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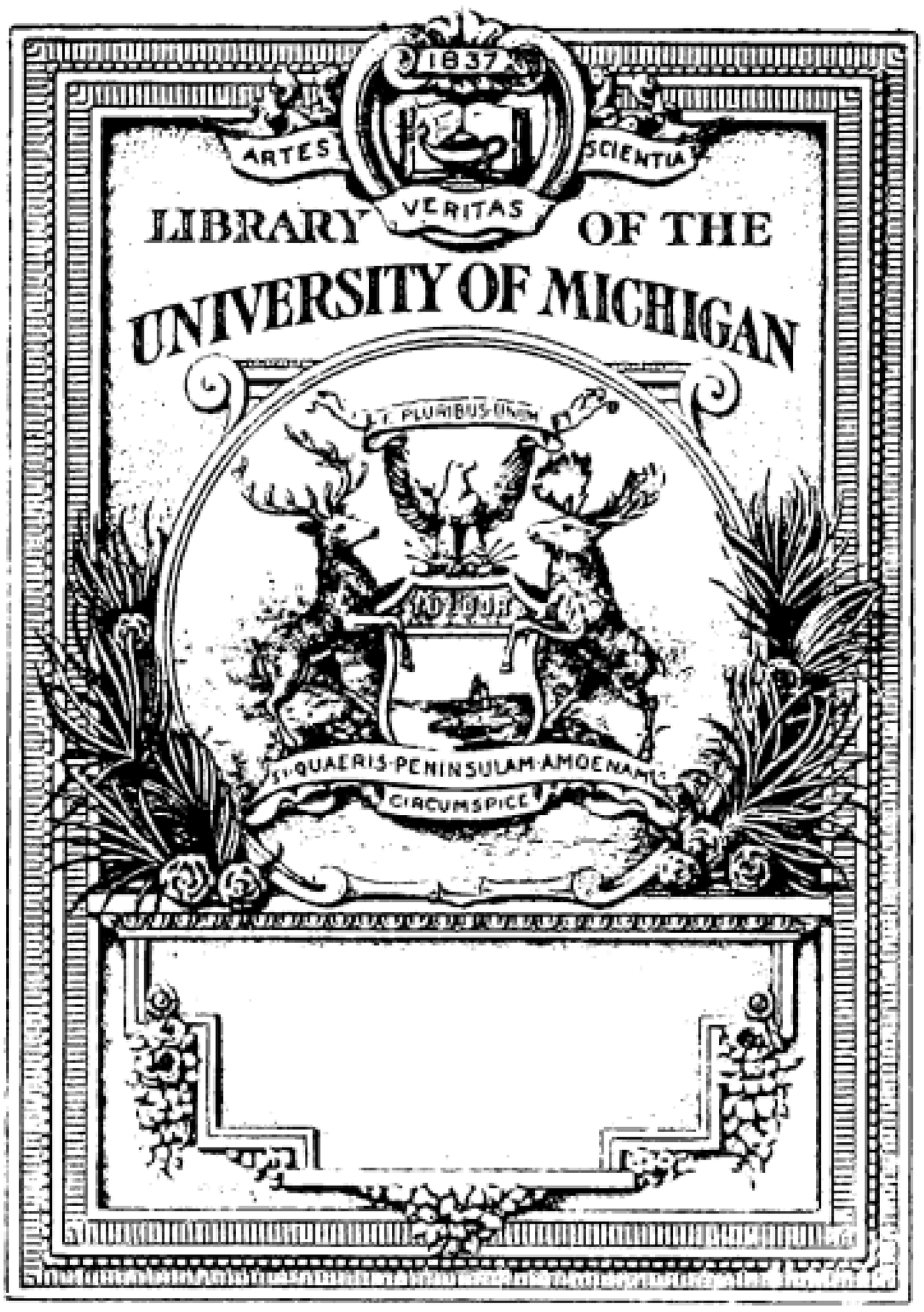

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THE

CHRONIC DISEASES:

THEIR

SPECIFIC NATURE

AND

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

BY

DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED

BY

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D.

VOLUME III.

ANTI-PSORIC REMEDIES.

NEW-YORK:
WM. RADDE, 322 BROADWAY.

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H. BALLIERE, 219 REGENT-STREET.

1846.

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THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In the present volume we have again added the nosological portion of the new work of Drs. Noack and Trinks to the symptoms recorded by Hahnemann, and we shall do so in all the subsequent volumes of the Chronic Diseases, and the Materia Medica Pura. There is nothing new in the symptoms furnished by Noack and Trinks; they are the same as Hahnemann's; but the nosological portion of their work is interspersed with many valuable remarks and statements derived from experience, which are highly interesting to the practitioner, and a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to the successful treatment of many forms of disease.

New-York, 93 *Spring-street*, *November* 10, 1845.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

WM. RADDE, No. 322 Broadway, New-York, General Agent for the Central Homœopathic Pharmacy at Leipsic, for the United States, respectfully informs the Homœopathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has always on hand a good assortment of HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, in complete sets or by single vials, in Tinctures, Dilutions, and Triturations. Also, Pocket Cases of Medicines; Physicians' and Family Medicine Chests, to Laurie's Domestic (60 remedies,) Epp's (54 remedies,) Hering's (58 remedies.) Small Pocket Cases at $3, with Family Guide and 27 remedies. Cases containing 415 vials with Tinctures and Triturations for Physicians; Cases with 176 vials of Tinctures and Triturations to Jahr's Manual in 2 vols. Pocket Cases with 60 vials of Tinctures and Triturations. Cases from 200 to 400 vials with low and high dilutions of medicated pellets. Cases from 50—80 vials of low and high dilutions, etc., etc. Refined Sugar of Milk, pure Globules, etc.; as well as Books, Pamphlets, and Standard Works on the System, in the English, French, and German languages.

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PREFACE.

A few remarks relative to the best mode of exhibiting drugs in chronic maladies.

SINCE I last addressed the public on the subject of Homœopathy, I have had an opportunity of improving my experience relative to the best mode of administering remedial agents. I here lay before my readers my views on this subject.

There is such a vast difference among patients as regards irritability. age, mental and physical constitution, vital energies, and especially the nature and intensity of disease, (some patients being affected with a naturally simple and recent, others with a naturally simple but old disease, some with complicated symptoms, others again, and this form is the worst of all, exhibiting a monstrous combination of medicinal and natural symptoms of disease) that a corresponding difference in the treatment of disease and the exhibition of doses becomes a natural and necessary consequence. We know that a small globule of the thirtieth potency laid dry upon the tongue, or smelling of a few globules of that same potency is the weakest dose which can be administered and that its action is proportionately short, and yet, even this small dose is sufficient to produce curative effects, and even to stimulate highly irritable patients.

As regards the difference in the treatment of disease, I can do nothing more than merely allude to it here. For the modifications which the treatment of every special case

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requires, I have to rely upon the industry and the correct observation of the able and skilful practitioner; they cannot be exhibited in a sort of tabular arrangement for the benefit of the ignorant and the careless.

I know from experience, and my followers know likewise that the best and most efficient mode of exhibiting remedial agents in important cases, acute as well as chronic, especially the latter, is to dissolve the globule or the globules in from seven to twenty table-spoonfuls of water, and to give in acute diseases a table-spoonful of this solution every six, four, two hours, or even every hour and half-hour, according as the danger is more or less imminent; or to administer only a tea-spoonful, if the patients should be very weak or young.

In inveterate chronic diseases, I have been in the habit of giving a table-spoonful of such a solution every day, sometimes every two days.

Inasmuch as water, even distilled water, gets soon spoiled and the power of the drug is correspondingly weakened or even destroyed, I add some spirits of wine, or in case this should affect the patient, I mix the solution with a few pieces of hard charcoal. By this latter means I attain my object, except that by shaking the solution which has to be done every time the dose is to be administered, the liquid gradually assumes a blackish tinge.

Before proceeding any farther, I wish to observe that our vital forces are not affected with the same benefit by two or more successive doses of the same remedy. By administering a second dose of the same remedy and potency directly after the first, the good effects of the latter are not only injured, but medicinal symptoms are evoked in the organism which complicate, impede, or even nullify the treatment. Hence the numerous contradictions of homœopathic physicians, relative to the repetition of doses.

By shaking the solution before the dose is administered,

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the dynamic power of the remedy is modified and a new relation is established between the vital forces and the remedy which may in this way be given a great number of times in succession, even at short intervals, for the benefit of the patient.

To modify the dynamic power of the drug, it is sufficient to shake the flask containing the solution, five or six times.

In case the first dose should act too powerfully, it is proper to wait a few days before exhibiting the second. The solution may be continued in this way as long as the remedy produces good effects. When the whole of it has been used, then a new solution may be similarly prepared, using however the precaution of taking a lower potency, for instance the twenty-fourth, if the thirtieth had been used first. This second solution may be continued as long as the improvement lasts. Should however new or medicinal symptoms appear, then it is time to select a new remedy. Or, if the original symptoms of the disease become aggravated even by the most moderate use of the drug, it becomes necessary to delay the exhibition of a new dose for one or two weeks, until a beneficial reaction has set in.*

If the physician should deem it advisable to make a new solution of the former potency, in that case as many shakes must be imparted to this new solution as had been

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* In the treatment of acute diseases the homœopathic physician pursues a similar method. One or two globules of the carefully selected remedy may be dissolved in seven, ten, or fifteen table spoonfuls of water, and a table spoonful or, if the patient be very weak or small, a tea-spoonful may be administered every two, three, four, or six hours, according to circumstances and after previous shaking. The medicine may be thus continued until the symptoms become aggravated, when it is necessary to delay the exhibition of the drug until a favourable reaction has set in. In cholera the intervals are much shorter. Children may take the medicine out of their tumblers or bowls; they despise an insipid liquid given in tea or table-spoons. The solution may be sweetened with some sugar.

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imparted to all the doses of the previous solution taken together, adding five or six shakes for the first dose of the new solution, and imparting five or six additional shakes to every new dose. For instance, if ten doses of the first solution had been given, the last dose would have received fifty shakes, counting five shakes to a dose, or sixty when counting six shakes to a dose. Hence the first dose of the new solution must receive either fifty or sixty shakes to make it even with the last dose of the former solution, and five or six additional shakes to raise its dynamic power one degree higher than that of the previous dose.

In this way the homœopathic physician is sure to derive from a well-chosen drug all the benefit that may be expected from a solution.

The effect of the remedy may be greatly increased by applying it not only to the nerves in the mouth and the œsophagus, but by rubbing with it those parts of the body which are the most free from pain, for instance, the arms, thighs, legs, provided the skin is healthy, and the parts are otherwise unaffected by pain, spasms, etc. The parts may be alternately rubbed one after the other. By using the remedy externally, the cure progresses much more rapidly than it would by the mere internal administration of the drug.

This mode of applying the remedy externally, which I have tried in many instances with wonderful success, explains the miraculous cures of curvatures of the spine or limbs which mineral-baths have effected in some instances with great rapidity. The patients had a *healthy skin*, and the medicinal ingredients of the mineral baths were homœopathic to the disease.*

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* On the contrary, these mineral waters have inflicted the greatest injury upon patients affected with ulcers and cutaneous eruptions. These eruptions disappearing from the skin, they settled upon a more internal and more important organ of the animal economy and brought on obscuration of the crystalline lens, paralysis of the optic nerve, hard hearing, or deaf.

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The part which is to be rubbed must be free *from cutaneous affections.* As I remarked above it is useful to rub one part in alternation with another, on those days when the patient does not use the remedy internally. The rubbing may be done with the hand and may be continued until the liquid, a small quantity of which only ought to be used, has all been rubbed in. Before using the liquid for purposes of friction, the flask has likewise to be shaken five or six times.

However convenient and beneficial this method of administering drugs may be, and really is, in the treatment of inveterate chronic diseases, nevertheless I was not satisfied with using in the warmer season the quantity of brandy or charcoal which was required to protect the water from the effects of the heat.

The following method has latterly been adopted by me as a substitute for the one which has been described in the previous paragraphs. I mix five table-spoonfuls of pure water with five table-spoonfuls of good brandy, and keep this mixture in a well corked bottle. Of this mixture I drop two hundred, three hundred, or even four hundred drops, according as the solution is to be more or less strong, into the vial containing the powder or the globules which are to be used in the case before us. The vial ought to be large enough to be only half filled with the liquid and ought to be shaken until the powder or the globules are dissolved. Afterwards you pour a table-spoonful of water into a cup and mix this with one, two, or three drops of the contents of the vial, regulating the number of the drops by the susceptibility of the patient. If the patient be very irritable, then half a table-spoonful may be used internally, reserving the other half for external application.

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ness, innumerable physical tortures and moral or mental affections, spasmodic asthma, apoplexy, or some other dangerous and insupportable affection. It is on this account that the homœopathic remedy should never be brought in contact with sore places on the skin.

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It ought to be remembered that whenever the medicine is to be used either internally or externally, the vial ought to be shaken five or six times, and the liquid in the cup ought to be well stirred about.

In the place of the cup a vial may be used, into which the table-spoonful of water with the drops may be poured; the mixture is then shaken and taken either half or whole.

It is frequently convenient in the treatment of chronic maladies to take the medicine and to perform the friction in the evening, because there is less danger of the medicine being disturbed by external influences than if it were taken in the morning.

Formerly when I was in the habit of giving a whole drop of the attenuation mixed with a little water, I found that ten strokes developed the medicinal power of a drug to an excessive degree, and I therefore substituted two strokes in the place of ten. But ever since I have practised the method of dividing the original dose by mixing it with a quantity of prepared water which will remain incorrupt for fifteen, twenty, thirty, and more days, I have found that ten strokes are not too many, and that it becomes therefore my duty to recant the doctrine which I have promulgated on this head, and which may be found recorded p. 186, in the first part of this work.

In cases where great irritability and extreme weakness went hand in hand, and where smelling had to be resorted to, I employed for that purpose several vials containing globules of a different potency, the patient smelling first of the highest potency once or twice, and every succeeding day of a lower potency either with both nostrils or only with one, according as I *desired to produce a stronger* or weaker impression.

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ANTI-PSORIC REMEDIES.

CARBO ANIMALIS.

To prepare this agent, you place a piece of thick ox-leather between red hot coal and cause it to burn until the last little flame has become extinguished ; afterwards this red-hot leather is suddenly cooled between two flat stones ; otherwise it would continue to glimmer in the open air and the greatest part of the *carbo* would become destroyed.

Although there is a great similarity between the symptoms of *animal* and *vegetable Carbo*, yet the former possesses such a vast number of original and perfectly characteristic symptoms that I have deemed it proper and useful to subjoin them here.

Animal carbo is exhibited in the thirtieth potency, one or two globules being sufficient at a dose. *Camphura* has been used as an antidote, and relieves the painful effects which *animal Carbo* produces in highly irritable persons.

When this remedy was indicated, the following symptoms have been most readily relieved : frightfulness ; vertigo in the morning ; pressure in the whole of the brain ; pressure on the head, after a meal ; eruptions on the head ; humming in the ears ; discharge from the ears ; erysipelas in the face ; stitches in the cheek-bones, the lower jaw and teeth ; drawing pain in the gums ; bleeding of the gums ; *pustules* on the gums ; dryness of the palate and tongue ; *bitter taste in the mouth* ; suppressed eructations attended with pain ; sour eructations ; hiccough after a meal ; a fainting sort of qualmishness ; nausea at night ; weakness of digestion in the stomach, the patient being incommoded almost by every thing he takes ; pressure in the stomach as from a load ; sudden clutching and *griping in the stomach* ; pressure and cutting in the region of the liver ; rumbling in the abdomen ; incarceration of flatus ; frequent stool by day ; stitches in the anus ; fetid smell of the urine ; *leucorrhœa* ; burning and acrid

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leucorrhœa; obstruction of the nose; dry coryza; painful induration of a gland in the chest; burning in the back; induration of some of the cervical glands, accompanied by pain and stitches; herpes under the axilla; arthritic stiffness of the joints of the fingers; pain in the hips, occasioning limping; drawing and stitches in the legs; sensitiveness to open air; straining a part easily by lifting; chilblains; sweat when walking in the open air; exhausting sweats, especially on the thighs; morning sweats.

This drug has been proved by Drs. S. Hahnemann; Adams, in Russia; Wahle, Hartlaub and Trinks.

According to *Noack* and *Trinks* this remedy may be used in the following affections:—

Dr. *Wurm* maintains that *Carbo*, both the animal and vegetable charcoal, is the best remedy to improve the *condition of the blood. Carbo animalis corresponds to the period when ichor is formed. It is especially adapted to scrofulous and venous constitutions, hypertrophy of both internal and external organs, glandular swellings threatening to become scirrhous, attended with lancinating or cutting pain; polypi?* —Sensitiveness to the open air.—Straining a part easily by lifting.—*Indurations* of the parotid gland, the cervical glands, the axillary glands, and especially of the mammæ; *scrofulous swellings*; the *scrofulous and venereal bubo? ?*—Hardening of the skin, (Léon Simon.)—Crusts upon the head.—*Copper-coloured eruption in the face and upon the nose.*—Erysipelas of the face.—Herpes under the axilla.—*Abdominal typhus*, in the stage of the formation of ulcers.—Exhausting sweats, especially on the thighs.—Morning-sweats.—*Nostalgia?*—Frightfulness.—Vertigo in the morning.—Pressure in the whole of the brain; pressure on the head after a meal.—Discharge from the ears.—Humming in the ears. Stitches in the cheek-bones, the lower jaw and the teeth. Inflammatory tooth-ache, passing into the stage of suppuration.—Drawing pain in the gums.—Tumours on the gums.—Excrescences in the mouth resembling aphthæ.—Dryness of the palate and the tongue; knotty indurations in the substance of the tongue; *bitter taste in the mouth.*—Suppressed eructations attended with pain; sour eructations.—

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Hiccough after a meal.—A fainting sort of qualmishness.—Nightly nausea.—Dyspeptic weakness of the stomach, the patient being incommoded by every thing he eats.—Pressure in the stomach as from a load.—*Sudden clutching and griping in the stomach.*—Spasm of the stomach.—Pressure and cutting in the region of the liver.—Tympanitis; rumbling in the abdomen; incarceration of flatus.—Repeated evacuations every day.—Stitches in the anus.—Fetid odor of the urine.—Induration of the neck of the uterus.—Hemorrhage from the uterus. Burning and acrid leucorrhœa; scrofulous leucorrhœa, (Léon Simon.)—Obstruction of the nose.—Dry coryza.—Laryngitis chronica.—*Bad forms of pleuritis*, in the latter stages of the disease, especially when attended with bad looks, livid colour of the skin, emaciation, evening-fevers, (consumptive fevers) and nervous symptoms, showing that the secretions of the pleura have assumed a puriform or putrid character, (*Wurm.*)—Pleuritis complicated with chronic bronchitis.—Burning in the back.—Arthritic nodosities.—Arthritic stiffness in the joints.—Pain in the hips, inducing limping.—Drawing and stitches in the legs.—Chilblains.—Carbo animalis appears to have a deeper and more lasting influence on organic metamorphoses, especially that of the inferior systems and organs of the animal economy, than Carbo vegetabilis.—Comp., Carbo veg.

Antidotes.—Camphor.—Ars., Coff., Lach.

Analogous Remedies.—1. Carb. veg.—2. Bov., Calc., Ign., Ipec., Merc., Natr. mur., Selen., Silic.—3. Acon., Ang., Canth., Caust., Cham., Hyosc., Lach., Plat.—4. Baryt., Brom., Cicut., Graph., Iodine., Ol. Jecor., Rhodod., Spong., Viola tricol.

According to *Noack* and *Trinks*, charcoal prepared from veal, beef, or mutton, is preferable to charcoal prepared according to *Hahnemann's* directions.

Moral Symptoms.- Extremely melancholy mood, with a feeling as of being abandoned. Early in the morning he feels as if he were abandoned; he is home-sick. *Home-sickness.* Great disposition to feel sad. Low-spirited and sad; she feels so lonely and sad that she would like to weep, (3. d.) She is sad and taciturn, and wants to be alone; she avoids every conversation (the first

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4 d. and a. 8 d.) Sullen mood which it is impossible to change; one feels so much irritated on account of both present and past events that one would like to weep Whining mood. He is unable to put an end to his weeping. On waking up in the morning one feels melancholy and anxious. Anxious and desponding, especially in the evening and at night; she is so full of internal anguish that she is unable to sleep; in the morning she feels the most easy. Anguish causes him to move incessantly from one side of the chair to the other. Uneasiness and hurriedness. Shy and timid. Timid and easily frightened, the whole day. In the morning he feels horrified, even unto shuddering and weeping. Thoughts of death. Hopelessness. Desponding mood, day and night. Peevish: she talks reluctantly, (1. d.) Peevish in the morning, when waking up, (the first d.) Great disposition to feel vexed. Is easily offended. Angry and full of wrath. Obstinate; he is pleased with nothing that is done. Indifferent, in the beginning; afterwards one is easily moved by passion. At times whining, at times foolishly merry mood. Excessively merry. Involuntary whistling in a fit of mirth. Weakness of memory; he forgets the word which he is about to utter. He is unable to write a letter or to express his thoughts. He imagines that the objects in the street are changed, for instance, that they are wider apart and lighter than usually, as if the city were empty and desolate.

Head.—Gloominess in the head, early in the morning; she is vexed with every thing that she looks at. Dizziness in the head, and drowsiness as if one had not slept enough. In the morning his head is confused; he knows not whether he has been sleeping or waking. In the morning one feels stupefied, as if one had a confused dream. Great stupefaction when sitting at the table, with light-headedness and anxious apprehension of falling down every moment without any consciousness Sudden stupefaction in repeated attacks; he heard nothing, saw nothing, and his ideas had disappeared. Sudden stupefaction when moving the head or walking. Vertigo, such as is experienced when moving the head to and fro. Vertigo when sitting on a chair, as if she would fall back-

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wards, attended with a feeling of dullness. Vertigo when walking, with mist before the eyes; she felt an urgent desire to walk fast and to the right side. Vertigo, the eyes seeing black. Feeling of giddiness in the head as if he would be attacked with qualms of sickness, accompanied by a watery mist which suddenly appears before his eyes; this symptom occurs twice. Vertigo with nausea, when raising the head after stooping. * Vertigo, towards seven o'clock in the evening; when raising her head, every thing turned with her; she was constantly obliged to sit crooked; when ri-ing she reeled to and fro; at the same time her head felt dark inside and she imagined that all objects were moving; when lying in her bed she felt no unpleasant symptoms the whole night; they returned in the morning after rising. Sensation in the forehead as if something heavy were pressing upon it, or as if a board were placed in front of it; a sensation resembling that which is experienced when coming out of a very cold air and placing one's-self suddenly before a warm stove. Head ache in the morning, when waking up, as if one had been intoxicated with wine. Heaviness of the head. *Heaviness of the head, in the morning*, with dim-sightedness and watery eyes. Heaviness in the head at night, attended with lassitude of the feet, which she is scarcely able to raise, (a. 2 d.) Heaviness in the forehead when stooping, with a sensation as if the brain would fall forward; when raising her head, she was attacked with vertigo, and came near falling. Painful feeling of heaviness in the whole occiput. *Heaviness of the head, especially the occiput* and the left side, with obtusion of the head. Pain in the top of the head, the place feeling sore externally; when stooping the pain affects the forehead, leaving the occiput. Headache, pressing down the eye-brows. Stupefying pain in the forehead, when spinning; it passes off after eating. * Pressure and sense of obtusion in the whole of the head, * after dinner, and continuing until evening. Pressure and sense of weight in the occiput; afterwards the symptom leaves the occiput and settles in the top of the head; it is felt less in the open air, (during the menses.) Frequently intermitting pressure in the left side of the occiput, both when at rest and in motion. Aching in the occiput.

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Aching in a small spot of the occiput. Aching in the nape of the neck, when writing. Dull pressure on a small spot in both parietal bones, near the vertex, for several hours every day, especially in the forenoon; the pressure is incessant; it is principally excited by the vapour of unclean clothes, and is relieved by the open air. Aching in both temples. Tightness in the head, every day. Pinching pain in the lower part of the temple. *Pain in the vertex, as if the skull had been blown to pieces or were opened;* she is obliged to hold her head lest it should fall to pieces; also *at night*, and especially in wet weather. Jerking tearings, to and fro, in the left side of the occiput, in the evening. *Tearing on the right side of the head.* Frequent tearing in the right side of the head, by day. Violent tearing in the external parts of the head. Tearing and throbbing in the whole of the head, in the orbits, the ear, the left side of the face, the cheek-bones, and lower jaw; it begins immediately after a meal and is mitigated by pressing upon the parts with the hand; it suddenly ceased when the cheek began to swell, (a. 28 h.) Painful tearing and stitches in the right side of the occiput, both when at rest and in motion, in the evening. Pain over and in the root of the nose, as if the parts were bruised; the pain is felt whether the parts are touched or not. Boring pain in the temporal bone, extending as far as the zygoma. Boring and drawing pains about the head, accompanied by tearings; the pains increase when the head becomes cool, especially in the direction of the ear, (a. 7 d.) Stitches in the head, especially in the temples. Sharp stitches in the vertex as with something pointed, in the evening, (2. d.) Stitches in the temple, accompanied by a painful drawing together or straining. Pecking sort of a pain in the left side of the forehead, early in the morning after rising, relieved in the open air. Stitches and *throbbing in the occiput.* Intolerably beating and lancinating pain in the vertex, as if the head would burst; when walking. * Congestion of blood to the head, with obtusion of the head. Feeling of heat and heaviness in the forehead, which, however, felt cold on the outside, in the forenoon. Heat in the head, with anguish, in the evening when in bed; she had to rise; then she felt better. Feeling as if

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the brain were loose, during motion, attended with pain. Sense as of splashing in the left half of the brain, when walking fast. The left outside of the head is painful, as if there were subcutaneous ulceration. Pain about the head and neck, at night, as if both these parts had gone to sleep and had been sprained. Whatever he had on his head felt like a pressure; even the neck-cloth inconvenienced him, (a. 18 d.) Tightness of the skin on the forehead and the vertex; it was involuntarily drawn upwards, with a sensation of impatience and anxiety. Drawing in the forehead, above the eye-brows. Sensation in the forehead, as if something were lying above the eyes preventing her from looking up. Violent itching in the hairy scalp; she would like to scratch until she bleeds; scratching, however, does not relieve the itching. Hard tumour on the forehead. Falling off of the hair, (a. 18 d.)

Eyes.—Painful pressure in the eyes, in the evening, when the lamps are lighted. Pressure in the internal canthus of the eye, (a. 72 h.) Stitches attended with painful pressure from above downwards, over the left eye, in the eye-lid and the upper half of the eye-ball. Stitches in the eyes. Stitches, burning and moistening of the eyes, with previous itching and rubbing of the same. Stinging and smarting in the left inner canthus, in the morning after rising, relieved by rubbing. Itching in the upper eye-lid, which passes off by scratching. Smarting and itching in the eyes, with burning after previous rubbing. Itching and pressure in the eyes, by day. Smarting and burning in the external canthus. Weakness in the eyes. Great weakness in the eyes, in the evening; she was unable to exert her eyes. Winking of the upper eye-lid. Winking (slight and repeated twitchings) of the right eye, with a feeling as if a body were moving in the eyes, which blinds her, the upper eye-lid being drawn down; the symptom passes off after rubbing, but then returns again, leaving behind it a sensitiveness of the upper margin of the orbit when touched. Disagreeable feeling in the left eye as if something had got in which hinders sight; he is continually obliged to wipe the eye; the pupil is extremely dilated with great far-sightedness which unables him to discern any thing near him with clearness. Agglutination of the

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'eft eye, the whole forenoon. Running of the eyes, when rising in the morning. Dimness before the eyes, as if she saw through a mist. The eyes appeared to be loose in their sockets; he felt as though the greatest effort would be insufficient to enable him to use them for the purpose of discerning any thing clearly; this makes him solicitous. The eyes are continually dim, the whole day. Sense as of nets floating before the eyes. By candle-light he sees symmetrical lines of small, black and yellow points. Light hurts the eyes.

Ears.—Cramp in the ears, extending as far as the œsophagus, on the left side, rendering deglutition difficult. Cramp-pain in the interior of the left ear. Drawing in the ear. Drawing in the external ear and the left cheek-bone. Tearing in the right lobule of the ear, and boring in the ear. Shootings in the left ear. Stitches in the ears. Burning in the right lobule, like fire. A kind of swelling of the periosteum behind the right ear, with stitches in the swollen parts beginning at seven o'clock every evening. Swelling of the right parotid gland, (2. d.) Swelling of the parotid glands. The hearing is weak and dull. Weak, confused hearing; the sounds appear confused, he could not tell from which side they came; he imagined that they came from another world. Tingling in the ears the whole night. Tingling in the right ear, when walking in the open air. Whistling in the ears when blowing the nose.

Nose.—Fine tearing in the side of the nose. Itching of the tip of the nose, which cannot be relieved by scratching. The tip of the nose becomes red and painful when touched. The tip of the nose is red, chapped, burning, and affected with a painful tightness, (during the menses.) Redness and swelling of the nose; it feels sore inside. Swelling of the nose and the mouth. Swelling of the nose, with pimples inside and outside, forming scurfs which last a good while. The skin on the tip of the nose becomes dry and peels off. Vesicles near the right nostril. Boil in the nostril, with a feeling of tightness. Blood frequently comes out of the nose when blowing it. *Bleeding at the nose*, in the morning when sitting, and in the afternoon. Bleeding at the nose, in the morning, several

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mornings in succession, with previous vertigo. Bleeding at the nose, filling whole cups with bright-red blood. Bleeding at the nose, succeeding a pressure and feeling of dullness in the head.

Face.—The skin of the face is painful, especially on the cheeks, around the mouth and the chin, (after shaving.) Frequent tearing, at times in the upper, at times in the lower jaw of the right side of the face. Shootings in the left zygoma, towards the temple. Heat in the face and head, in the afternoon. Frequent attacks of flying heat in the cheeks, with redness. Frequent flushes of heat, with redness and burning of the cheeks, in the evening. Small pustules on the left cheek and forehead. Eruption upon the cheeks, like red spots. Yellowness of the face. Copper-coloured eruption in the face. *Numerous pimples* in the face, without any sensation.

Jaws and Teeth.—Swelling of the mouth. One corner of the mouth is ulcerated, with a burning pain. Dryness of the lips, as if they were too hot, early in the morning. The lips are chapped. Bleeding of the lips. *Vesicles on the lips.* A small red pimple on the chin with a yellow tip. The dental nerves feel painful when touching the crowns of the teeth. * Drawing in the teeth, with flying heat in the face. * Continual drawing in the left molar teeth, especially in the afternoon. * Drawing in a left molar tooth of the lower jaw, at night, every time she wakes up. Drawing, to and fro, in the teeth, also the forc-teeth. Drawing and stitching pains in the nerves of the molar teeth, coming on all of a sudden while eating bread. Tearing tooth-ache especially in the hollow teeth, also at night, interrupting sleep. Painful griping in the teeth of the left side, increased in the open air. Grumbling in the teeth, when touching them, worse in the evening. Pinching tooth-ache, excited by cold drink; afterwards the teeth vacillate. The hollow tooth is sensitive and feels as if it were standing out; it is painful when biting, and still more so in the evening when in bed, with a quantity of saliva in the mouth. The upper and lower teeth are too long; they vacillate. The teeth of the right upper row feel as if they were too long and loose, without any pain, for several days. *Great looseness of the teeth;* she is

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unable to chew the softest food without feeling pain. Looseness of the teeth, with tearing in the same, which is the most violent in the evening when in bed. Looseness of the lower teeth, with pain in the gums. The gums are pale and painful, as if they were ulcerated. The gums are red and swollen, and very painful.

Mouth.—Vesicles in the mouth which cause a sense as of burning. She frequently wounds the inside of her cheek by biting it. Burning in the tip of the tongue, as if it were sore. Burning of the tip of the tongue and roughness in the mouth. Small vesicles on the edges of the tongue. Vesicles on the tongue, which are painful as if they were burns. Mouth and tongue are immovable, the speech being difficult, drawling and very low, (a. some h.)

Pharynx and Œsophagus.—Sore throat as if it were ulcerated, when swallowing. Pain in the throat, when swallowing, as if there were a blister. Scraping in the throat, attended with ptyalism. Scraping and stinging in the fauces. Sense of rawness in the whole of the pharynx and the œsophagus, down to the scrobiculus cordis, not aggravated by swallowing. Soreness and burning, like heart-burn, in the throat, extending down to the stomach, worse towards evening, at night, and in the morning; relieved after rising and after a meal. Roughness in the throat almost every morning, passing off after breakfast. Sense as of burning in the throat. *Pressure in the throat*, when swallowing. Pressure in the œsophagus extending as far as the stomach. Pressure in the throat and dryness upon the tongue. Sense as of something suffocating and pressing, ascending in the œsophagus as far as the throat, attended with a feeling of roughness. Dryness in the throat and mouth, without any thirst, almost the whole day, (2. and 3. d.) Mucus in the mouth, in the morning; it passes off after rising. Phlegm in the throat, in the morning on waking up; this obliges her to keep clearing the throat for a long while; the symptom passes off at noon. A good deal of phlegm in the throat, attended with frequent blowing of the nose and hawking, (a. 24 h.) Foamy sputa.

Taste and Appetite.—Bad smell from the mouth.

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Badly smelling breath, without his perceiving it. Taste of manure in the mouth, in the morning. * *Bitter taste every morning. Occasional bitterness in the mouth*, also early in the morning. * Bitter taste in the mouth, in the morning ; it passes off after rising. Bitter and putrid taste in the mouth. Bitter-sour taste in the mouth. Sour taste in the mouth. Slimy and sour taste in the mouth, in the morning, after waking up. Repugnant taste in the mouth, early in the morning. Thirst, early in the morning ; this is quite unusual, (6. d.) Great thirst, especially for cold water, attended with dryness and heat in the throat. Little appetite ; the appetite comes on after dinner. The appetite quickly passes off when eating. * No appetite ; she is indifferent to every thing ; hunger, but the dish does not satisfy her taste. Repugnance to cold drink. Repugnance to grease. Fat meat spoils his appetite. Appetite for raw sourcrout ; without any appetite for any thing else. Desire for sour and refreshing things. Increased appetite, (1. 2. 9. d.) Violent hunger in the morning. Ravenous hunger. Two hours after a copious dinner one feels again hungry ; again hungry towards evening ; afterwards thirsty.

Gastric Symptoms.—*Smoking produces nausea and repugnance to tobacco. Eating meal is followed by long-lusting nausea* and inclination to vomit, attended with a quantity of empty eructations. Internal chilliness when commencing the meal. When eating, the chest and organs of mastication soon feel tired. A good deal of heat and sweat in the face during dinner. Sweat during a meal. Eating makes him feel tired. Anguish in the chest after a meal. Feeling of fulness in the stomach, after eating but little, the appetite being good. Pressure in the stomach after eating. Considerable inflation after a moderate meal. Boring in the right side of the abdomen immediately after a meal. Asthma shortly after a meal. Impatience (anxiety) in the back, without pain, shortly after a meal. Palpitation of the heart after breakfast and after any other meal. Dinner causes all the forenoon-symptoms to disappear, (2. d.) Frequent eructations. A quantity of eructations from the stomach. Frequent, empty eructations which finally become gulpings.

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Empty eructations after every meal. *Eructations tasting of the food which had been taken a long time previous.* Eructations tasting of putrid fish. Putrid eructations almost continually. A sobbing kind of eructations during dinner. Sourish taste in the pharynx, not in the mouth. Burning (heart-burn) coming out of the stomach. Acrid heart-burn. Qualmishness in the abdomen, towards evening, with heat rising from that part, (a. 10 d.) Nausea, when sitting down after having walked a good deal. Nausea and inclination to vomit, which is felt in the stomach, in the morning, after rising, with heat, anguish and rising of sourish water into the mouth, accompanied by general lassitude. Inclination to water-brash, with nausea in the stomach, at night. Water-brash, saltish water coming out of the stomach and running out of the mouth, accompanied by retching and spasmodic feeling in the jaws; this is succeeded by violent empty eructations and cold feet, and lastly by hiccough for half an hour.

Stomach.—* Pressure in the stomach, even in the morning. Violent pressure in the stomach, in the evening after lying down; in order to obtain relief she had to press with her hand on the region of the stomach, (a. 16 h.) Pressure in the stomach, with heaviness and fulness, attended with inclination to water-brash. Sudden and short aching in the pit of the stomach, when taking a deep inspiration. Contracting spasm of the stomach. Feeling in the scrobiculus cordis as if it were bruised, such as is felt after a violent cough, (a. 6 d.) Frequent stitches in the stomach. Pricking on the right side near the scrobiculus cordis; also during an inspiration, relieved when walking. Tearing stitch extending from the pit of the stomach into the chest, when raising the head after stooping. Boring pain in the stomach, as if brought on by long fasting in the morning; the pain extends towards the abdomen. Bubbling in the stomach. * Audible rumbling in the stomach, in the morning, when waking up. Pressure in the liver, even when lying down. Violent aching in the liver, almost like cutting; the region of the liver is painful externally, when touched, as if it were sore. Stitching ache below the left ribs. Aching in the left side of the abdo-

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men. Pain in the region of the kidneys, when walking. Repeated stitch-like pecking in the region of the kidneys. Weight as of a lump in the abdomen, for several days; it is even felt before breakfast. *Considerable distension of the abdomen.* Constant distension of the abdomen. Bloated condition of the abdomen in different places, like hernia. Painful tightness in the abdomen; the parts below the ribs feel sore as if there were subcutaneous ulceration. Pain in the abdomen as from subcutaneous ulceration. Sense of constriction in the abdomen before breakfast, with a feeling of emptiness, without either hunger or appetite. Pinching constriction in the hypogastrium. Griping and uneasiness (impatience) in the abdomen. Griping in the region of the umbilicus. Pinching in the abdomen, around the umbilicus, with a sensation as if the bowels would be moved. Pinching in the right side of the epigastrium, with stitches; when sitting, stitch-like pinching in the epigastrium every morning, mostly when in bed. Stitch-like pinching above the umbilicus, and in the pit of the stomach, every morning when in bed, as if flatus had become accumulated; the pain is relieved by the emission of flatulence, by stool and micturition; it even goes off of itself, and is scarcely perceptible the moment he begins to walk. Alternate cutting and stitches in the abdomen, very painful, every day, frequently returning in the course of the day. Colic in the forenoon. Short cutting, deep in the hypogastrium. Violent cutting in the abdomen, with frequent desire for stool and even tenesmus, without any thing but wind being passed; from morning till noon. Grinding and writhing pain in the epigastrium. Heat about the abdomen. Burning in the abdomen, when walking. Colic, as if diarrhœa would come on. Painful feeling on the right side of the abdomen, as if something would squeeze through. Bearing down in the groins, sometimes like the burning in strangury. Feeling in the left groin, when sitting down, as if a large, heavy body were lying there; this symptom is relieved by the emission of flatulence when pressing upon the parts. Cutting in the right groin, when sitting; relieved when walking and breathing deeply. *Stitches in the groins*, also at night, disturbing her sleep and waking her up. The abdomen becomes dis-

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tended, and feels sore when walking, moving, or touching the parts. Motion of flatulence, with a sensation as if something were stirring about in the abdomen; the parts feel as if they were torn and bruised by knocks. *Suffers much from flatulence.* Motion of flatulence in a distended abdomen, with emission of badly smelling wind. Audible rumbling, as of accumulated flatulence which finds no passage. Audible rumbling in the abdomen. Audible rumbling and grunting in the large intestines, ascending as high as behind the stomach and then descending again. Rumbling and grunting in the right iliac region, brought on by drinking warm milk, at times in the upper, at times in the lower part of the abdomen, with unsuccessful desire for emission of flatulence. Grunting in the rectum. Fermentation in the bowels. Gurgling and fermenting in the abdomen.

Stool.—Frequent emission of fetid flatulence, when walking, after supper. Frequent emission of fetid flatulence, in the forenoon. Motion in the bowels with unsuccessful desire for stool. Frequent tenesmus; only flatulence is emitted, and then the tenesmus returns. Frequent, but unsuccessful desire for stool in the lower part of the rectum. Tenesmus; a little stool is passed, although with much difficulty. Violent tenesmus; the stool is passed with much difficulty, it is hard, and streaked with blood. Stool scanty and light-coloured, (first day.) *Stool scanty and delaying*, for several days. Stool scanty, hard, and in small pieces, after 24 hours. Stool hard, in small pieces; she had to make great efforts in order to pass it, as if the abdominal muscles had been inactive; accompanied by arrest (interception) of breathing, in the evening. Stool very hard, after previous shuddering about the head, as if cold water had been poured upon it. The first part of the stool is too hard, and is passed with difficulty, with a sensation, as if it were too little, and as if something else would come out which the rectum is too weak to expel. * Four evacuations on the third day, each of which is preceded by colic. Stool first hard, then soft, preceded by burning in the rectum. Stool at night, after midnight. Soft stool with mucus looking like coagulated albumen. *Soft stool*, after previous bearing down near the

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ossa pubis. (a. 27 h.) Soft, green stool, preceded and accompanied by colic. Liquid stool, followed by tenesmus (7. d.) Diarrhœa, after pinching in the abdomen, with burning at the rectum. Stool is preceded by a drawing from the anus through the pudendum. Stool is accompanied by tearing extending from the pudendum upwards through the body, (a. 22 d.) Pricking in the anus during stool. Violent cutting in the varices of the rectum during stool. Discharge of blood with the stool. Painful stitches in the groins, during hard stool, as if caused by flatulence. *Pain in the small of the back during stool*, with inflation of the abdomen extending as high up as the chest. A piece of tænia is passed with the hard stool. Violent titillation in the rectum after stool. The second stool, which takes place on the same day, is followed by great weakness and pain in the intestines, as if they were screwed together. Shuddering, after stool, (in the evening.) Stool is followed by a desire for micturition, (* the urine smelling very badly;) afterwards lassitude and sleepiness early in the evening, without being able to fall asleep after lying down; she started up again from an incipient slumber, had tingling in the ears, as if she would faint away, and was then seized with chills. *The varices become considerably distended, with a burning pain when walking.* Appearance of large varices of the rectum, with a burning pain. *Violent burning in the rectum*, in the evening. *Burning in the rectum.* Painful contraction of the rectum. * *Stitches in the rectum which is sore.* Soreness of the rectum, with oozing of humour; the whole evening. Boil at the anus. (a. 16 d.) A viscid, inodorous humour oozes out of the rectum. A quantity of viscid, inodorous humour oozes out of the perinæum behind the scrotum. When riding, the nates easily become sore; after this, large blisters make their appearance. Clawing and grinding pain in the perinæum. Cutting drawing extending from the anus through the os coccygis, between the stools. Tearing, transversely across the ossa pubis, and then through the pudendum, as far as the anus. (a. 14 d.)

URINARY ORGANS.—Single jerks from the os coccygis towards the bladder; they compel her to urinate. Tenes-

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mus of the bladder, at night. Sudden desire for emission of urine. Excessive desire for emission of urine; she frequently had to be in the greatest hurry when desiring to urinate; after urinating she felt a voluptuous sort of tickling in the urinary passage. When pressing slightly, the urine goes off almost against his will, (a, 16 d.) Increased emission of urine. She frequently emits urine without having taken much drink. (1. d.) Copious emission of urine, in the morning after waking. Considerable emission of urine; in the night he had to rise three times for the purpose of urinating Increased emission of urine; *at night she urinates frequently;* she emits more urine than she had taken drink. Copious emission of urine, after the nightly heat had passed off. Turbid, orange-coloured urine. The urine which is turbid when being emitted, soon deposes a turbid sediment, (4 d.) Yellow urine, soon deposing a loose sediment, (first day.) Decreased urine, (a. 4 d.) Interruption of the stream. Scanty urine. Hot urine and in small quantity, at night; it caused a burning sensation when being emitted. Burning in the urethra when urinating. Burning soreness in the urethra during the emission of the urine. Burning in the urethra after the emission of urine.

Genital Organs.—Itching over the genital organs. Stitches on both sides of the scrotum. The sexual desire is wanting, even when it ought to be excited, (for a long time.) Entire laxness of the genital organs, attended with a feeling of weakness in those organs. The usual morning-erection is wanting, (2. d.) Pollution, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (5. d.) *Pollution, after a long intermission,* with voluptuous dreams, but without erection. Frequent pollutions, (first days.) Copious pollutions three nights in succession; he had not had any for years past. Spasmodic pain along the urethra, especially the membranous portion; after a pollution, in the morning, when waking up. Mental and physical exhaustion after a pollution, attended with anxiety, as if some accident would befal him. Menses 4 days too soon, with headache previous to their appearance. Scanty menses the first day, more profuse on the second, and the blood is more dark-coloured, (8. d.) Menses 4 days too soon, with pain in the small of the back

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and the groins. The menses are more abundant than usually. The menses are not copious, but they last longer than usually, and only flow in the morning. The menses are shorter than usually, and delay 5 days. Anxious heat previous to the appearance of the menses. Great depression in the thighs, before and during the menses. Violent pressing in the groins, the small of the back, and the thighs during the menses, attended with unsuccessful inclination to eructations, chilliness and yawning. Bloated abdomen, during the menses. After the appearance of the menses she feels so tired that she is scarcely able to speak, accompanied by yawning and stretching. * *Leucorrhœa*, (a. 14 d.) Leucorrhœa, tinging the linen yellow, (a. 21 d.) Watery *leucorrhœa*, when walking or standing.

Cold, Catarrh.—Sensation in the nose, as in the beginning of a cold, after a meal; increasing in the evening. * Dry coryza; he is unable to breathe through the nose. Dry coryza, in the forenoon, and lasting until evening, (1. d.) Dry coryza in the morning when waking up; it goes off after rising. Obstruction of the left nostril in the forenoon, (2. and 3. d.) *Fluent coryza*, with loss of smell, yawning and much sneezing. Fluent coryza, (a. 10 d.) Fluent coryza, a quantity of watery mucus flowing out of the nose. Excessive, fluent coryza, in the evening, lasting some hours. Dry coryza, with frequent discharge of mucus from the nose. Coryza, catarrh and roughness in the throat, especially in the evening and at night, principally during deglutition. Feeling as if one had a cold, with rough throat. Pain in the larynx, as after much coughing. Hoarseness, worse in the evening. *Roughness* and hoarseness *in the throat, in the morning, after* rising, accompanied by dry cough. Hoarseness in the day, succeeded by aphony at night; on waking up she is affected with cold, swelling of the pit of the stomach, violent cough, difficult expectoration, arrest of breath, and sweat as from anguish; she was scarcely able to breathe. Tickling in the larynx, with cough, less after a meal. Irritation inducing cough, attended with constriction of the throat and spasm of the chest. Cough, brought on by tickling in the throat. Cough without expectoration, brought on by tickling in the larynx, in the evening, lasting three days. Rough cough,

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with pain in the throat, as if it were sore. Cough caused by a dry throat, in the morning; the cough goes off as soon as expectoration of mucus takes place. Short and hacking cough, repeatedly, caused by tickling in the larynx, (1. d.) Cough, with retching, in the evening, especially when in bed. Cough arresting, (intercepting) the breathing. Suffocating cough, in the evening after falling asleep. *Dry cough*, only at night, when lying on the right side; for several nights. Dry cough, day and night. Violent, dry cough, in the morning, when rising, and almost the whole day, shaking the abdomen as if all its contents would protrude; she is obliged to hold the abdomen with her hands and to sit still; there is a sort of dry rattling in the chest previous to her succeeding in hawking up something. The cough, which was dry previously, becomes loose, (2. d.) Cough with expectoration. Discharge of white-yellowish mucus. Cough, with discharge of thick pus, (a. 14 d.) Cough with discharge of greenish pus; the cough is excited at a small place in the right side of the chest, of the size of an inch. Discharge of green pus, after dry cough. Discharge of thick, green pus from a vomica, which is formed in the right cavity of the chest. Pleuritic stitches brought on by cough. The pain in the side ceases after a dry cough; she may now cough again without feeling the pain. Pain in the abdomen, as if it were sore, brought on by cough.

CHEST.—Rattling and wheezing in the chest, for hours, in the evening when in bed. Panting breathing, with oppression of the chest. Oppression of the chest, after a meal. When endeavouring to take a deep inspiration, her chest felt suddenly oppressed. One feels as if the expiration remained behind in the chest. Tightness of the chest; the whole of the chest feels oppressed. or fatigued by exertion. Her chest felt contracted. Constriction of the chest, in the morning when in bed, as if she would suffocate; she imagines she will die, when talking she has stitches in the heart, and, when moving her arm, she feels as if her heart and chest would tear. Anguish in the chest, early in the morning. Pain, as if the middle of the chest were squeezed into a narrow space; the pain is felt whether the parts are touched or not, with oppression of

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breathing; a quarter of an hour. Violent compression in the chest, with arrest (incarceration) of breathing, early in the morning. Pressure in the middle of the chest. Violent pain in the whole of the chest, as if the chest would fly into pieces, with soreness in the chest. Stitches under the right mamma, which prevent her from sitting still, when sitting or writing; they pass off after rising. Stitches in the right cavity of the chest. Stitches in the right mamma, on every inspiration, as if the parts were becoming ulcerated. Stitches in the left upper part of the chest, sometimes also in the right. Stitches in the sternum, as with knives, especially during motion. Stitches in the back part of the right mamma, extending as far as the axilla. Burning prickings in the left side of the chest, also when sitting. Stitches with arrest of breathing, at times below the left mamma, at times in the right shoulder-joint, at times even in the right groin; accompanied by some dry cough increasing the pain, early in the morning. Grinding and pinching pain with tightness, in the upper part of the chest. Writhing (twisting) pain in and below the chest. Tremor in the chest, like a sort of moaning. Feeling of coldness in the chest, (a. 7 d.) Burning, especially in the right side of the chest. Burning in the chest with aching. Pressure about the heart, almost like pinching. Palpitation of the heart, in the evening, without anguish, (a. 24 d.) Violent palpitation of the heart, every beat being felt in the head. Violent palpitation of the heart, when singing at church. Violent palpitation of the heart, early in the morning, when waking up; she has to lie still, without being able to open her eyes, and without being able to speak. Stitching pain in the lower part of the mamma; the pain increases when the parts are pressed upon, the breathing is then arrested. Painful nodosities in the mammæ.

Back.—Pain in the coccyx, which becomes a burning pain when the parts are touched. Pressing (bearing-down) pain in the coccyx, as if the part were bruised. Pain, as from bruises, and pressure in the crest of the left ilium; the pain becomes so violent in the evening, that she had to curb herself. When pressed upon from without, the place felt painful as from subcutaneous ulceration. Pain

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as from subcutaneous ulceration, in the inferior extremity of the spinal column, mostly when sitting and lying. Pain in the small of the back, when sitting, as if the menses would make their appearance. Violent pain in the small of the back. *Pressing pain in the small of the back.* Stiffness in the small of the back. Drawing pain in the small of the back, as if it were broken, when walking, standing, or lying down. Sharp drawing transversely across the small of the back; on every step the pain becomes very keen. Stitches close over the small of the back, during a deep inspiration. Stitch in the small of the back, descending along the thighs, on every inspiration. Violent stitch in the os sacrum. The back is so painful on the left side that she cannot rest upon it, for three nights. Pain in the lower part of the back. She feels a violent pain in the loins, when rising after having been seated for some time. Pressing pain in the back, between the scapulæ, as if the parts had been strained or sprained; she feels a like pain on the fore part of the chest, when moving the arm. Painful tightness between the scapulæ, alleviated by friction. Stinging tightness in the right scapula. Intermitting stitches in the back, over the right hip.

Neck.—Stitches between the scapulæ. Sensation in a small spot of the nape of the neck, as if the skin were being raised. Tightness of the nape of the neck. Stiffness of the nape of the neck. Stiffness in the left side of the nape of the neck. * Glandular swellings in the neck.

Superior Extremities.—Copious secretion of humours in the axillæ. Violent itching in the right axilla. The shoulders feel tired, and as if pressed upon by a weight. When walking the shoulders and the chest feel as if oppressed by a load. Tearing in the shoulders, which goes off by motion and friction. Drawing pain in the arms and hands. Grinding pain down along the arm, with a sensation as of various confused movements taking place in the bones; the symptom is less felt when resting upon this arm. Violent tearing in the right upper arm, when raising the arm. Tearing in the centre of the right upper arm, after midnight, when resting upon this side; the pain was so violent that she was unable to fall asleep. Painful tearing in the bone of the right upper arm, in the

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direction of the elbow. Drawing stitches in the olecranon of the ulna; the skin covering this process, feels sore when slightly touched; the soreness is not felt when the part is grasped with force. Painful stitches below the bend of the left elbow, coming out at the palm of the hand. Burning and straining in the bend of the right elbow, in the evening. Frequent burning and stitches in the left forearm, sometimes extending as high up as the shoulder-joint; friction relieves the pain for a short while. Itching on the inner surface of the right lower arm, which becomes covered by an itching eruption after the lapse of three days, spreading over a large extent. Hard, elevated, itching place, near the wrist-joint, extending transversely around the lower arm. *Pain in the wrist-joint as if it were sprained.* Straining pain in the wrist-joints, when moved. Tearing in the hands. Pricking in the palm of the left hand, also in the ball of the right hand. Drawing stitches in the outer edge of the hand, where the skin is painful when touched slightly, but without any pain when touched with force. Frequent and painful boring in the knuckles of the hand. Every day *the hands go to sleep.* The hand goes to sleep when at rest. Numbness of the left hand, in the morning when in bed; it goes off after rising. Burning heat in the left hand when coming out of the cool air and entering the room; in the evening, after sitting down. Troublesome heat in the palms of the hands, in the morning. Itching in the fingers and dorsa of the hands many days. White itching pimples on the dorsa of the hands, burning and becoming red after scratching. The metacarpal joints are painful when moved. Straining in the posterior joint of the middle finger, during motion. Tearing in the dorsa and bones of the fingers, going off by friction. Stitches in the tips of the fingers. Stitch in the tip of the index-finger resembling the sting of a wasp. Stitches in the fingers. The fingers, and afterwards the whole hand, go to sleep. Itching in the wart on the finger. Chilblain on the little finger.

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.—Cramp in the right hip when walking. *Stitches in the left hip, when sitting.* Inability to stretch the lower limbs, on account of straining and feeling of contraction in the groins. Disagreeable tight-

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ness of the skin of the lower extremities, with a feeling either of burning or icy coldness. Cold legs by day. Pinching pains in different parts of the lower limbs. Jerking pain in the thighs. Drawing and tearing in the muscles of the thigh. Tearing in the thighs, below both hips, from morning till evening, worse however in the forenoon and when sitting. Painful tearing when standing, as if in the marrow of the left thigh; going off when sitting (during the menses.) Violently tearing stitch in the middle of the right thigh, on the inner side, when standing in the evening. Fine, burning, shooting stitches in different parts of the thigh and small of the back, the whole day. Boring and drawing in the upper part of the right femur, after an uneasy night. When walking, the tendons in the bend of the right knee feel as if too short; the symptom goes off when sitting. Painless contraction of the bend of the right knee, which feels painful when stretched; the symptom goes off after long exercise. Cramp in the right knee, when walking. Pain in the right knee, when standing, as if the part were screwed in, with a sensation as if the leg would become contracted, in the evening. Tearing over the right knee; also over the left, as if in the bone; when rubbing the left knee, the pain here passes off for a short while. Tearing and tingling stitches in the right knee; when rubbing the part the symptom is then felt in the tibia, and here yields for a short while to friction. Very painful stitches in the bend of the left knee, when walking. Soreness in the knee, when bending it, day and night. Soreness in the right knee, worse when walking. Cramp in the leg, in the fore part, near the tibia, when walking. Cramp in the calves in the morning, for several days. Painful cramp in the calves, after walking. *Painful tightness in the calves, when walking.* Painful contraction of the tendo Achillis, frequently repeated, in the evening, (3. d.) Pressure in the tibia, when walking. Pain in the tibia as if it were bruised, when walking in the open air; the pain comes on at intervals, and is attended with tightness of the calf. Jerking drawing in the tibia. *Painless drawing in the left leg, at night from below upwards. Tearing in the left leg, especially in the knee and ankle-joint. Tearing

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in the left tibia, from above downwards; likewise on the outer surface of the right leg, and afterwards in the big toe. Painful stitch in the right leg, when rising from her knees; the stitch affects the whole body, and causes her to start. The legs, as far as the calves, go to sleep by day. When walking the foot bends to one side, as if the ankle-joint were too weak. Weakness of the ankle-joints when walking, even unto bending. Feeling of stiffness in the ankle-joint, in the morning when rising. Tightness in the dorsum of the foot, as if a tendon were too short; next day the place is swollen and sensitive to the touch. Drawing and tearing in the tendons of the right heel. Pricking in the sole of the left foot, as if with a pointed instrument. Pain in the heels as from subcutaneous ulceration. Stinging tingling in the feet, as if they had gone to sleep, in the morning. Cold feet, when walking, in the forenoon. *Extremely cold feet*, also in the evening, a long time after she had been in bed. Very hot feet. Her feet burn when walking, they swell when sitting. Inflammatory swelling on the foot, breaking open near one of the toes Swelling and tightness of the feet. Profuse sweat of the feet. Cramp in the toes, frequently by day; when walking upon an uneven road, the feet feel as if they would bend over. Pain in the posterior joint of the toe, as if it had been strained; when walking, and generally when moving the joint. Tearing in the big toe of the right foot. Violently cutting burning in the toes, especially the little toes. Violent itching of the toes which had been frozen formerly, (a. 24 d.) Swelling of the ball of the big toe, in the morning; there is much heat in it, and it is painful as if it had been frozen and ulcerated previously. When walking she is easily sore between the toes. *Corns are formed which are painful to the touch.* Stitches in the corn, for many days.

Common Ailments.—Aching in the joints and muscles. Pressure in the stomach, the chest, and sometimes the abdomen. Pain in the arms and legs as if they had been pressed with the fingers. Tearing and drawing pain in the fingers and toes. Stiffness of the limbs, after sitting. Frequently a sensation as if hands and feet would go to sleep. The right arm and foot alternately go to sleep, in

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the evening when in bed. The arms and legs go to sleep, the former when leaning upon them, the latter when laying them across each other. Feeling of numbness in all the limbs, especially also in the head. *All the limbs feel bruised*, especially during motion. The ligaments of the elbows and knees are painful when lying down. The joints of the body feel bruised, severed, weak. Feeling in the joints, as if they were broken. Cracking in the joints. The joints become easily strained. Vacillating gait, as if caused by some external force. Attack: she feels unpleasant from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; her head feels giddy; she is not firm on her feet, her face is pale, she feels nauseated and her eyes are encircled with blue rings. Heaviness and trembling of the arms and legs. Heaviness in all the limbs, frequently. Throbbing and beating in the whole body, worse in the evening. Orgasm of the blood, without any heat. One feels easily heated, the whole day. Weakness and want of energy of the whole body, with obtusion of the head. He eats and drinks, but his strength decreases from day to day. * One feels easily exhausted by walking. Walking made her feel weak very soon, especially in the hypochondria. In the afternoon he felt such a great anguish and heaviness in the body, that walking became very troublesome to him. A good deal of sweat when walking in the open air. * Tired and sleepy after walking. Scarcely affected by the sharp winter air, (secondary effect.) Itching over the whole body, especially in the evening when in bed. Smarting over the whole body, like flea-bites, changing from one place to another when the part is scratched. Stitches in a cicatrix from a burn. Several small blotches on the wrist, on the nape of the neck, and on the dorsum of the foot, itching violently, with a sensation as of burning after being scratched; they go off in three days.

Paralysis, Weakness, Fits.—Attack: vertigo, she shrieks, opens her mouth, bends over to the right side and backwards, with her hands raised. She threatens to fall over, opens her mouth and looks upwards; afterwards heat over the whole body, with sweat in the face and whining mood. Laziness, and want of disposition for any

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mental or physical labor, the whole day. Depressed in strength, anxious and melancholy, especially in the afternoon. The whole day as if in a state of slumber, indolent, deaf, dim sighted, peevish and gloomy. Dull and drowsy in the forenoon, more so after dinner. General weakness in the forenoon, as if one would fall over. The lower limbs feel fatigued and worn out, early in the morning. Feels tired in the morning, even after sound sleep. Lassitude, in all the limbs, in the morning. Lassitude in the morning, after rising, accompanied by so much sadness that she would like to weep.

SLEEP.—Drowsiness the whole forenoon with frequent yawning. Drowsiness in the evening, with photophobia, (the first days.) She was unable to fall asleep in the evening; her sleep was very light. He did not fall asleep till 5 o'clock in the evening; nevertheless he felt refreshed after having slept two hours. At night he feels so hot and restless that he is unable to sleep. At night she feels restless and uneasy, tossing about in her bed, and waking up frequently. Uneasy night, he is unable to remain quiet. Uneasy night; he woke up at 2 o'clock and a half, on account of internal uneasiness. Uneasy sleep; he felt stimulated and was unable to fall asleep before 2 o'clock. Uneasy sleep, interrupted by frequent waking. He is haunted by horrible visions in the evening before going to bed. When falling asleep, she starts up as if she would fall. In the evening, when lying in bed and closing her eyes, before falling asleep, she was tormented by a fear, lest she should suffocate; this fear went off when sitting up and opening her eyes; in this way sleep was interrupted the whole night; the throat was full of mucus. At night she was tormented by so much anguish and orgasm of the blood, that she had to sit up. A good deal of pain in the joints, at night. Tearing on the outer side of the thigh, at night, which goes off when rising. Cramp in the thighs and legs at night. The night sleep is interrupted by a cramp in the calves. Tearing in the knee, at night, going off by rising. Sudden pain at night, when waking up and turning the leg in the bed, as if the leg were broken; afterwards the leg felt as heavy as lead. At night, when lying on the right side, the right leg goes to sleep as far as the toes, with a sensation as if the leg were longer. Pain in the tibia, at night,

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which had passed off in the morning, after waking up. Bleeding at the nose, at night, a quarter of an hour. *Considerable emission* of urine, at night. Great depression of the whole body, at night, as if it had been bruised by blows. Sweat in the bends of the knees, and swollen fingers, after midnight, when waking up. Trembling in the interior of the limbs, in the evening when falling asleep, accompanied by an involuntary twitching in the knees, legs, and feet; they moved visibly, and he had to draw them up. Frequent starting, in the evening when falling asleep. Ptyalism during sleep. Moaning during sleep. Loud talking during sleep. Weeping, at night when asleep, and sobbing when waking up. Vivid dreams at night. Vivid dreams about scientific objects; he made literary compositions and spoke aloud. *Sleep full of vivid fancies.* A number of confused and fanciful dreams at night, which almost prevented him from sleeping. Vivid, fearful dreams, for seven nights in succession. Dreams about murders. Anxious dreams at night, with shrieking and crying; these dreams were followed by sad, and then by voluptuous dreams, accompanied by a pollution.

Fever.—*Great chilliness* by day. Chilliness after dinner, for a long time. He can scarcely get warm in the morning. She feels chilly when a little air gets into her room. Constant chilliness with icy-cold feet. *Very cold feet*, from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 3 in the afternoon. Very cold feet in the evening, when entering the bed, (a. 10 h.) Cold hands and feet in the evening. Chills which wake her up at night when in bed. Chilliness and cold creeping, in the afternoon, attended with trembling as from within outwards, without any thirst, for 3 hours; afterwards burning in the skin of the body and in the eyes, with some thirst. Shuddering over the back which appeared to begin in the chest, every afternoon, (a. 4 w.) Some shuddering with thirst, every other day, towards evening; afterwards such a violent dry heat, that she imagines fiery sparks are darting out of her eyes; only a little sweat in the night following. Chilliness in the evening, without any thirst, afterwards heat; this symptom passes off after lying down. Chilliness over the whole body, at 9 o'clock in the evening, afterwards heat,

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after lying down; during the heat she falls asleep, waking up frequently with thirst; sweat towards morning. Chilliness in the evening, when in bed; afterwards sweat during sleep. Chilliness with goose-flesh from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening; at 11 o'clock at night, one wakes up covered with sweat, which lasts until 2 o'clock, and during which one bears covering. At night, when in bed, his head and the upper part of his body were hot, the legs, however, cold, and getting warm only gradually; towards morning he felt chilly in the bed, (1. d.) Heat and thirst at night, without either previous chilliness or succeeding sweat. During the heat she cannot bear being uncovered, because it makes her feel chilly at once. Night-heat, with moist skin. Sweat, when eating or walking. Profuse sweat when walking or eating something warm. Sweat colouring the linen yellow. *Profuse night-sweat.* Sweat about the head, at night. Morning-sweat, after waking up, (2. d.) Exhausting night-sweats. Fetid night-sweats. As soon as he closes his eyes, he is drenched with sweat.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Any kind of good charcoal may be used as a remedial agent, when duly prepared according to the rules which I have laid down in the first volume. In my trials I have partly used charcoal from birch, partly from red beach.

Carbo veg. has been considered non-medicinal and powerless by physicians. The charcoal from linden-wood has sometimes been employed as an ingredient in the powders against epilepsy, upon mere empirical grounds, without any proof for the efficacy of that substance. It is only lately, when the chemical properties of the vegetable charcoal, especially the power which it possesses to remove the bad smell from putrid and decayed substances, and to protect liquids from that smell, had been discovered by *Lowitz* at Petersburg, that physicians have employed charcoal externally, for the purpose of removing effects, (iatro-chemically.) They used it as a mouth-wash when the mouth smelled badly, or they applied it to old, fetid

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ulcers, and the smell disappeared almost instantaneously. When taken internally, in doses of 8 or 12 grains, charcoal removed the fetid odor of the fæces in the fall-dysentery.

This use of the vegetable charcoal was merely chemical, not dynamic, and penetrating into the inmost substance of the vital forces. The bad smell of the mouth or ulcer, and of the fæces in dysentery returned in a few hours.

When administered in the form of a crude powder, charcoal can only act chemically. A pretty large quantity of crude charcoal may be swallowed without causing the slightest change in the functions of the organism.

There are many remedial agents which, in their crude form, appear non-medicinal and powerless. Their medicinal virtues are latent and can only be properly elicited by triturating the medicinal substance together, with a non-medicinal vehicle, such as sugar of milk, thus mixing one with the other, and afterwards dissolving the powder in alcohol and preparing the dilutions by means of succussion, as has been taught in the first volume.

Carbo veg. may be used from the decillionth down to the millionth potency, 1, 2, or 3 globules at a dose.

Arsenic, camphora and coffea cruda are used as antidotes of Carbo; the spirits of nitre appear to be more efficient.

Carbo veg. has been found curative in the following affections:—

Anguish; irritability; frightfulness; *fear of ghosts* at night; peevishness; headache brought on by an échauffement; heaviness of the head; congestion of blood to the head; headache with nausea; liability of the head to cold; pain in the eyes from over-exerting them; burning in the eyes; *heat* AND PRESSURE IN THE EYES; burning and pressure in the corners of the eyes; nightly agglutination of the eyes; humming in the ears; suppuration of the internal ear, and discharge from the same; itching of the nose; continued bleeding from the nose; herpes in the face; chapped lips; bleeding of the gums; tooth-ache brought on by taking either cold or warm substances into the mouth; contractive tooth-ache; gnawing tooth-ache; gurgling tooth-ache; chronic looseness of the teeth; dryness or accumulation of water in the mouth;

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stomacace; roughness, (scraping) in the throat; hawking up of a quantity of mucus from the throat; bitter taste in the mouth; saltish taste in the mouth; chronic aversion to meat; want of appetite; EXCESSIVE HUNGER OF thirst; empty eructations; bitter eructations; eructations tasting of the fat which had been taken; regurgitation of the ingesta; sweat when taking a meal; acidity in the mouth after a meal; pressure and a feeling of desolateness and emptiness in the stomach, after a meal; morning-nausea; constant nausea; water-brash, at night; STITCHES BELOW THE RIBS; painful stitches in the liver; *stitches in the spleen*; pain as from bruises in the hypochondria; tightness of the abdomen; inflation of the abdomen; pain over the umbilicus, when feeling it; colic, brought on by riding in a carriage; excessive emission of flatulence; thin, pale-coloured stool; *evacuations of thin, light-coloured mucus;* insufficient stool; constipation; *itching of the anus; varices of the anus;* pain of the varices of the rectum; bleeding from the rectum during every evacuation; diminished secretion of urine; frequent, anxious desire to urinate, day and night; wetting the bed; dark-coloured urine; pain as from excoriation during micturition; pressing, (bearing-down) in the testicles; *too frequent pollutions;* excessive abundance of voluptuous thoughts. Too rapid discharge of semen during an embrace; soreness and itching of the genital organs; itching and burning of the genital organs; swelling of the genital organs; *too early menses; menses too profuse;* scanty menses; paleness of the blood during the menses; vomiting during the menses; *leucorrhœa;* leucorrhœa preceding the menses; *obstruction of the nose;* watery discharge from the nose; violent coryza; continual hoarseness; morning-hoarseness; catarrh and sore throat with the measles; *asthma, oppression of the chest;* shortness of breath when walking; dropsy of the chest; stitches in the chest; soreness and pain as from excoriation in the chest; brownish spots upon the chest; drawing pain in the back; itching pimples upon the back; *stiffness in the nape of the neck;* pain in the elbow when seizing a thing; heat in the hands; impatience in the lower limbs; the knees go to sleep; herpes on the knee; cramp in the calf, at night; continual insen-

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sibility of the feet; *sweat of the feet;* redness and swelling of the toes, with stitching ache as after freezing of the part; pain in the limbs as if they had been strained or sprained; pain in the left side of the hypogastrium, brought on by straining it; the limbs go to sleep; *in the morning after rising, the limbs feel bruised;* throbbing in different parts of the body; tremor; jactitation of single limbs, by day; ailments consequent upon an intoxication with wine, which happened the day previous; chronic ailments consequent upon the abuse of china; liability to catching cold; nettle-rash; herpes; readily bleeding, fetid ulcers upon the thigh; *great drowsiness by day;* sleep in the fore-noon; sleeplessness on account of impatience in the body; nightly exaltation of the fancy, and starting up from anxious dreams; *frequent flushes of heat;* coldness and chilliness of the body; night-sweat; morning-sweat.

The excessive effects of Carbo are soon alleviated by *repeatedly smelling of Camphor*, and still more certainly, by smelling *of sweet Spirits of Nitre.*

This drug has been proved by myself and by Drs. Adams, Gersdorff and Caspari.

According to Noack and Trinks, Carbo veg. especially corresponds to venous-hæmorrhoidal, gastric, bilious or scrofulous constitutions, and to the melancholy, choleric temperament. It is especially adapted to cachectic individuals, whose vital powers have become weakened. It is suitable for colliquative conditions, a predominant action of the venous system, a diminished tone of the muscular fibre, increased irritability of the sentient nerves, in cases of hyperæsthesis, especially when this condition originates in a morbid action of the vegetative abdominal organs; hence in abdominal plethora, hysteria and hypochondria. When the action of the arterial system has been entirely overpowered and the venous congestion is indicated by a blue tinge of the skin over the whole body, attended with fearful anguish about the heart, and an icy coldness of the surface, then Carbo veg. is a proper remedy. It deserves especial consideration in morbid conditions where anguish, irritability, frightfulness, nightly fear of ghosts, peevishness and wrathfulness are prominent symp-

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toms. Weakness caused by an excessive loss of humours, or consequent upon acute diseases.—Mortification of parts, putrefaction, gangrene.—Symptoms of scurvy.—Bad consequences from riding in a carriage, and from straining a part.—Excessive sensibility to a sudden change of temperature, morbid conditions brought on by damp, hot air.—Catarrhal and rheumatic affections.—Mercurial and Quinine disease.—Icterus.—Paralytic conditions.—Varices.—Aneurisms ?—Natural telangiectasia, when children are born with the disease, being round, flat, soft, elastic, bright-red tumours raised upon the skin and composed of a tissue of dilated capillaries, bleeding violently in consequence of slight injuries (*Knorre* in such cases prefers *Carbo* to Phosphorus recommended by *Hering*, or to Sulphur recommended by Rückert.)—Morbilli.—Angina morbillosa.—Scarlatina : *Angina scarlatinosa, accompanied by parotitis, or when the fauces threaten to become sphacelated.—Urticaria.—Erythema intertrigo.—Erysipelas læve, when the parts threaten to become sphacelated, or when accompanied by Anasarca,* (in the latter case Arsenic may be used.)—Pemphigus.—*Variola, with ichor or sphacelus behind the crusts.*—Scabies miliaris or papulosa, sicca, vesicularis, humida, (Sulph., Merc., Caust., Verat. ;) transition of the itch to obstinate humid, herpetic eruptions, especially in the face.—Gnawing tetters.—Humid tetters in the face.—Miliaria when supervening in dangerous diseases.—*Acne*, in young people.—Moles —Cutaneous scrofula, with hardening of the skin.—Glandular swellings.—Scirrhous indurations, tubercular formations in glandular Scrofula.—Lymphatic abscesses.—*Putrefying ulcers.—Readily bleeding, fetid ulcers upon the thighs ;* ulcers with a dark, badly-coloured base, readily bleeding, having a bad, putrid smell ; when the parts destroyed look ragged, and when there is great lassitude and heaviness in the limbs.—*Gangræna senilis of the toes.*—Gangrenous decubitus.—Rhagades of the lips and nipples.—Burns ?—Chilblains ?—*Intermittent Fevers*, especially such as have become inveterate by the abuse of Quinine ; quotidian fevers with short apyrexia, when the paroxysms are not regular successions of chills, heat and sweat ; quotidian fevers with

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irregular types, when the paroxysms are marked by a periodical return of *profuse* sweats and subsequent chills; tertian, also quotidian and quartan and frequently old fevers of from one to two years' duration; also when re-appearing after having been suppressed by Quinine; *intermittent fevers with the following paroxysms:*—1. Chills with great thirst, heat with little or no thirst, or thirst only in the beginning; the chills are not always very great, but frequently shaking, with previous coldness of the feet; the heat is sometimes accompanied by redness of the face, sometimes with sweat. 2. Chills without thirst; afterwards heat with thirst. *Previous to the chills* a throbbing in the temples, tearing in the teeth and bones of the extremities, cold feet, pandiculations; *during the chills* lassitude; *during the heat* vertigo, headache, obscuration of sight, nausea, pain in the chest, stomach, abdomen, oppression of the chest, great pains in the lower extremities; *during the apyrexia* headache, want of appetite, swelling of the region of the stomach and painfulness of the same after a meal, little sleep which is frequently disturbed, lassitude, paleness, emaciation. *Nervous fevers* inclining to putridity, in typhus abdominalis, cholera, when there are bloody stools, complete loss of strength and collapse. *Typhus* in the last stage, when life threatens to become extinct; in the third; in the stage when the formation of ulcers takes place. *Cholera asiatica, asphyctica*; the most desperate cases of cholera; fourth stage, when reaction begins to cease, (also Verat., Ars., Lauroc., Nicot.,) congestions to head and chest in cholera; according to Rummel, Laurocerasus then acts better. Megrim. *Cephalalgia consequent upon excesses in drinking, or upon echauffement; congestion of blood to the head; headache with nausea.*—*Liability of the head to cold.*—Falling off of the hair, after violent, acute diseases.—Pain in the eyes; ophthalmia brought on by exerting the eyes to excess.—Hemorrhage from the eyes.—Burning heat, pressure in the eyes and corners of the eyes.—Nightly agglutination of the eyes.—Otorrhœa purulenta.—*Continued bleeding from the nose.*—Parotitis epidemica.—*Symptoms of scurvy of the gums*, the gums bleeding readily, (according to Lobethal Mercury is here preferable to Carbo;) affections of

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the gums: the gums recede from the upper and lower incisores and cuspidati, on account of which the roots become denuded; the gums are painful during mastication, look pale and bleed when touched but slightly; accompanied by frequent pains in the sound teeth, and in the root of the nose; in one case these symptoms were likewise accompanied by a fine, itching eruption on different places of the body.—Toothache brought on by either cold or warm substances; contractive, gnawing, gurgling toothache.—Chronic looseness of the teeth.—Stomacace scorbutica and gangrænosa.—Angina gangrænosa; angina aphthosa (giving Aconite previous to Carbo.)—Dysphagia (stenosis of the œsophagus; aided by Petroleum.)—*Gastric derangement brought on by excesses*, by the immoderate use of ardent spirits, or being a remnant of previous diseases.—Gastralgia of nursing women; gastralgia with pyrosis, brought on by congestion of the portal system (especially useful after Nux v.;) *spasm of the stomach* of cachectic individuals with a pale-yellow complexion, attended with acidity in the primæ viæ and with other ailments of the abdomen and the reproductive system.—Chronic gastritis.—Splenetic stitches.—*Abdominal affections*. Congestions of the portal system, alternate pain and tightness in the hypochondria, especially the liver, distension of the abdomen, disposition to flatulence, flatulent colic, pain in the back and the small of the back; hæmorrhoidal varices.—Colic brought on by riding in a carriage.—Flatulent and hæmorrhoidal colic.—Wetting the bed, of small children.—*Diabetes*.—Mucous and putrid diarrhœa.—Hæmorrhoidal constipation with distension of the abdomen.—According to Kallenbach, Carbo, veg. ought to be employed in hypochondriac individuals, when the following symptoms have become apparent:—A quantity of gas in the abdomen, borborygmi, colicky tightness, inflation and sensitiveness of the scrobiculus cordis and the region of the stomach, and when difficult breathing (owing to pressure of the descending diaphragm) or a coated tongue with reddish edges indicate a considerable degree of irritation in the stomach, and when the evacuations are preceded by much flatulence and the fæces are hard and insufficient.—***Blind and flowing hæmorrhoids.*** **Menstrual colic. Pas-**

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sive metrorrhagia. Predisposition to miscarriage, with varices of the genital organs. Leucorrhœa. Fluent coryza. Acute and chronic catarrh. Croup with typhous symptoms. Hooping-cough. Hemaptoe consequent upon suppression of hæmorrhoids. *Chronic laryngitis*, with purulent expectoration; incipient phthisis of the larynx and trachea; *Lobethal* recommends Carbo against the hoarseness and roughness remaining after chronic inflammations of the wind-pipe, or against continued tickling or pain of that organ. Chronic cough with bloody discharge from the lungs. Inflammation of the nipples. Chronic affections of the chest. Flatulent asthma. *Suffocating asthma*, with icy coldness, blue colour of the skin and great anguish about the heart; the most desperate cases of suffocating asthma, spasms of the chest. Paralytic orthopnœa. Nervous inflammation of the lungs, especially when attended with rattling breathing (fever with paralysis of the lungs according to *Hermann* and *Rummel.*) *Neglected pneumonia*, with an excessively badly smelling discharge (also Chi., Sep., Sil., Con.;) pneumonia with a dirty-yellow, badly smelling expectoration, and threatening gangrene of the lungs (in this case also Ars.) —Cases in which the substance of the lungs is on the point of becoming changed to a liver-coloured or still darker mass thrown up by the patient; *gangrene of the lungs.* —Pulmonary phthisis owing to the passage from the stage of inflammation to that of suppuration of the lungs; incipient tubercular phthisis, with incipient tuberculous discharge, stitches in the chest and short breathing. *Dropsy of the chest.* Lumbago.

ANALOGOUS REMEDIES.—1. Ars., Carb. an., Chi., Graph., Kali. Lach., Merc. Natr. mur. Nux v. 2. Ant. crud., Calc., Coff., Ferr., Lycop., Puls., Ran. bulb., Rhodod., Sep., Stram., Zinc. 3. Alum., Amm., Calad., Cocc., Rheum., Taran., Veratr.—Carbo veg., is especially suitable after Kali., Lach., Sep., Nux v. After Carb. veg. are especially suitable Ars., Merc., Kali.

MORAL SYMPTOMS.—Anxious, a sort of oppression of the chest, for several days. Very much oppressed and full. * Indescribable anguish, every afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Increasing anguish in the evening, for several

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hours, with heat in the face. * Uneasiness in the evening. Uneasy the whole day. He trembled with uneasiness and anguish, and was unable to remain at one place. Every afternoon he trembled with uneasiness and anguish over the whole body; he felt as if he had committed a great crime; this paroxysm terminated by weeping, even in the street in the presence of strangers. He felt in a whining mood, every thing appeared terrible to him; he felt despairing. Extremely whining mood; he wants to blow his brains out. She feels so unhappy, that she would like to die. Pusillanimous and * frightful. When she is to speak in company, all her pulses begin to throb, and her otherwise pale face becomes bloated and bluish-red. Impatient. Great irritability. She is over-excited, as if she had been hurried too much, or over-pressed with business. Irritability and ill-humour, with mental depression, (a. 10 h.) * Irritability and sensitiveness. Very irritable, during the day, and disposed to be peevish. Easily offended and ill humoured, (a. 4 h.) Peevish, impatient, desperate, he would like to blow his brains out. Peevish and irritable, with obtusion of the head. Peevish and irritable the whole day, (2. d.) Violent, irritable mood. *Violent* and *peevish*, in the forenoon. *Very peevish, irritable, and disposed to be angry.* Involuntary ebullitions of anger, (a. 36 h.) Easily offended, and whining mood. He is very irritable and easily offended, he easily weeps about sad things, and as easily laughs on account of the least trifle, until his eyes run. Easily offended and irritated, or readily indulging flat mirth; when laughing, the muscles of the arms and hands become relaxed. Excessively cheerful, but easily put out. Ill-humoured after a meal. Indifferent. He listens to every thing with great indifference, expresses neither liking nor disliking, and attaches no meaning to what he hears. Indolent mind, not disposed to think, (a. 10 h.) He is indifferent to music a whole day, although he loves it. Bright spirits, lightness and feeling of general well-being, (reaction after a feeling of desolateness and emptiness in the head, such as is felt in cold, and general heaviness of the limbs and body,) (a. 4 h.) Want of memory, taking place periodically. Sudden want of memory, he was

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unable to recollect what he had just been saying, or what had been told to him. Slow flow of ideas, they constantly turn on one point, with a feeling as if the head were tied too tightly.

HEAD.—Obtusion of the head aggravating thought. Considerable obtusion of the head, in the morning after rising; he finds it difficult to think, and feels as if he were in a dream from which he has to tear himself with great exertions; the symptom went off after lying down. Obtusion of the head for several days without any pain, Obtusion of the occiput as after intoxication. Obtusion of of the head, after dinner. Obtusion of the head, in the evening after walking, (a. 19 h.) Obtusion of the occiput, feeling as if it were tight towards the outside, (a. half an h.) Dullness of the head, after waking from the siesta. Giddiness in the head, with pressure in the forehead. Dizziness in the head, as after intoxication, extending from the occiput towards the fore part of the head, worse in the evening, affecting the whole head, aggravated by walking. Dizziness, cloudiness, vertigo. (3. d.) *The head turns*, the whole day. Vertigo, brought on by the slightest motion. Vertigo, when moving the head rapidly. Vertigo, he had to hold on to something, (a. 15 d.) Vertigo, with wavering, when walking. Giddiness when walking or sitting, (4. d.) Vertigo, when stooping, as if the headw ere reeling to and fro. Vertigo when stooping, when turning one's-self in the bed, or when gargling one's throat. Vertigo in the bed, after waking from sleep. Giddy, in the evening, after sleeping, when sitting, with trembling and quivering in the whole body; when rising from one's seat, one feels faint; even when lying down, this sensation continues yet a quarter of an hour. Vertigo only when sitting, as if the head were balancing to and fro. Head-ache, as is felt in the beginning of a cold. Head-ache affecting the whole of the right side of the head and face, with chilliness, coldness, and tremor of the body and jaws. Head-ache brought on by sudden changes of warmth and coldness. Dull headache, with heaviness, in the forehead. *Dull headache in the occiput.* Headache coming from the stomach and depriving her of her senses for a short while. * *Heaviness in the head.* His head

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feels heavy as lead. Pain in the head, as if it were too full. Tightness in the brain; the head feels rather obtuse than painful. Spasmodic tightness in the brain. * Aching in the nape of the neck, afterwards in the forehead, followed by lachrymation, and closing of the lids. *Pressure in the occiput*, especially after supper. Violent aching about and in the lower part of the occiput. Periodical aching in the occiput. Continued *aching on the top of the head with painfulness of the hairs when touched.* Aching in the upper part of the right side of the occiput, accompanied by pressure in the eyes. Aching of single places of the head, coming on in slight paroxysms, which go off in a short while and seem to correspond with flatulence, (a. 48 h.) Aching in the forehead, especially close above the eyes; these ache when moved, the whole afternoon. Aching in the forehead going and coming. Pressure on the top of the head, every afternoon. Aching over and in the eyes. *Pressure in both temples* and on the top of the head. Pressure in the left temple from within outwards, for several hours. Pressure on the top of the head, afterwards drawing in the whole of the head, especially on the left side. Pressure and drawing in the head, in paroxysms. Compressive headache. Pressure, as if something were lying in the vertex, or as if the integuments were being constricted; afterwards this symptom also passes into the forehead. *Headache as if the integuments of the head became contracted.* Headache, as if the integuments of the head became contracted, especially after supper. Contractive pain in the head, especially during motion. His hat presses upon his head like a heavy burden; when taking off the hat, he nevertheless feels as if a handkerchief were tied round the head. Tightness in the brain; the head feels rather obtuse than painful. Spasmodic tightness in the brain. Violent headache for five days; when stooping, the contents of the head felt as if they would issue from both the occiput and the forehead. (Pain in the right side of the head when shaking it.) Clawing and cutting headache over and behind the left ear. Pinching pain in the occiput. Drawing pain in various parts of the head, especially in the forehead, as far as the root of the nose. Drawing in the whole head, making it feel obtuse; it extends from the occiput, (a. half

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an hour.) *Drawing and tearing in the left occiput.* Tearing drawing in the upper and anterior part of the head. Tearing through the head, beginning at a small place in the occiput. Frequent paroxysms of tearing pains, in the interior of the head, in the direction of the right temple. Tearing in the left half of the head, extending from the left half of the nose. Short, violent tearings through the whole of the left side of the head. Dull tearing headache in the vertex and temples, in paroxysms. Short, tearing pains in the left side of the occiput. Tearing in the left half of the head, with drawing in the left arm. Tearing in the temples, as far as the molar teeth. *Violent tearing in a small spot of the forehead, near the temples.* The tearing pains in the head sometimes begin in the limbs, and appear to terminate in the head. A biting and aching in the head, like the sensation which one experiences in the nose during an unsuccessful attempt at sneezing, early in the morning on waking up, in the right half of the head upon which he had been lying, and in the occiput; the pain abated when raising the head, it disappeared entirely when getting out of bed. Erratic stitches into the head, with general painfulness of the surface of the brain. Stitches in the top of the head, brought on by reading. Violent stitches in the upper part of the head. Stitches in the head, in the direction of the temples, from below upwards. Stitches in the forehead above the external canthus of the right eye, (a. 2 h.) Stitching pain in the head over the right eye, occasionally. A dull, tearing stitch into the inmost part of the brain, on one side of the head, as if a nail were being driven in. Burning stinging in a small spot of the occiput. Boring headache below the left temple. Boring aching in the fore part of the head. Jerking headache. Violent throbbing pain in the occiput, as from subcutaneous ulceration, from morning till evening, (a. 9 d.) Beating headache, in the evening when in bed, with difficult breathing. Beating in the temples and fulness of the brain, when waking from a deep and long siesta. * Beating headache, in the afternoon. * Pulsating pain in the forehead, after a meal, with pressure in the occiput, heat in the head, and eructations. Congestion of blood to the head. * Congestion of blood to the head, with hot forehead and a sensation of desolateness in the

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head. Violent congestion of blood to the head, attended with hot forehead and a desolate feeling in the head, (a. 6 h.) Heat and burning in the forehead. Burning in the forehead and heat in the mouth, with pain in the eyes. Spot upon the head of the size of a hand, which feels quite hot, attended with continued headache. Burning and violently pressing headache, in the evening when in bed, especially on the top of the head and towards the forepart, except the forehead. Buzzing in the head as of bees. Cracking in the occiput as when breaking a dry straw; when sitting. Violent noise in the head from reading. Drawing pains in different places on the outside of the head. Frequently repeated, short, drawing pain in the right side of the occiput, (a. 2 h. and a half.) Tearing pain on the left side of the head, over the temple. Tearing in the right side of the occiput, (a. 4 h.) Tearing in an old scar from the cut of a sword, in the upper part of the head. Aching of a small spot of the right side of the forehead, which had been wounded on a former occasion, (a. 4 h.) Tearing in the bones of the head, (a. 24 h.) Headache over the whole vertex, in the morning when in bed, with painfulness of the hairs when touched; going off after rising from the bed. Creeping in the integuments of the occiput, as if the hairs were in motion. * *Great falling off of the hair on the head.* Pimples on the temples. Red, smooth, painless pimples on different places of the forehead. Painless pimples on the forehead, (5. d.) Red pimple on the forehead; near the hair, which is painful only when touched. Small, white blotches in the integument of the forehead, (a. 3 d.) Tightness and pressure in both temples, and on the forehead; he is unable to keep his eye-lids open.

Eyes.—The muscles of the eyes are painful when looking upwards. Dull pain in the left eye. * Pressure in the eyes, with obtusion of the head, (a. 6 h. and a half.) Pressure in the upper eye-lids and in the upper half of both eye-balls, when taking exercise in the open air. Intensely painful pressure on the right eye-ball from above downwards, (a. half an h.) Pressure as of sand, in the right eye, with a feeling of soreness in the canthi, (a. 36 h.) Pressure in the eyes, as of a grain of sand, with a

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feeling of soreness, especially in the canthi, and with smarting in the right eye. Smarting and pressing in the external canthus of the right eye. Tearing and aching in the left eye. Drawing in the right eye-lid, (a. 13 d.) Drawing over the right eye through the head. Pain in the eye, as if it were being torn out, with head-ache. Violent stitches in both eyes. *Itching around the eyes.* Itching of the margins of the eye-lids. Itching in the internal canthus of the left eye. Itching in the right eye, (a. 36 h.) Itching in the right eye, with great dryness of the lid, (a. 14 d.) Itching in the left eye, with smarting in the eye after friction, especially in the inner canthus. Biting itching, especially in the external canthus of the right eye. Biting in the canthus of the left eye. Biting in the eye-lids, with some redness of the margin of the lids, (a. 24 h.) * Burning in the eyes. Inflammation of the right eye. Swelling of the left eye. Profuse lachrymation and smarting in the right eye, (a. 24 h.) * Morning-agglutination of the eyes. Slight twitching of the left eye-lid. Tremor of the upper eye-lid. At night, when she was unable to sleep, she was likewise unable to open her eyes. He imagines that the left eye-lid has become agglutinated, which, however, is not the case. A weight seems to rest upon his eyes; when reading or writing he has to make a great effort, to distinguish the letters. After exerting his eyes, he becomes short-sighted for some time. Great short-sightedness; he only recognises an acquaintance at a very short distance, (a. 3 d.) Twinkling before the eyes, early in the morning. *Black, flying spots before the eyes.* Rings before the eyes, the inner edge being more bright.

Ears.—Painful straining in the left ear. Straining in the right ear, in the evening. Straining coming out at both ears, (a. 17 d.) Fine pinching in the left ear. Tearing in the interior of the right ear. Tearing pain in the groove behind the right ear. Tearing and burning pain in the left lobule. Tearing jerks or single stitches in the right meatus auditorius internus. Stitches in the left meatus auditorius from without inwards, (a. 48 h.) Itching of the upper part of the ear, which afterwards becomes hot. Itching in the ears, with inclination to lessen it by swal-

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lowing. Violent tingling itching in the internal right ear, constantly returning after boring with the finger into it. Itching behind the ear. Pulsations in the ears. Heat and redness of the left ear, every evening. Considerable swelling of the parotid gland, extending as far as the angle of the lower jaw. A thick, brown substance comes out of the right ear. Discharge of a thickish, flesh-coloured, badly smelling liquid from the ear. His ears feel stopped up as if by two little bags of sand lying before the ears. *His ears feel as if a load were lying in and before his ears*; he imagines they are stopped up, but without any diminution of hearing, (a. half an h.) Loud talking is disagreeable and painful to the hearing. *Tingling in the ears.* Tingling in the left ear, with threatening vertigo. Fine tingling in the left ear, in the afternoon, (a. 40 h.) *Roaring in the ears.* Violent humming before both ears. Chirping in the ears, as of grass-hoppers, (7. d.) Rustling in the ear as of straw, on every movement of the jaw, (when taking breakfast.)

Nose.—Drawing in the root of the nose. Sensation of heaviness in the nose. Tremor of the skin and muscles, on the right side of the wing of the nose. Formication in the nose, for two days. Continual tingling in the left side of the nose, in the evening. Eruptions on the wing of the nose. White, itching pimples around the nose. * Itching around the nostrils. Scabs on the tip of the nose. A quantity of mucus is continually flowing out of the posterior nares. *Bleeding at the nose, at night*, with orgasm of the blood, (a. 52 h.) * Bleeding at the nose, every forenoon, 10 to 12 drops. Profuse bleeding at the nose, in the morning when in bed; shortly after pain in the chest. Violent bleeding at the nose, which can scarcely be appeased, (a. 48 h.) Profuse bleeding at the nose for some weeks, several times a day, each bleeding being preceded and succeeded by great paleness of the face.

Face.—The complexion becomes grey-yellow. * Great paleness of the face. Soreness of the facial bones, the upper and lower jaw. Paroxysms of pain in the left side of the cheek, attended with boring and burning all through the part, (a. 6 d.) Drawing pain in the cheek for two days. *Drawing pain in the upper and lower jaw*, on

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both sides, with drawing in the head and obtusion of the same, (a. 2 h.) Jerking pain in several parts of the face. Jerking and drawing pain in the cheek and the jaw, (1. d.) Tearing in the face. *Tearing pain in the left cheek.* Tearing pain in the left corner of the mouth, thence extending to the cheek. Tearing jerks in the left zygoma, near the ear, in the evening when in bed. *Tearing jerks in the right upper jaw.* Fine, tearing stitch in the right cheek, (a. 3 h.) Glowing heat in the face, after sitting for a short while. Swelling of the cheeks. Swelling of the face near the chin, for two hours. * Many pimples on the face and forehead. Single white pimples on both temples, (a. 4 d.) A white pimple on the lower part of the cheek. *Swelling of the lips.* Swelling of the upper lip and cheek, with a jerking pain.

JAWS AND TEETH.—*Jerkings in the upper lip.* Painful eruptions on the upper lip; the vermilion border is covered with pimples. Burning pustules below the vermilion border of the upper lip. Eruption in the left corner of the mouth, resembling an itching tetter. * Chapped lips, (Jahr.) The right corner of the mouth is ulcerated. * Eruptions upon the chin;—ulcers below the jaw and in front of the ear. Drawing, in the direction of the chin, from the right corner of the mouth. Spasmodic pain in the lower jaw, (a. 13 d.) Tearing jerks in the left lower jaw, (a. 4 d.) Tooth-ache, with dry lips. Soreness of the roots of both upper and lower teeth. Tooth-ache in the incisores which are otherwise sound. Tooth-ache as if brought on by acids, especially in the gums; the pain comes on whenever she eats something salt. Tooth-ache; the teeth feel bloated; when touching the teeth with the tongue, they feel ulcerated; the pain comes on again during a meal. Clawing pain in the lower molares of the right side. Tooth-ache in the left upper molares. Drawing pain in a hollow tooth. Drawing pain in an upper incisor-tooth. Frequently recurring drawing pains in the otherwise sound teeth. Frequent drawing in the hollow molares, (a. 3. d.) Drawing, tooth-ache, with a sensation as of biting, in the upper and lower incisores, more in the gums. Slight drawing in the right molar teeth, attended with violent jerks. Violent drawing jerk

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in a hollow molar tooth. *Drawing and tearing tooth ache in all the molar teeth.* * Gnawing and drawing pain in a hollow tooth, with swelling of the gums. Soreness, with drawing, in the first left upper molar-tooth. Titillating stitching and drawing in the first upper left molar-tooth. Stitching pain in quite sound teeth, disappearing shortly and succeeded by a short stitching ache in the abdomen, every moment, (3. d.) * Bleeding of the teeth, when cleaning them. Bleeding of the teeth and gums, when sucking with the tongue. Frequent bleeding of the teeth and gums, for several days. The gums are painfully sensitive when chewing. Drawing pain in the gums. Heat in the gums. *Soreness of the gums by day.* Swelling of the gums over a hollow tooth. *Pustule on the gums.* * The gums recede from the lower incisores. The gums recede from the incisores, their roots become exposed, (relieved by mercury,) (a. 6 d.) Receding of the gums from both the upper and lower molares, (in a young girl, relieved by mercury.) The gums are sensitive to pain, and recede from the teeth. * Profuse bleeding of the gums. Bleeding of the gums when sucking them, (a. 2 d.) When sucking the gums with the tongue, there is a taste as of blood in the mouth, and the saliva looks bloody, (a. 51 and 85 h.) *When sucking the gums, pure blood makes its appearance in the mouth,* in the forenoon, returning several days at the same period, (a. 5 d.)

MOUTH.—The tongue is coated white. Tongue coated with yellow-brown mucus. Cramp-pain in the left side of the root of the tongue. Fine, tearing pain in the right side of the tongue. Sensitiveness and feeling of rawness of the tongue. Stinging on the tongue. Soreness of the right side of the tongue, accompanied by stitching pain. Difficulty of moving the tongue, with difficulty of enunciation. Heaviness and inflexibility of the tongue, which hinders the speech. Heat and dryness of the tip of the tongue. Heat in the mouth, with roughness and dryness of the tip of the tongue, (a. 1, 2 d.) Feeling in the mouth and upon the tongue, as after copious drinking of wine in the evening, (a. 10 h.) *Heat in the mouth,* especially near the upper lip. * Dryness in the mouth, without thirst. Dryness of the mouth, early in the morn-

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ing. Great dryness in the mouth, early when waking. * Increased flow of saliva. Bitter mucus in the mouth, early in the morning. *An aching in the back part of the palate.* Aching in the fauces, close behind the palate. Tearing and pressure in the back part of the fauces and in the left side of the root of the tongue. Biting sensation in the back part of the fauces, as in the beginning of a cold, but more violent. Frequent biting and burning in the fauces and palate. * Burning in the upper part of the fauces. * Burning in the fauces and the pharynx, as in a cold, (a. 10 h.) Bitterness of the palate, with dryness of the tongue. A blister in the upper part of the palate.

THROAT.—A quantity of tough phlegm in the fauces, which he has to hawk up. Hawking up of a quantity of phlegm. Phlegm in the fauces, tasting and smelling badly. Violent scraping and tingling in the throat and fauces, which can only be alleviated for a short while by clearing the throat. * Roughness of the throat. * Scraping sensation in the throat. * Roughness and rawness of the throat, for several days. Feeling of dryness in the throat, when swallowing.

ŒSOPHAGUS.—A kind of fulness and pressure in the œsophagus, extending as far as the stomach almost like heart-burn. Pressure in the œsophagus, even between the acts of swallowing, as if it were contracted or closed. *Sense as of the œsophagus being contracted or closed.* Sense as of contraction low down in the œsophagus. Sense as of the throat being contracted and swollen. Sore throat, as if there were a swelling on the palate accompanied by painful deglutition, for four days. Difficult deglutition, but without any pain; the saliva can only be swallowed with difficulty; the food can only be swallowed with difficulty; the throat feels constricted as if by a spasm, but without any pain. When swallowing, coughing, or blowing the nose, the fauces and the posterior nares feel sore. Soreness of the throat, when eating. Feeling of coldness down the throat. Inflammation of the throat, with a sensation as if something were lodged in it, attended with stinging. Inflammation and swelling of the uvula, with stitches in the throat.

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TASTE AND APPETITE.—Insipid, watery and flat taste in the mouth. * Saltish taste in the mouth the whole day, * Bitterness in the mouth, with eructations. * Bitter taste in the mouth, before and after a meal. Sour taste in the mouth after a meal. Slight appetite, and no taste, as in a cold. Slight appetite, with heat in the mouth, and roughness and dryness of the tip of the tongue, (a. 42 h.) She cannot eat any thing in the morning; she has a good appetite for dinner, but none for supper. The want of appetite is accompanied with a feeling of relaxation and weakness in the muscles of the extremities. * Want of appetite; he might have been without eating. Slight appetite; she is satiated immediately; she feels qualms of sickness in the pit of the stomach, and an emptiness in the stomach, for half an hour. Complete want of appetite, with coated tongue and great lassitude. Want of appetite and frequent eructations, with obtusion of the head. Diminished appetite for dinner, with nausea, (a. 3 d.) Slight appetite for dinner and some colic, (a. 4 d.) Appetite; nevertheless some food of which he used to be very fond, is disagreeable to him. Diminished appetite for coffee. * Repugnance to fat meat. Repugnance to butter. Milk is repugnant to her, and causes flatulence. Desire for something sweet or salt. She becomes heated by taking a little wine. Sweat on the forehead when taking a meal. Sudden throbbing in a tooth, while taking a meal.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.—Nausea at every meal. After a meal nausea with oppression at the stomach, followed by a violent, drawing pain, around the umbilicus from above downwards. Painful hiccough in the œsophagus after a a meal. Hiccough after a moderate meal; and, when sitting crooked, fine, pinching pain in the left side near the vertebræ. Violent palpitation of the heart after a meal. Lassitude after a meal, (4. d.) Unconquerable drowsiness after dinner, with burning of the eye-lids when closing the eyes, (7. d.) Excessive drowsiness after a meal. Sleepiness after supper, with a red and hot face. * *Bloated abdomen after dinner*, (9. d.) *When eating or drinking, he feels as if the abdomen would burst open.* Bloatedness and rumbling of the abdomen after a slight meal. Fulness and satiety after a slight breakfast. Fulness, eructa

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tions, general weakness after a slight breakfast; he is obliged to write slowly and to make an effort when writing. Pinching in the abdomen during and after a meal. Weakness after eating his breakfast. Great heaviness in the feet, after every dinner, for eight days. General sweat after a slight breakfast. Anguish after and during a meal. Headache after a meal. Eructations, (a. 1 h. and a half) *Violent, almost continual eructations.* Very frequent eructations, before and after a meal, mostly in the afternoon, for eight days, (a. 4 d.) * *Frequent, empty eructations, the whole day*, generally in the afternoon. *Frequent empty eructations, preceded by a short pinching in the abdomen.* Empty eructations after eating soup and after drinking. Eructations after eating or drinking. Empty eructations, especially in the afternoon, attended with much flatulence in the abdomen. Eructations with raising of a mouthful of phlegm, only some hours after dinner. Sweet eructations. Bitter, scraping eructations. Sour eructations, towards evening, in the open air. Sour eructations after eating milk. * Sour eructations with burning in the stomach. Sensation as of continual heartburn; acidity was constantly coming up into the stomach. Frequently there is a sensation, in the forenoon, as of something hot and acrid rising in the œsophagus. Hiccough especially after exercise. Great disposition to hiccough, even when there is but a trifling cause for it. Nausea and want of appetite, even before breakfast, more after a meal, with anguish, dizziness, obscuration of sight, and white-coated tongue; towards evening he had to lie down, without being sleepy, (a. 6. 7 d.) Instantaneous feeling of nausea. * *Nausea early in the morning one hour after waking up, with qualmishness of the stomach.* Nausea every forenoon, at ten, eleven o'clock. Nausea before dinner, even unto retching. Nausea after every meal. * Nausea at night. * Continual nausea, without appetite or stool. Nausea, with disposition to vomit. (4. d.) Disposition to vomit, without vomiting. * *Waterbrash.*

Stomach.—The region of the stomach is sensitive to pain. Weight upon the stomach, with a sensation as if it were trembling. When walking or standing the stomach feels heavy and as if it were hanging down. Soreness in the scrobiculus cordis, in the evening; it is painful to the

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touch ; when thinking of eating she feels nauseated and disgusted. Sensation of tightness and fulness in the stomach. Tightness and pressure across the stomach, beginning at the ribs. * Sense of pressure in the region of the stomach, going off by emitting flatulence, attended with rumbling in the abdomen. Rumbling in the abdomen followed by pressure in the stomach. Aching in the region of the stomach, as if pressing upon a sore, worse when touching the part. Feeling of pressure below the scrobiculus cordis, (a. 24 h.) Continual aching in the scrobiculus cordis and in the epigastrium, apparently in the stomach, at seven o'clock in the evening. Pressure in the pit of the stomach, with anguish, (a. 4 d.) Pinching in the pit of the stomach, as of flatulence. * Spasm in the stomach, with continual sour eructations. * Spasm in the stomach and cardialgia, * as in nursing women. * Contracting spasm of the stomach ; even at night, ascending as high up as the chest accompanied by distension of the abdomen ; she had to curb herself and was unable to lie down, because this increased the pain ; the pain came in paroxysms and arrested her breath. *Sense of contraction under the stomach.* * Contractive pain near the scrobiculus cordis, on the right side, morning and afternoon. Constrictive pain below the scrobiculus cordis, aggravated by pressing upon the part with the finger. When lying upon his back and when walking he feels an acridity in the stomach. Gnawing in the stomach, early in the morning, before breakfast. Acridity of the stomach, rising up to the throat, like heart-burn. Burning sensation in the stomach. Continual burning in the stomach. Throbbing in the scrobiculus cordis.

ABDOMEN.—Short, but violent pain in the right hypochondrium. The region of the liver is sensitive to pain, and painful to the touch. * *Pain in the liver, as if it were bruised.* * Tightness in the region of the liver as if the skin were too short, when waking up from the siesta. * Pressing pain in the liver, when walking in the open air. Violent tearing in the liver, which makes one almost scream. * Violent stitches in the region of the liver, (a. 48 h.) Aching in the left hypochondrium. Aching and stitches under the left side of the chest.

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Drawing pain under the left ribs. * Painful, lancinating tearing in both hypochondria, commencing at a point close below the scrobiculus cordis and darting towards both sides. Both hypochondria are painful to the touch. When stooping, he feels as if sausages were lying on both sides of the stomach. Pressure under the short ribs, after breakfast. Every piece of clothing presses upon the hypochondria and seems intolerable to him. *Colic, as after a cold;* it becomes worse before flatulence is emitted, and continues even afterwards. Weight in the abdomen. His abdomen feels very heavy. Sensation as if her abdomen were hanging down like a weight; she has to walk crooked. Pain over the whole abdomen, extending as far as the ossa pubis, as if all the fibres were tense and hardened; this gives him a good deal of anxiety. * *Continued distension of the abdomen.* * Distension of the abdomen owing to an accumulation of flatulence, which goes off easily and in abundance, in the afternoon. Fulness and pressure in the abdomen, as if too full of nourishment, accompanied by eructations, day and night. Aching and tightness in the right side of the epigastrium, extending across the whole stomach. Aching and tightness, extending almost over the whole of the abdomen, attended with constant uneasiness and weeping, as if from despair. *Aching in the hypogastrium.* Aching in the umbilical region. Dull ache at a small spot of the abdomen. Disagreeable pressure in the abdomen, she would constantly like to hold it with her hands. Belly-ache, with tenesmus, and emission of hot flatulence; this decreases the pain. * Belly-ache, with rumbling and emission of damp, warm, inodorous flatulence, after which the pain ceases. * Aching in the left iliac region, motion in the abdomen, with pinching. Pinching ache in the right iliac region, towards the hip. Clawing pressure in the hypogastrium. *Clawing pain* in the hypogastrium. Frequent, clawing pain, especially in the right side of the abdomen. Pinching pain in various places of the abdomen; it frequently goes off in a short while. Fine pinching in the abdomen, when sitting crooked. Violent pinching around the umbilicus, even after taking a small quantity of innocent food, speedily going off by eructations and emission of flatu-

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lence. Pinching around the navel, extending as far as into the stomach, four days and nights, (at first early in the morning when rising ;) she had to lie down, was unable either to stand straight or to sleep on account of pain, being constantly chilly ; in the second night a diarrhœa came on which was worst at night, (a. 6 d.) Pinching in the belly, with good stool. Pinching and stitching pains in the left iliac region. Continual pinching, with a sense as of pressure, in the epigastrium. The pinching in the belly comes on only in the afternoon and evening, and appears to be caused by flatulence ; this being emitted the pinching ceases. Sense of contraction in the abdomen. Cutting in the belly, like colic, in the evening. Colic. Colic which lasts but a few moments, but is very frequent. Cutting in the abdomen which darts through the abdomen like lightning. Aching, with tearing in the hypogastrium, in the direction of the umbilicus, (a. 48 h.) Lancination in the hypogastrium, extending as high up as the umbilicus. Lancinating pain in the left side of the chest and abdomen, aggravated by breathing. Stitches, with a sense as of creeping, in the hypogastrium, (a. 28 h.) Dull pinching stitches in the abdomen, as if from below upwards and outwards. Burning in the abdomen. Burning around the umbilicus. Great anxiety, (impatience) in the abdomen. Pain in the abdomen as from straining, even when slightly raising her arm for the purpose of doing some kind of work with her hand ; she feels a similar pain when touching the abdomen. Pain in the abdomen, as from a strain or sprain ; she feels this pain when lying on one side, mostly in the left side of the abdomen. Soreness about the abdomen, when touching it, (a. 4 h.) Soreness in a place below the umbilicus. Frequent attacks of burning pain in the skin near the umbilicus, (a. 4 h.) Pain of the abdominal muscles as from bruises. Aching in the right iliac region. Pinching pain in the right iliac region. ⁂ *Distension from incarcerated flatulence on the left side of the epigastrium, more towards the back, attended with a clawing pain.* * The flatus become incarcerated in different places of the abdomen, below the short ribs, in the region of the bladder ; * they cause a clawing and a pressure,—and gradually go off with a sense of heat in the rectum. The flatus inflate

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the abdomen in the afternoon. The flatus produce a feeling of paralysis in the left thigh, which goes and comes, (a. 5 d.) Flatulent colic, accompanied by the emission of inodorous flatus. * Flatulence moving about in the abdomen,—with single stitches in different parts, especially in the left side, towards the ribs. * A good deal of flatulence, with rumbling and loud motion of flatulence in the abdomen, in the afternoon. * Motion of flatulence in the abdomen immediately. Motion of flatulence in the hypogastrium. *Motion of flatulence in the abdomen*, with emission of a quantity of flatulence, which is partly loud, partly noiseless, partly humid. Gurgling in left side of the abdomen. Audible rumbling slowly moving about in the abdomen, (a. 3 h.) Very loud rumbling in the abdomen, for eight days. * Audible rumbling in the umbilical region. * *Audible rumbling in the abdomen*, with some pinching. The rumbling is succeeded by the emission of a good deal of flatulence. Continual rumbling in the abdomen, without tenesmus. Fermentation in the abdomen, succeeded by diarrhœa with emission of flatulence having a putrid smell. Emission of a quantity of loud, inodorous flatulence, accompanied by a quantity of eructations (a. 4 d.) Emission of a small quantity of inodorous flatulence, accompanied by considerable motion of flatulence in the abdomen, (a. half an h.) A quantity of flatulence suddenly makes its appearance in the afternoon and goes off again without any trouble, (a. 36 h.) * Emission of an excessive quantity of inodorous flatulence, early in the morning when waking up. * Things which one otherwise digests with facility, bring on flatulence and distension of the abdomen. Flatulence having a putrid smell, (a. 1 h. and a half.) A quantity of badly smelling flatulence, (a. 1 d.) Emission of flatulence which has a putrid smell and is afterwards moist, attended with painful bearing-down in the direction of the small of the back, and thence of the abdomen, (a. 2 h.)

Stool.—The desire for stool terminates by the emission of loud flatulence. Sensation as if stool would come on, with burning at the anus and emission of flatulence. One evacuation on the first and two on the second day. * Complete constipation, (a. 67 h.) Unsuccessful desire for stool, (a. 80 h.) Unsuccessful desire for stool;

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simple emission of flatulence, with painful pressure in the rectum. Unsuccessful desire for stool, in the evening, (a. 36 h.) Sudden desire for stool, like fulness in the rectum; it soon passed off. Sensation in the abdomen and small of the back, as of a desire for stool, without an evacuation taking place. Violent tenesmus * with tingling in the rectum—and pressure upon the bladder, in the direction of the small of the back, resembling a hæmorrhoidal colic and coming on at intervals; in the place of an evacuation come on violent, labor-like pains in the abdomen, both in front and behind, accompanied with burning at the rectum and a sensation as if diarrhœa would set in; the labor-pains are followed by violent tenesmus with expulsion of a few fragments of soft fæces, after which the pains cease. Tenesmus after breakfast, the stool, although not hard, being expelled while making great bearing-down efforts. Violent tenesmus, the stools being scanty and hard. Tenesmus of the rectum. Stool at ten o'clock in the evening, with rumbling in the abdomen, (a. 44 h.) * In the first week, a hard stool every two or three days. * Hard stool every two or three days. * Hard stool. Hard, delaying stool, with tenesmus, (a. 30 h.) Tough, scanty, not properly cohering stool, with inactivity of the rectum, (a. 6 d.) Stool a second time, (a. 14 h.) Pappy stool with burning at the rectum. * Stool thinner than usual, with tenesmus, (a. 20 h.) * Diarrhœa, (a. 48 h.) Acrid stool, with coated tongue. * Discharge of mucus, with tenesmus. Discharge of mucus, then hard, afterwards soft fæces, succeeded by cutting pains in the belly, during the first week. Discharge of a quantity of mucus with the stool. * Discharge of a quantity of mucus from the rectum, for several days. The stools are encircled with yellowish, filamentous mucus *which has an entirely bloody appearance at the termination of the fæces.* The child screams every six or seven minutes, whilst a bloody mucus is passing from the rectum. Stool is preceded by a cutting pain in the abdomen. Pain extending transversely through the abdomen, previous to stool. * Discharge of blood with every stool. * Discharge of blood with the stool. * Burning at the rectum, during the expulsion of a few hard

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pieces of fæces. Cutting in the rectum during stool. Pricking in the rectum during stool. Cutting pain in the rectum, during hard stool. Stool is succeeded by several attacks of pain in the abdomen in the direction of the small of the back and the bladder, almost as after taking rhubarb. Pressing or clawing *colic after stool.* The hard and scanty morning-stool is followed by pinching stitches in the left side of the abdomen and imperfect desire for stool, like a pressure upon the rectum, the whole day, (a. 4 d.) Complete emptiness in the abdomen after stool; it is especially perceptible when walking. A swelling in the abdomen, resembling an induration, after stool. * Burning at the rectum, after stool. Physical depression after stool. Anxiety with a tremulous sensation and involuntary movements, after stool. Tremulous weakness after stool. Smarting at the rectum. Aching in the rectum. Gnawing in the rectum, between the stools. Pinching in the rectum, between the stools. Stitches in the direction of the anus. A couple of violent stitches in the anus, in the evening. Stitch through the rectum, coming from the os coccygis, as if with a hot pin, (a. 6 d.) Tingling in the rectum and trouble caused by ascarides. Discharge of ascarides. * Itching of the anus, increased by scratching and succeeded by burning. Itching of the anus; when rubbing the parts, a burning comes on. Burning on the right side of the anus, (a. 6 h.) Burning at the anus, accompanied with a disagreeable feeling of dryness, (a. 7 d.) Burning and stinging in the rectum. Congestion of blood to the rectum. * Swollen and painful varices. Titillating itching of the varices. Discharge of pure blood from the rectum, with tearing pains for several days; (in a young woman who had never been troubled in this way,) (a. 7 d.) Discharge of an acrid, corrosive humour from the rectum, (a. 24 h.) Abundant discharge of a viscid, musty smelling humour, from the rectum, at night. Oozing of humour from the rectum, with pressure upon it, during micturition. Soreness of the rectum. Soreness of the perinæum, with painful itching when touched. Soreness, with itching of the perinæum, and oozing of humour from those parts, at night. Stitching pain in the perinæum, near the rectum. Aching

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and soreness under the os coccygis. A large red blotch close to the rectum, surmounted with a black pimple, aching but little.

URINARY ORGANS.—* Greatly diminished emission of urine, (a. 48 h.) * Great desire to urinate; the urine, however, passed off very slowly. Desire to urinate, every hour. Tenesmus of the bladder, frequently by day; however she was able to retain the urine. At night she has to rise several times for the purpose of urinating; * she emits a larger quantity of urine, with tenesmus of the bladder. The large quantity of urine is emitted after drinking but little, (a. 6 h.) Copious emission of light, yellow urine, (a. 24 h.) When about to stop urinating, the urine becomes thick and milky. Dark-coloured urine. * Dark-red urine, accompanied by roughness of the throat, * *Dark-red urine as if it were mixed with blood*, (a. 2 d.) *Reddish, turbid urine.* The urine remains light-coloured, although depositing some gravel. The urine deposits a red sediment. Acrid smell of the urine. Itching of the pudendum, when urinating. Stitches in the pudendum when urinating. Burning in the urethra, when urinating. Painful burning and jerking in the urethra, when urinating. Frequent tearing in the urethra, when urinating; the last drops are mere mucus, and are passed with pain. Tearing and drawing in the urethra after urinating, early in the morning. Constriction of the urethra every morning. Pinching pains in the urethra, almost immediately.

GENITAL ORGANS.—Itching and soreness of the prepuce. Violent itching, soreness, and a blister on the inner side of the prepuce. Tingling in the scrotum and the testicles. *Itching and moistness of a place on the thigh near the scrotum,* (a. 24 h.) Swelling of the scrotum, which is hard to the touch. Violent itching of the mons veneris. The sexual desire is entirely wanting in the morning, and cannot even be excited by sensual ideas, (a. 24 h.) The sexual desire is more excited. Frequent erections, (a. 24 h.) Erections three days in succession, which frequently continue for a while. Continual erections at night, without any voluptuous sensations or fancies. Pollution without any dreams. * Frequent pollutions, without much sensation. Excessive pollution which painfully shakes the nerves,

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and is succeeded by violent burning in the urethra towards the glans, with violent cutting and burning during micturition, which continued a long while, and returned when slightly pressing the parts externally. * Rapid discharge of semen during an embrace, followed by roaring of the blood in the head. Discharge of the prostatic juice when pressing upon the rectum. * Itching of the pudendum and the anus. Heat and redness in the pudendum. * Burning in the pudendum. * Considerable soreness of the pudendum, in front, in the evening. Aphthæ of the pudendum. Red and sore places about the pudendum, looking like little ulcers, and simply itching without causing any pain; attended with leucorrhœa. * Pain, as from excoriation, of the pudendum, with leucorrhœa, for two days; afterwards appearance of the menses which had been suppressed for months; the menses flow three days, but are quite black; after the menses the leucorrhœa is diminished, and the excoriating pain has ceased. * The menses appear 5 days too soon, (a. 21 d.) The menses appear 6 days too soon, (2. d.) The menses appear 5 days too late, (reaction of the organism,) (55. d.) The menstrual blood, which appeared 6 days too late, corroded the parts. * The menstrual blood is thick and has an acrid smell. Violent itching of a tetter previous to the appearance of the menses. Itching eruption on the nape of the neck and between the shoulders, immediately previous to the appearance of the menses. Drawing pain extending from the hypogastrium as far as the small of the back, immediately previous to the menses. Colic, like spasms, from morning till evening, previous to the eruption of the menses. Cutting in the hypogastrium during the menses. During a diminished flow of the menses, a good deal of cutting pain in the abdomen, pain in the back, and pain as from bruises in all the bones. Violent contractive headache during the menses. Burning in the hands and soles of the feet during the menses, Leucorrhœa coming on after micturition, (12. d.) * Discharge of white mucus from the vagina, (a. 4 d.) * A quantity of thin leucorrhœa, in the morning when rising; it then disappears during the remainder of the day. * Milk-coloured leucorrhœa excoriating the parts, (a. 12 d.) * Thickly yellowish white leucorrhœa, (6. d.) * Bloody mucus from

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the vagina, (6. d.) * Soreness and rawness in the pudendum during the leucorrhœa.

COLD, CORYZA.—Badly smelling breath. *Frequent sneezing, with constant and violent itching and creeping in the nose*, and catarrhal roughness of that organ as well as of the chest, at night when in bed. Repeated attacks of violent sneezing, (a. 5 h.) Very frequent sneezing, without coryza. Sneezing with lachrymation of the left eye; this produces a smarting in the internal canthus. Violent sneezing, succeeded by a violent, smarting pain in and over the nose, with lachrymation such as takes place when a violent cold sets in; the same pain occurs when blowing the nose. Imperfect, unsuccessful attempt at sneezing, which is at times strong, at times weak. Sneezing, with stitches in the abdomen. Sneezing, with burning upon a large part of the right side of the abdomen. *Unsuccessful attempt at sneezing, with tingling in the left nasal cavity;* this became moist, and, after blowing the nose, the right nostril became stopped, accompanied by tingling and smarting in the left side of the palate, as is felt during the approach of a cold, (a. 5 h.) * Stoppage of the left nostril, one hour. Stoppage of the left nostril, (a. 1 h. and a half.) Stoppage of the left nostril, after sneezing. * *Dry coryza.* Dry coryza with roughness of the throat. * Dry coryza, for several days. Sensation as of an incipient cold in the root of the nose. Pressing in the root and the bones of the nose, as in a violent cold; however, the nose is not stopped. Irritation as of a cold, for several days, night and morning when waking up; it disappeared by day, occasional sneezing excepted. Itching irritation in the nose, with increase of humour, (a. 7 h.) Stoppage of the nose, succeeded by an increase of humour, (a. 3. h.) Discharge of nasal mucus, with tingling in the right nostril; afterwards violent sneezing, lachrymation of the right eye and coryza. * Discharge of green mucus from the nose. Fluent coryza with sneezing, almost immediately. Fluent coryza, every evening. Violent fluent coryza, *Coryza with catarrh*, (a. 7 d.) Violent coryza * with hoarseness and rawness of the chest, (2. d.)

THROAT, AND RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Feeling of dryness in the throat and the posterior nares. Uncommon

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feeling of dryness in the larynx, against which clearing the throat is of no avail; for several days, (a. 3 d.) * Hoarseness * in the evening, (a. 12 d.) Loss of voice, in the morning. Catarrh which almost brought on a complete loss of voice, (a. 8 d.) Sudden and great hoarseness in the evening, which made him unable to utter a sound, and was accompanied by asthma, so that he was almost unable to breathe when walking in the open air, (a. 6 d.) Hoarseness and roughness of the larynx; she was unable to speak aloud without making a great effort. Slight roughness of speech, as if fatigued by speaking, or as if breathing had become oppressed by it, (a. 3 d.) Considerable roughness of the larynx with a deep and rough voice, which becomes suppressed when exerting it; without, however, any pain in the throat. Roughness in the chest and frequent irritation as if one would wish to cough. Feeling of roughness in the back part of the throat, (a. 3 d.) Roughness of the throat, (a. 3 d.) Roughness of the throat, evening and morning, which brings on a dry cough. Roughness of the throat, with some cough, and lachrymation of the eyes, especially the left. Violent tingling in the throat, which can only be relieved for a short while by clearing it, accompanied by copious secretion of saliva. Tingling in the upper part of the larynx, as if the mucus had become hardened in that part; this brings on a fit of cough, (a. 3 h.) Tingling and itching in the larynx, with wheezing breathing; his chest is tight; after lying down in the evening, he is attacked with a dry cough. After the catarrh in the head has passed off, his chest is very much affected; there is a fermenting and râiling going on in the chest; at night he cannot remain in his bed for want of air; his cough is so dry and vehement, that it brings on vomiting. In the morning, after rising, his chest is affected with a dry catarrh, he has several violent fits of cough which dart through his head affecting it painfully. A few fits of light cough, (a. 5 minutes;) they came on again on the third day about the same hour. Cough brought on by tickling in the larynx, (with tough, saltish expectoration,) in the evening when going to bed, and in the morning, one hour after rising. *Frequent irritation in the* back part of the

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throat, *bringing on* a short *cough*. Violent tickling and cough, * with whitish discharge, in the morning after waking up. Rough cough, which partly comes on spontaneously, and is caused by a constant feeling of roughness and tingling in the throat. A few fits of deep, painful cough, brought on by an irritation and tingling in the throat; they cause the chest to feel as if it were pressed in. Irritation as from the vapour of sulphur, bringing on cough * with retching. Frequent cough caused by an irritation in the upper part of the chest, with roughness and rawness in the throat, (a. 3 d.) Dry cough after every expiration, accompanied by a thrill of warmth and sweat. * Cough after the slightest cold, in the morning when rising from bed, or when leaving a warm room and entering a cold one. Cough after every copious meal. *Evening-cough*, when in bed, and before going to sleep. Repeated fits of nightly cough, with an ever-returning irritation to cough. * Short cough in the evening. In the evening he is so frequently obliged to clear his throat that his larynx feels raw and sore. Frequent fits of a short cough. * Every day 3 or 4 fits of a *spasmodic cough*. Spasmodic cough in the evening, for five hours (brought on by walking too fast?) (16. d.) Fatiguing cough, with asthma and burning in the chest. * Cough causing vomiting and retching, in the evening. Rough cough, without any discharge. * Discharge of mucus from the larynx brought on by a short and hacking cough. * Discharge of pieces of green mucus. * Violent cough with discharge of a quantity of yellowish pus, accompanied by stitches in the left hypochondrium when breathing, succeeded by violent stitches in the upper part of the left side of the chest. Pain in the upper part of the chest during a rough cough. Pain in the chest, like rawness, when coughing. When coughing, one feels a violent pain in the larynx and in the region of the thyroid cartilage, as if the parts were ulcerated. *Painful stitches through the head, when coughing.* Chilliness and drawing in the cheeks, in the evening, accompanying an irritation inducing cough. When about to fall asleep, her breath became suppressed, with increase of saliva. When turning to the other side in the bed, she gets out of breath. Desire for deep breathing, with moan-

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ing. He is obliged to breathe deeply, exerting his chest, abdomen, back, nape of the neck, and head, besides lifting up his feet. Difficult breathing, especially when sitting down. Difficult breathing in the evening, when lying down, with throbbing in the head. Difficult breathing owing to oppression of the chest. Difficult breathing, fulness of the chest and palpitation of the heart, even during little exercise, mostly towards evening. Short breathing and anguish of the chest; he was unable to sit down, and had to walk about all the time, for 10 days. She has to walk more slowly than usually on account of great asthma. When waking up, the chest feels tight and faint. Tightness of the chest and short breathing, as from flatulence pressing upwards, (a. 41 h.) Tight, oppressive feeling in the chest, apparently coming from the abdomen, and produced by flatulence. Feeling of oppression in the chest, going off after eructation. Spasmodic oppression and contraction of the chest, for 3 or 4 minutes. In the morning after getting up the chest and the shoulders feel compressed. Frequent attacks of constriction of the chest, with impeded respiration. Cold breath; coldness in the throat, mouth, and teeth. Pressure in the larynx when breathing. *Painful throbbing in the head* and teeth *when breathing.*

CHEST.—* Pain in the chest as from incarcerated flatulence. Pain when extending the chest. Dull pain in the sternum, at a small place close above the scrobiculus cordis, it seems to be principally excited when stooping, or when touching the parts. Dull pain, first in the right, afterwards in the left side of the chest; it is more felt during an expiration than during an inspiration. Dull pain in the forepart of the right side of the chest, (a. 6 h.) Rheumatic pain from the left ribs as far as the hip. Rheumatic aching in the right side in front of the short ribs, a quarter of an hour. *Aching in the upper part of the right side of the chest*, extending through as far as the right scapula. Pressure on the left side of the chest. Oppressive aching in the chest, frequently. Pinching in small places in the chest, occasioned by flatulence. *Tearing and aching in the left side of the chest*, (a. 26 h.) Tearing, extending from the chest towards the back, in the

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morning, when in bed, even into the arms and the left ear, with internal heat, especially in the head. Tearing in the right side of the chest. Drawing, rheumatic pain on the short ribs of the right side. Painful drawing in the chest, shoulders and arms, especially on the left side, with feeling of heat and congestion of blood to the head; the body feeling cold to the touch. Painful stitches in the region of the heart, (7. d.) Stitching pain on the right side of the chest and belly, aggravated during respiration. Deep stitch in the right side of the chest, from without inwards, when breathing deeply. Intensely painful stitches through the chest, arresting respiration; when going to bed. Dull stitch in the left side of the chest, in the direction of the short ribs. Violent, dull stitches, like shocks from within outwards, in the lower part of the right side of the chest. Violent stitches below the left mamma; they prevented her from sleeping and walking, and continued even when sitting (without either chilliness or heat). Contractive stitches in the lower part of the left side of the chest, arresting breathing, (3. d.) Dull, painful and oppressive stitches in the region of the heart, going off with audible rumbling in the left side, as if it had been occasioned by incarcerated flatulence which escaped, (a. 3 h.) *Sensation of weakness and fatigue of the chest.* When waking up his chest feels tired. Itching in the inner side of the chest. Congestion of blood to the chest, in the morning when waking up, attended with coated tongue. Orgasm of the blood, with congestion of blood to the chest, with hoarseness and hawking. She constantly felt as if the blood were rising to the chest, the inside of the body feeling cold. Warm congestion of blood to the chest, with anguish; this was caused by flatulence accumulated in the abdomen, (a. 9 d.) Congestion of blood to the chest, with burning in the chest. * *Violent burning in the chest*, as of red-hot coal, almost uninterruptedly. Burning in the front part of the left side of the chest, and on the right side near the scrobiculus cordis. The burning in the region of the heart is greater than the stitching pains. *Palpitation of the heart*, especially when sitting. Frequent palpitation of the heart, a few quick beats at the time. Excessive palpitation of the heart, several days. Palpita-

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tion of the heart and intermitting pulse, in the evening, when going to bed, several days. Pulsation in the chest, with anxiety and uneasiness; she felt the beatings of the heart with her hand. Pain, like a tightness and aching, on the outside of the left breast, when touching it.

Back.—Stinging itching in the region of the os coccygis, in the evening when in bed. Sensation of coldness, numbness and tightness in the small of the back. Tight pain and stiffness in the small of the back. Violent pain in the small of the back; she is unable to sit down, because she then feels as if she had a plug in her back; she is obliged to lay a cushion under her. Tearing and pressure in the small of the back. Tearing and aching on the left side near the hip, extending as far as the back. Tearing pain in the small of the back, occasionally extending into the hips, (a. 3 d.) Tearing in the hips, going and coming, (a. 3 d.) Drawing and aching in the small of the back, down to the os coccygis, (a. 24 h.) Pain above the right loin, which arrests breathing. Violent burning, on the outer side of the right hip. Pain in the side of the back, as from bruises. Weakness in the back. Heaviness in the back and oppression of the chest. Jactitation of the muscles of the left half of the back. Painful stiffness of the back, in the morning when rising. Aching near the lowest part of the back. Clawing ache near the lowest part of the dorsal spine. Intensely painful pinching near the dorsal spine. * *Drawing pain* in the back, principally when sitting down. Drawing pain in the back, in the evening. Rheumatic drawing in the back, especially when stooping, for several days. Rheumatic pain in the upper part of the left shoulder-blade, after washing the parts with (not cold) water, as usually. Rheumatic feeling in the whole of the left shoulder-blade, when bending the arm backwards. Tearing in the lower part of the back, near the small of the back. Stitches between the scapulæ, so violent that they arrest breathing, at night. A warm feeling in the dorsal spine, as high up as the neck. Burning on the upper and left part of the back. Burning at the right scapula.

Neck.—Dull, burning pain in the muscles of the nape of the neck. Paroxysms of shaking and trembling of the

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nape of the neck and the head. Intense aching in the muscles of the nape of the neck, (a. 4 d.) Aching and tightness in the nape of the neck, apparently in the cervical vertebræ. Drawing pain in the nape of the neck, rising towards the head, in which the same drawing pain is felt; this is accompanied by nausea with running of water from the mouth. *Tearing in the cervical muscles. Tearing pain in the left cervical muscles*, especially during motion, (a. 3 d.) Aching and tearing in the left cervical muscles, for two days, (a. 3 d.) Aching in the neck, (a. 6 d.) Violent aching in the cervical muscles (of the right side.) *Tearing and aching in the cervical muscles.* Swelling and pain of the cervical glands, especially the posterior ones towards the nape of the neck. Stinging itching in the neck and nape of the neck, with red spots on those parts, (a. 38 h.) Single, scattered, red little spots on the neck, of unequal size, with intensely painful itching, in the evening, (a. 48 h.) Pimples on the nape of the neck.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.—Drawing and aching below the right axilla; it is especially felt during motion. Burning pain in the right axilla. Itching oozing of humour, and soreness in the axillæ. Drawing pain in the shoulder. Drawing pain in the left shoulder-joint. Intensely painful drawing in both shoulder-joints, both when at rest and in motion, (a. 16 h.) Rheumatic drawing in the right shoulder. Violently tearing pain in the right shoulder-joint, especially during motion, accompanied by drawing in the long bones of the arm. Tearing pain in the shoulder-joint. Paralytic tearing in the right shoulder-joint, which frequently returns. Stitches in the right shoulder, day and night. *Burning on the upper surface of the right shoulder.* Burning in the outer side of the shoulder joint, (a. 3 h.) Paralytic weakness of the right shoulder and the right arm, (a. one quarter of an h.) When moving the arms they feel heavy and exhausted, (a. 4 h.) Heaviness in the arms with drawing in the back. Pain in the right arm as from a bruise. Cramp in the arms. Drawing in the right arm. Her arms and hands frequently go to sleep by day, especially however at night, so that she knows not how to rest them. His upper arm especially

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feels very heavy. Drawing pain in the upper arm, with burning. Dull drawing on the inner side of the left upper arm, (a. 4 h.) Drawing pains from above downwards, in the right upper arm, (a. 4 h.) Tearing in the left upper arm, (a. 5 h.) Single paroxysms of tearing in the left upper arm, (a. 4 d.) Violent tearing in the right upper arm, especially when moving it, (a. 5 d.) Burning in the upper parts of the upper arms, (a. 5 h.) Smarting itching which comes on again and again, in the lower part of the inner side of the left upper arm; scratching removes it only for a short while, (a. 54 h.) A large boil on the upper arm and many itching pimples surrounding it, (a. 7 d.) * *Pain as from contusions in the elbow-joints of both arms,* early in the morning when in bed. * Burning in the outer parts of the right elbow. * Drawing pain in the lower arm, along the radius, towards the wrist-joint, (immediately.) Tearing in the whole of the right fore-arm. * *Drawing tearing in the left fore-arm, from the elbow as far as the hand,* (a. 48 h.) Drawing tearing in the left trochlea, (a. 14 h.) Drawing tearing in the upper side of the left lower arm, near the elbow; the part feels painful when pressing upon the humerus, (a. 3 h.) The drawing and tearing of the fore arm extend as far as the hand and fingers, especially during motion. Burning itching in the lower arm, near the elbow. Aching in the dorsum of the hand, (a. 4 d.) Sensation in the left wrist-joint as if the tendons were too short, during certain motions. Spasmodic contraction of the hand. Drawing pain in the wrist-joint. * Drawing in the right metacarpal bone, (a. 18 h.) * Tearing in the palm of the left hand, beginning at the root of the little finger. * *Tearing in the right or left wrist.* Throbbing pain in the hand, in the metacarpal bone of the middle-finger. Icy cold hands, (a. 48 h.) Sweaty balls of the hands. The hands go to sleep. Sensation, in the morning when washing the hands, as if they would go to sleep. Disposition of the hands to become numb. Pain as from bruises in the dorsum of the left hand. Paralytic pain in the wrist, when moving it. A kind of pain as from a sprain in the right hand and the wrist-joint. as if it had been strained, (a. 3 d.) Sensation in the hand as if the muscular power had become weak-

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ened; it is especially perceived when writing, (a. 6 h.) He can only write slowly and with difficulty, (a. one h. and a half.) A small tumour in the bend of the wrist-joint. Violent itching in the palms of the hands, at night. * *Fine, itching eruption on the hands.* Violent stitch in the hand, in the evening, after which the second and third fingers were spasmodically drawn across and the others far apart from one another. * *Tearing in the fingers* of the left hand. * Tearing pains in several fingers in the evening. Tearing in the fingers of the right hand. Fine tearing in the two middle fingers of the right hand. Tearing in the joints of the two last fingers. Tearing in the right little finger, increased by motion. Violent tearing in the posterior joint of the index-finger of the left hand. Fine tearing in the middle-joint of the right index-finger. Tearing in the tip and under the nail of the left fourth finger, (a. 48 h.) Tearing under the nail of the thumb. Fine tearing in the right thumb, apparently in the bone. Fine, burning tearing in the tip of the right thumb. Arthritic pain in the anterior joint of the thumb. Drawing in the right index-finger in the direction of the tip. Stitches in one finger when rising from one's seat. Stitch in the posterior joint of the left middle-finger, (a. three quarters of an hour.) Sudden, deep stitch in the anterior joint of the right middle-finger, (a. 41 h.) Stitches as from a splinter, in the anterior joint of the fourth finger. Stitches in the ball of the thumb, beginning at the wrist-joint. Fine stitches in the skin of the right index-finger, renewed by bending the arm, (a. 2 h.) Tearing stitches in the metacarpal joints. Boring pain in the posterior joint of the middle-finger and thumb. Boring pain in the metacarpal joint of the left index-finger, when at rest; when moving or bending the finger, the pain becomes a fine, pricking pain, as if caused by a splinter, for six hours. Repeated pulsation in the dorsum of the thumbs. Slowly throbbing pain in the anterior joint of the thumb. Burning, producing a cold sensation in the posterior joint of both the right, middle, and the ring-finger. The tips of the fingers are covered with a cold sweat. Swelling of the anterior joint of the left middle-finger, with a drawing pain in the joint. Paralytic and weak feeling of the fingers of the right hand, when seizing

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something. Violent itching in the outer side of the left thumb.

Inferior Extremities.—Tearing in the hip of the right side. Frequently repeated tearing and aching below and near the left hip, towards the back and small of the back. * Drawing pain in the hip-joint, extending down the thigh, aggravated by walking. The lower extremities, especially the legs, are painful, when sitting or lying; he knows not how to place them in order to find rest. Tearing in the thighs and legs. Tearing in the right lower extremity, extending from the thigh through the leg. Tearing in the lower extremities, which seems to become aggravated by a considerable accumulation of flatulence. Drawing feeling in the lower extremities, especially the legs. *Great paralytic drawing pain*, extending from the abdomen down into the left lower extremity. * Uneasy feeling in the right thigh and leg, which obliges him continually to shift his position. * The legs go to sleep, (3 d.) * Numbness and insensibility in the lower extremities. * Faint and paralytic feeling in both lower extremities, (a. 40 h.) * Rigid feeling in the lower extremities, after the evening sleep; his gait first appeared vacillating and continued so until he had walked for some time. Great weakness in the lower extremities, so that he was unable to raise them, from noon till evening. *Heaviness in the lower extremities*, (a. 5 d.) Straining above the knees, in the morning when rising. Straining in the thigh, with drawing resembling paralysis and a sprain, (the first 4 d.) Cramp-pain in the outer side, and lower part of the left thigh when walking, and especially when raising the thigh and going up stairs, the parts are painful to the touch, (a. 35 h.) Contractive pain in the thigh, so that she has to bend her knee when walking. Jactitation of the muscles in the posterior part of the left thigh. Tearing pain in the middle of the thigh, frequently returning. Rheumatic drawing in the left thigh, in the evening when in bed, relieved by lying upon it. Stitches darting through the thigh, when walking from above downwards. Dull stitch in the upper part of the thigh. Burning about the thigh, in the evening, when in bed. Burning sensation in the external and upper parts of the thigh. Numbness

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of the thighs when walking. Pain in the patella when knocking it against something but slightly. Pain in the knees when going up stairs. Tightness in the knees and ankle-joints, (a. 5 d.) Tightness in the bends of the knees, as if from fatigue, without having taken any exercise. Stiffness and weakness in the knee. Drawing pain in the knees, when standing. Aching and tearing in both knees and legs. Stitches in the patella when rising from a seat, with a sensation as if the knee were swollen. Burning pain in the inner side of the left knee. Violent burning on the outer surface of the knee. Paralytic pain in the knees, when sitting or rising from a seat, or when turning to the other side at night, when in bed, or when extending the limb. Feeling as if the knees were exhausted, and without support, when walking or standing. Paralytic feeling in the knee-joints, after walking. Itching vesicles on the knee. * The knees go to sleep. Violent cramp in the leg, especially the sole of the foot, when walking in the open air. Violent cramp in the whole of the leg, * at night, when in bed, especially in the sole of the foot. Drawing sensation in the leg from above downwards, beginning at the knee. Rheumatic drawing in both legs, as far as the metatarsal bones, (a. 45 h.) Drawing and impatient jerkings in the legs; he cannot let them lie quiet, and has either to stretch them, or to draw them up, half an hour. Drawing in the left leg; it feels impatient. Tickling impatience (uneasiness) in the legs, in the evening. Tearing in the right leg. Tearing in the leg, from the calf down to the inner malleolus. Stitches in a (nodosity) on the calf. Swollen place in the calf, painful to the touch. Paralytic feeling in the left leg. Itching blotches on the calves. *Cramp in the soles of the feet;* in the evening when lying down; his toes became contracted. Pain in the metatarsal bones, as if they were being torn, when setting the foot down. Tearing in the bone over the left malleolus. Drawing in the feet, especially when sitting. A stitch is occasionally felt in the left ankle-joint, as if it had been sprained. Burning in the soles of the feet, after standing. Burning in the soles of the feet, when sitting or walking. * Profuse sweat of the feet, (a. 9 d.) * Sweaty feet, when walking. Swelling of the sick foot. Impatience in the left

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foot; he had to move it hither and thither. When walking the soles of the feet are painful as if they were too soft. Tearing pain in the toes of the right foot, increased by walking. Tearing in the middle toes of the right foot. Violent tearing under the nails of the toes, from evening till night; the tearing extended into the soles, (the first 4 days.) Pain under the nail of the right big toe. Pain in the joint of the big toe. A stitch darted through the right big toe. Painful stitches in the corn of the little toe. Chronic numbness of the feet. *Redness and swelling of the toes*, as if they were frozen, with stitches; ulcerated tips of the toes.

General Symptoms.—Straining in the knees and hip-joints, in the morning when waking up. Tightness in the knees and the left hand, as if they had been exerted too much by motion. *Drawing pain in the limbs.* Drawing pains in almost all the parts of the body, especially below the chest, in the nape of the neck and in the arms. Drawing in the back and the feet, only when sitting. Drawing pain in the small of the back, the abdomen and the left side of the back, as far as the arms; the left side of his body became contracted. Drawing in the joints of the hand, the elbow and shoulders, especially during the morning-wind, and going off by motion. *Rheumatic drawing in the whole* body, with coldness of the hands and feet. Drawing pain in the hands and feet. *Tearing in different parts of the body*, at night when in bed. In the morning when waking up, tearing in the left shoulder, afterwards in the right hand, then in the right upper jaw, in the incisores. Frequent and tearing pains in different parts of the body; for example, in the left side of the occiput, in the left side of the face, in the left shoulder, left thigh, etc., with violent pressure in arms and legs. *Tearing and drawing pains in different parts of the body.* While the limbs are affected with drawing and tearing pains, mildly burning pains gradually supervene. The tearing, drawing and burning pains, when affecting the external chest even during ever so short a period, constantly occasioned a sort of dyspnœa. The greatest portion of the pains is experienced when walking in the open air. Great anguish and heat during the pains. He feels unhappy when feeling the least pain.

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* Great lassitude after the pains. Excessive lassitude in the parts which are affected with the (rheumatic) pains, after they had lasted two days. Great orgasm of the blood. Tingling in the whole body. * The limbs go to sleep. * *The limbs upon which he is lying, easily go to sleep.* * *All the limbs feel bruised.* The joints feel bruised; this feeling is relieved by stretching the limbs, in the morning when waking up; the symptom goes off after rising. Great heaviness in the left arm and leg, like paralysis. After having been seated for a long while, he feels heavy and stiff in the limbs when rising; this symptom disappears after walking a little. Want of energy of the muscular motions, (a. 1 h.) * The bends of the joints feel too weak to support the body, (a. 5 d.) Every limb of the body aches, likewise the back, with a good deal of headache and great weakness. * Tremulousness of the body, attended with great failing of strength. One does not feel disposed to physical exertions. * *Faintishness*, especially in the lower extremities. * General physical depression towards noon; inclination to lean the head on or against something, and to rest one's self; emptiness of the head with a sensation of hunger, (a. 12 h.) * Feeling of great lassitude, early in the morning, as after drinking much wine; attended with trembling of the limbs and about the stomach, (a. 24 h.) Intensely painful weakness of the body, in the evening, as after great loss of blood. * He feels exhausted and faint, as if he had recovered from a severe illness. Weakness as from having been stunned, in the forenoon. The faintishness is especially felt, when walking, less when sitting, in this case only in the arms, also when writing. * Faintishness after having taken a short walk in the open air. * Sudden faintishness, when walking in the open air; it soon passed off again, (a. 3 d.) * Attacks of sudden weakness, like fainting. Attacks of fainting, sometimes with vertigo; he feels as if he would fall down; the fits frequently last only for a moment, and are succeeded by colic, and griping in the abdomen as if diarrhœa would come on; the evacuation however was natural as usual. * Attack of vertigo, in the forenoon, with nausea and obscuration of sight, tingling before the ears, tremor, warm sweat over the whole body, drops of it

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being seen on the forehead; shortly before the attack some drops of blood come out of the nose. * Fit when looking out at the window, he is attacked with nausea and vertigo; he falls down and remains lying without any consciousness for several minutes; upon recovering his senses he felt as if he had been in a deep sleep from which he can scarcely rouse himself: after waking up he felt an inclination to vomit which compelled him to lie down for two hours and returned after getting up; he afterwards felt desponding and in a crying mood, (a. 6 d.) Fit: the boy becomes hoarse; when wishing to speak, he turns his eyes as if they experienced stitches; they then begin to run; afterwards his cheeks become red, when swallowing he appears to feel pain, his breathing is loud when asleep, he coughs, throws up the milk, becomes obstinate, screams frequently, (in a few hours.) The upper part of his body becomes easily covered with sweat in a warm room; afterwards he as easily catches cold. Itching over the whole body, day and night. Violent itching of the arms, hands, and between the fingers, so that he was unable to fall asleep at night, but without any eruption. Itching stitches in the side upon which he is lying, in the evening when in bed. Itching of several parts of the body, like flea-bites. Fine, slight stingings over the whole of her body, when getting warm in her bed. Itching and stinging of several parts of her body. Itching and burning of different places of the skin, on the back, chest, about the umbilicus, on the thighs, etc. *Burning in different places of the skin*, at night when in bed. Slightly burning pains in several places of the skin. Burning in the skin as of sinapisms, in different places, the back, the sides, the side of the abdomen, etc., (a. 12 h.) * Nettle-rash, for some weeks, (a. 4 d.) A stab-wound bleeds again, at different periods. A place which had become sore by rubbing, and was covered with a new skin, loses that skin and becomes moist. Pressure and tightness around the ulcer on the leg. * An ulcer which had been cured, breaks again open, and instead of pus, emits bloody lymph; the place is hard and painful to the touch. * The ulcer occasioned by the issue, emits a corrosive humour. * The pus of the ulcer emits a cadaverous smell.

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WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, FAINTING FITS.—Lassitude in the morning when in bed. In the morning, great lassitude and stretching of the limbs. When rising, in the morning, she feels faint and unrefreshed; in a few hours she feels stronger. In the morning, when in bed, the joints feel very tired; this symptom goes off after rising. In the morning, one feels lazy, faint, tremulous in all the limbs, and sweating easily, (a. 2 d.) Faintishness in the evening. Laziness, somnolence and want of disposition to work, in the evening.

SLEEP.—Yawning. *A good deal of yawning and stretching. Frequent stretching and extension of the limbs;* it does one good, (a. 5 d.) Sleepiness with frequent yawning. *Drowsiness which goes off by motion, in the forenoon when sitting* or reading. Inclination to sleep after dinner, without however being able to sleep. * Great drowsiness by day; he had to sleep in the forenoon, and afternoon;—at night his sleep was interrupted by fancies, (a. 8 d.) Sleep after dinner, which lasted for hours; the sleep was uninterrupted, but the sleeper was agitated by anxious dreams. Excessive drowsiness after a meal. In the evening he feels sleepy at an early hour. Excessive drowsiness in the evening. *Falling asleep late*, at one o'clock. * He is unable to fall asleep, although the eyes feel very heavy, oppressed with sleep. * She is unable to fall asleep at night, but she is likewise unable to open her eyes. * Sleeplessness, on account of uneasiness in the body. Uneasy, unrefreshing sleep; perspiration in the morning. Uneasy sleep and frequent waking, (1. n.) Waking at 4 o'clock in the morning. Uneasy sleep, frequently interrupted by waking, with headache early in the morning when in bed, and burning in different parts of the body. In the evening, after lying down, he is attacked with anguish, so that he can scarcely remain lying, (a. 19 d.) Anguish in the evening, after lying down, as from oppression of the chest, with heat in the head, heat in the hands, and sweat on the forehead; excessive downward-pressure on the heart, which drove her out of her bed; the objects with which she was surrounded, became more and more narrow and small, and, when the room was dark, she saw horrible figures. Lancinating headache, in the

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evening when in bed, affecting the head as far as the occiput, (a. 16 h.) His eyes ached in the evening after lying down. Drawing sensation in both limbs, in the evening when in bed. * Uneasiness (impatience in her limbs) in the evening when in bed; she had to stretch her limbs frequently. Considerable jerking in the limbs for several evenings, when in bed; it prevented her for some time from falling asleep. When about to fall asleep, he starts up as with fright. Coldness of the feet, and hands, in the evening. In the evening, when in bed, the feet do not get warm for hours. Illusion of hearing, at night when asleep; he imagined he heard some one walking who stepped up to his bed; this made him anxious and woke him up. Noise startled him, at night, attended with shuddering in the back. Nightly pulsations in the head, as if he would be attacked with apoplexy; they wake him up with anxiety; shortly after waking up he had all his senses and felt that the pulsations were a mere illusion, for they had disappeared; when awaiting the further development of this symptom in a state of slumber, the legs and knees were involuntarily drawn up and the back became curbed; he then roused himself, otherwise he would have fainted. He wakes up several times at night, with a sensation as of congestion of blood to the head; the hairs stand on end; he experiences an anguish accompanied by shuddering, and a feeling as if some one were moving his hand over the body of the prover, a sort of formication when making the slightest motion in the bed; the hearing was so sensitive and sharp that the slightest sound re-echoed in the ears. Headache, at night. Violent pain in the occiput, at night and boring in the forepart of the head; accompanied by sweat, paleness of the face, cold and trembling hands, and nausea at the stomach. Pressure below the stomach at night, with uneasy sleep and anxious dreams. At night he wakes up, every hour, with erections. She is roused from sleep by a desire to urinate, early in the morning. Continual sneezing, at night. Heaviness in the back and legs, like fatigue, at night. *Drawing pain in the arm upon which he is lying, at night.* Nightly uneasiness, with drawing pain, in the limbs. At night she is unable to lie quiet, except by drawing her limbs up close to the abdomen. Aching

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of the corns, at night when in bed. She frequently wakes up at night, with coldness in the legs and knees. He frequently wakes up at night, with heat and thirst. Profuse sweat of the body and even the head, before midnight. Tremulous anguish, in the morning when waking up. At three o'clock in the morning he is roused from an uneasy sleep, with a number of anxious dreams, by a violent, clawing, labor-like colic, which especially pressed upon the small of the back and the bladder, with rumbling in the abdomen. In the morning, when in bed, one experiences stitches under the left ribs; thence they irradiate towards the abdomen, the scrobiculus cordis, the chest, when reaching the larynx they are accompanied by a feeling of pressure, become aggravated by breathing, and when on the point of going off, they may be renewed by pressing upon the abdomen. Itching of the anus when waking up from a rather protracted sleep; by scratching the parts the itching is increased, and a burning sensation is superadded, (a. 32 h.) Night full of dreams, (a. 16 h.) A number of dreams, (1. n.) A number of vivid and disturbing dreams, (2. n.) Vivid dreams, which cannot be recollected. A very vivid, lewd dream. Frightful dreams. Anxious dreams during an uneasy sleep. Extremely anxious dreams. Anxious, fearful dreams. The sleep is disturbed by tormenting dreams. He talks coherently while asleep; this wakes him up, he recollects his dreams.

Fever.—* Feverish coldness in the evening; he does not feel the warmth of the stove. Coldness in the left arm and leg. * Anxiety, as if fever would come on; the hands become cold and she trembles. * Frequent attacks of chilliness, especially at night, with coldness in the night. Chilliness in the evening. Frequent attacks of chilly shudderings, lasting one hour. * Chilliness and thirst. *Internal chilliness with violent thirst. Feverish chills in the evening, with lassitude, * and flushes of heat coming on before going to bed, (a. 10 d.) Chilliness and heat towards evening, (a 12 d.) Feverish chills in the morning, with thirst, shaking, and blue finger-nails, until the afternoon; in the evening heat and sweat, without any thirst. Chilliness at 11 o'clock in the morning, for several days; heat at 6 o'clock in the evening. In the even-

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ing she is attacked with a sensation of heat and great anguish, although her whole body felt cold to the touch. Burning heat over the whole body in the evening, with great lassitude and a number of fancies at night. A good deal of heat during the whole day, but always accompanied by cold feet. Great irritation in the evening, with distended veins. Heat at night when in bed. At night she was unable to sleep on account of heat in the blood. * Very much inclined to sweat. Profuse and frequent sweat in the face, (in a boy of 2 years) * Increase of sweat in the morning, when waking up, (3. d.) * Warm morning-sweat, (a. 29 h.) * Night-sweat having a putrid smell. Sour-smelling sweat, (a. 8 d.) Frequent pulse, (a. 2 h.) * Weak and faint pulse.

CAUSTICUM.

Marble owes its indissolubility in water and its mild properties to an acid of the lowest order with which it is combined. When marble is made red hot, this gas escapes, and the marble, besides the latent caloric, unites with itself another substance, of which Chemistry has no knowledge, and which gives the lime, obtained from the marble, its caustic property, as well as its dissolubility in water. This substance, which is no acid itself, may be separated from the lime by distillation, by adding a liquid (fire-proof) acid having greater affinity for the earth than is possessed by that substance. It is thus obtained in the shape of a *hydrated caustic*, (hydras caustici ?)

Take a piece of recently burnt lime, weighing about 2 pounds, immerse it for a minute into a vessel full of distilled water, and then lay it into a dry cup, where it soon becomes pulverised, giving out much heat and a peculiar odour, called the vapour of lime. Of this fine powder you take 2 ounces, place it in the mortar which had been previously warmed, and then mix it with a solution of two ounces of the bisulphate of potash in two ounces of boiling hot water, the potash, before being dissolved, having been exposed to a red-heat, melted, cooled again, and then

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