I may here remark that I have no faith whatsoever in their theory of doses. My reasons for this want of faith, I shall furnish in the *Homœopathic Examiner.* Suffice it here to lay down the general proposition that "he who deviates from Hahnemann's principles in the treatment of Chronic diseases, lacks wisdom."

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M.D.

*New-York, August*, 1845.

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# ANTI-PSORIC REMEDIES.

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## AGARICUS MUSCARIUS—(BUG-AGARIC.)

This fungus is surmounted by a scarlet coloured top, which is studded with whitish excrescences, and white leaflets. To prepare it for homœopathic use, it may be either used fresh or after it has been carefully dried. When dry you take one grain of its weight, and two grains when it is fresh, and triturate this portion with one hundred grains of sugar of milk. To obtain the thirtieth degree of potency, you resort to the processes of trituration, attenuation, and dynamisation, which have been pointed out in the first volume.

Apelt has found this drug serviceable in pains of the upper jaw bone and the teeth; also in pains of the bones of the lower extremities (as well as in the marrow,) and finally in itching eruptions of the skin, of the size of a millet seed, and thickly set together. It has also been found useful in lassitude consequent upon coition.

Whistling has cured with it convulsions and tremor, and J. C. Bernhard even some kinds of epilepsy.

Dr. Woost has seen the effects of large doses of agaricus lasting for seven or eight weeks. Camphor is the chief antidote, even against such affections consequent upon the use of agaricus as have assumed a chronic character.

The names of those who, besides myself, have tried this remedy, are Apelt, Dr. Gross, Dr. Frederick Hahnemann, Dr. Langhammer; name not known, Seidel, Medicinal-



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rath Dr. Stapf, Dr. Schréter; name not known; Dr. Woost of Oschatz.*

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## AGARICUS MUSCARIUS—AMANITA.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Depression of spirits.—Discouragement.—Anxiety, as though something unpleasant were going to happen to her.—Restlessness and uneasiness of body and mind, (after the lapse of half an hour.)—His mind is uneasy and anxious; he was constantly concerned only about himself and his present and future condition.—He does not feel disposed to speak, though he is not ill-humoured.—He forces himself to speak; but he answers only in a few words, though his general disposition is cheerful at the time.—It seems as though he were at a loss to discover the words he wishes to use.—*Disinclination to speak*, combined with ill-humour, peevishness and disinclination to work.—Fretfulness of mind. Extremely peevish and irritable.—Ill-humoured and indifferent.—She who felt so extremely solicitous about every thing, is now quite indifferent.—Indifference and moody taciturnity, repugnance to work. *Disinclination to work.*—He trifles with every thing, to save himself the trouble of working. *Aversion to all those kinds of labor* that occupy the mind; if he undertakes them in spite of that aversion, there is a rush of blood to the head, throbbing in the arteries, flushes of heat in the countenance, and the thinking faculty is disturbed.—Forgetful; he finds it difficult to recollect the things which he had heard and imagined before.—Loss of

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* NOTE.—As regards the symptoms of other observers, I have often found it necessary for the convenience of my readers, to abreviate long-winded accounts and to adopt more intelligible expressions in the place of unknown and unintelligible idioms. I have not knowingly made any essential alterations.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

NOTE OF THE TRANSLATOR:—In this translation the following abbreviations have been used: a. for after; d. for day; h. for hour; w. for week. A stop behind a number, means that this number is an ordinal number, for instance, 2. d. means the second day.

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consciousness; He is intoxicated with fearless frenzy, forming bold and revengeful projects.—Timid craziness, fearless frenzy, menacing, mischievous; also frenzy which causes the patient to assail and injure himself, combined with great exertions of power. Cheering up. Bright mood with absence of care. Bright mood, but no inclination to speak. Extravagantly exalted fancy, ecstacy, prophecies, making verses. Calm, composed, sociable, active, and glad of having done his duty. (Healthful reaction of the organism.)

Head.—Obtusion of the head.*—Obtusion of the head, with obtuse pain, (after two hours.) Obtusion and heaviness of the head, (after two hours.)—Continual heaviness of the head, (after five hours.) Painful heaviness in the forehead, (on the 5th day.) A sensation of heaviness and tugging down in both temples; it reaches to the middle of the ears; the patient feels as though a heavy load were hanging on both sides of the head, more in day-time than early in the morning; the sensation increases upon the parts being touched. Heaviness of the head, as from intoxication, (after half an hour.) Early in the morning, heaviness of the head and a sensation of confusion with emptiness, as if he had been revelling the day before; lasting six hours. Heaviness of mind, imbecility, (reaction of the organism in old age. Dizziness, stupefaction. Giddiness as from intoxication. Pleasant intoxication. Intoxication. Reeling, and sinking down, (on the second day.) Reeling when walking in the open air, (after an hour.) Reeling as from the immoderate use of spirituous liquors; when walking in the open air, he totters to and fro. Vertigo. Vertigo and sensation of stupidity, early in the morning, (after

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* Note of the translator:—The German expression is "Eingenommenheit." There is no entirely adequate expression for this word in the English language. In the French idiom "la tête est prise," the term "prise" means precisely the same thing as the German "Eingenommenheit." Eingenommenheit means a dullness, an obtusion of the senses and the thinking faculty, such as is sometimes produced by a cold in the head, or as is sometimes consequent upon the use of spirituous drinks. The term "Eingenommenheit," in this translation, has been always rendered by the term "obtusion of the head."

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three hours.) Vertigo early in the morning, as from intoxication, (after a quarter of an hour.) Vertigo, coming on principally early in the morning; it lasts from one to eight minutes, and returns several times during the day at short intervals. Strong light of the sun produces, early in the morning, a momentary attack of giddiness, even to falling. Attacks of vertigo, combined with a tottering gait and indistinct sight, even of near objects; these attacks come and go every five minutes, and can only be entirely removed by diverting the mind. Vertigo, coming on when he meditates while walking in the open air, (after eight days.) Attack of vertigo in the open air; it disappears in the room, lasting for several days. Vertigo in the room, on turning himself. Vertigo passing off for some time by quickly turning the head. Head-ache, early in the morning, in bed. Different kinds of *head-ache* in the left half of the occipital bone, *when seated. Dull head-ache*, especially *in the forehead*; this headache obliged him to move the head constantly to and fro, and to close the eyes as for sleep. Dull, stunning headache, with thirst and heat, especially in the face, (immediately.) Dull, pressive headache, which disappears after a copious evacuation of the intestines; this headache is combined with flushes of heat. Pressive headache, coming and going at short intervals, before going to bed. Pressure in the cavities of the forehead. Violently pressive pain in the forehead, with vertigo, while sitting. Pressure, coming down from the forehead, upon the upper half of the eye-balls, (after an hour and an half.) Violent aching in the right temple, or the temporal bone. Pressure upon the upper portion of the left temporal bone, immediately above the concha of the ear, the pressure reaches deep into the brain; it increases when the hairs are pressed upon, or when they are merely touched, and is attended with complete depression of spirits. Aching pain in the zygoma of the left temporal bone. Pressure in the occiput, (on the first day.) Violently pressive headache, especially in the occiput; after dinner, (on the 9th day.) Pressure with stitches in the forehead, above the eyes. Aching and drawing pain from the left side of the forehead towards the right, while sitting (after half an hour.) Drawing headache, early, on

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waking up, with pressure in the eye-balls. Drawing pain in the forehead. Drawing from both sides of the frontal bone as far as the root of the nose. Very painful drawing across the temples, forehead and eye-balls. Drawing in the head in all directions, with a sensation as though the person were to lose his (or her) senses. Drawing pain in the occiput, in the afternoon. Drawing pain in the occiput, early, when in bed, as if from a wrong position; it increases by extending the arms and holding in the breath. Drawing and cutting pain in the forehead, when standing; when sitting, this pain assumes a pressive and stunning character, (after an hour and a half.) Drawing and tearing pain in the forehead, coming and going at short intervals, (after 33 hours.) Tearing in the forehead, immediately above the root of the nose. Tearing in the right temporal region. Tearing in the left side of the occiput, which returns at short intervals. Jerking tearing in the head, most painful behind the right ear, where it stops.—Headache as if the brain were torn. *Tearing and pressing in the entire left circumference of the brain;* the pain is most severe in the left orbit and zygoma; it is accompanied with a sensation of desolate confusion in the head, (after 8 hours.) Tearing stitches in the occiput from one side to the other, early in the morning, (on the second day.) Violent, lancinating tearing from the vertex to the left ear, (after 6 hours.) Fine stitches in the right temple, (after half an hour.) Grinding pain in the head; it lasts only a few minutes, but it frequently returns. Violent, grinding pain in the left frontal eminence, (after 3 hours.) Boring pain deep in the brain, at the vertex. Pain, as from a nail, in the right side of the head. Beating pain in the vertex, with despair bordering on rage. Tearing and drawing pain externally in the integuments of the head, (skin and bones;) it increases on pressure, especially at a small spot in the vertex, which pains as if there were internal festering; at night, (after 18 days.) Sensitiveness of the integuments of the head as if they were ulcerating. Twitches in the skin of the forehead, above the right eye. Frequent painless twitches in the right temple, by the side of the eye, (on the 7th day.) Cramp-like pain in the left temple, (after 37 hours.) Sensation of coldness, as of ice,

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on the hairy right side of the frontal bone, although, on touching the parts, they seem to feel warm. Icy coldness in the region of the coronal suture after the parts had been scratched on account of their itching; the coldness frequently returns, approaches more and more the forepart of the head, and finally reaches that part of the forehead which is not covered with hair. Itching of the hairy scalp. Itching of the whole of the hairy scalp; it is like the itching of wounds which are healing, and invites one to scratch. Troublesome itching of the hairy scalp, especially early after getting up; it disappears upon the parts being scratched with a sharp comb. Pimples on the hairy scalp.

Eyes.—Itching in the eyebrows. Falling off of the hairs of the eyebrows. *Pressure in the eyes.* Pressure in the left eyeball, (after ten hours.) Pressure in the eyes, and inclination to close them, without sleep; after dinner. Pressure in the eyes and upon the forehead, as though something were pressing from without inward, (after ten minutes.) Pressure in the corners of the left eye, as if there were a foreign body. Pressing and drawing in the eyeballs, especially in the left eyeball, reaching as far as the inside of the forehead, (on the fourth day.) Painful drawing in the eyeballs, (on the third and fourth day.) Cramplike pain under the right eyebrows; it makes the opening of the eyes difficult, (after five hours.) Itching and prickling in the right eye, (after one hour.) Tickling and itching in the left eye, which induce rubbing, (after three hours.) Itching and winking of the left lower eyelid, which induce rubbing. Itching and pressing in the right eye, relieved by rubbing for a short time. *Burning sensation of the eyes;* there is, moreover, a sensation of contraction, in the evening, (on the first day.) Burning in the inner canthus of the eyes, as though inflammation were going to set in; the pain increases upon the parts being touched. Burning sensation of the inner canthus of the eyes, upon the lids being firmly closed. Burning and aching pain above the right eye, with running of the eye, (after an hour and a half.) Redness of the white of the eye. Yellow colour of the eyes, (on the third day.)—Swelling of the left eyelids towards the inner canthus;

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this swelling causes the eye to appear diminished. Contraction of the eyelids, (after two hours.) Contraction and narrowing of the inner canthus of the left eye. Sensation of contraction of the right eye, with increased clearness of sight. This is succeeded by biting pain in the eyeball, and running of the eye; and lastly, by spasms of the left eye, such as had previously existed in the right; wine relieved the symptoms at once.—*Narrowing of the interval between the eyelids for several days*, without swelling, and often with twitching and winking of the eyelids. The interval between the eyelids is smaller than usual; it requires an effort to increase it. *Twitches in the eyeballs*,* in frequent succession; in the left eye they are often accompanied by lachrymation. While reading, there is frequent twitching and pressing in the left eyeball. *Spasms, with aching pain in the left eyeball, at any time of the day and in any situation and circumstance;* the eye has to be wiped, but the symptoms remain. *Frequently slight twitching in the eyelids;* it is generally circumscribed within a small spot, and rather extending towards one corner. Winking of the right lower eyelid, accompanied by throbbing of an artery on the left side, at the back of the nose, and twitches of the skin of the left side of the nose. Dryness of the eyes. The caruncula of the left eye increases in size for several days. Lachrymation of the right eye, (on the first and second day.) Lachrymation of the right eye, (after three hours.)—Sensation in the eyes as though they had to be wiped constantly. The eyelids are adhering to one another as by slimy threads; wiping relieves this symptom only for a short time. *Gum in the canthi of the eyes*, (after six hours.) *Viscid (previously white) yellow humour, which glues the eyelids to one another;* the secretion of this humour takes place in the inner canthi, and continues even during the day, but especially early, and in the evening.—The pupils first dilate, (after three quarters of an hour,) then contract, (after twenty-five hours.) Gradual decrease of sight, on walking in the open air, (after seven hours.) Great weariness (weakness) of the eyes; if she looks long at an

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* Note: The German is "zucken," which, probably, here means jactitation in the muscles of the eye.

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object, the object appears pale. *Shortsightedness and dimsightedness of both eyes. Very indistinct sight;* he is obliged to hold objects close to his eyes in order to perceive them clearly.—In reading, he is obliged to approach the letters more and more closely to his eyes, in order to recognise the letters distinctly; afterwards, he has to remove them again to a greater distance, otherwise the sight becomes dim again. Dimness before the eyes, with sleepiness. *Dimsightedness; every thing appears obscured,* as if by turbid water; he has to make an effort to recognise the thing. Every object appears surrounded with a mist, and therefore obscured. That which comes before the eyes, is obscured as if covered with cobweb. A black moth is hovering before the left eye, at the distance of half an ell;* upon winking, the black spot is seen flitting to and fro. In gloomy weather, a brown moth hovers before the left eye, towards the inner canthus. On closing the right eye, there is seen before the left a small, oblong, dark-brown spot, hovering in an oblique direction towards the inner canthus, pretty near the eye. He imagines to see things double. Dread of light.

Ears.—Pain in the ear, tearing pain in the meatus of the right ear, which is caused and increased by cold air passing into the ear; the pain extends to the upper jaw, and continues for several days. *Itching in* and *behind the ears.* Itching in the external meatus of the right ear. Itching, attended with tickling, in the right ear; this induces scratching, (after 29 hours.)—Itching, generally in the left ear; this induces the person to insert the finger into the ear and rub it. Itching of the lobule of the ear. Itching of the concha, which induces rubbing; rubbing makes the parts red and sore, but the itching continues. *Itching, redness, and burning of the ears, as if they had been frozen.* Itching of, and pimples on, the posterior surface of the concha. Sensation in the ears, as if wax were flowing out. Whizzing in the ears. Tingling in the right ear, when walking in the open air, (after four hours.)

Nose.—Sudden pressure at the superior part of the dorsum of the nose.—Smart stinging in the left side of the root of the nose. Great sensitiveness of the inner walls

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• Note of the Translator: Three ells make two yards.

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of the nose. Itching on the outer surface of the nose. Vehement itching of the wings of the nose, which induces rubbing. Prickling sensation in the right nostril and eye, as one experiences before sneezing. Tickling itching in the left nostril, which induces rubbing, (after 14 hours.)—Burning pain in the nose and the eyes, (owing to vapour.) Soreness and inflammation of the inner wall of the nose. *In blowing the nose, blood comes out of it, early in the morning, immediately after rising from the bed; this is followed by violent bleeding from the nose*, (after 33 hours.)—Bleeding from the nose. The smell is finer.

Face.—Stitches in the face, in the left cheek; they begin in the lower jaw, and extend upwards, (after one hour.) Dull stitches in the right jugum. Lancinating and drawing pain in the right cheek, (after two hours.) Quick throbbing of an artery in the left cheek, attended with shooting stitches extending from the left eye as far as the upper jaw. Slight twitching in the right cheek, like pulsating sensation, (after eight days.)—Burning sensation of the cheeks. Burning sensation of the cheeks, (after one, two hours.) Redness of the face, without any perceptible heat. *Redness of the face, with itching and burning, as is consequent upon freezing of the parts.*) Itching in the face.—Itching in the whiskers. *Itching in the forehead*, inducing scratching; there are pimples on the forehead. An itching pimple by the side of the mouth. On the lips and in the throat, a tearing pain, (owing to vapour.) Dryness and burning of the lips, (on the first day.) The upper lips are chapped, with a burning sensation in the fissures, (on the fourth day.) Bluish lips, (on the first and second day )

Jaws and Teeth.—On the right side of the chin a painful pressure. Fine, smart stitches at a small place of the chin, close under the lower lip. Pricking in the chin, as with pins, (immediately.)—Spasmodic drawing in the chin and the lower jaw, (after two hours.) Pricking pain in the articulation of the lower jaw, as by a pin. *Violent tearing* in the right side of the lower jaw. Toothache; tearing in the teeth of the lower jaw; it is increased by cold. Throbbing and tearing in the upper molar teeth of the left side, in the afternoon. Gnawing pain in the



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molar teeth of the upper jaw ; this is followed by itching in the left ear, after which the toothache comes on again, in the afternoon. Dull toothache (the German text signifies pouting or insidiously threatening toothache) on the left side of the upper jaw. Drawing pain in the incisors of the lower jaw. Lancinations, attended with a sensation of drawing, in the incisors of the lower jaw ; the lancinations are continued towards the left angle of the lower jaw, (after one hour.) Dulness of the incisors of the lower jaw. The fore teeth feel too long ; they are very sensitive, in the evening, (on the third day.)

Mouth.—The gums are painful, and the saliva tastes acrid, (during the first ten days.) Painfulness and bleeding of the gums. *Swelling of the gums*, attended with pain. Bad smell from the mouth.—Bad smell from the mouth, early in the morning ; attended with a fæculent taste in the mouth. Smell of rotten substances from the mouth, (on the eighth to the tenth day.) Acrid smell from the mouth, as of horse-radish ; he himself is not aware of it. Soreness in the whole inner mouth, especially of the palate, (on the fifth day.) The palate feels sore, as though the skin were drawn off ; it is very sensitive to pain, (on the first day.) The tongue is sore. Small painful ulcer by the side of the frœnum of the tongue, (on the ninth day.) The tongue is coated white ; at the tip it is bordered with dirty-yellow aphthæ, producing a sensation as though the skin would peel off ; immediately after a meal, (after four hours.) *Tongue is coated white.* Very pale tongue ; it is covered with a thin layer of white phlegm.—Back part of the tongue is coated yellow, (on the seventh—tenth day.) Sliny tongue. Fine stitches in the tip of the tongue, (after four hours.) Foam at the mouth. Water accumulates in the mouth, (this symptom exists simultaneously with pains in the belly, (on the second day.) Flow of saliva from the mouth. Sometimes, especially upon raising the head, saliva flows into the larynx ; this induces violent vomiting.

Taste and Appetite.—Saliva tastes very acrid, (during the first ten days.) Flat taste in the mouth, the tongue being coated yellow, (on the seventh—tenth day.) Insipid taste in the mouth.—Bitter taste in the mouth, (on the

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12th day.) Want of thirst; complete absence of thirst. Thirst, in the afternoon, (on the second day.) Want of appetite. No desire for eating; desire to drink. He does not eat bread with pleasure. *Much hunger, but no appetite;* this symptom also exists early in the morning. Great desire to eat, which often borders on a ravenous appetite, (on the fourth—eighth day.) For several days in succession he has sudden fits of hunger, during which he swallows his food in a great hurry, and with greediness. Towards evening his appetite increases; he imagines not to be able to satisfy it, and he swallows his food in a hurry and with greediness, as if he were attacked with rabid hunger, (after eight hours.) Towards evening he is suddenly attacked with rabid hunger; his whole body is covered with sweat; these symptoms are attended with great weariness and tremor of the extremities.

Œsophagus and Stomach.—After a meal, a sensation of choking in the œsophagus, and oppression at the stomach. After dinner, oppression at the pit of the stomach, attended with painful drawing and pressure in the balls of the eyes, reluctance to work, and indolence of mind, (on the tenth day.) Horripilation after supper. *Frequent rising of mere air*, such as takes place when the stomach is deranged, (after half an hour.) Empty risings. Frequently empty risings, alternating with hiccough; these symptoms appear while he smokes tobacco, which he is in the habit of doing, (after one hour.) Risings, with qualmishness, (after three hours.) Risings, tasting of the ingesta. Early in the morning, risings: tasting of the ingesta.—Heartburn. *Hiccough*, immediately after having taken the medicine. Hiccough, in the afternoon. Frequent hiccough, (after 26 hours.) A sense of nausea rises as far as his mouth. Nausea, shortly after having taken the medicine.—Nausea, with cutting pain in the abdomen. Nausea, and inclination to vomit, (after two hours.) Nausea, shortly after a meal; eructations relieve it. Oppression at the stomach, with inclination to go to stool. Oppression at the pyloric orifice of the stomach. Oppressive pain in the region of the upper and left border of the stomach; the pain is felt when standing or walking, (after two hours.) Oppressive weight in the stomach.

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Oppression at the pit of the stomach, (on the first and ninth day.) Oppression at the pit of the stomach, extending as far as the sternum.—After breakfast, oppression at the pit of the stomach; in the afternoon, the pain passes to the epigastrium, where it becomes a grinding pain; in the evening, the person passes wind, after which the pain disappears, (on the 16th day.)

Abdomen.—Tensive pain at the pit of the stomach, which extends to the left clavicle; it is felt towards evening during deep breathing, (on the ninth day.)—Spasmodic drawing in the region of the pit of the stomach, extending as far as the chest; towards evening, (on the ninth day.)—When sitting, cutting colic-like spasms, resembling spasms of the stomach, immediately below the diaphragm, and extending towards the vertebral column, (after one hour and a half.) Feeling of soreness in the hypochondria and the region of the pit of the stomach, as if the contents of the thorax were compressed; the pain is more violent after dinner. In the hypochondria, upon the left side of the last true rib, there is a pressive pain returning every second; at the corresponding place of the right side, the person experiences a pain as from an old gun-shot wound, (after two hours.) Acute pulsative pain below the left hypochondrium; it rises as high up as the third and fourth rib; in the afternoon, (on the eighth day.) Dull pressure in the spleen, in the evening, when he is lying in bed upon the left side; the pain is diminished by the person turning to the right side. *Stitches under the short ribs of the left side, when breathing*, and especially when sitting with a stooping chest. *In the region of the liver*, sharp *stitches*, as from needles.—Dull stitches in the liver, during breathing. Violent pain in the abdomen, (after four hours.) Painful pressure in the lumbar region, (after two hours.) Violently pressive pain in the left splenic region, at night; the pain disturbs the sleep, (on the twelfth day.) Pressure and sense of fulness in the abdomen, after moderately partaking of light food.—Troublesome fulness of the whole abdomen; it makes sitting and breathing difficult. Bloated abdomen. Bloated abdomen. *Sense as of writhing in the abdomen.* Writhing pain in the abdomen.—Pinching in the abdomen. *Pinching below the*

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*umbilicus*, attended with a bloated condition of the abdomen. Violent pinching in the abdomen, attended with diarrhœa. Pinching and cutting in the epigastrium, in the evening, (on the ninth day.) Cutting pain in the umbilical region, (after two hours.) Cutting in the hypogastrium, without going to stool.—Cutting pain in the hypogastrium, as if diarrhœa were to ensue; in the evening. Cutting pain, attended with wind moving to and fro in the bowels, with bloated condition of the hypogastrium; eructations and emission of flatulence give but short relief, (after one hour.) Cutting pain in the abdomen, such as is consequent upon a purgative; this pain is followed by liquid stools, by which the pains are relieved, (on the second day.) Sensation in the abdomen as if diarrhœa were just coming on.—Dull stitches, which hurt very much, at the superior anterior process of the iliac bones. A stitch on the right side and near the vertebral column, in the region of the right kidney, (after half an hour.) Mild pain in the lumbar region. Pain, as from a sprain, in the left groin; it is felt only when walking, (after four hours and a half.) Troublesome itching of the hypogastrium, with gooseskin; it lasts almost the whole night, and only disappears in the morning, after perspiration has set in.

Intestines and Stool.—Flatus move to and fro in the abdomen in an audible manner. Grunting and rumbling in the abdomen. Audible grunting in the abdomen, early in the morning, (on the second day.) Loud rumbling in the abdomen, (after half an hour.) A sort of rumbling in the epigastrium. Loud gurgling in the bowels, deep down.—Loud, painless din in the abdomen, like distant thunder, attended with a feeling as if the person had to go to stool, in the evening. Motion in the abdomen, as if the person had to go to stool; at the same time the person passes a quantity of wind, which has almost no smell. *Passes a large quantity of wind.* Passes wind, attended with a sensation similar to that experienced in diarrhœa.—Frequently passes fetid wind. Passes wind which smells of garlic. In passing wind, there is an acrid pain in the rectum, (on the sixth day.) During the whole day there is a sensation in the bowels as if the person had to go to stool; however, the stools are not passed till late in the

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evening, after there had been copious stools in the morning. Absence of stool for two days. Solid stools after several days' constipation. Stools are passed every other day; they are always solid. There is no stool for three days, although stools generally were passed every day; at the end of three days the person passed stools which were hard. *Very hard stools.* Hard, dark-coloured evacuations, (on the third day.) Knotty stools, at night, after violent colic; this is succeeded by violent tenesmus, without any more stools being passed, (on the third day.) Stools are first knotty, and a quarter of an hour afterwards watery, attended with violent colic, fermentation in the abdomen, and great nausea. First hard, then pappy stools; shortly after there is diarrhœa. Colic is succeeded by knotty, then liquid stools, early in the morning, (on the second day.) Soft stools, after the stools had been passed as usually early in the morning.—*Soft, pappy stools* every day. The evacuations become pappy, (on the sixth day.) Passes a quantity of pappy stools, (after twelve to thirty-eight hours.) Watery stools, attended with violent colic and tenesmus, early in the morning, (on the third day.) Diarrhœa. *Diarrhœa, with violent pinching in the body*, early in the morning, (on the second day.) Five times in succession the person passes liquid, yellowish stools, attended with pinching in the abdomen, and emission of flatulence which has no smell. *Diarrhœa; at the same time the person passes a large quantity of wind*, (after six hours.) Slimy stools, at the same time passing much wind. Passes mucus by the rectum, attended with wind.—Before and during the stools there is violent pinching and cutting in the abdomen. Diarrhœa, attended with painful constriction of the stomach and abdomen. During and after stool, acrid pain in the rectum, (on the third and fourth day.) Colic after stool, as if the person had swallowed poison, early in the morning, (on the seventh and ninth day.)—After stool, rumbling in the abdomen. Itching and tickling of the anus, which obliges the person to scratch, (after three quarters of an hour.) Itching and prickling in the rectum. Prickling in the rectum, (after three hours.) Prickling in the rectum, as from worms.

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URINARY ORGANS.—Desire to urinate, though but very little urine is passed, (after three quarters of an hour.)—Frequent desire to urinate; he passes much urine, the penis being quite relaxed, (after four hours.) Frequent micturition. She frequently passes her urine, although she had but drunk little, (on the fourth day.) Rare emission of urine, without any increase of quantity. Rare emission of urine, with decrease of quantity. Urine comes out slowly, feebly, sometimes only in drops; he is obliged to bear down in order to facilitate the emission of urine. The urine sometimes stops flowing for a few moments, and then flows again. Retention of urine. Scanty, reddish urine, (on the first and second day.) *Clear lemon-coloured urine.*—Spasmodic drawing in the left groin, when urinating, (after three days.) Prickling and itching in the orifice of the urethra, (after two hours.) A stitch in the urethra as if an incandescent steel were pushed through it, (after three hours.) Sensation in the urethra, as if he had not entirely done urinating. Sensation in the urethra, as if a drop of cold urine passed through it.—*Effusion of viscid, glutinous mucus from the urethra.* Itching of the hairy parts of the pudendum. Quickly passing, voluptuous itching in the penis. Itching, with titillation, of the margin of the prepuce; these symptoms oblige him to rub the parts, (after five hours.)—Drawing in the testicles, attended with a sense of uneasiness, awkwardness, and sleepiness; in the evening. Spasmodic drawing in the left testicle and spermatic cord.

GENERATIVE FUNCTIONS.—Continual erections, (the first night.) Erection, early in the morning. *Frequent erections*, also at night. Pollutions, (the first night.) Nightly pollutions, without any lascivious dreams. Great aversion to sexual intercourse. The sexual desire becomes excited. A nap after dinner is succeeded by an unbounded desire, in the sexual organs, for an emission of semen; after the emission of the semen, there is a pressive tension below the ribs, without any symptom of flatulence.—*Great desire for an embrace, the penis being relaxed.* In the evening, when he was desirous of enjoying an embrace, he exerted himself in vain to have an erection; he was

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therefore obliged to desist; in the ensuing night he had several copious involuntary effusions of semen. In spite of strong excitement, there is no pleasurable sensation in an embrace. During an embrace, a copious effusion of semen, which is followed by a very long sleep. Tardy effusion of semen during an embrace.—Insufficient effusion of semen during an embrace, which is succeeded by weariness of the body. After every embrace there is great weariness, lasting several days. Every embrace is followed by copious night-sweats, attended with a general lassitude of the body, which lasts for several days. After an embrace he feels very much exhausted; there is a burning itching upon the skin, and copious night-sweats, for two nights, the sweat appearing first upon the upper part of the chest and the shoulders, and then upon the abdomen and the arms. Itching and titillation of the female organs of generation.—The menses flow more abundantly.

Cold, Catarrh.—Sneezing, without coryza. *Frequent sneezing*, without coryza, (after twelve, twenty-two hours.) Frequent sneezing, which sometimes comes on twice in succession, (on the first day.) Frequent sneezing, immediately after having taken the medicine. Several violent sneezings early in bed.—Dryness of the nose. Dryness of the nose, with a sensation of cold in the head. Continual dryness of the nose; only once or twice, during the day, two or three drops of water flow out. *Clear water frequently drops out of the nose, without there being any cold in the head.* On stooping, clear water drops out of the nose. Taking a little snuff is at once followed by an abundant collection of viscid mucus in the nose. Upon blowing the nose, there is a copious discharge of thick mucus, (after five days.) Small quantity of *dry* white *mucus* in the nose; frequently attended with a sense as of much mucus being in it. Cold in the head, in the afternoon. Sudden cold in the head, attended with sneezing.—Cold in the head, the nose feeling obstructed, especially when stooping, (on the seventh day.) Dry cold in the head. Fluent coryza.

Throat, Respiratory Organs.—Roughness and rawness of the throat.—Upon slightly clearing the throat, small balls of phlegm become detached. *Throws up*

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*small flocculi, or solid balls of phlegm, almost without any cough.* Irritation, which excites coughing. Frequently returning sensation of tickling in the larynx, which induces short and frequently repeated coughing. Frequent coughing after dinner, without throwing up.—When sitting, there is a dry cough, after dinner, which disturbs the nap. Breath is very short. Very short breath and asthma, even when walking slowly. When walking, she is obliged to stand still several times, in order to be able to take breath. Difficult breathing, (after eight days.)—Aggravated breathing, as if the cavity of the thorax were filled with blood, (after four hours.)

CHEST.—Oppression at the chest. *Violent oppression at the chest.* She feels so oppressed at the chest, that she is unable to take a slow and deep inspiration, and has to give it up again as soon as she tries. Total constriction of the chest consequent upon oppression; she is obliged to take frequent and deep inspirations; this makes walking difficult for her.—Oppression at the chest in the region of the diaphragm, attended with drawing pain, (after half an hour.) Oppression at the chest, attended with great throbbing of the arteries; one or two days. Sense of oppression at the pit of the stomach, as if the cavity of the thorax were narrowed. Oppressive anxiety in the chest. Feeling of pain in the lower part of the chest, especially in the region of the pit of the stomach, as if the contents of the thorax were compressed; the pain is most violent after dinner. Painful pressure at the middle portion of the sternum, aggravated by breathing, (after two hours and a half.) Tension in the lower part of the chest, during motion and when sitting; this tension takes away his breath. Stitches in the region of the lungs, passing off soon. Painful stitches in the middle of the chest. Stitches in the chest, below the nipples, (after fourteen and thirty hours.)—Fine stitch in he left side of the chest, where the ribs terminate; the stitch is felt when sitting, and stooping with the chest. Stitches in the left side of the chest, where the ribs terminate; during an inspiration. Pinching pain in the left mamma, descending obliquely as far as the navel. Pain, as from a sprain, in the chest; it increases especially upon taking a deep in-

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spiration; in the evening, (on the ninth day.) Burning pain in the left half of the chest, (on the third day.) Fine burning and prickling at different places of the chest, especially upon the sternum, (after one hour.) When standing, painful palpitation of the heart. Pulsative soreness at various inconsiderable places of the chest, especially at the right half of the chest; at night and also during the day, (after a fortnight.) Itching upon the chest, which terminates in burning. Burning itching upon the chest, (and in the back.)—Violent itching of the nipples. Burning itching of, and pimples upon, the left nipple. Copious sweat upon the chest, at night.

Back.—Corrosive itching of the left side of the os coccigis. Itching of the left tuberosity of the ischium, which obliges the person to scratch the parts.—On sitting down, those parts upon which he sits feel bruised, or as if he had sat upon them for a long while. Violent tearing in the left half of the nates, attended with a feeling of coldness; the tearing is very violent when sitting, less violent when rising and walking, (lasting for eight days.) Drawing and tearing in the left half of the nates; the pain wakes him from sleep at night. Boil on the right half of the nates. Violent pain in the small of the back, upon rising from his seat; the pain prevents the body from being righted, and the thighs from being moved.—Violent pain in the small of the back, when sitting or lying down; the pain is relieved by motion, (from the first to the third day.) As if the small of the back were bruised, especially when standing. Pain, as from a sprain, in the small of the back, on the left side, (from the sixth to the eighth day.) Violently shooting pain in the small of the back, upon raising the thigh when sitting. Pain in the back, as after continual stooping.—Upon rising from his seat and righting his body, his back feels stiff; there is a violent pain in the left loin, which prevents the body being righted; when sitting, he feels nothing, and is able to turn his body to all sides. Spasmodic, pressive and drawing pain, which starts from the back, and extends to the middle of the chest and into the œsophagus; in the afternoon, (from the fifth to the seventh day.) Pressive, boring pain in the middle of the back, (on the second day.) Painful,

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spasmodic jerks in the left side of the back. Tearing pain, now extending to the right, now to the left side of the lumbar vertebræ ; when walking.—Frequent tearing between the shoulders, (on the fourth day.) Painful stitches between the shoulders, (on the second day.) *The muscles of the back feel bruised.* The muscles of the back feel bruised, and upon bending forwards, seem too short; this symptom occurs early in the morning after a good night's rest, in the bed as well as afterwards, when the person is sitting; two days in succession. Pain, as from bruises, in the lumbar region, especially when lying down and sitting.—Pain, as from bruises and sprains, in the whole of the back, attended with a disposition to stretch the back, (on the third and fourth day.) *The muscles of the back feel weak;* he finds it difficult to sit straight or to lean against something. When stooping, the spinal column experiences pain, as though it were too weak to support the weight of the body. Paralytic pain, as from weakness, in the back part of the loins ; the pain is aggravated by walking and standing, (after twelve hours.) Feeling of paralysis near the lumbar vertebræ, close above the border of the os ilium ; this makes it difficult for him, after he has risen from his seat, to step forward.—Short twitches in the muscles of the right lumbar region, in the evening, (on the ninth day.) Itching, with titillation, of the back. Burning itching of the back.

Neck.—Pain, as from a sprain, in the muscles of the neck ; or, pain, as from having bent the body backwards in lying down, (after thirty-two hours.) The muscles of the posterior cervical region feel bruised, and, upon bending the body forwards, they feel, as it were, too short ; this symptom occurs early when in bed, and also afterwards when the person is sitting.—Stiffness in the nape of the neck, (after two hours.) Suddenly a violent pressure between the neck and the shoulders.

Superior Extremities.—Drawing rheumatic pains in the shoulder-joint, attended with weakness of the whole arm, (on the fifteenth day.) The arms feel bruised. Want of strength in the arms. Painful weariness of the arms. On account of the pain, he is obliged to change frequently the position of his arms. Itching of the arms.

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*Pimples upon the arms, with a burning itching, of the size of a grain of flaxseed.* The upper arms are painful to the touch.—Tearing pain in the left upper arm. Fine stinging on the fore part of the head of the humerus in the right arm. Burning upon the upper arm, above the left elbow. The upper arm feels paralyzed, in consequence of much writing. Itching, with titillation, of the point of the left elbow; this induces scratching, (after three hours.)—Pain in the fore arms, which is dull, but hurts a good deal. Acute rheumatic pains in the whole of the left fore arm, extending as far as the thumb; this symptom occurs in the afternoon, during rest. Tearing in the right fore arm. Tearing in the left fore arm, in the olecranon, during rest. Twitches upon the upper surface of the right fore arm, extending to the ball of the thumb.—Burning pain upon the anterior surface of the left lower arm, just above the wrist-joint, as if he had burnt himself. Burning itching upon the right fore-arm, which makes it necessary to scratch the parts; the scratching is succeeded by white eruptions of the size of a grain of flaxseed; at the same time the skin scales off, the scales having the shape of bran. Dull pain in the metacarpal bone of the left middle finger. Drawing pains in the metacarpal bones of the left hand. Tearing in the carpus of the left hand.—The left hand goes to sleep, this symptom extending as far as the middle of the fore-arm; at night, (the fifth day.) *Tremor of the hands.* Tremor of the hands, as is witnessed in old people; the symptom occurs when he moves the hands or holds something with them, (after one hour and a half.) Itching, with titillation, of the right carpus; the person is obliged to scratch the parts, (after a quarter of an hour.) Itching and titillation in the palm of the right hand, which has to be scratched, after seven hours.—*Itching, redness and burning of the hands, as occurs when the parts are frozen. Inflamed pimples, of the size of a grain of flaxseed,* upon the dorsum of the left hand. Drawing in the index-finger of the right hand. Tearing pain between the thumb and the index-finger of the right hand. Violent tearing in the right middle finger, (after twenty-three hours. Tearing in the fingers of the left hand, where the phalanges join the metacarpal bones;

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motion has no modifying influence over this symptom, (after one hour.) Tearing twitches in the two last fingers of the right hand. Cramp in the ball of the right thumb, when standing and walking; it passes off when the person is sitting, (after six hours.) Burning and prickling in the index-finger of the right hand, as if a paronychia would form; in a few days this symptom is followed by frequent fits of numbness of the finger, and great, long-continued sensitiveness of the finger to cold.—Itching and titillation of the ball of the right thumb, which obliges the person to scratch the parts, (after eight hours.) Itching, with titillation, of the inner border of the right index finger, as if the parts had been frozen, (after five hours.) *Itching, redness and burning of the fingers, as when parts are frozen.*

Inferior Extremities.—Pain in the hip, for twenty-four hours; it is not felt when sitting, but is very acute when walking. *In the legs, the pains (of almost any kind) occur when the person is standing or sitting, more rarely when walking; the pains diminish and disappear by motion.* Tearing in the legs; it continues when the person is sitting, and is relieved by motion. Great lassitude of the legs; he knows not where to lay them. *Weakness of the legs,* (feet); being too powerless to stand upon them, the body is constantly balancing to and fro. His legs feel so tired and heavy, that he can scarcely lift them. *Great weight in the legs.* Weight in the legs; they feel weary, and as if they had been knocked from under the person. The legs go to sleep as soon as he crosses them. *On crossing the thighs, he feels a violent pain in them.* Pressive pain, as from a plug, on the external surface of the thigh, above the knee. Painful pressure in the left thigh.—Drawing rheumatic pain in the external surface of both thighs, when walking, and after having been sitting. Continual paralytic drawing in the left thigh down to the knee, both in rest and motion; in the afternoon. Drawing and tearing in the right thigh, on laying it across the left; the pain disappears again on extending the limb, (after one hour.) Tearing at the head of the left femur, which disturbs his rest. Tearing close below the lesser condyle of the femur.—Tearing in the thigh, when walking or sitting.

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Tearing, attended with a sense of coldness, on the posterior side of the left thigh, Tearing, which causes a feeling of numbness in the whole thigh, from the left hip-joint down to the knee. Painful weariness of the thighs. The thighs are painful, as after great journeys on foot. Painful sense of paralysis in the left thigh. Paralytic pain in the right thigh, especially when walking; the thigh feels as if it were too heavy, and supported a load, (after eight hours.) Corrosive itching on the anterior side of the left thigh. Biting pimple on the thigh, above the left knee; scratching excites a violent sensation of burning in it. The knee-joints are painful early in the morning, on getting out of bed, when sitting.—The pain in the knees increases when sitting; it decreases and disappears by walking. Drawing in the left knee. Simultaneous drawing in both knee-joints. Tearing in the right knee-joint, when standing or sitting. Continual boring and tearing in the right knee, when sitting.—Twitches on the internal side of the right knee. Pricking as with pins, above the bent of the left knee, (after thirty-six hours.) Sudden bending of the left knee, when walking; in the afternoon. Pain as from a sprain, in the left knee, when walking. Painful sense of paralysis in the bend of the left knee.—When standing, the pain increases in the legs; he is soon obliged to walk, or to sit down; the pain comes on already after he has been standing a minute. The pain in the tibiæ increases and continues when sitting; it disappears in walking. Pressure as from a contusion, on the internal side of the gastrocnemii, when sitting; the pain is somewhat lessened by standing, and by touching the parts; but it becomes violent again when the person sits down, (after two hours.) Drawing pain in the leg, extending from the right knee as far as the toes; when sitting. Painful drawing on the posterior side of the left leg, extending down along the calf; it disappears in walking; in the afternoon.—Drawing and tearing in the right tibia. Tearing in the leg down to the lower extremity of the tibia. Tearing in the left tibia. Tearing on the external surface of the right calf, when sitting, (the first day.) Violent stitch in the external side of the calf, (after two hours.)—Fine pricking on the internal side of the right

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leg and towards the tibia. Pain in the legs, as if they were bruised. Pain in the legs, as from an exhaustion such as is consequent upon typhus fevers. Weight in the calves. Burning, attended with pressure, at the upper part of the tibia, below the knee.—Sensation at the top of the tibia and the head of the fibula, as if a warm hand were lying upon the parts. Burning itching of the legs, on getting undressed in the evening; this itching is attended with a desire to scratch; the scratching produces a burning sensation, and makes the skin dry, which easily breaks; after five weeks the skin peels off. Burning itching of the left leg, which excites a desire to scratch; the scratching is followed by white eruptions of the size of a grain of flaxseed, which peel off in the shape of bran. Tearing pressure upon the internal malleolus of the left foot, when sitting, (after thirty-five hours.) Tearing in the hollow of the right foot, when sitting.—Tearing in the soles of the feet, when walking. Painful stitches in the external malleolus of the left foot, when sitting, (after five hours.) Fine stitches in the dorsum of the right foot. Stitches in the lower surface of the heel, when sitting. Violent stitches in the middle portion of the left foot, beginning at the malleoli; when at rest.—Stitches in the lower surface of the first and second bone of the metatarsus. Cramp in the sole of the foot, at night. Pain in the heels, as from a bruise, when standing. Heaviness and want of tonicity in the feet. Corrosive itching on the dorsum of the right foot.—Corrosive itching of the internal malleolus of the left foot. Drawing in the toes of the left foot. Drawing and tearing upon the lower surface of the big toe of the right foot, when sitting. Frequent tearing in the ball of the big toe of the left foot, (the second day.) Twitches in the ball of the big toe of the left foot, (the first day.)—Painful twitches in the big toe of the left foot. Stitches in the toes, when at rest. Sharp stitches in the toes of the left foot, when standing, (after a quarter of an hour.) Stitches at the spot where formerly a corn had been. Painful dull stitches in the three last toes of the right foot, (after twenty hours.) Grinding pain in the toes of the right foot. Soreness at the little toe of the right foot, as from the pinching of tight shoes, (after six hours.)

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Soreness in the corn of the second toe of the left foot, as from tight shoes, (after three hours.) Itching and titillation of the toes, as if the parts had been frozen; this excites a desire to scratch, (after eleven hours.) *Itching, burning, and redness of the toes, as if the parts had been frozen.*—Itching all over the skin.

Common Ailments.—Spreading Herpes. All the parts of the body are sensitive to pain; on applying even feeble pressure to a spot, it pains still a long while after. Cramp-like pain in all the muscles, erratic, now in the upper, now in the lower extremities, when sitting. Tearing of different long bones, especially at their extremities.—Pricking as from pins, in different parts of the body, (after half an hour.) Fine pricking and burning in different parts of the body, (after one hour.) Drawing pain, now in the right upper arm, now in the left knee-joint. The pains are felt simultaneously in several parts of the body, especially on both sides above the small of the back. Pains of various kinds, when sitting, simultaneously in all the parts of the body.—When sitting, there is a boring pain in the whole head, in the thighs, tibiæ, and the bones of the tarsus, attended with somnolence, and relaxation of the whole body. In walking slowly, he feels the most comfortably.

Spasms, Paralysis, Weakness, Fainting Fits.—Convulsions. Several convulsions following each other in quick succession, first in the posterior part of the chest, then in the epigastrium, afterwards in the hypogastrium, especially on the right side, attended with a sensation as if the whole body were shaken through; in the evening, when standing. Commotion of the nervous system.—Convulsions. Epilepsy. In a patient, affected with epilepsy, the fits come on at shorter intervals. In two patients, affected with epilepsy, the fits become more violent, reappear at shorter intervals, but afterwards occur more rarely, and are very slight. Uncomfortable feeling of sickness in the whole body.—Weakness and sensitiveness to pain in all the limbs, attended with pain in the heels when standing. Loss of strength in all the parts of the body. Excessive loss of strength. Great lassitude and staggering gait, (shortly.) Sense of tremor in the whole body, (after one hour.) *Tremor.* Anxiety, attended with

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tremor and lassitude. Lassitude, (after twelve, sixteen hours.) Lassitude and heaviness of all the limbs. Heaviness in the whole body, especially the calves. Painful lassitude in the arms and legs. After a short walk, his arms and legs feel bruised—the day after. The long bones of the upper and lower extremities, and all the joints, feel bruised after motion, and the muscles feel painful on being touched. Great fatigue, after short but quick walking. On ascending a little hill, copious sweat breaks out; he feels like fainting. When in his bed, he feels so tired that he does not know what position to take. Weariness, early in the morning.

YAWNING, SLEEP, DREAMS.—Frequent yawning. Yawning; extension and stretching of the limbs, (after one hour.) Frequent yawning, as if he had not slept enough, (after seven hours and a half.) Frequently repeated yawning; it is so violent that it makes him giddy; early in the morning, when walking in the open air, (immediately.) Frequent yawning, with somnolence; he can hardly help falling asleep; in the forenoon. Sleepy and tired, the whole day. Irresistible sleepiness, which makes it necessary that the person should lie down. Sleepiness, with heaviness of the head, (immediately.) Sleepiness, early in the morning, one hour after rising. In the forenoon, when reading, he was overwhelmed with sleep. Irresistible somnolence after dinner. In spite of great somnolence, he cannot fall asleep; in the forenoon. Although he felt extremely drowsy in day-time, yet he was prevented from falling asleep by an abundance of ideas that thronged his mind. *After dinner, sleep oppressed his eyes; nevertheless, he was unable to fall asleep on account of pain and uneasiness in his legs.* Already, at eight o'clock in the evening, he felt so sleepy that he was obliged to go to bed; for fear lest some one should disturb him, he only fell asleep an hour afterwards, after which he slept until near morning. Being very sleepy in the evening, he went to bed; but he felt so uncomfortable all over the body, and his legs felt so tired, that he was unable to fall asleep; this symptom continued after he had waked up from a dream. After a sound sleep, he did not feel refreshed in the morning, and rose from bed without



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desiring so to do. He has to make an effort to rise.—After having enjoyed a siesta of two hours, he was not able to become wide awake. Uneasy sleep, (1—3 n.) Uneasy sleep, several times interrupted by waking up. Frequent waking up, at night, (fifth day.) He frequently wakes up in the night, is wide awake, but falls asleep again a little while after. Frequent waking up in the night, as though he had slept enough. Frequent waking up in the night, attended with anxiety. Waking up in the night, with a violent desire to urinate; much urine being then emitted, (after nineteen hours.) Shortly after having fallen asleep, she is roused from sleep by a spasmodic cough, lasting for about ten minutes; attended with a painful tickling in the upper part of the larynx, and extending down the throat. In the night he is roused from sleep by a sense of coldness in the whole of the left leg.—Loose sleep, with many dreams, and constantly changing images. Sleep interrupted by anxious dreams. Internal uneasiness during a bad dream, the nature of which he is not able to recollect, and during which the body remained quiet; upon waking up, all uneasiness had gone. Frequent waking up on account of bad dreams. Disagreeable dreams often wake him up in the night. Vivid dreams, partly agreeable, partly disagreeable.

Fever, Chills, Sweat.—Chills, all night. Chills all over the body, (after ten minutes.) A chill, pervading the body from top to toe. Very sensitive to cool air.—The slightest contact with cool air causes goose-skin. Great inclination to chilliness. He is chilled as soon as he goes out into the open air, or raises the cover of the bed in the night. Great internal chilliness. Continual chilliness; he cannot get warm in the room, especially early in the morning. A slight thrill of cold down the left leg, as far as the foot. Chill in the back, as if cold water were running down; this chill occurs when he leans with his back against a chair. Very chilly in the evening. Shaking chills for ten minutes; on lying down in the evening. Long-continued chill in the evening, which increases to shaking. Feverish chills every evening, without thirst, and without subsequent heat. Chills with shaking, upon lifting the cover of the bed. Chills with yawning. Chills;

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face, hands and feet, however, being warm. Violent chills, with shaking of the whole body, and tremor of the hands in writing; the hands are cold, the face naturally warm, without any thirst or subsequent heat. Frequent thrills of warmth in the face and on the whole surface of the upper part of the body; every thrill lasting from five to ten minutes. Increase of animal heat, at night. Violent attack of heat, in the evening; his cheeks glow, although his hands are cold; these symptoms are attended with long-continued thirst, without any subsequent sweat, (after twelve hours.) Heat in the night; she feels chilly on turning herself or raising the cover of her bed. Continual heat during the night; afterwards, sweat. Repeated attacks of heat, combined with sweat, during a whole afternoon, attended with dull headache without thirst; in the evening, on putting on his hat, heat and sweat increase, respiration is hurried, with great depression of strength. Sweat consequent upon moderate bodily efforts. Sweat in walking. Night-sweats during an uneasy sleep. Small, quick pulse, eighty beats, early in the morning. *The pulse becomes slower*, (after two hours.) The pulse, which is generally strong and full, becomes small, weak, and scarcely perceptible. *Weak, unequal, intermittent pulse.* Early in the morning the pulse is less intermittent. After drinking coffee, the pulse became less intermittent, and rose from fifty to sixty beats. Undulating, weak, slow pulse.

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## ALUMINA, (ARGILLA.)

To procure pure alumina, which is a somewhat difficult business, the following process may be resorted to. Take perfectly dry muriate of lime, heat it in a porcelain cup, pulverize the hot substance, and dissolve it in a proportionate quantity of alcohol. Then take half an ounce of white alum of Solfatara, dissolve it in five parts of distilled water, and filter it besides, in order to remove every particle of earth. From this solution precipitate the sulphuric acid in the form of plaster, by means of the above named

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solution of the muriate of lime, and continne this process of precipitation until the -alcohol solution of the muriate ceases to make the alum solution turbid. The superincumbent clear liquid contains the muriate of alumina, from which the earthy constituents should be carefully precipitated by means of a solution of the salt of ammonia in spirits of wine; this precipitate should then be carefully washed, and, whatever remains of the ammonium should be driven off by heating the precipitate. When this powder, which is the pure alumina, is yet warm, it may be enclosed in a well corked bottle, and kept for further use. Mix one grain of this substance with three hundred grains of sugar of milk, by triturating the compound in the known fashion, and from this trituration prepare the solutions in the manner which has been taught in the first volume. Alumina is an important antipsoric.

In the following affections, provided the remedy was otherwise homœopathically indicated, alumina has been found especially useful.*

Moroseness; *fearfulness;* apprehensiveness; (easily starting up with fright;) reluctance to labour; absence of the power of recollection; difficulty of thinking; *vertigo;* headache, as if the hair were pulled out, attended with nausea; oppression at the forehead, and rush of blood to the eyes and nose, with bleeding from the nose; itching of the forehead; heaviness of the face; (Hg.;) bloated places in the face, like bulbous excrescences; (Hg.;) sense of coldness in the eyes, when walking in the open air; in the evening, pressure in the canthus of the eye as from a grain of sand; the eyes are closed with pus;

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* Note: The affections which I have indicated in the preface to every remedy, are not to be considered as names of diseases, but merely as isolated symptoms, which have either decreased or disappeared by using the remedy under whose head they are mentioned. These affections have not always been indicated with the necessary correctness. They should never be relied upon as indicating the affections which may be cured by this special remedy; they are merely mentioned in order to inform the reader that experience, obtained at the bed-side of the patient, has proved certain remedies, which had been chosen agreeably to their pathogenetic symptoms, curative in the diseases for which they had been administered.

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running of the eyes; buzzing before the ear; redness of the nose; tearing and lancinating pain in the malar bone; dryness in the mouth; *eructations;* inclination to eructations for years; sourish risings; irregular appetite, which is sometimes strong, sometimes wanting; *frequent nausea;* pain at the pit of the stomach, and in the hypochondria, when stooping; colic early in the morning; want of action of the rectum; *itching of the anus;* frequent urinating in the night; difficult stools, attended with discharge of the prostatic fluid; excessive sexual desire; too scanty menses; painful menstruation; *leucorrhœa;* disposition to catch cold, having lasted for years; coryza and cough; rawness in the throat; catarrh of the neck and chest; difficulty of breathing; asthma; cough; itching in the mammæ; pain at the thyroid cartilage on touching it; palpitation of the heart; shocks of the heart; *pain in the small of the back,* during rest; paralytic *heaviness in the arm;* pain in the arms on letting them hang down, or stretching them in the bed; stitches in the wrist during labour; chapping, sense of excoriation of the hands; paronychia; at night, numbness, stiffness, and insensibility of the legs; pain, as from fatigue, in the articulations of the foot, when sitting; cold feet; sense as of burning under the toes; tremor and twitches of the limbs; frequent extension of the limbs when sitting; disagreeable want of animal heat; bad consequences of chagrin; falling asleep late; sleep too loose; great number of dreams during sleep; unrefreshing sleep, which is more like stupor; chills in the evening; fever and ague, beginning with chills, immediately after having eaten the warm soup.

According to Bute, bryonia is an excellent antidote against the fevers of alumina; others consider chamomile and ipecacuanha antidotes. (No.)

My co-observers are: Dr. Hartlaub, sen.; (Ng.* ;)

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* Note: With these two letters, Doctors Hartlaub and Trinks designate a man who has furnished the greatest number of symptoms for their *Annals.* His symptoms are often indicated in a careless, diffuse, and vague manner. I have availed myself of those portions of his symptoms which appeared to me really useful; taking it for granted, that he has been an honest and cautious ob-

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Dr. Schreter, Dr. Trinks, Dr. H. G. Bute, of Philadelphia.

Doctors Noack and Trinks have comprised those affections under the following technical names: *Hysteric irritability of the nerves.*—Hydrargyrosis ?—Moist, gnawing tetters; Herpes; Lupus vorax; *Prurigo formicans;* Pityriasis of the ancients.—Panaritia; Rhagades; frozen limbs.—Weakness of memory and understanding.—Congestive, or nervous, hysteric headache, with vomiting.—Blepharophthalmitis glandulosa seu vetularum; Ptosis? Strabismus? ?—Otorrhœa.—*Ozæna.*—Toothache of pregnant women; swellings and ulcerations of the gums.—Acute angina.—Pains of the liver.—*Colica plumbæ.*—Habitual costiveness of children that are brought up with artificial nourishment; costiveness of sucking babies and pregnant women.—Cholera infantum.—Hæmorrhoidal affections.—Fluor albus.—*Grippe.*—Chronic coryza and catarrh.—Incubus ?—Podagra.

*Analogous remedies:* 1. Cham., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Lobel., Phosp., Plumb. 2. Ars., Bar., Bell., Calc. Led. Magn., Merc., Nux vom., Rhus., Silic., Sulph.

*After Alumina,* Bryonia is often useful. Alumina may often be advantageously exhibited after Bryonia, Lachesis, and Sulphur. It is often useful to employ these remedies *in alternation.*

*Duration of effects:* of large doses in healthy persons, eight, twelve, and fourteen days; of small doses in disease, twelve or twenty-four hours.

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server. However, it can scarcely be expected that the friends of the homœopathic system should have implicit faith in the statements of an unknown person, concerning experiments which are the essential basis of our system, and which require great caution, acuteness of sense, fine perceptive powers, severe discrimination in regard to one's own sensations and observations, and a correct choice of expressions.

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# ALUMINA.

Moral Symptoms.—His spirits are depressed; he wishes to be left alone, in the forenoon, (the eighth day.) (He feels excessively contented.) His mood changes frequently. He feels low-spirited on account of his disease.—He imagines not to be able to recover his health. The person imagines nothing but disagreeable, sad images, (first day.) * She is constantly assailed by sad thoughts, which oblige her to weep; at the same time she feels anxious and uneasy, as if something evil were to happen to her; every thing that she looks at, gives her uneasiness, (eleventh day.) Involuntary sighing and groaning, such as takes place in great pain; he is not conscious of it. *The person is depressed with grief, early in the morning, on waking up;* consciousness is not clear.—She takes every thing in the worst sense, and weeps and howls for hours, (2d day.) *The boy weeps constantly, without wishing it,* for half an hour. * Anguish, with much uneasiness, the whole day, (2d day.) *Serious, anxious mood.* Anxious, sullen, peevish mood. Oppressive anxiety, attended with emptiness and numbness of the head, and pressure in the forehead, (after twelve hours.) *Fearfulness,* with external heat and *uneasiness, as if she had done something bad.* Anxiety and fearfulness, as if he had committed a crime, (fifth day.) * *Uneasiness,* in the evening, *as though something evil were impending over him.* * Apprehensiveness, with palpitation of the heart, and pulsations in some parts of the breast and abdomen, (fourth day.) * Anxiety, early in the morning, as though he were threatened with an epileptic fit.—He is apprehensive of losing his thoughts, his understanding. Upon seeing blood, or knives, horrible thoughts throng her mind; she feels, for instance, as though she would commit suicide, although she has the greatest aversion against it. The person is greatly excited, over-fatigued, and nevertheless feels as if not enough had been done. Extremely frightful, the person starts upon hearing the least thing fall. Frequently changing mood during the

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day, sometimes assurance, sometimes timidity. Dissatisfied with every thing, feels despairing. Low-spirited and *peevish ;* she is grumbling uninterruptedly. Not disposed to any thing; nothing gives him pleasure. Peevish, ill-humoured ; she is conscious of it, at one o'clock in the afternoon, (first day.) Peevish and whining ; the lobules of the ears are hot, (after two days.) *Extremely peevish and obstinate.* Is opposed to the wishes of other people. She is excessively peevish, and every thing is offensive to her; she desires nothing but to quarrel and to raise a fuss ; in the afternoon, (fifth day.)—He sneers at every thing contemptuously. * *Want of disposition for any kind of labour, and ennui ;* in the forenoon. * Reluctance to any kind of employment, (first day.) Indifference, absence of mind, and peevishness. Great absence of mind and irresolution, (second day.)—Want of attention in reading ; the mind does not remain fixed upon one object, (first day.) The mind is occupied with a variety of objects ; but not one of them leaves a distinct recollection in the mind, (fourth day.) He constantly speaks wrong, choosing different expressions from those which he intended. Absence of all power of recollection, and great weakness of memory. Striking forgetfulness.—Continual and great weakness of memory. Want of memory, for many weeks. Great forgetfulness. Inability for consistent thinking. Dullness of mind. Inability and want of disposition for mental labour. Intolerable *ennui*—an hour seems to him half a day. He feels light-spirited ; the intellectual and physical powers appear to be excited, (first day.) Increased animation alternating with absence of mind, during which one's thoughts, sight, and hearing, are indistinct, and have almost disappeared.

Head.—Obtusion of the head, being at the same time apprehensive of losing his consciousness.—The head feels extremely obtuse, as if his consciousness were outside of his body ; when he says something, it seems to him as though somebody else had said it ; or when he sees something, it seems as though somebody else had seen it, or as if he saw the thing through somebody else's eyes. Early in the morning, the head feels obtuse and dull ; this symptom passes off after rising, (third day.) Early in the

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morning his head feels dim and hot. Obtusion of the head, attended with heat in the face. Occasional weakness of the head. Great *stupor ;* apprehensiveness of falling over. Bad vertigo in walking or sitting, as though he would fall over ; this often lasts for several days, and is attended with straining in the nape of the neck, extending towards the head. Vertigo even to falling ; *the whole room seems to turn with her ;* she is obliged to sit down at once, at four o'clock in the afternoon, (third day.) *Vertigo, every thing turns with him in a circle ;* attended with nausea. Every thing before his eyes turns with him. Vertigo, early in the morning, as though she would turn herself round ; this symptom is attended with a fainting sort of nausea ; after having breakfasted on wheat bread, her nausea ceased ; but a sour taste remained in the mouth, (eleventh day.) Vertigo early in the morning. Staggering walk, such as is seen in intoxication. *Quickly passing vertigo in the morning.* Vertigo increases on stooping. Vertigo, even to falling, during a walk ; she had to lean against a wall, (twenty-fourth day.) Giddiness the whole day, even to falling ; in order to moderate this symptom, she is obliged to wipe her eyes, (eleventh day.) Giddiness, which continues for some days without almost any interruption ; it is like an intoxication produced by beer, (thirty-first day.) The head always feels giddy, as soon as she wakes up, (sixteenth day.) Her head feels in a state of obnubilation and intoxication ; it seems to her as though she would turn herself, for nine days ; this symptom alternated with pain in the kidneys in such a manner, that the obnubilation of the head decreased in proportion as the pain in the kidneys increased, and vice versa, (after thirty days.) Even the weakest spirituous drink intoxicates him. Headache, increasing by walking in the open air. Pain in the head and nape of the neck ; it increases on going to bed, and leaves off early next morning, on rising. Headache, which obliges the person to lie down ; it is attended with dry heat and cough during sleep, the whole afternoon. Headache on the left side, (after eighteen hours.) Short-lasting dull pain in the occiput, (a. half an hour.) Headache in the occiput ; it feels bruised ; the pain passes off on lying down. Early in the morning the



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head feels heavy, and hot. Great heaviness of the head, attended with paleness of countenance, and lassitude. Heaviness of the head; when sitting straight, he feels as if he would fall over; this symptom increases on stooping, at one o'clock in the afternoon, (fifth day.) Heaviness of the head, attended with obtusion of the forehead, and sensitiveness of the vertex to the touch, at four o'clock in the afternoon, (second day.) Intensely pressive headache above the eyes. Pressing out at the forehead, after dinner. Screwing pressure at the head. Compressive headache, above the eyes, coming from both temples, in the evening; in the night, heat when in bed, followed by sweat, (after two hours.) Compressive (pinching) headache in the forehead, above the eyes; it seems to come from the temples, (after three—twelve hours.) Headache, tearing, with a sense as of pressing from both sides, in the evening, (after two hours and a half,) attended with chills, many evenings in succession. Sensation as if the right side of the head were pressed or screwed towards the other, and as if the vertex were oppressed with a heavy load, in the forenoon, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, (two days.) Pain, as if the parts in the head were being screwed together, attended with stitches in the forehead, and such a violent pain in the head, that the head threatens to tumble down on stooping; this symptom occurred when standing, at two o'clock in the afternoon, (two days.) Sense of constriction around the forehead, attended with pain, (after a quarter of an hour.) Dull, pressive headache, increased in walking, (first day.) Burning and *pressive pain, with warmth, in the fore part of the head*, after dinner, when *standing or sitting;* the pain is relieved on walking out into the air, and does not return on re-entering the room. Headache, as from bruises, with redness of cheeks. Bad headache of a peculiar nature, as though the brain were dashed to pieces. Stunning tension at a small spot of the right temple; it passes off on pressing upon the spot; when the pressure ceases, the tension returns immediately; in the forenoon, (two days.) Drawing and pulsative tension in the right side of the occiput, in the forenoon, (one day.) Headache, painful traction in the right side of the head. Boring and drawing pain in the region of the left temple;

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in the evening, (third day.) Tearing headache in the forehead, which is relieved in the open air, in the evening, (third day.) Tearing in the whole head, in the forenoon, (first day.) Tearing in the right temple; rubbing excites a burning sensation in the parts, (after half an hour—two hours.) Tearing, and stitches in the right side of the head, in the forenoon; the same symptom in the left frontal eminence, in the evening, (first day.) Tearing in the forehead, in the forenoon; in the afternoon, this tearing is changed to stitches, (second day.) Tearing upwards along the left temple, and subsequent stitches in the right, (after two hours.) Headache, tearing, and stitches, in the ears, somewhat lessened by being pressed upon with the hand, lasting four days; towards evening, (after sixth day.) *Headache, violent stitches in the brain*, with inclination to vomit. Stabs, as with a knife, now and then shooting through the head. Stitches shooting through the head at every step.—A stitch in the head, going round the brain. Sharp stitches in the right side of the head, when stooping during labour, (twenty-eighth day.) A stitch in the right temple, as with a large, blunt instrument, leaving short soreness behind, (after thirteen days.) Stitches in the temples, on singing; they abated as soon as she stopped singing, (after thirty-three days.) Stitches in some parts of the head. Stitches in the head, towards the vertex, (second and third day.) Stitches in the forehead, with dullness and heaviness of the head, in the afternoon, (third day.) Stitches in the forehead, on going to bed, (tenth day.) Stitches in the fore and back part of the head, after dinner; worse towards evening, (after thirty-seven days.) Stitches in the head from within outward, in the afternoon, (eighth day.) Painful boring into the right temple, in the evening, (fifth day.) Continual boring and tearing in both temples, in the forenoon, (fourth day.) Pulsative headache in the vertex, over the region of the right temple, early on waking up. Beating, and stitches, in the forehead and right side of the head, in the afternoon, (second day.) Beating and pressing in the right temple, like strong pulsations, accompanied by pressure upon the vertex, as from a heavy weight, in the afternoon, (second day.) Pulsative headache on ascending the stairs, after dinner, (second day.) Beating

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and wild noises in the vertex; in the forenoon, (two days.) Beating and tearing, high up in the right side of the head; in the afternoon, about one o'clock. Beating, in time, in the whole head; in the afternoon, when walking, and next morning in bed, (after three days.) On stooping, undulating motion in the head, synchronous with the pulse; on righting the head, the motion is diminished; after dinner.—The headache decreases upon laying down the head calmly in the bed. After dinner, heat in the head; on stooping, there is a sensation in the brain as if it would fall forwards; this sensation passes off on raising the head, (first day.) Sense of warmth in the forehead, which is not perceptible externally; attended with dullness of the mind, for half an hour. Heat rises into her head, coming out of the stomach, in the forenoon. Headache, as if a worm were crawling under the skull; the pain is also cutting, and corrosive. Sensation as if something were crawling between skin and flesh, coming from both temples and going to the forehead; here it presses outward as though it would penetrate through. Over the head, externally, there is a sensation as if the skin would go to sleep, (three days.) *Pressure* at the occiput and forehead *from without, as from a tight hat.* At the upper part of the forehead, a little spot which is painful to the touch; early in the morning, (tenth and eleventh day.) External tearing in the right temple, followed by continual internal boring and beating, (second day.) Stitches on the outside, as with an awl, at a small spot of the left side of the head, close to the vertex. External pinching and griping on the head, attended with a sensation as of freezing towards the occiput, which increases on stooping, in the evening. Pain at the left region of the vertex, as if somebody were raising her up by pulling her by a cluster of hair, (first day.) On touching the hair on the head, the person feels pain as if the place were sore. Falling off of the hair, (after eight days.)—Desiccation of the hair. Itching, formication over the head, of an erratic nature. Intolerable itching of the head; he is obliged to scratch himself until the parts bleed; after having done scratching, the skin aches. The hairy scalp itches, and is covered with white scales. Dryness and desiccation of the hairs on the head.—A cluster

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of pimples on the hairy scalp behind the right ear, attended with a sensation of painful tension. Pimples on the forehead and neck.

Eyes.—Sensation as of trembling of the eyebrows. *Pressure in the eyes;* she was unable to open them. Pressure in the eyes, and sensitiveness of this organ to the light. Pressure in the right eye, in the evening, when writing or reading. Pressure in the left eye, as if something had fallen into the eye, close below the upper eyelid; the whole day, (fifth day.) Pressure upon the left eyeball, (a. half an hour.) Alternating pressure in the eyelids, (one day.) Tension around the left eye, (two days.)—Tearing in the right upper eyelid, on looking down; on looking up, the person feels as if the upper lid were longer, and were hanging down; afterwards stitches in the right side of the head, early in the morning, (two days.) Tearing in the upper border of the orbit. Biting pain, attended with a sensation of burning and stinging, as from an acrid humour in one of the corners of the eye. Stitches in the corners of the eye. Stitches in the lower eyelid. Frequent and violent itching of the eyes. *Itching in the corners of the eyes*, and of the lids. Sensation of excoriation in the interior of the eyes, in the evening; after this the eyelids were irresistibly closed. Sensation of excoriation and dryness in the internal canthus of the eye. Biting pain in the left eye, as from soap, in the evening. Tearing and biting pain in the eye. Biting and burning pain in the eyes, early in the morning, (second day.) * Burning sensation of the eyes, early on waking up. * Burning sensation of the eyes, especially on looking up. * *Burning sensation and pressure of the eyes.* * Burning sensation and pressure of the eyes and nose, as if she were to be attacked with a cold. Burning sensation in the corners of the eyes, (two—three days.) * Burning sensation and increased secretion of mucus of the eyes; at night, and sometimes early in the morning, attended with itching. * Every evening, burning and dryness of the eyelids, accompanied with pain in the internal canthus of the left eye, and with a secretion of dry gum, taking place every morning, and lasting upwards of a week. * Redness of the eyes, attended with a sense of excoriation in the cor-

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ners, and dullness of sight; in the evening, when reading, he sees a halo around the light; he is obliged to wipe his eyes often; in the night, they become closed with pus; these symptoms last long. Redness of the right eye, attended with a feeling of soreness and running of the eye, (third and fourth day.) Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the right eye, without any considerable pain, in the evening, (first day.) On the left lower eyelid, a pimple, with a stinging pain. Incipient stye, frequently forming on the upper eyelid. The eyelashes fall out easily. Weakness of the eyelids; they are all the time on the point of closing, although he is not sleepy; in the afternoon. He cannot well open the left eye, because it seems to him as if the upper eyelid were hanging deep down; on this account, he often wipes the eye, in order to see better, (fifth day.) The upper eyelid feels paralyzed, hangs down, and covers only half of the eye, (twenty-ninth day.) On closing the eyes but lightly, they are often spasmodically and suddenly contracted, with a sensation of pain; if he tries to open his eyes in the night, they pain him as if they were oppressed with a sudden flood of bright sunlight, even in darkness; they become again contracted; these symptoms are accompanied by little sleep, and by frequent winking, during the day, of the right upper eyelid. Tremor of the left eye, as though it would leap out; worse towards evening, and on looking down; less violent on closing the eye, or on looking up, or on holding the eye with her hand; at the same time, the eye is so sensitive to the light, that she was often obliged to close it, for three days, (after 47 days.) * Running of the eyes in the open air. * *Frequent running of the eyes*, without pain. * Running of the eyes, early in the morning, after waking up. * Running, and burning sensation of the eyes, attended with a sensation of swelling of the face, (first day.) *The right eye constantly secretes a mucus humour, (eye-gum.) The eyes secrete much mucus in the night, for several days in succession. Much dry gum, early in the morning, on waking up. * *The eyes are agglutinated, on waking up, early in the morning; they burn on being opened;* attended with dread of light. * Nightly agglutination for several weeks, attended with inflammation of the conjunctiva, and secre-

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tion of mucus during the day; in the evening, when the room is lighted, the eye feels as if it were covered with a gauze; he is obliged to wipe the eye, but the sensation of the gauze remains; he sees a halo around the light, (after ten days.) The eyes are agglutinated early in the morning; dim, with a sensation as of biting, (second day.) *Dim-sightedness, as through a fog.* Dim-sightedness, sometimes in the open air, and passing off again in the room. Dim-sightedness, as through mist, in the evening, (one to thirty days.) Dim-sightedness, which obliges her to wipe her eye constantly; there is a sensation in the eyes as if the lids would adhere to one another in the corners, (eleventh day.) The right eye is dim, as if a feather or a hair were before it, which she thinks herself obliged to take away, (the sixth and seventh day.) In the evening, her eyes are so dull and dry, that she can neither read nor sew; also, during the day, her sight is dull; (usually her sight is very good.) The eyes become weak after long looking, (fourth day.) Squinting of both eyes. Winking, and mist before the eyes. Short flickering, and a kind of spots, before the eyes, attended with a sort of vertigo. After blowing the nose, white little stars sparkle before the eyes, (fourth day.) On closing his eyes, there is a light before them. The objects she looks at, appear yellow, (the 34th—35th day.)

Ears.—Tension in the ears, (the second—third day.) Tearing in, behind, and below the ears. *Stitches in the ears*, especially in the evening, (after thirty days.) Stitches in the left ear, (the seventh day.) Stitches through the ear, from within outward, (after four hours.) Lancinations into the ears. In the night, stitches deep in the right ear, (after four hours.) Frequent stabs, as with a knife, into the hollow of the ear. Boring pain in the ear, early in the morning; and in the hollow of the ear, in the afternoon; the pain is also felt on pressure, (fourth day.) Pulsations in the ear. Bad itching in both ears; rubbing with the finger increases it, (after fifty hours.) Itching and tingling in the internal meatus. On the right ear, a transparent watery pustule, without pain. Itching before and behind the ears, and of the lobules. Itching and burning in the anterior border of the right ear, (first

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day.) *Heat and redness of the ear for many evenings.* Discharge of pus from the right ear, (after eleven days.) It seems to her as if something were lying before her ear on the outside. * On blowing her nose, something obstructs her ear; on swallowing, the ear opens again. * Humming of the ears, in the evening. Humming of the ears, early in the morning; at the same time the stools are more solid than usually. * Humming before the ears, as of large bells, early in the morning after rising. * Whizzing in the ear. * Loud whistling in the ear. * On swallowing, there is a sense as of cracking in the ear, as in breaking dry straw. * Snapping of the tympanum as of a spark from the electric machine, especially when chewing. For an hour he feels, in the right ear, as though he had a totally different voice, (fourth day.)

Nose —Intermittent burning pain in the right wing of the nose; in the evening (1. d.) Tearing in and near the right nasal fossa; upon pressing the part, the pain passes off only for a short while, (2. d.) Itching of the dorsum, the side and around the orifice of the nose. Bad itching of one ala of the nose, one hour. Ulcerated nostrils. * Soreness with scabs in the right nostril, attended with a discharge of a quantity of thick, yellowish mucus from the nose, (the first four weeks). On the right side of the nose there are two pimples with a burning and stinging pain. A boil on the nose. * Bleeding from the nose, nothing but blood comes out. * The septum of the nose is swollen, red and painful to the touch; in the evening the pains are increased, with stitches in the forehead, (1. d.) * Swelling and hardness of the left ala of the nose, with pain to the touch, (8. d.) Sour smell in the nose, early in the morning, (3. d.) Excessively acute smell. * Weakness of smell.

Face.—Sullen, low spirited look.—* Paleness and redness of the face, alternating in quick succession. Tearing in the sides of the face, especially in the right side, in the zygoma; upon rubbing the parts the pain passes off; it is sometimes attended with tearing pain in the teeth of this side. The cheeks look as red as copper, as in those persons who drink much brandy. Heat and tension in the left half of the face, in the evenings, (1. d.)—Tension and

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*drawing in the jaws* and cheeks, attended with an increased secretion of saliva, (2. d.) Drawing and tearing in the left cheek and the gums of the left side ; in the afternoon, (a. 30. d.) Formication in the right side of the face, attended with stinging pain in the hollow of the ear and tearing in the right knee. The skin of the face is tense, even around the eyes, as if the white of an egg were drying upon it ; after dinner, when walking in the open air, (5. d.) His face appears to him as if it were larger or swollen, and the eyes were smaller, so that his sight is impeded ; after dinner, (1. d.) *Paleness of the face. Every day flushes of heat in the face. A painful red spot upon the right cheek. Skin of the face rough, especially on the forehead. Sensation around the chin, as if it were covered with cobweb. Violent itching in the face. *Itching of the forehead, cheeks, around the eyes, and of the chin. Itching of the cheeks, with a sensation as of burning after the parts have been scratched.

Jaws and Teeth.—Formication on the right side of the lower jaw. Itching attended with a violent desire to scratch, in the face and under the chin ; this is succeeded by small pimples like rash, (4. d.) Itching pimples on the forehead, the right side of the nose and the left angle of the mouth ; upon being pressed the pimples flow into each other, (6. to 9. d.) Upon the right cheek a pimple which is painful to the touch like a sore. Small red painless pimples upon the right cheek, which feel rough, (12. d.) The vermilion border of the lips is bluish (during and after the fever.) Small pimples on the chin, which pass off again next morning, (a. 8 and 13 d.) Pimples on the left cheek and forehead, (the 10. d.) One boil after the other on the left cheek. Itching of an already dry crust of an uncured boil upon the forehead ; the itching disappears upon the part being scratched. The jaws are firmly set against each other, (1. h.) Painful tension in the articulations of the jaws, when chewing or opening the mouth.—The jaw is so swollen that he cannot open his mouth without feeling pain ; there are stitches going up to the malar bone and the temple. Both his lips appear to him larger and swelled. Swelling of the lower lip. Swelling of the

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lips with vesicles upon them. Itching of the left angle of the mouth, and the zygoma; it disappears upon the parts being scratched. On the internal surface of the lip a bright vesicle as large as a pea, (2. d.) Eruptions on the lower lip in the form of crusts; the lips peel off, (4. d.) *Chapped* (dry) *lips*. Remarkable shortening of the lower jaw; the upper teeth project over the lower for three days.—Drawing pain in the gums as if they were sore. *Swelling of the gums*. *Bleeding of the gums*, (4. d.) Ulceration of the roots of all the teeth. On the gums of the left side of the lower row of teeth an ulcer is forming, which opens immediately and pours out blood which tastes saltish. Drawing pain extending from one tooth as far as the ear to the side of the head. The toothache extends down to the larynx, attended with irritation of the nerves, such as is frequently experienced after having caught cold, or used too much chamomile. Drawing pain in the teeth of the right side, in the evening; it disappears after having laid down. Shooting pain in one of the first molar teeth of the left upper row, (1. d.) Shooting and tearing toothache wakes her up after midnight; it disappears after rising, (5. d.) Drawing and tearing pain in the anterior lower teeth, extending to the zygoma and the temples. Tearing in the molar teeth at different times of the day, sometimes as high up as the temple. Gnawing pain in one of the anterior molar teeth of the lower jaw, attended with tearing behind the ear, as if the ear were to be torn out; it is worst at 9 o'clock in the evening, then slowly decreasing, sitting up in the bed procures a little relief; after midnight there is only gnawing in the tooth; the pain remains the same under all circumstances; in day time the pain is dull. In the evening, boring (tearing, grinding) in the teeth, (a. 1. h.) Boring in various hollow teeth. Cutting toothache in the open air and on lying down in the evening in bed, (a. 2, 3. h.) Tickling in the teeth and of their roots, immediately after dinner, (the 4, 5. d.) Sense of coldness of the teeth, attended with great sensitiveness. The hollow teeth are very painful, when food gets into them. Pressive pain in one of the incisor teeth, both when chewing, or not. The teeth are very painful when she chews; she is afraid of pressing them against one

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another, (a. 2. d.) In chewing ever so little, she suffers the most violent toothache; the roots of the teeth are then painful as if they ulcerated. Upon pressing a tooth against a stump, this one is painful as if it were violently pushed into the socket. Upon setting the teeth against one another, there is toothache, as if the teeth were loose. Pain, as from a bruise, in one of the molar teeth of the right upper row; pressing upon the tooth, which makes it feel loose, relieves the pain, (11. d.) One of the upper molar teeth is painful to the touch. Two rotten molar teeth, (one above, the other below) get hold of each other on opening the mouth. *Sensation as if the teeth were too long*, (1. d.) Thick, badly smelling mucus on the teeth, (5. d.)

Mouth.—The inner mouth continually feels as if it were burnt (after dinner) (a. 48 h.) Tingling on the internal surface of the cheeks, (a. 3 h.) *Painfulness of the inner mouth, palate, tongue, gums; these parts feel so sore that he can scarcely eat. Number of little ulcers in the mouth. *On waking up, the mouth is desiccated and the tongue is glued to the palate. Water in the mouth. In the morning, spitting of a quantity of saliva and mucus. Thick mucus running from the posterior nares into the mouth. Musty, rotten smell from the mouth. Tingling in the tongue, with a sensation as of stinging, very light and short, (1. h.) Itching in the tip of the tongue; he would like to scratch it to pieces, (a. 5, 7. d.) Sense of roughness upon the tongue, (a. three quarters of an hour.) Tongue coated white, with a good taste. Tongue coated yellowish white with bitter taste. Pressive pain in the left tonsil, during and after the act of swallowing, (1. d.) Early in the morning, dull stitches in the right tonsil, (4. d.)—Swelled tonsils, (6. d.) In both sides of the neck, sensation as of an external swelling, with painful stitches.

Œsophagus and Stomach.—*Sore throat in swallowing.* Sore throat, pressure in the throat, even when the person does not swallow, both hands being affected with internal heat, (a. 2 h.) Pressure in the throat as from a bulbous mass, attended with soreness, rough voice and dryness of the throat. Aching sore throat during empty deglutition, in the evening, for several days in succession;

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brought about by a swelling in the throat, (4. d.) Vehemently pressive pain, as if a portion of the œsophagus were contracted or compressed in the middle of the chest, especially during deglutition, but also when the person does not swallow, attended with oppression of the chest alternating with palpitation of the heart, especially after dinner, (8, 9. d.) Spasmodically pressive pain in the middle of the chest, on swallowing food and drink. Sense as of squeezing from the œsophagus down to the stomach, every time he swallows a morsel of food. Narrowing of the œsophagus, and want of action of the same, early in the morning, on waking up. Impeded deglutition at night, as from a spasmodic constriction of the neck, (1. d.) Painful pressure and constriction in the throat and pharynx, with much pituita in the mouth, in the evening, (1, 2. d.) Pressive and painful tension in the inner right side of the neck, as far as the ear, (1. d.) Drawing and tensive pain in the right side of the neck, especially on moving the tongue, (9. d.) At night, spasmodically drawing pain in one side of the throat and in the ear, disturbing the sleep, and increased by deglutition, (9. d.) Erratic and light stitches in the throat; on swallowing, something pointed seems to be in the throat; in the evening, (2. 4. d.) Stinging in the throat, during empty deglutition. In the evening, and at night, roughness of the throat, which induces a necessity of clearing the throat; moreover, secretion of mucus, several days in succession. Sense as of scraping in the throat, as if the person had swallowed pepper, (a. 3 h.) Continual sense as of scraping (rawness) in the throat, accompanied by a sensation as of griping, (5. d.) Scraping (rawness) high up in the throat. After eructation, scraping in the throat, which obliges the person to clear the throat, (2. d.) Burning soreness in the throat, during and after deglutition, in the evening, for several days in succession, (4. d.) Sense as of burning in the throat, in the evening, (3. d.) Burning in the throat, like heartburn, with a sense of roughness, (5. d.) Inflammation of the throat, terminated by a marked livid border round the buccal cavity, several days, (a. 2 d.) Redness of inflammation in the back part of the throat, (9. d.) Great dryness of the throat, mouth and lips, as if the parts

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were parched, attended with torturing thirst. Dryness of the throat and mouth, (shortly after taking the medicine.) In the evening, dryness of the throat, which induces frequent clearing of the throat, (3. d.) Dryness and sense as of scraping (rawness) of the throat, (1. d.) The pain in the throat is most violent in the evening and at night; it is least violent in the forenoon; warm eating and drinking relieves it. Increased secretion of saliva in the mouth, attended with a sense of contraction in the mouth, or with continual tingling upon the inner surfaces of the cheeks, (a. half an hour.) A large quantity of saliva accumulates in the mouth, when in bed in the evening, (3. d.) Frequent collection of watery saliva in the mouth; he is obliged to spit it out, the whole day, and most frequently in the afternoon; he never spits at night, (a. 10 minutes and 2 d.) The secretion of saliva becomes real ptyalism. Increased secretion of saliva and pituita, (1. 2. d.) Collection of a quantity of pituita in the mouth; on spitting it out, new saliva is formed, whilst the throat remains dry, (1 d.) Collection of thick, viscid mucus in the throat, especially in the evening, and early in the morning, on waking up; this mucus increases the soreness of the throat; it induces frequent clearing of the throat, and can only be thrown up in little lumps with great efforts (the first days.) Thick, viscid mucus flows into the throat from the posterior nares. Phlegm in the throat, which she finds it very difficult to throw up; after clearing the throat, it feels very sore. He cannot hawk up the phlegm in his throat, on account of the phlegm being too far down. Phlegm comes into his throat, which threatens to choke him, until he swallows it, (a. 10 minutes.) Upon clearing the throat, he throws up saltish phlegm, after dinner, (2. d.) Constant collection of sweetish or sourish water in the mouth, (5, 8. d.) Dryness in the mouth, although saliva is not wanting; this dryness causes the person to swallow frequently, which gives much pain.

TASTE AND APPETITE.—Taste in the mouth as of blood, for half an hour, (seven days.) Sweet taste in the throat, with vertigo; this is succeeded by throwing up phlegm mixed with blood, early in the morning, (twenty-eight days.) Astringent acrid taste upon the tongue, as from

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eating sloes, (one—eight days.) Bitter taste in the evening, after having eaten apples. Bitter taste in the mouth, shortly after having taken the medicine. Bitter and slimy taste in the mouth, early in the morning, on rising, (five days.) Bitter and insipid taste in the mouth. Every thing tastes flat. Early in the morning, flat, metallic taste in the mouth, (four and five days.) Sourish taste appearing suddenly in his throat, without eructations, in the forenoon, (four days.) Sour liquid comes into his mouth. Sourish taste in the throat, afterwards gulping up something tasting bitter, shortly after having eaten his milk-soup in the evening, (four days.) Sourish, saltish taste, (one day.) Rancid and rough in the throat; this obliges the person to clear the throat, (four days.) Every thing she eats appears to be tasteless, and not salted, especially in the evening; bread tastes like sponge, (one and two days.) Meat, especially, does not seem to have any taste. Beer tastes bitter and rotten; this causes retching, (twelve days.) *No desire to eat, no appetite*, no hunger; food does not taste badly, but it does not taste at all; every thing tastes like straw, or sawings. She has no reluctance to food, but no desire to eat; on looking at the food, she is already satisfied; she could be a whole day without eating; this symptom lasts many days. Little hunger and no appetite, for many days; even when he eats nothing at dinner, (one—fifteen days.) Diminished appetite, with fullness of the abdomen. He has no appetite, and eats with reluctance. Reluctance to meat. Aversion to meat, even unto vomiting; for three days, (after six days.) Reluctance to smoking, to which he is otherwise accustomed. Disagreeable sensation of hunger and emptiness in the stomach; without, however, much appetite. She is hungry, but she eats nothing with appetite. He is always hungry, could always be eating. Very hungry. Rabid hunger; he is panting for his dinner, and can scarcely await it. Strong appetite for vegetables, fruit, and pappy food. Smoking of tobacco does not agree with him. Smoking of tobacco does not give him any pleasure, and intoxicates him, for four days. After having eaten potatoes, the stomach aches; sick feeling, nausea, and then colic. Hiccough after dinner, at noon, and in the evening.

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Oppression at the stomach upon eating, although she eats with appetite. Shortly after dinner, acute pressive pain in the left side of the abdomen. Pinching in the abdomen, after every dinner, at noon, and in the evening, (after twenty-nine days.) Violent nausea and tremor after supper. After supper, nausea, loathing, and weariness, for several evenings.

Oesophagus and Stomach.—After dinner, drawing pain in the stomach; this caused a sensation of tension in the whole body, which made her so tired that she was obliged to lie down. Very thirsty the whole day, also at dinner. * Hiccough after dinner, also after the soup for breakfast, with previous eructations, (one—two days.) *Heartburn* after supper. Heartburn after drinking water. *Heartburn*, attended with abundant discharge of water from the mouth. Waterbrash. * Frequently empty eructations, (after two hours.) * Empty eructations after supper, (two days.) Eructations, with pressive pain at the chest, during dinner, (after three quarters of an hour.) * Frequent eructations, tasting of the milk-soup which he had taken, from supper until the moment when he went to bed. Bitter eructations after having eaten potatoes; he feels a loathing which causes him to shake; in the evening, (five days.) Rancid eructations, leaving a burning sensation in the throat for a long while, (one day.) Rancid eructations, especially after dinner, (ten—thirteen days.) Rancid eructations, after having eaten his soup for breakfast, (Ng.) Acrid eructations. * Sour eructations, in the evening, when in bed. * Sour eructations, with burning in the throat, like heartburn, (one day.) In the forenoon, acidity rises into his mouth; it continues for a long time, and is attended with a sensation of heat in the mouth. * Gulping up of sour phlegm; afterwards burning in the throat like heartburn, coming on frequently, especially after the soup for breakfast. * Sweetish risings from the stomach; the phlegm which he throws up tastes sweetish, and continues long, early in the morning, (three days.) (Ng.) Sense of loathing and qualmishness in the œsophagus, (1 hour.) Qualmishness at the stomach, attended with a fainting sort of nausea and vertigo; the room turns round with her; after this her head remains

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gloomy, (10. d.) * Frequent nausea, especially during the chills.) * Nausea, with rising of air. * Nausea and chilliness, the whole day. * Attack of nausea, attended with headache, paleness of the countenance, want of appetite, several evacuations of the bowels, loathing, subsequent inclination to vomit, and chilliness; after a walk, he is obliged to lie down, (11. d.) Early in the morning, fainting sort of nausea; after breakfast, the person feels relieved, (9. d.) On waking up, early in the morning, nausea, qualmishness, and lassitude, attended with lancinations over the eyes, and pain in the kidneys during motion, (9. d.) When standing, she feels nausea. Nausea, even to fainting; her breathing is arrested on account of it, at night. Nausea, already at four o'clock in the morning. *Frequent nausea*, as if he would vomit; his appetite is, nevertheless, tolerably good. Inclination to vomit, in the morning. Early in the morning, retching, as if the person would vomit. Inclination to vomit, consequent upon rising of air; attended with chilliness of the body, which begins at the feet. Nausea, attended with an inclination to vomit, and retching; this caused her to insert her finger into the throat; after which she vomited phlegm and water; but the breakfast, which she had eaten two hours before, remained, (14. d.) Violent pain at the stomach, attended with painfulness to external pressure in the region of the stomach, in the evening, (6. d.) Oppression at the stomach, extending up to the neck, after having eaten potatoes; eructation relieves it, early in the morning, (8. d.) Oppression at the stomach, towards noon or evening. Violent pressure at the pit of the stomach; great oppression of the chest, beginning at the pit; she was obliged to stand still every moment, and was unable to walk on. Pain at the stomach; it feels full, or bloated; painful to external touch; empty eructations and fermentation, or rumbling and grunting in the abdomen; after dinner, (1. 5. d.) Twisting and constriction in the region of the stomach, extending into the chest and throat, attended with aggravated breathing. Pressure and constriction in the region of the stomach, (31. d.) Sensation of pressure and contraction at the pit of the stomach, extending into the chest and between the scapulæ, (13. d.) Sensation of cutting

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in the region of the stomach; it is painful to the touch, in the afternoon, (2. d.) Stitches in the pit of the stomach, up along the chest. After dinner, stitches in the stomach and chest, coming out at the shoulder, attended with short breathing and great anguish; for several days, in the evening, (a. 12 d.) Gnawing in the region of the stomach, a little while after dinner, (2. 3. d.) Sensation as of pinching at the stomach, in the afternoon, (1. d.) Drawing pain at the stomach. Drawing pain from the pit of the stomach up to the pharynx, attended with difficulty of breathing. Pressure and soreness transversely over the stomach and at the epigastrium, in the afternoon. Soreness at the pit of the stomach, as from internal ulceration, early in the morning, on turning to the other side, in the bed. Tearing soreness from the pit down to the abdomen, as if every thing were torn out. Pressure and crawling at the pit, as if there were a worm, (a. 2 h.) Sensation of coldness in the stomach, as if she had been drinking cold water, in the evening; also, in the forenoon, both after an eructation and while sour eructations are continually taking place; in the afternoon, these eructations pass off, (2. 5. d.)

ABDOMEN.—When stooping, the liver is always sensitive to pain. Tearing jerks in the liver. Tearing, extending from the right hypochondriac region into the hip, in the forenoon, (1. d.) Upon raising the body from a stooping position, the person experiences violent stitches in the right side of the abdomen, as if they were in the liver; they arrest breathing, (11. d.) Stitches in the right hypochondriac region, when standing; they disappear when sitting. In the evening, continually painful stitches under the left lower ribs, extending as far as the pit, (5. d.) Dull stitches, occurring alternately under the left lower ribs, and in the right side of the abdomen, (4. d.) Stitches in both hypochondriac regions. Sensation as if both hypochondriac regions were pressed or screwed towards each other by force, in the forenoon, (1. d.) Long-continued burning, and stitches in the right hypochondriac region, as if it were deeply cut into by a band, in the afternoon, (1. d.) Frequently an instantaneous drawing pain under the right ribs, when sitting or walking. Both sides



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of the epigastrium seem to press against each other; the place is externally painful to the touch, (a. 2 h.) Continual pressure and burning in the abdomen. Burning and lancinating pain in the abdomen, after dinner, (5. d.) Pressure into the umbilical region, attended with stitches, in the afternoon, when standing. Pressure and heaviness in the abdomen. His abdomen seems to hang down like a load, in the afternoon, in walking. Early, before breakfast, spasmodic pain from the bladder to the chest; disappears after breakfast. Violent pinching in the abdomen after every cold she takes, or as soon as she walks into the cold air. Pinching and writhing in the abdomen, (a. 1 h.) In the evening, pinching around the navel, (1. d.) During the usual breakfast, there is pinching below the navel, with fulness and distention of the abdomen, (1. d.) Sudden pinching in the abdomen, of an erratic character; it then passes to the small of the back, where it produces a gnawing pain for a long time, in the afternoon, (16. d.) Pinching in the abdomen, attended with heat in the stomach, (a. 1 h.) Pinching in the abdomen, in the evening, when in bed; it terminates in a conflux of saliva in the mouth, (2. and 3. day.) On waking up, pinching in the abdomen, and tenesmus; she was scarcely able to reach the privy, where she had to lean against the wall in a fainting fit; she had no stool, but the pain in the abdomen ceased after much tenesmus, (12. d.) In the afternoon and night, pinching pain and tearing lancinations in the left side of the abdomen, as high up as the hypochondriac region and the sternum, (7. d.) Towards evening, colic-like pinching and tearing in the body, attended with chilliness in the body; relieved by warm clothes laid over the body. Colic, attended with flatulency. After dinner, violent fits of colic, the whole afternoon; short sleep relieves them; as soon as he moves, it seems as if the fits would return, attended with tenesmus and occasional expulsion of excrements; this lasts until evening; the anus feels sore, with a sensation as of stinging, so that he cannot sit down without suffering pain; on the following day, liquid slime frequently passes off by the rectum, without his desiring it, (a. 14 d.) Sense as of tearing in the abdomen, early after rising. Pain in both sides of the ab-

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domen, as if something would tear; the pain extends to the thighs, and is felt when the person makes bodily exertions. Frequently cutting pain in the abdomen, without distention or stool, (2. d.) Upon sitting crooked, the person experiences acute cutting pains transversely across the abdomen, (a. 5 h.) Violent cutting and rumbling in the whole abdomen; the pain rises up to the stomach in the shape of violent twisting; this is succeeded by an intensely pressive pain in the chest, which arrests the breathing; from four in the afternoon until eleven at night. Drawing pain in the abdomen. Stitches moving about in the abdomen and the hypochondria, as if something would press out, (7. d.) Grinding around the navel, as after a cold, in the afternoon, (2. d.) Moving to and fro, and painless dull rending in the abdomen, (a. half an hour.) Pain in the abdomen, as after a copious evacuation, which leaves a sort of desire for stool behind, (a. 10 d.) Pain in the epigastrium, as if the person were threatened with diarrhœa; this is succeeded by soft stool, without any diminution of the pain, (11. d.) Colic followed by diarrhœa; this was succeeded by a violent pain in the abdomen, at the place where, when a girl, she had had an internal ulcer, which opened; the pain was like that experienced by a violent blow; she had to move her hand along the place and lay the hand upon it, whilst the body was curved; this relieved the pain somewhat; the pain had lasted uniformly the whole day, either sitting or standing, (17. d.) Violent pain in the left side of the abdomen, as if an ulcer were forming; attended with nausea, (34. d.) The pain in the abdomen can be diminished by the application of warmth. Feeling of coldness in the abdomen, in the afternoon. Sudden sensation as of burning in the abdomen, in the afternoon. Pain in the region of the kidneys. Pain in the region of both kidneys, over the small of the back, as from a bruise, or after driving upon rough roads; it is worse on stooping or turning; she feels as if a hook were plunged into her; the pain makes her scream, and lasts for a few days, (4. d.) Pain in the loins, especially on walking and stooping, (10. d.) Early in the morning, pain in the kidneys; better in the afternoon. Pinching and stitches in the hypogastrium and the lumbar regions, on ascending the stairs. Sharp cutting and burn-

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ing in the lumbar regions, the whole afternoon, until evening. Pulsative pain in the left side of the abdomen, in the neighbourhood of the abdominal ring, when sitting, (4. d.) Pressing in both lumbar regions towards the sexual organs, in the evening, (3. d.)

INTESTINES AND STOOL.—Lancinating and pressive pain in the region of the abdominal ring, as if a hernia would press out there, attended with tension as far as the side of the abdomen; at the same time a tumour may be felt at the painful spot, which feels like a strangulated hernia. Inguinal hernia protrudes with violence, (a. half an h.) Hernia did not protrude in the first days; then it protruded every day until the twelfth day; on the thirtieth day hernia threatened to become strangulated; then it protruded every day until the fiftieth day, although the protrusion diminished from day to day, and finally ceased for several months. Hernia protrudes a good deal towards evening, becomes constricted in the lumbar region under the most violent pain, which obliged her to bend her body, and did not suffer her to walk; the hernia could not be reduced; half an hour afterwards, when the person was sitting quietly, this reduction took place of its own accord, (30. d.) In the abdominal muscles, over the left lumbar region, she experiences a drawing pain for a quarter of an hour, when she is dancing, or walking fast. Shootings, causing a sensation of anxious surprise, in the left side of the abdomen, (2. d.) Straining of the abdominal muscles, consequent upon reaching high. Sensation of distention, as if the abdomen became more and more full, after supper, (5. d.) Fulness of the abdomen, attended with orgasm extending towards the chest, after dinner, for several days, (a. 3 d.) Great distention of the abdomen, attended with empty eructations and two soft evacuations, without relief, (18. d.) After dinner, a good deal of distention, attended with tenesmus; this was afterwards succeeded by the passage of two hard clots of excrements; afterwards she went to walk; during her walking, the distention of the abdomen continued in spite of her flatulency being emitted in great abundance; no relief was obtained till a copious evacuation occurred after her walk, (9. d.) Painful distention of the abdomen at night, which prevents her from

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sleeping; accompanied with retention of stools, (11. d.) The abdomen is distended and very hard, without any sensation of pain. Grumbling in the abdomen, attended with anxiety, without any flatulency passing off, (1. d.) Loud grumbling and shrieking in the abdomen, without pain. Quantity of grumbling flatus in the abdomen; however, they pass off freely, attended with a feeling of weakness of the sphincter ani. A good deal of audible rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen. Loud grumbling in the abdomen, also after dinner. Rumbling in the abdomen, succeeded by eructations. Frequent desire of emitting flatulence. Emission of flatulence, which relieves the sense of fulness of the stomach, in the evening, (5. d.) Emits a quantity of flatulence. Quantity of badly smelling flatus, which pass off in the night, and after dinner, (1. 7. d.) Tenesmus, (3. d.) Tenesmus, (1. d.) Retention of stool, (8. 11. d.) No stool during the first days. Evacuates the bowels only once every two days; the stools are firm, sometimes mixed with blood. * Tenesmus, lasting a long while, and succeeding a troublesome pressure in the abdomen, the evacuation comes on slowly, and can only be effected by straining the abdominal muscles; the whole of the intestines appears to be inactive for want of peristaltic motion. Stools are not hard, (a. 2 d.) * The rectum is inactive, as if it were deficient in peristaltic motion, and had not strength enough to press the contents out. The stools are soft and thin, and can only be pressed out by straining the abdominal muscles, (a. 16 h.) * The rectum seems paralyzed, (2. d.) * Hard and difficult stools, attended with pain in the rectum. Involuntary emission of urine, occasioned by bearing down in order to evacuate the intestines, which can only be effected with great difficulty, (2. d.) * Bearing down, during an evacuation; the stools are very firm, knotty, and scanty; previously to going to stool, tenesmus, (2. d.) Firm, hard, scanty stools, attended with pressure and pain in the rectum, and difficult evacuation, (the first days.) Evacuation of a small quantity of hard fæces, attended with pressure and a sensation of excoriation in the rectum. *Stools too scanty.* Stools covered all over with whitish slime, firm, preceded by oppression in

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the region of the stomach; it ceases immediately after the evacuation, (a. 30 d.) Bright-coloured stools. The first portion of her stools is liquid, and is expelled with a jerk; the last portion appears burned, (5. d.) The evacuation which generally took place in the evening, took place already in the morning. For some time she has three or four ordinary evacuations a day, without feeling any trouble. Stools almost liquid, attended with a burning sensation in the rectum; she has also an evacuation in the evening, preceded by tenesmus; another evacuation in the night, (2. 5. d.) Short attacks of diarrhœa, attended with colic, lasting for about two—three days. Diarrhœa, succeeding colic. Diarrhœa, succeeding a retention of stool which had lasted six days; six evacuations a day, every evacuation being preceded by colic, which sometimes continued even after the evacuation had taken place. Liquid stools, preceded by ordinary pain in the abdomen, or attended with colic, (3. 5. d.) Twice a diarrhœa, in the evening; the stools at last become clotty, (2. d.) *Diarrhœa, attended with tenesmus.* Tenesmus of the rectum and the bladder, passing off after an evacuation. Disagreeable pressure in the region of the stomach before the evacuation had taken place, (9. d.) Colic preceding an evacuation; the stools are sometimes solid, sometimes soft, but always scanty. Tenesmus, preceding an evacuation. After an evacuation, desire for stool in the epigastrium and in the sides of the abdomen, without tenesmus. During an evacuation, he felt as if the rectum were desiccated and constricted; however, the stool was regular. Chills over the whole body, during an evacuation, in the evening, (5. d.) After the evacuation, beating in the small of the back. After an evacuation, and during the period of digestion, he experiences a sense as of scraping in the stomach and the mouth. * Pricking, as with pins, in the orifice of the rectum, after a difficult evacuation. * Sensation of excoriation in the rectum, after an evacuation attended with contraction of the rectum and constriction of the orifice. Difficult evacuation, the stools being hard and of the shape of laurel-berries, attended with cutting pain in the orifice of the rectum, as if it were too narrow. This is succeeded by a jet of blood from the rectum, followed

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by soreness in and all along the rectum, (a. 17 d.) During an evacuation, blood drops out at the rectum. Blood comes off during an evacuation of firm stools, (9. and 30. d.) Bloody mucus comes off during an evacuation, and without it. When walking, dark-coloured blood passed out of her rectum. Protrusion of a varix of the rectum; it distends by walking, and decreases during a night's rest. Varices of the rectum always distend in the evening; they become moist, and are affected with a sensation as of burning. The varices become moist, are affected with a lancinating pain. * Bad itching in the hollow between the nates, and of the orifice of the rectum; scratching makes it worse, (1. 2. d.) * Itching of the orifice of the rectum; this symptom exists for a good while, (a. 30 d.) Itching and *burning of the orifice of the rectum.* Itching, burning, and stinging of the rectum. Itching of the rectum, attended with a pulsative sensation in the rectum, as of ascarides. Pressure in the rectum, (3. d.) Painful pressure in the perineum, which passes off quietly. Momentary pressure in the perineum, on blowing the nose. Upon touching the perineum, there is a pain as from a bruise. Stitches in the perineum. (Soreness of the perineum during a common clap,) (a. 4. w.) Sensation as if the perineum were inflamed. Sweat of the perineum, attended with an intolerable itching, which increases and becomes painful on friction.

URINARY ORGANS.——Pressure and drawing in the region of the bladder, especially at the neck of the bladder, (4. and 5. d.) Lancinations and shootings in the urethra, when walking in the open air; the lancinations ascend towards the hypogastrium. Itching and burning in the urethra. Agreeable and delightfully-voluptuous itching in the urethra and between the testicles. (Feeling of dryness in the anterior portion of the urethra, as if the skin there were without any sensibility; especially in the morning.) Sensation of heat in the urethra, which passes off by lying still. Feeling of weakness in the urethra and the genital organs; he fears that he will wet his bed; in the evening. Violent tenesmus of the bladder. Tenesmus of the bladder; however, the urine does not pass off in an increased quantity, (soon after having taken the medicine.) Tenesmus of the bladder, early in the

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morning, on waking up; the urine passes off in a thin stream from the female urethra, the emission being difficult and tardy, (7. d.) He is frequently obliged to rise during the night, for the purpose of urinating, (1. 4. d.) Large quantity of water-coloured urine. Increased secretion of urine for several days. Frequent and copious emission of pale urine, (preceded by burning in the urethra.) Increased secretion of pale (warm) urine, attended with burning. Emission of a quantity of straw-yellow, clear urine, (4. 5. d.) Rare, but copious emission of urine, (6. d.) Frequent emission of urine in little quantity, in the evening, (1. d.) Decrease of urine, (early in the morning, attended with cutting in the anterior part of the urethra,) (4. 5. 6. d.) For a whole day there is no evacuation, either of urine or fæces. No emission of urine in the forenoon; but, in the afternoon, the person frequently emits an increased quantity of reddish urine, which becomes turbid during the night, and forms a sediment, (1. d.) She emits but little urine, which forms a sediment of red sand. The urine, of a high yellow colour, soon forms a large and loose cloud, (1. 5. d.) When standing, the urine forms a thick white sediment. Pale urine, with a turbid sediment. White, turbid urine, as if chalk had been stirred with it. (Twisted stream of urine.) (When he intends to urinate, he has a sort of fright.) When urinating, there is a sensation as of burning by fire, much worse in the evening, (1. d.) (After having been sitting for a rather long time, he feels no uneasiness in urinating; but as soon as he takes a little exercise, he feels a burning pain.) Cutting in the anterior part of the urethra during micturition, and even a while afterwards, as if the urine passed over an inflamed place, (a. 18 d.) After the expulsion of the urine, the urethra became hot; this was succeeded by a sensation as of burning and tenesmus of both the rectum and the bladder. (Urinating is followed by a sensation as of burning, which makes him low-spirited and desponding.) Involuntary emission of urine, at least twenty times a day; very little urine passes off at a time; (this person had a clap,) (a. 4 w.)

GENERATIVE FUNCTIONS.—Pressure in the sexual organs. *Tickling of the sexual organs* and the thighs. Formication upon the glans. Itching of the glans, (4. d.) Traction,

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from the glans through the urethra, (a. 5 d.) On moving his hand along the penis, he experiences a drawing and pinching pain, which extends as far as the glans; attended with weak appetite. Sensation as if the glans were compressed, for two minutes. (Clap, for more than six weeks, (a. 14 d.) attended with a violent and painful swelling of the inguinal glands of the right side, cutting pain during micturition, and pain in the perineum; these symptoms are especially violent at the end of the second week; the pain in the perineum is especially violent when standing, rising, or sitting down.) Secretion of a quantity of greasy matter behind the prepuce. Soreness on the inner surface of the prepuce. Painful contraction in the right spermatic cord; the testicle of the right side is drawn up simultaneously, and is also very sore and painful, (2. d.) The left testicle is hard, and indescribably painful to the touch. Itching of the scrotum; scratching removes it, (2. d.) At first, the sexual instinct appears to be lessened, and the erections appear to be increased; whereas, in the reaction of the organism, the desire for an embrace increases, although erection is wanting. Want of sexual instinct, (immediately, for several days.) Indifferent to sexual intercourse. During the first weeks, the sexual instinct is more intense; in the following weeks, that instinct is decreasing, and becomes more moderate. Numerous erections, in the evening, and during the night when lying in bed, and in the afternoon when sitting, (1. 3. d.) (Priapism during the night.) (When waking, during the night, he has constantly painful erections; they are not perfect, but they cause a sensation as if the organ were ulcerated internally, accompanied by short, fine, piercing stitches in the whole organ, resembling shootings,) (a. 4 w.) Frequent and violent erections and involuntary effusions of semen, (a. 8 and 33 d.) Involuntary effusions of semen, two nights in succession, (a. 15 d.) Involuntary effusions of semen, the first four nights, attended with voluptuous dreams. Almost every other night he has an involuntary effusion of semen, accompanied by voluptuous dreams. Involuntary effusion of semen during the afternoon nap. All the symptoms which he had exhibited heretofore, appear again, and become aggravated



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in consequence of an involuntary effusion of semen, (2. d.) Violent pressure in the perineum, at the commencement of an embrace and during erections. Pressure in the perineum, during an embrace. (During an embrace, the semen passes off in the shape of a thick and clotty jelly.) Jerking stitches on the left side of the pudendum, extending as far as the chest. Pain, like the tick of a watch, on the left side of the vagina; this is accompanied by a sensation as of beating in the bag of pus of an ulcer, which continues for two days, without being affected by any change of conditions; however, nothing could either be seen or felt, (36. d.) The menses are scanty, and last only three days. Menses scanty and pale, (a. 3 d.) Menses appear too soon, (by 3, 11 days,) short and scanty. The period had already delayed ten days; (after 52 d.;) during a walk and a desire for urinating, a little dark-coloured lymph passed off; the menses did not appear till the third month, (in a woman of forty-eight years.) The menses, which had gradually stopped, appear again, (a. 17 d.) Appearance of scanty menses, (a. 9 d.;) four weeks later, (a. 37 d.,) they flow copiously. The period came on five days too early; a copious flow, on the second day, lasted eight days, as usually; preceded by pain in the abdomen; diarrhœa on the sixth day. Uneasy sleep before the appearance of the menses; many dreams; on waking up from her dreams, she has orgasm, heat in the face, headache, and palpitation of the heart. Six days before the appearance of the menses she has a copious flow of mucus from the vagina, accompanied by tremor, lassitude, and a sensation as of every thing falling out of her abdomen. A few days before the appearance of the menses, she has cutting pains in the abdomen during an evacuation, as if she were to have a diarrhœa; attended with pinching, writhing, and pressing, like labour-pains. During the menses, pinching in the abdomen, and greater lassitude than usual. During the menses, bloated abdomen, and too large a flow of blood. The menses appear on the sixth day, without any disagreeable symptoms; two days later, a cold comes on, with pain in the nose, the head, and the forehead; this pain increases on blowing the nose; in the latter days, diarrhœa and colic supervene besides. During her menses, she

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was obliged to urinate frequently, day and night; this corroded the genital organs, (6. d.) The menses appear four days too soon; they are preceded by violent headache, which ceased on the appearance of the menses; after they had flowed for one day, the headache came on again, and continued during the whole period, for five days; the menses were less copious than generally, (a. 22 d.) After the menses had ceased to flow, body and mind felt exhausted; a little work and moderate walking laid her prostrate, and made her feel low-spirited. Leucorrhœa. The leucorrhœa with which she was affected, ceased. Leucorrhœa, succeeding the menses, painless, lasting three days, (a. 27 d.) Frequently acrid leucorrhœa. Acrid leucorrhœa, accompanied by a burning sensation in the genital organs, and still more in the rectum; these parts seemed inflamed and corroded, so that she found walking difficult; washing the parts with cold water relieved her; the leucorrhœa was very abundant, and flowed almost over her feet; at the same time blood, resembling lymph, came off for two days, three days after the menses, (22. d.) Leucorrhœa, looking like lymph, in the afternoon when walking in the open air, (and when sitting,) also at night. Abundant leucorrhœa of transparent mucus, only in day-time, without sensation or pain in the abdomen. Leucorrhœa, quite clear, like water or transparent mucus; it made the shirt stiff, (a. 8 d.) Leucorrhœa of yellow mucus, (a. some d.) Itching in the vagina, during the leucorrhœa.

Cold, Catarrh.—Frequent sneezing, (and hiccough,) without coryza, (1. 2. 7. d.) *The nose is stopped up*, (1. d.) Obstruction of the left nostril, (10. d.) Indisposition, as from a cold which cannot acquire full development. Sensation in the nose, as if a cold were to come on, in the evening, for several days, (4. d.) Cold, accompanied by sneezing, and obstruction of the nose, the whole day, (3. d.) Dry cold in the nose, (9. d.) Violent and dry cold in the head, especially at night, attended with great dryness of the mouth. Violent and running coryza at the left nostril, appearing all of a sudden; the right nostril being obstructed entirely. First, fluent coryza, then dry cold in the head

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so that both nostrils are entirely obstructed. Secretion of a quantity of thick and viscid mucus from the nose. Water runs from the right nostril, without there being a cold. Running coryza, (with impurity of voice,) in the afternoon and early in the morning, (4. 6. d.) Running coryza, attended with frequent sneezing and running at the eyes. Snoring during the afternoon-nap, (6. d.)

THROAT, RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Rattling and piping in the nose, with impurity of voice, in the afternoon, (3. d.) Rattling in the chest, caused by mucus, (5. d.) Sibilus in the trachea, and sensation as of smothering in the chest, during breathing. Phlegm in the trachea, which is always adherent; upon clearing the throat, which is constantly necessary, only a small portion of phlegm becomes detached. On waking up, early in the morning, his throat is rough, and his chest feels oppressed; he cannot succeed in clearing his throat, and is obliged to sneeze a good deal, (a. 12 h.) Feeling of dryness in both sides of the chest, (15. d.) Hoarseness, early in the morning, (16. d.) She is frequently attacked with sudden hoarseness, which caused a loss of voice, and could not be relieved by clearing the throat; mostly in the afternoon and evening. Hoarseness and rancidity of the throat, the whole afternoon, (a. 5 d.) Rawness (the German term, literally, means scraping) and roughness of the throat, which induces coughing, (in the evening,) (4. d.) Violent tickling in the throat, exciting frequent cough, (4. d.) Irritation in the larynx, inducing cough. Irritation to cough, attended with frequent spitting of saliva. Cough, with scraping in the throat. Cough, which makes the chest feel sore, in the forenoon, (3. d.) Cough, with painful pressure in the occiput. Frequently short and dry cough, in the forenoon and evening. Short fits of cough, attended with tearing and shooting pain in the right temple and the vertex. Violent, short, dry cough, which lasts a good while, attended with sneezing; and tearing, lancinating and pinching pain, extending from the nape of the neck as far as the right axilla. Dry cough, at night, attended with dryness of the throat, (a. 24 h.) Dry cough, coming suddenly early in the morning, and passing off quickly, or else continuing when walking in the open air, and then also continuing in

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the room, (1. 6. d.) *Continual dry cough, attended with vomiting and arrest* (*incarceration*) *of breath*, and lancinating pain, extending from the left side of the abdomen to the hypochondrium and the pit of the stomach. Violent dry cough, during the day; every fit lasts long; only two days afterwards, the cough became less frequent, and more loose. Violent and dry cough, early on waking up; a little later it is accompanied by a little discharge from the mouth, (4. 6. d.) Cough, with a quantity of expectorated matter, especially early in the morning. (The morning cough and expectoration ceased, curative effect,) (5. d.) (Cough, accompanied by discharge, the throat being rough and hoarse, accompanied by a cold in the head.) Cough, attended with secretion of loose mucus; curative effect. Suddenly violent, but short cough; by making an effort, he succeeds in throwing up a piece of phlegm, mixed with blood, in the afternoon, (5. d.) Difficult breathing, in the forenoon. His chest feels oppressed. Oppression at the chest, (1. d.) Sensation in the throat as if it were narrowed, and as if the air were cut off, as in a violent sore throat, after a cold, or in an inflammation of the throat; the symptom always lasts only a few minutes, (the first 7 d.)

CHEST.—Oppression at the chest. Oppression, orgasm, and pulsations in the chest, (a. 2 h.) The chest feels contracted, accompanied by a feeling of apprehension, (11. d.) Sensation of constriction around the chest, when stooping, while the person is sitting; it passes off on righting the head, in the afternoon, (1. d.) When stooping during some work, her chest felt constricted, so that she was scarcely able to breathe, as if she had been laced too tightly; the symptom passed off, when walking in the open air, (9. d.) During a violent effort, lifting, carrying, etc., there was a pain in the chest, on the left side of the sternum, accompanied by a sensation of soreness in that place on being touched, (a. 10 d.) Feeling of soreness in the interior of the chest, when moving or turning the body. Painful sensation, as if the chest became wide. Weight on the chest, with shortness of breath, without cough; only in the afternoon, (18. d.) *Oppressive pain at the chest;* the chest feels tight. Oppression at the chest.

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Oppression at the chest, when stooping while writing. Sensation of oppressive dryness under the sternum. Pressure at the sternum, worse in the evening, when walking. Sensation of hard pressure during active exercise, high up on both sides of the chest, less when sitting, completely disappearing on lying down; touching the parts does not affect this symptom. Erratic pressure in the chest. Pressure in the chest, followed by empty eructations, which do not procure any relief; the pressure sometimes reaches as far as the back, and increases by walking, in the forenoon, (1. 20. d.) Pressure at the chest, attended with shortness of breath and irritation to cough; the cough often goes and comes. Pressure at the chest during an already existing cough, and after the cough had gone; during the pressure, a paralytic pain suddenly extends through the arm, so that the arm becomes weary, and is deprived of strength, (a. half an h.) Oppressive pain in the middle of the chest, alternating with a sensation of tightening, and violent palpitation of the heart, especially after dinner, (8. 9. day.) *At night, violently oppressive pain at the chest,* which disturbs the otherwise calm sleep, and is not increased by breathing, but by bending the head over; several days, (a. 5. d.) Pressure at the chest, with shortness of breath, at night, when lying upon the back; passing off when lying upon the side, (2. d.) Disagreeable feeling of constriction below the right side of the chest, at a small spot, (a. 2 h.) Pinching pain in the superior part of the chest, in the evening, when sitting, (1. d.) Pain in the chest, as if it were cut or sore, after dinner, until ten o'clock in the evening; relieved after lying down; next morning the pain returns, during a cough, attended with a feeling of languor in the chest, and is then accompanied by empty eructations and short breath. (7. d.) When walking fast, sensation as of cutting and pressure in the chest; relieved by sitting, a fortnight, (a. 20. d.) At the inferior part of the sternum, pain as from excoriation, which extends to the stomach; afterwards, hoarseness. Soreness in the chest and in the pit of the stomach, accompanied by fatiguing cough, running of the eyes, and tenacious phlegm. Erratic stitches in the chest, sometimes made worse by breathing, sometimes

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burning. Lancination passing like lightning from the right loin to the left side of the chest, through the pit of the stomach, when breathing. When stooping, a lancination coming out at the left side of the abdomen, and reaching the middle of the chest; the lancination comes on at every inspiration; afterwards also, when standing straight. Stitches high up in both sides of the chest, during active exercise; when sitting or walking, there are no stitches, but only pressure accompanied by arrest (incarceration) of breath. Stitches under the sternum, augmented by talking; at the same time, a feeling of compression of the chest, as if she were tightly laced, (35. d) Sharp stitches in the upper part of the chest, (3. d.) Boring pain, sometimes in the middle, sometimes in the sides of the chest, made worse by breathing, sometimes in the evening; relieved by righting the body, and walking. Chilliness in the interior of the sternum. Continual warmth in the middle of the chest, (a. 5 minutes.) Heat in the anterior part of the chest; she feels the heat when breathing. Burning in the whole right side of the chest, accompanied by stitches and straining in a false rib of the right side, in the afternoon, (1. d.) Palpitation of the heart, every day, on waking up. Frequent palpitation of the heart; a few irregular beats, large and small ones being intermixed. Fine stitches in the left mamma, at nine o'clock in the morning, (2. d.) External pressure at the lower part of the chest, (diminished somewhat by friction.) Itching upon the sternum, which goes off by scratching, (15. d.) Formication of the left clavicle, (and over the right half of the chest, accompanied by a biting titillation;) the spot burns upon being scratched; burning vesicles make their appearance, (16. d.) Blister on the right half of the chest and at the neck, accompanied by a sensation as of burning pain; moreover, glowing heat in the face, and chills in the rest of the body; sleeps soundly, and without dreams.

Back.—Itching of the os coccygis. Painful twitches at the point of the sacrum, in the forenoon, (2. d.) Sensation in the right ilium as of both sides being pressed together with a vice, (1. d.) Gnawing pain in the sacrum, not altered by walking, relieved by stretching, (1. d. in the evening) Vio-

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lent pain in the small of the back, like gnawing; the pain rises up to between the shoulders, where it becomes so violent that she would like to weep, (relieved by chamomile,) (32. d.) Lancinations in the small of the back, in the evening before falling asleep, in bed. Tearing jerkings in the small of the back, especially during motion. Pain in the small of the back, when walking. Violent pain, as from a bruise, in the small of the back, and (early in the morning) in the sacrum, on touching the part, (4. 7. d.) *Pain, as from bruises, in the small of the back, and in the back.* Pimples upon the back. Burning itching, like a flea-bite, in the left lumbar region; it makes him startle; lasted a good while, and did not go off till after long scratching. Itching of, and between, the scapulæ. Formication and stinging in the whole of the back and of the sacrum, succeeded by groaning (grumbling) pain. Violent pressure in the back, preceding the protrusion of a varix from the rectum. Tearing pain in the left scapula, (a. 34. d.) Violent pain all along the back; stitches and twitches, so that she cannot stoop, and cannot raise any thing with her hand; increased by breathing, (8. d.) Fine stitches, extending from the back to the ribs, (a. 2 h,) From time to time, a violent stitch in the middle of the back. Pain in the back, as if a hot iron were thrust through the lower vertebræ. Burning at the superior part of the left scapula, diminished somewhat by friction. Stitches and cutting in the scapulæ, attended with chilliness, two days in succession. Gnawing and stitches in the scapulæ, (2. d.) Stitches between the scapulæ. Stitches between (and at) the scapulæ, accompanied by arrest (incarceration) of breath, (1. 2. 3. d.) Painful stiffness between the scapulæ, afterwards moving towards the ribs and kidneys. Painful tension between the scapulæ, in the forenoon, (2. d.) Painful traction in the muscles of the neck, not altered by friction or motion of the head, in the forenoon, (1. d.)

Neck.—Violent tension in the nape of the neck, one hour, in the afternoon, (1. d.) Early in the morning, stiffness of the neck and the upper part of the back, accompanied by drawing pains, passing off by motion, (4. d.) Stitches in the nape of the neck. Stitches in the nape of the neck, and on the right side of the neck, where they

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disappear only after long friction. The nape of the neck is painful on moving the head. *Itching in the nape of the neck and of the neck*, (a. 18 d.) Violent itching of the neck, and on the chest, as if she were bitten by fleas, (a. 10 d.) Violent itching of the neck, nape of the neck, and of the chest, without any visible eruption; on touching the skin, a hard granule is felt here and there, (14. d.) Vesicle on the right side of the neck, (8. d.) Stitches in the glands of the right side of the neck, and drawing pressure in those of the left side, (a. half an h. 1 h.) Stitches in the neck, on the left side, externally, relieved by pressure; attended with tearing in the head and stitches in the ears, (a. 12 d.) Drawing and pressure in the glands of the left side of the neck. Swelling of the glands of the left side of the neck. Stiffness of the muscles of the neck, so that she cannot turn her head to the left side.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.—*Pain, as from a sprain, in the shoulder-joint*, especially on moving the arm. Frequent tearing, occurring at intervals, in both axillæ, in the afternoon, (4. d.) Sudden jerk or concussion in the right shoulder, (a. 2 h.) Eruption, transversely across the shoulders, consisting of small red elevations with a pointed vesicle in the middle; they cause some burning, only in the evening, (a. 6 and 14 d.) Stitches in the shoulders, axillæ and arms, also at night. Tearing, at very different periods, in the arms and all the parts thereof, in the shoulders, axillæ, upper arms, elbows, fore arms, etc. Tearing in the arms, from the upper arm to the fingers, and from the fingers and wrist-joints to the shoulders. Paralytic pain as from a bruise in the arms, sometimes over the small of the back, coming out of the right upper arm, and going to the left lower arm, and vice versa. Great lassitude in the arms, which the person is scarcely able to lift, (3. d.) Lassitude of the arms. Great weariness of one arm. Sense of tightness in the arm, as from cold. Heat in the right arm, from time to time, which may be even felt externally. Burning sensation (and tension) of the arms (upper arms) and fingers, and of the left elbow, as from a glowing iron. (Soft, red) swelling of the arm, and violent stitches in the arm. Itching of every part of both arms, which disappears by scratching. Pain in the left upper arm, as if it were

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dislocated. Drawing pain in the left humerus, (2. d.) Tearing pain, at the back part of the upper arm, extending as far as the scapula; the pain is felt when sneezing and coughing. Stitches in the muscles of the left upper arm, (after some hours.) *Lancinations* in the upper arm and the *elbow*; the pain seems to be in the bone, in the forenoon. Lancinating pain, as from a sprain, in the elbow and wrist-joint. Almost constant and boring pain in the point of the elbow. Pain over the point of the elbow, especially on leaning upon it, as from a sharp pressure at the upper arm. Painful drawing in the lower arm, when at rest. Drawing and tearing pain in the lower arm, extending as far as the hand, early in the morning on waking up. Painful tearing in the lower arm, apparently upon the bone, lasting one minute and occurring three times. Tearing in the fore arms, as far as the wrist and the fingers. Continual (visible) twitching in the right fore arm and the posterior joint of the thumb of the left hand. Excessive heaviness in the fore arms and hands, her arms appearing shorter. His left lower arm goes to sleep every day; there is a pricking sensation in it from the hand to the elbow. On waking up, his right hand has gone to sleep. The left carpus is so sensitive, that he cannot lift any thing with this hand without experiencing the greatest pain. Distended veins of the hands, in the afternoon and evening. Itching upon the hands, the dorsa of the hands and between the fingers; it goes off by scratching. After violent itching of the hands, the skin of the hands peels off, on the third day, like bran; at the same time a small round spot forms behind the left thumb and index, which burns violently, but lasts only one day. Continual, troublesome coldness of the hands. Rough, chapped, readily bleeding hands. Sensation in the right index as if it were dislocated. The middle fingers are painful on motion. Drawing pain in the thumb and index. Tearing in and between the fingers. His left thumb went to sleep in the afternoon, twice in succession, attended with a sensation as of prickling in the thumb, which lasted for some time. Formication in the fingers of the right hand, in the evening, attended with a sensation as of burning, (6. d.) *Gnawing beneath the finger nails*, attended with tingling all along

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the arm, as high up as the clavicle. Swelling of the fingers. Itching of and between the fingers, which goes off by scratching. Itching upon the right fingers, which increases by scratching and rubbing. Itching around the posterior joints of the fingers, which increases by friction; this is succeeded by an insufferable pain in the bones of the fingers. Burning itching, with a sensation as of tingling between the index and the middle finger of the left hand. In the tips of the fingers a disposition to ulcerate; there is formed in them a white spot, indicating subcutaneous ulceration, attended with lancinating pain; the white spot goes off without breaking open. An eschar upon the finger which was formed 9 years ago in dissecting a body, begins to itch, (9. 12. d.) Extreme brittleness of the finger-nails; they break on being cut.

Inferior Extremities.—The right hip joint gives him pain. Tearing pain over both hips and at the upper brim of the pelvis. Tearing in the os innominatum. Stitches in the right region of the pelvis. Stitches in the left hip, extending, one part, to the small of the back, the other, to the loin; when breathing the stitches come on again. Cutting, as with a knife, transversely across the right half of the nates, in the forenoon, (2. d.) When sitting, the nates go to sleep. Pain in the left hip as from a bruise; it becomes worse on pressure, early in the morning, (4. d.) Tearing and lancinations in the hip joint, and close over the knee, in paroxysms. Boil on the right hip, which terminates in suppuration. Pain in the legs and loins, during motion. After a walk, pain in the legs and loins; this prevents her from sleeping. Traction in the legs. *Tearing in the legs*, the thighs and legs, when sitting and lying down, especially at night. In the thighs and legs, long continued straining, almost like a cramp; only a few minutes, but frequently returning. Gnawing pain in the legs. Feeling of uneasiness in the legs for several evenings, at 7 o'clock, lasting half an hour, before she went to bed. *Heaviness of the legs;* she can scarcely lift them. Great heaviness in the lower limbs; he can scarcely drag them; when walking, he staggers and has to sit down; in the evening, (5. d.) Great weariness of the legs, when sitting. Burning and biting itching *of the thighs*, passing off

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by scratching. Itching of (and fine eruption on) the inside of the right thigh. Pain in the bent of the left knee; the boy cannot well step upon the foot. At night, violent pain in the bent of the knee, extending down to the heel. Sensation of pressure into the bent of the left knee, when walking, after having risen from the seat. Drawing pain in the bent of both knees, on ascending, not on descending the stairs. Drawing pain in both knees on ascending the stairs; the pain is not felt on simply bending the knees, nor is it felt on touching them. Pain in the patella on pressing the hand upon it or upon bending the knee. Sharp, twitching pressure from without inwards at the patella. *Tearing in the knees and patellæ.* Lancinating pain in the knee, in the evening, before falling asleep. Dull tearing on the inside of the left knee, in the evening, (19. d.) *Violent tearing beginning at the knees and coming out at the toes*, with a sensation of swelling of the knees; in the afternoon, until evening (relieved by walking,) (21. d.) Stitches in the left knee, only when sitting; they disappear when walking in the open air. Lancinations in the right knee, in the evening, (1. d.) Painful boring in the right knee, (a. 2 h.) Cracking of the right knee in walking. Trembling of the knees. Her knees appear to her to be larger during the pain. Weariness of the legs; especially in the middle of the tibiæ, they feel bruised when standing or walking, she feels as if she would sink down, for then the pain is worst, especially in the evening. Pain, as from a bruise, in the left tibia, especially during motion. Stitches in the right tibia, when in bed in the evening. Cramp-like pain, of a lancinating nature, in the right leg, with a sensation of numbness; during the afternoon-nap, when sitting, and also on waking up. Tearing in the legs at different periods. Tearing and drawing in the leg, extending from the malleolus externus. Tearing in the tendo Achillis of both legs, in the evening, (5. d.) Intense drawing pain in the tendo Achillis, when at rest; not when walking. Painless drawing down along both calves, (a. 2 h.) Tearing in the calves. When walking the gastrocnemii muscles appear too short, they feel strained, (a. 20 h.) Straining pain at the inside of the calves, when walking. Straining and burning, at

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the external surface of the right calf, in the evening, (2. d.) Before taking the drug he had straining of the calves (soles of the feet and toes, accompanied by spasm and a sensation of paralysis of the legs ;) this symptom is increased by the drug and extends over the knee, so that he cannot keep himself straight ; afterwards a burning, shooting, sometimes cutting pain in the calves and soles, (the 1. days.) Frequent cramps in the calves. Upon laying one foot across the other, or stepping upon the toes, she is attacked with cramps of the calves. Cramp in the calves, as if the tendons were too short, after rising from his seat ; previously his feet suddenly became so languid, that he was afraid of rising ; in the afternoon, (2. d.) Painless beating or throbbing in the left calf, like pulsations, early in the morning. (4. d.) Violent formication in both calves, after supper, (5. d.) Itching of the calves. Sensation in the left heel as if it were pressed upon on both sides, (2. d.) Tearing in the feet and malleoli, at different periods. Heaviness in the feet, attended with tearing. Heaviness of the feet, with great lassitude of the legs, (3. d.) The right foot goes to sleep with a sensation as of tingling in it. Painful drawing below the malleoli, (10. d.) Pain in the bones on the dorsum of the foot, on touching the parts, accompanied by itching of those parts, (1. d.) On trying to step upon the foot, he experiences lancinations in one of the malleoli of the right foot, and violent cutting extending from the left big toe to the heel, so that he is not capable to step upon the foot, (2. d.) Numbness of the heel on stepping upon the foot. Stinging, (itching) and titillation in the soles of the feet. Itching in the sole of the foot. Itching and titillation in the sole of the foot. Burning stitches in the sole of the right foot, in the evening and early in the morning, disappearing by friction. Tension in the sole of the foot, in the forenoon, (2. d.)— Painful sensitiveness of the sole of the right foot. *Pain in the sole of the foot, on stepping upon it,* as though it were too soft and swollen. The hard skin of the sole of the foot, is very sensitive to the touch ; but even without being touched, it is affected with a violent aching pain. The old hard skin of the feet becomes very sensitive. *Stitches in the corns,* attended with a sensation of excori-

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ation. An ulcer in the sole of the foot, which is almost entirely cured, causes a lancinating pain on stepping upon it; in the room, after having walked in the open air. Painful stitches in the ball of the big toe. Burning stitches in the left big toe, close to the nail, at night. Cutting in the big toe of the right foot, as if he walked upon knives, early in the morning; when walking, (4. d.) Sensation as of tingling in the big toe, as if it had been frozen, (2. d.) Itching of the toes, after staying in the open air. Itching of the toes and feet, when the feet have become warm by walking; after walking the symptom disappears immediately, (a. 30 d.) Itching and shining redness of the great toes; they are painful upon external pressure, (a. 4 d.) *Itching of the toes, with redness*, as if they had been frozen, worse after scratching, in the evening, (3. 4. 16. d.) Herpes between the toes. Corns are very painful. Traction in the extremities. Sensation as of burning, and tension in the dorsa of the feet and hands, as from a swelling.

Common Ailments.—Continual burning and stinging in the rectum, attended with stiffness in the back, so that she cannot well move. (Dull pressive pains in the bones, especially of the legs, the chest and the back.) Tearing in the left scapula, in the arms, hands and legs, especially in the evening, (3. d.) Shooting to and fro in the right shoulder, the small of the back and the abdomen; afterwards feels bruised, (2. d.) Pain, as from bruises, in the loins, over the hips and in the gastrocnemii muscles, when walking. Pain, as from bruises, in the back and all the extremities, as in fever and ague. Upon entering the room, after a walk in the open air, the person experiences fearfulness and nausea, when talking. Walking in the open air, is succeeded by excessive cheerfulness and staring look; afterwards, at every motion, cold shiverings and sweat, attended with chilliness of the head; when going to bed, head, hands and feet are hot. During a bodily effort, a thrill of heat suddenly runs over his whole body; this is succeeded by chills, attended with burning in the abdomen. When engaged in some bodily labor, the person experiences a cramplike sensation, like numbness, ascending the whole of the left leg, also in the left arm, ac-

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companied by vertiginous stupefaction of the head, in paroxysms, (14. d.) All the muscles feel paralyzed. Early in the morning, paralytic weakness of all the limbs, with stupefaction of the head, in paroxysms of some minutes, (10. d.) Rigidity of the hands and feet, as if they had gone to sleep, early, on waking up; the symptom disappeared after rising and walking a little. The fourth and fifth fingers, the right knee, and at last the heel, go to sleep, after sitting. Slow, wavering gait, as after a violent disease. Towards evening, she feels sick at the stomach, and her head turns, with constant palpitation of the heart and great anxiety; this lasted the whole night, until the forenoon. Upon entering the room after a walk in the open air, one feels a sort of anxiety and nausea when talking. In the evening, violent pains in the small of the back, and vertigo, followed by a desire for stool, during which pure blood was passed; feeling of paralysis in the small of the back; when sitting straight, the small of the back did not support her. Congestion of the blood to the head; the eyes see black; giddiness, tingling before the ears, and drowsiness. First he sat still without answering; this was followed by anxious groaning for five minutes; after this, a convulsive laugh for ten minutes, then again weeping; then weeping and laughing in alternation. Inclines to convulsive laughter, in the evening, when in bed, (5. d.) Tremulous irritation of the whole nervous system. Shaking pulsations through the whole body. Sense of contraction in the right index and foot, as if the tendons were too short; when he touches something with the finger, he feels as if he were being electrified. When he attempts to take his siesta in a sitting posture, he experiences a jerk through the head and the other parts, like an electric shock, accompanied by stupefaction. His arm and head are pulled backwards with a jerk several times, accompanied by a sensation of apprehension. In the evening, one experiences twitchings in both of the lower extremities, especially in the legs and feet; these are followed by a disposition of the arms to turn and to extend themselves upwards. * Involuntary convulsions here and there, and movements of one foot, of the fingers, etc. * Involuntary motions of the head and of other parts. Twitchings in all the limbs.

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Pain in the limbs as if the bones were squeezed into a narrower space, accompanied by pressure in the joints. Uneasiness, she constantly had to move her feet and to go about. Uneasiness when sitting or lying; she has to shift the position of her hands and feet. Most of the symptoms appear to come on in the sitting posture, and to decrease when walking. All the symptoms become aggravated immediately after dinner. Most of the symptoms come on shortly after dinner, and in the evening. A great number of the symptoms appear after dinner, and continue until the evening; they disappear in the forenoon, and at night. Potatoes appear to aggravate or to renew the symptoms. He feels the most easy after dinner. He feels a little better every other day. One feels pretty well by day; most of the symptoms appear in the morning and evening. The symptoms appear to be relieved in the open air and in the evening. *She catches easily cold*, even in the room; she gets hoarse; this symptom decreases by walking in the open air. Sweat consequent upon every motion, followed by cold thrills, as if one had caught cold. Sensation in the limbs as if he had caught cold, accompanied by frequent chilliness during the day, and heat in the face in the evening. Intolerable itching of the whole body, especially when he becomes heated, and when he is in bed; he has to scratch himself until the skin bleeds, which is painful after the scratching. Itching of the whole body, especially in the face, (7. d.) Erratic itching of single small places of the body, mostly in the evening, and not going off by scratching. Violent itching of the whole body, as if an eruption would break out, (a. 5 d.) Violent itching and gnawing upon the skin of the whole body; the symptom is but little relieved by scratching. Stinging itching of the back and the side of the abdomen, (2. d.) Erratic stinging of the whole body, especially in the evening. The tetters (small white itching pimples in clusters) increase. Itching of the tetters, *especially towards evening*. Itching eruptions of rash on the arms and legs, without any redness; upon scratching the pimples, a watery blood oozes out. Biting in the tetters. Small injuries of the skin became sore and inflamed.

SPASMS, WEAKNESS, FAINTING FITS.—*Great depression*

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*of strength*, especially after walking in the open air, accompanied by yawning, stretching, drowsiness, and *inclination to lie down;* lying down, however, increases the lassitude, (1. 3. d.) Depression of strength in the whole body, accompanied by obtusion of the thinking faculty, flushes of heat, and anxiety, (4. d.) His strength fails already after a short conversation or walk. *Great fatigue consequent upon talking.* Excessively *faint and tired;* he is obliged to sit down. Tremulous lassitude. Lassitude in the forenoon, and considerable chilliness; in the afternoon, she felt a chilliness in the back, which shook her. Great lassitude of the whole body, with chilliness and headache, (33. d.) Lassitude; dizziness; frequently a feverish pulse and want of disposition to work, for several days; little appetite; drowsiness after dinner, heaviness in the body, frequent disposition to eructations, which, however, either do not take place at all, or but imperfectly, (a. 4 w.) Physical depression, lassitude, so that she can scarcely lift her feet, accompanied by drowsiness and laziness, (22. d.) Unconquerable disposition to lie down, (a. 3 h.)

SLEEP.—Tired and drowsy. A good deal of yawning, accompanied by drowsiness, (which goes off only in the open air.) Constant yawning, also before dinner, without drowsiness. Drowsiness by day. Great lassitude, accompanied, in the forenoon, by an irresistible inclination to sleep; she lies down and sleeps soundly for an hour; this sleep caused the lassitude to disappear, and made her feel very comfortable. Great drowsiness in the evening, even when standing. Great drowsiness in the evening, already at six o'clock. She falls asleep very early in the evening. * Early on rising she feels as if she had not slept enough; she feels yet tired, and yawns. Early in the morning, after an uneasy sleep, he feels yet tired, and does not wish to rise. In the morning, he would like to sleep long. In the morning, he is obliged to sleep longer than usually, and he cannot wake up entirely; at the same time, however, he falls asleep later on going to bed. In the evening, he falls asleep late, on account of images crowding upon his fancy, (2. d.) * In the evening, he cannot fall asleep under an hour,—but afterwards he sleeps well. He cannot fall



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asleep before midnight, and tosses about from one side to another, (2. d.) At night, uneasiness in all the limbs; this prevents him from falling asleep. She cannot find rest any where at night; she tosses about, and she feels pain all over, for several nights, (a. 15 d.) Uneasy sleep; he tosses about in his bed; he feels hot and anxious; this is accompanied by twitchings in the limbs, and startings, before falling asleep. Uneasy sleep during the first nights. Uneasy sleep; she often turned from one side to another; she *felt hot*, lay most of the time uncovered; her sleep was a mere slumber, which did not afford her any rest, accompanied by many dreams, and *frequently interrupted by waking*, (7. d.) Uneasy sleep, with toothache. Waking up frequently at night, for eight days, (12. d.) One wakes up before midnight, on account of a dry cough, first accompanied by chilliness, then by dry heat. After midnight, his sleep is uneasy; he often wakes up, and tosses about in the bed. At night, when in bed, throbbing of the roots of the teeth like pulsations. At midnight, one is roused from sleep by violent pinching and rumbling in the abdomen; this symptom ceases towards morning, (a. 12 d.) Headache, when in bed at night. Griping in the pit of the stomach, in the evening; when in bed. At night, violent pain in the bent of the knee, extending down to the heel. At night, he is roused from sleep by a spasm and dyspnœa, (having walked a good deal the day before.) At four o'clock, early in the morning, one is roused from sleep by chilliness of the whole body, accompanied by violent contraction of the stomach; continual empty eructations, which afford relief; then four liquid stools, with constant chilliness, followed by burning in the lower part of the rectum; the chilliness lasted until morning, (32. d.) At night, when waking up, there is anxiety, dyspnœa, and copious sweat. Towards four or five o'clock in the morning, the person is waked up by anxiety about the heart, as if sweat would break out, which, however, is not the case; after rising, the anxiety immediately disappears. Towards morning, one wakes up with an anguish of death, caused by pains which one imagined to endure when sleeping. *Early in the morning*, one wakes up with a *depression of spirits*, such as is caused *by grief*, without any

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clear consciousness. She wakes up early in the morning with nausea and qualmishness at the stomach, * and physical depression as if sleep had not recruited her strength; this is accompanied by a quick, feverish pulse, with internal heat, (3. d.) Early in the morning, on waking up, one experiences, while in bed, a drawing and biting sensation in the urethra. After midnight, he starts up from an anxious dream, (such as,—that a horse is pursuing him, and intends to bite him,) (10. d.) Violent startings when asleep, before midnight, which rouse him completely, (7. d.) When asleep, she spoke loud, laughed and wept. He talks much when asleep, as if he had an anxious dream. Great uneasiness during sleep, with violent weeping and disconsolate grief, without being fully conscious of those symptoms, for a few minutes, before midnight. She sobs and groans at night as if she were weeping, although she is not aware of those symptoms, shortly after falling asleep, (7. d.) At night, he rises from his bed without being aware of it, and with firmly closed eyes; he goes anxiously from one room into another while he is rubbing his eyes; when brought to bed again, the boy fell asleep again immediately. She sleeps too soundly, and has to be waked up. Sound sleep, full of dreams, with erections. * Deep sleep towards morning, with dreams which fatigue the head, (a. 10 h.) Sound sleep, with a quantity of pleasant dreams. Pleasant dreams, such as about money which he had received, etc. Confused dreams. Shameful dream. * A number of dreams,—all of them of a disagreeable nature. Dreams about quarrelling and vexations. Dreams about falling stars, fires, marriages. *Dreams about thieves*, after which she wakes up with anxiety. She dreams that she has committed a theft, or that she has got among robbers. Dream about death and burial. Tormenting dreams, begetting a fear of death, which lasts even after waking up. *Dreams causing anxiety*, with uneasy sleep. Anxious dreams towards morning, the sleep being otherwise sound, (a. 12 d.) Fearfully anxious dreams, and nightmare. Anxious dreams: such as that the tiler forcibly thrusts a piece of meat into one's mouth. In a dream, he imagines to be obliged to descend from a height, he thinks that he

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will have to fall. She dreams that she is upon a ferry-boat which is foundering in the river; she wakes up with anxiety. He dreams that he is walking about in a river, in which he sees serpents and other animals, of which he is afraid. He dreams about ghosts, and makes so much noise that it wakes him up.

Fever.—Chilliness and uneasy sleep the whole night, (33. d.) Chills near the warm stove, (15. d.) In the evening, chilliness from seven to eight o'clock; she feels so chilly that she is obliged to go to bed; but even there it takes her a long while to get warm, (5. d.) Cold air is very disagreeable to her, especially to her feet. *Internal chills*, with a desire for the warm stove, and stretching of the limbs; worse after warm drinks. Chilly in the open air. Chilliness of the whole body; the feet are as cold as ice the whole day, with heat in the head, also in the room, (1. d.) Internal chilliness and external heat, especially on the cheeks, with dark redness of the same, as is seen in persons who drink much brandy. Internal chilliness, with hot cheeks and cold hands.* Cold thrills, without any thirst or subsequent heat or sweat, from four to six o'clock in the afternoon, with throbbing pains in the forehead and the occiput, which decrease by pressing upon the parts with the hand, (9. d.) Chilliness, constant eructations, bitter taste in the mouth, frequent collection of saliva, great failing of strength, and headache, as if the head would burst, especially on the top of the head, accompanied by vertigo, (relieved by a dose of ipecacuanha,) (34. d.) Frequent repetition *of chills in the evening*, (2. d.) Chills over the whole body, every other day, towards evening, without any thirst, accompanied by want of appetite, sleeplessness, and restless tossing about in the bed. In the evening, one experiences chills, which increase by the slightest motion; sometimes also flushes of heat in the face, (1. d.) In the evening, at five o'clock, she experienced such violent chilliness, especially of the back and feet, that she could not even warm herself near the warm stove; in half

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Note. ***Bryonia*** **is an antidote against the fevers caused by** ***Alumina.***

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an hour, sweat broke out, without any thirst, (6. 7. d.) In the evening, chilliness and warmth often alternate, the face is hot, and the rest of the body experiences chills. Internal chilliness, with hot hands and hot lobules of the ears, (a. 2 h.) Chilliness of half an hour is followed by heat of the body, and sweat in the face. Pleasant warmth, of short duration, in the right side of the face, in the afternoon, (5. d.) Sudden heat in the face, with redness, lasting only for a short while, (5. d.) Sensation in the body, as after having become violently heated, when sitting, (the first days.) In the evening, heat in the body for two hours; it appears to begin at the head, (5. d.) Feverish faintishness, with internal heat. Towards evening, heat in the whole body, especially in the feet; followed by shaking fits, which obliged her to go to bed, where she soon fell asleep; thirst neither during the hot nor the cold stage, nor were there any other symptoms besides these mentioned, (11. d.) Heat before midnight; it does not permit him to fall asleep. *Heat, with anxiety*, at night, accompanied by sweat. Sudden heat, with sweat and anxious palpitation of the heart. Early in the morning, upon remaining in bed after six o'clock, she begins to sweat, for some mornings, (a. 9 d.) Orgasm, with increased pulse, and trembling of the hands when writing; this orgasm also exists after a meal, and is combined with heat of the whole body, and sweat of the face, (1. d.)

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## AMMONIUM CARBONICUM. (CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.)

This salt may be prepared by mixing one ounce of the sal ammoniacum and one ounce of the crystals of Natrum in a Florence flask, which should then be loosely closed at the top. Then take an iron pan filled with sand, into which the flask is inserted to a level with the contents. The pan being then heated, the ammonium is sublimed into the upper part of the flask, the top of which may be broken off, in order to take out the salt. Triturate one grain of this salt; the dilutions are obtained from the mil-

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lionth degree of potency. One or two globules of the degree X. sometimes act thirty-six days.

Ammonium carbonicum has been found useful in the following affections :—

Fearfulness ; disobedience ; want of docility ; loathing of life ; uneasiness in the evening ; attacks of anxiety ; anxiety, with weakness ; diminution of the thinking faculty ; vertigo, when sitting or reading ; *chronic headache ;* headache, as if something would get out at the forehead ; headache, with nausea ; hammering headache ; falling off of the hair ; dry pus on the eyelids ; burning and feeling of coldness in the eyes ; dimness of sight, with a sense as of waving before the eyes ; black points and streaks of light hovering before the eyes ; *caturact of the crystalline lens ;* short-sightedness ; hardness of hearing, accompanied by suppuration, and itching of the ear ; humming and tingling before the ears ; itching of the nose ; pustules in the nose ; bleeding at the nose, early in the morning, when washing ; summer-freckles ; tearings, extending from the left upper lip across the cheek as far as the ear ; cracking in the articulation of the jaw, when chewing ; chronic looseness of the teeth ; sore throat, like rawness of the throat ; soreness of the throat ; swelling of the inner mouth ; eructations tasting of the ingesta, either food or drink ; bitter taste in the mouth, especially after a meal ; rawness and burning of the œsophagus from below upwards, after a meal ; headache after a meal ; nausea after a meal ; vertiginous giddiness during a meal ; unconquerable desire to eat sugar ; *thirst ;* want of appetite in the morning ; sour eructations ; heartburn ; eructations and vomiting ; pain at the stomach ; spasm of the stomach ; contractive pain in the pit of the stomach, when stretching one's self ; burning pain in the liver ; boring stitches in the liver, in the evening, when sitting ; uneasiness in the abdomen ; painful concussion in the hypogastrium when setting the foot down in walking ; costiveness ; difficulty of passing the stools ; colic, with diarrhœa ; blood with the stools ; discharge of blood from the rectum, (flowing hæmorrhoids ;) *itching of the anus ; varices of the rectum ;* nightly micturition ; pollutions ; (deficiency of the sexual desire ;) *scanty menses ;* sterility, with scanty menses ;

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menses too short and scanty; menses too early; during the menses, she experiences a pressure upon the genital organs, cutting in the abdomen, tearing in the back and the genital organs, these symptoms obliging her to lie down; watery discharge from the uterus; *leucorrhœa;* profuse, acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; chronic dryness of the nose; chronic *coryza; dry coryza;* shortness of breath; *asthma; cough;* cough with hoarseness, the body being warm; cough caused by titillation in the throat, with discharge; cough by day; cough at night; stitches in the small of the back, when coughing; burning in the chest from below upwards; tearings, beginning at the upper left side of the chest, and extending as far as the shoulder-joint; stitches in the fleshy part of the chest; goïtre; swelling of the cervical glands, accompanied by an itching eruption of the face and body; pain in the nape of the neck; rigidity of the arms and fingers,—they become cold and insensible, at night, early in the morning, and when closing the hands in seizing something; *pain of the wrist-joint, which had been sprained some time ago;* swelling of the fingers, when letting the arms hang down; the fingers go to sleep; great lassitude in the lower extremities; drawing pain in the legs, when sitting; stitches in the heel; sweating of the feet; swelling of the feet; cramp in the sole of the feet; pain as from a sprain, in the ball of the big toe, at night when in bed; burning in the hands and feet; feeling of weakness in the limbs, when walking in the open air; disinclination to walking; drawing and tension in the small of the back, in the back and in the joints; curvature of the bones; warts; burning stitches and tearings in the corns; drowsiness by day; sleeplessness at night; nightmare on falling asleep; feverish heat in the head, wih cold feet; evening chills; sweat.

This remedy may be repeated with advantage, after some intermediate remedies. Its effects, when excessive, may be diminished by smelling of camphor.

This drug has been proved by myself and Doctors Hartlaub; Ng.; Gross; Stapf; Trinks; Schréter.

Noack and Trinks have arranged the above mentioned affections under the following technical names: *Hysteria* and *Hypochondria*.—Chlorosis.—Eclampsia.—Scrophulo-

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